

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



IRISH AFFAIRS

WALSH RELEASED.

Egan in America.

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

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.

DUBLIN, 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.

DUBLIN, March 13.—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.

LONDON, March 13.—Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that Earl Spencer would not leave the Cabinet, 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 increase until the Act is amended.

LONDON, March 14.—On the motion for the second reading of Mr. Parnell's bill to amend the Land Act, Mr. O'Connell [Conservative] moved the rejection of the bill.

Mr. Dickson [Liberal] supported the measure because it embodied the programme adopted by the conference of Ulster tenants.

Mr. Gladstone said the Land Act was more efficient than Parnell described it to be, and that Mr. Parnell's bill amounted virtually to 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 members.

The second reading of the bill was then rejected by 464 to 250.

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

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 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.

business in the House of Commons will be of superior interest.

HAVRE, March 16.—John Walsh was released 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 made to receive Parnell on his arrival.

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

Bowles, one of the prisoners awaiting trial in connection with the Phoenix Park murders, died in an epileptic fit at Kilmalham jail to-day.

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 regular courses of Parliament; it has no need to resort to such acts of public violence, and has every reason to refrain from such illegal acts. Notwithstanding all the troubles of the Irish people there is as much bitter war 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-clothed, 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 Phoenix Park murder. Egan left England bringing nothing but the clothes he wore. At a public meeting to-night Father Walsh 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 foe, who is hanging innocent men, bayoneting women and shooting down children. England, he said, with her spies, informers and spoked juries, is trying to crush out the national life of Ireland, but there is a new Ireland on this side of the Atlantic which she cannot trample out, and which will hold her to a reckoning for the crimes committed at home. He believed Ireland'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 Messrs. 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 hyena, and all resorts will prove the same. But the Irish people believe in God, and in a tribunal established by him to justly judge and wisely direct the 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 tyrannical—an instance of which can be pointed out in the results following the Cavendish-Burke assassination, which has damaged the cause of Irish nationality both in England and America—the writer concludes by asking nationalists 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. Meehan, of the Irish-American, says: "The attack made by 'backshot' Foster 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 Irish 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 priests, members of Parliament and citizens, 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 £16,000 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 Parnell on his arrival here to attend the Philadelphia Convention. The proceedings were not harmonious, and the Hibernians withdrew, their candidate for presiding officer being defeated by Dr. Wallace. Committees

were appointed to consider the best manner of receiving Parnell in the event of his coming.

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 Clemenceau and Henri Rochefort.

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—shorts 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 exhorted the Ninivites to prayer, if they would find mercy and save the city; they prayed and the city was spared. Let us likewise 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 Erin, wherever they be over the earth, join with the pastor and his 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 penances 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 Novena 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 triumphant, 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 novena, 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 spiritual profit, they can do so by sending a small offering of a few penny stamps (if only 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 trifles 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 Novena, 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 acknowledgment will be returned as soon as can be. Yours truly,

G. B. FAZAKERLEY, O.S.B. Aberford, Leeds, England.

STARVATION IN IRELAND.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Nun of Kenmare 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 Conemara. 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 trades of righteous 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 eat! 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 misgovernment that they must not hope for help.

"CANADA GAZETTE."

OTTAWA, March 14.—A supplement to the Canada Gazette, issued to-day, contains the statement of the banks acting under charter for the month ending 28th February, which shows the amount of notes in circulation to be \$34,044,909.51, the total liabilities, \$145,603,493, and the total assets, \$228,843,635; liabilities, direct or indirect, of directors and firms or partnerships in which they, or any of them, have any interest, \$9,571,353.64.

EXPLOSION IN LONDON.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OFFICES.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

LONDON, March 15.—A terrific gas explosion 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 dinner 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 took with him his bell and asked the cause of the alarm. No one was injured. The wildest rumors are afloat. The report resembled the discharge of a 60-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 gunpowder 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. We are confronted with the fact that there are in London persons bold enough to act on the wildest counsels of O'Donovan Rossa. 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 Gladstone's speech on the Land Act has not been long delayed. We are in the presence of the first attempt of the dynamite party to carry out the policy of bringing war into the heart of London. The Times also says:—The explosion at our office occurred at 7.45 on Wednesday evening, but the falling 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 Westminster, 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 thousands of windows. That Charles street is unfrequented at night partly explains the extraordinary fact that no lives were lost. It is stated that dynamite was placed on a window sill inside a balustrade, where a fuse when burning would be concealed from the view of persons passing. A great stone balustrade was obliterated, massive masonry was rent in fragments, the pavement shattered 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 bare and sander. 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 seen flying into King street. People crossing at Parliament street were knocked down. A hansom and horse were flung across the sidewalk against the front of the Whitehall Club, in which the greater consternation prevailed. People poured out of their houses, the broken glass cracking 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 Westminster Hall. Thousands flocked from all parts toward Westminster.

LONDON, March 16.—There is an enormous crowd at the scene of the explosion. An Inspector has examined a portion of the building damaged by the explosion, and places the loss at £4,000. Inspection shows that the explosion occurred from the outside of the building. The Times says if Irish extremists 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.

The Pall Mall Gazette attributes the explosion to the fury of the Irish conspirators. "It depreciates the exasperation of these men, and adds that the world's experience shows that intelligent and incessant police vigilance is the only remedy."

The Globe attributes the explosion to Gladstone's rejection of Parnell's Land Bill by the men whom Gladstone told that the Clerkenwell explosion brought the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The Globe

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 outrages patiently and coolly, but firmly, as if a civil war existed.

DUBLIN, March 18.—The Evening Telegraph charges the London press, especially the Times, with endeavoring to excite mob violence against the Irish.

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

CHICAGO, March 18.—Congressman-elect Finerty says: "I'm sorry the attempt to blow up the Government building in London was not more successful. I applaud the Irish in everything they do to get rid of England and her accursed rule. England 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 scourged out throats who are choking the life out of her. If a race war springs out of 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 Parliament, 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 Government building in Whitehall.

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 she received no injury. Lady Florence was walking in a secluded spot near the woods, when two men asked her what time it was. She replied she had no watch, and afterwards noticed, though they wore women's clothes, their faces had been shaven. Much alarmed, she started to walk away, followed by the two men, one of whom seized her. She 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 to-day. 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 cut across and her gloves severed. There were two dagger holes, two inches apart, in the right breast of her dress. A 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 at the second. Lady Florence supposes she unconsciously struggled with the men, assisted 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 Dixie says her assailants spoke no brogue. She remembers seeing her dog drag one of them backward.

A later despatch says the Florence Dixie affair is still puzzling everyone. There is no clue to the assailants. A gardener working 30 yards from the scene of the outrage says he heard nothing, and saw nothing of the occurrence. Lady Florence says she called to her husband for help. She states that she should be sorry to attribute the outrage to the Land League. The Irish members of Parliament discredited the story.

NEW YORK, March 19.—A London despatch says the alleged attempt to murder Lady Dixie has aroused public excitement to the highest pitch. Although the officials say they have clues to the perpetrators of the outrage no arrests have yet been made, and the affair is still shrouded in mystery. Lady Dixie is perfectly rational in her talk, but excited, and seems to know very little about the circumstances of the attack. No evidence of any struggle being apparent the slightness of Lady Dixie's injuries is causing general distrust as to the entire truth of her story. There is now a vague undercurrent of opinion that the affair is exaggerated or the result of over-wrought hysterical imagination. Gossip says the whole affair may not be connected with a lettering tour through the United States which, it is said, Lady Dixie has been considering. It is understood that if she goes to the United States it will be arranged to have her closely followed by Parnell in his proposed route.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 19.—Patrick Egan will depart for New York this afternoon, accompanied by Father Walsh. The former goes to Buffalo and afterwards to Boston. Father Walsh has called Parnell, strongly urging him to attend the Philadelphia convention of the Land League on April 25th. Egan says the attack on Lady Florence Dixie has not any political significance. The family is peculiar, and the attack on the lady is probably the result of a family feud.

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 with the celebration of Pontifical High 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 cone 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 manoeuvres of the young student soldiers, who acquitted themselves like veterans, and were rewarded by liberal applause from their younger companions and the invited guests.

The closing, and I may say the feature of the day's enjoyment, was a philosophical and musical entertainment given by the class of '83, in the dramatic hall of the college. The hall was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. 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. G. 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'Alerte Bivouac," by the college band under Father Gladu, and at various intervals throughout the evening the audience was highly pleased by the successful rendition of an admirably performed musical programme by the same 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 Fillard, D.D. The Rev. Doctor depicted in eloquent 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 principles are all based, at the Ottawa College, on the principal of the Angelic Doctor. His feast, 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 college.

Mr. J. H. Lyons, of the class of '83, followed with an oration on the "Life of St. 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, Mass.

Next came an essay on the "Human Voice" by Mr. P. Ryan. 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. O. Paradis' essay on "Beauty" was also an able effort, and won for the rev. gentleman many high encomiums and added no little to the success of the evening's enjoyment. After this came the crowning feat of the entertainment, which was 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 and 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 philosophical 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 philosophical doctrines meet and agree; where politics and morals have to join hands, etc, proved themselves to be young gentlemen of great erudition. Frequent applause 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 to leave a locality where an evening of happy enjoyment had flown so quickly, and where during frequent and long continued plaudits there the evening had amply testified their high appreciation of the entertainment. W. D. McKinnon.

THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Company

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription per annum (in advance)...\$1.50

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 10c per line (aged), 5c per line every subsequent insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office.

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

WEDNESDAY.....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.

For the future the price per annum for THE TRUE WITNESS will be one dollar, payable strictly in advance. This condition of paying in advance will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

We hope that every reader of THE TRUE WITNESS 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.

We take this opportunity of thanking our friends and subscribers for the generous support that they have given to THE TRUE WITNESS in the past, and hope that they shall continue to extend to us the same kindness in the future.

The reduction in the annual subscription of THE TRUE WITNESS 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 cases 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.

"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 Rossa to use dynamite against oppression what should be the feelings of horror at the actual employment of dynamite to enforce the demands and exactions of tyranny.

LADY DIXIE'S 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.

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 visit to America, says it seemed better to 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.

of the Irish National cause, but then justice, fair play and decency, demand that it should not become one of the category of villifiers and calumniators 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 its anti-Irish confederates published columns of 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.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE CHURCH.

Communism is rampant in France and the 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 is absolutely required to hold the helm of affairs in time of social upheavings and commotions, there is none to steady the ship of State, for we find that President Grevy, dreading 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.

Notwithstanding this experience the powers which rule France at present have made it a study to crush out the religious 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 for the expulsion of parish priests from the committees of charitable institutions and the hospitals. This was followed by a bill, December 21, 1879, suppressing part of the salary of the Archbishops and Bishops, which was paid to them out of the revenues of their property confiscated by the State.

The 12th of July, 1880, a bill was passed to bring the Sunday down to the level of a work day and to wipe out all that had been enacted to secure its proper sanctification and observance. To facilitate the debasement of the sex and entire license in morals a bill, providing for the establishment of godless boarding schools for girls, was made law on December 21st, 1880.

A bill granting to the press greater license 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 heathens in consecrated church yards. Bills introducing compulsory, godless education of little children were made June 16, 1882, and March 28, 1882, whilst laws were prepared to declare religious persons incompetent to teach.

Another bill, April 1, 1882, makes the walls of churches common property and allows indecent placards to be posted thereon. A bill, May 15, 1882, diminishes the penalty incurred by robbery, disturbance, etc., committed in churches. A bill discussed May 13, 1881, will deny religious all rights of association, and consequently suppress all religious orders. A bill presented by Gambetta, March 25, 1882, compels seminarians and other young ecclesiastics to become soldiers.

This is a record of satanic legislation, a parallel for which can only be found in the annals of a Nero. The unholy pretext for this undignified persecution was that the 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 opposite 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 QUESTION.

The Daily Witness takes exception to our commendation of the pamphlet on the Oka Indian question prepared and issued by the Rev. William Scott, Superintendent of the French and Indian Missions under the control of the Methodist Church and to our endorsement of the views expressed therein by the rev. author. Our contemporary says: "Let us put a case for THE POST to consider. Suppose that Mr. Scott is correct when he says the Oka are 'tenants at will.' Then they are just like Irish tenants the gentlemen of the Seminary are the (Irish) 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."

The Witness could not have put a case or made a comparison which could bring it more confusion than the above. If the Oka Indians were like the Irish tenants, then we would pity them indeed; they would no longer have any claim on the sympathy of the Witness, and they would have to paddle their own canoe without its aid or advocacy. If these Indians were in the position of Irish tenants they would scarcely be fed, housed, employed and paid for their work as they have largely been by the gentlemen of the Seminary. We would not hear of them being paid for the improvements, buildings, etc., which they have made on their grounds; we would never hear of them being objects of benevolence if they were like Irish tenants. The gentlemen of the Seminary, says the Witness, are like the Irish landlords. It would be a good thing if the Irish landlords were like the gentlemen of the Seminary, but to assert the reverse would be more than unreasonable, it would be unjust to the gentlemen of the Seminary. There is not the slightest similarity between the two. Has the Witness 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 up, did the Seminary propose to cast them out, bag and baggage, without any compensation for whatever improvements they may have made! On the contrary, the Seminary treated those Indians, who yelled and danced with delight around the burning Church of Oka, with the greatest benevolence. The Seminary, conjointly with the Dominion Government, made arrangements for the purchase of 25,822 acres of land in the township of Gibson. The Seminary bought this land and made a free gift of it to the Indians who thus received twenty times as much land as they held at Oka. The Seminary paid for the cost of their transportation and saw that they were furnished with provisions for fifteen days and had neat little houses to enter when they arrived in their new territory. Is it on the strength of this fatherly care and kindness that the Witness wants to compare

the gentlemen of St. Sulpice to Irish landlords. Our contemporary, evidently becomes mixed and confused when it touches on this Oka question. After instituting the above comparison between the Indians and the Irish tenants, the Seminary and the Irish landlords, the Witness puts the following questions:— Would THE POST justify the tearing down of the church? Would THE POST justify the boycotting 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 THE POST would not justify the tearing down of any church which was not sanctioned by right and by law no more than it would 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, if they were confident that any injustice had been done? Our contemporary next puts a very queer question? It wants to know if THE POST would justify the boycotting of the gentlemen of the Seminary. Well! if it all depends; if the Seminary deserved to be boycotted, we would; and if it didn't, we wouldn't. To the third and last question of the Witness we say THE POST would never think of stultifying itself to such an extent as to condemn any action in the House of Commons, to loosen the chains that for centuries have been hanging on the enslaved people. Our contemporary must be terribly naive to imagine for a moment that THE POST could have given anything but an emphatic negative to that question. But we fail to see what the Witness desires to prove or establish by getting our answer to its query; the fact of the matter is that our contemporary has all through been driving at something which it cannot attain or strike; when it broaches this Oka question, it acts as if the organs of its vision became crossed and prevented it from seeing straight. We hope that in the future, when our contemporary wants to make a point, it will not destroy the force of its arguments and its prospects of successful debate by instituting comparisons so supremely odious as in the present instance.

THE ORANGE BILL.

Mr. WITTE, member for Hastings, introduced 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. Courcel, member for Montreal East, seconded by Mr. Burns, of Gloucester, N.B., moved that the bill receive the six months' notice. 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 be "unfair, ungenerous and unmanly" to kill the bill without any discussion. The opponents of the measure repelled the charge of tyrannical conduct, and maintained that their action was inspired by the highest motives; they did not want to open up a discussion of a subject which would disturb the peace and harmony 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 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. O'Rourke, member for Montreal Centre, who forcibly added that the Orange question need not be discussed in the House, because it was one which belonged to history. The opinion of the House seemed to be pretty well split on the question. When the vote was taken it was found that 94 members were in favor of discussion and 89 were against it. The Cabinet was divided, all the French Ministers voting for the bill and all their English confederates, except Costigan, voting against it. There were two Catholic members (Conservative)—Dawson and Hawkins—who favored a second reading. Mr. Blake followed Sir John in opposing the bill, while Mr. Mackenzie cast his 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 members have openly expressed their intention of opposing it at the next stage who voted for it yesterday, simply because they considered it disconcerting to defeat the bill on its first appearance.

ENGLAND ARRAIGNED BY THE IRISH EPISCOPATE.

The other day an appeal was made to Earl Spencer, Viceroy of Ireland, to extend relief to the destitute and starving poor of the country in the shape of public works and in the way of affording labor so that the people might be enabled to earn a scanty livelihood. The demand was certainly of a nature to which any civilized and humane Government would not for a moment hesitate to accede. The English Government not only hesitated, but has refused point blank to yield to the demand. The Lord Lieutenant's answer was that no money would be spent on honest and willing labor but that the poorhouses would be supplied with meat with which the people could quiet the pangs of hunger. This inhuman alternative of starvation or the poorhouse has received the consideration of the Bishops of Ireland. The Hierarchy in its prudence, wisdom and judgment has come to a unanimous decision on the subject; and His Grace, Dr. McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, speaking on behalf of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland has pronounced "the action of the Government insisting on extending relief to the distressed

people through the workhouse, an outrage on humanity and a covert system of exterminating the native race." The situation in Ireland must indeed be alarming when such a body of men as the Irish hierarchy have deemed it a solemn and imperative duty to God and His fellow creatures to denounce the Government in such terms of unrestrained force, and 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 forcible and pregnant language could be used against England than to tell her that her rule is an outrage on humanity and to proclaim 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 perpetrating the outrage and to make it cease its system of extermination. We have at last come to the end of the chapter when the Irish people alone are to be denounced from every house-top for the crimes, real and 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 number 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 3,806. 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 spolia the validity of the claim made by the British Government on the French and American authorities for the extradition of Messrs. 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 Irishmen and widely circulated among those who may have been misled by the false and imperfect reports published on the subject.

The white people of British Columbia have no particular affection for the Chinese, and they are becoming alarmed over the wholesale immigration of these celestials. Mr. Shakespeare, one of the members of the Province, has been entrusted with the task of enlisting the aid and protection of the Federal Government against the invasion. The demand 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 Chinese. 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 source of weakness to the country. The bill, however, will meet with the stern opposition of railway men and contractors, who want cheap labor, no matter how the Province may be affected by the presence of the objectionable heathen.

The London explosion has caused quite a 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 Rossa, are satisfied, and agree that the work was done by 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 damage possible to England until she ceases to oppress Ireland. 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 significant illustrations, the one of blind hostility and animosity, the other of blind revenge and retaliation. The action of both is warmly professed by all cool, fair-minded and impartial people. The 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 Invincibles.

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. The clause in Sir Leonard Tilley's Banking Act, prohibiting the use of misleading names,

such as "banking association," "banking company," etc., was the object of considerable discussion and opposition in the House, but it was eventually carried. There is not the slightest doubt that the importance and convenience of private banking institutions are great, especially to country people in places where there is no chartered bank; but these financial firms should make their usefulness felt under a correct designation and should not sail under false colors. The innocent public in the majority of cases transact business with these private banking concerns under the impression that full security is given for the funds entrusted to their keeping. It is right here, however, that the public are deceived, for no security is given by these "Banking Companies" as is done in regular chartered banks. Sir Leonard, in introducing this clause in his Banking Act against 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.

MARCH, 1883. THURSDAY, 22—Holy Thursday. Epist. I Cor. xi. 20-32; Gosp. John xiii. 1-17. FRIDAY, 23—Good Friday. Less. Osse vi. 1-8 and Exod. xii. 1-11; Passion, John xviii. and xix. SATURDAY, 24—Holy Saturday. Epist. Col. iii. 1-4; Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 1-7. SUNDAY, 25—Easter Sunday. Epist. I Cor. v. 7-8; Gosp. Mark xvi. 1-7. MONDAY, 26—Easter Monday. TUESDAY, 27—Easter Tuesday. WEDNESDAY, 28—Of the Octave.

HOLY WEEK.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE PASSION SEASON IN MONTREAL.

Palm Sunday, the beginning of Holy week, during which the Roman Catholic Church commemorates the closing scenes of our Saviour's life, was observed in Montreal this year according to the usual 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 commemorated 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, consisting of the matins, and lauds for the following mornings will be chanted in the Catholic Churches. On Thursday Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated at the Bishop's Cathedral, when Bishop Fabre will perform the consecration of the holy oils, and also the ceremony 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 sacraments, etc. The Bishop afterwards washes the feet of twelve poor persons, while the choir sings the words of St. John, "Mandatum novum do vobis," "A new commandment I give unto you." The day is commonly known by the name of Maundy Thursday. During the Gloria in Excelsis of Thursday's Mass all the bells will be rung and remain silent until the Gloria in Excelsis in the Mass of Holy Saturday. On Good Friday the altar is decorated with black, signifying the desolation of the Church, the prophecies pertaining to the story of Christ's suffering are sung, the adoration of the Cross is performed and the Passion chanted. On Holy Saturday the services commence with the blessing of the "new fire," the blessing of the Paschal candle, the emblem of Christ's resurrection, the chanting of those passages in the Old Testament pointing to Christ's resurrection and then the blessing of the baptismal fonts. On this day the services of Holy Week are brought to a close and the festivities of Easter week, the commemoration of Christ's resurrection, commence.

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.

The Entertainment by the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association. The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association are to be congratulated on the decided success of their entertainment in the Theatre Royal on St. Patrick's night. Every available seat was occupied, and many were obliged to stand. The programme was well selected, and rendered in a manner which reflected much credit on the artists, and on the Society in the taste they exhibited in securing the talented services of the ladies and gentlemen who took part. On the platform were Mr. E. Halley, President of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association, who occupied the chair; Rev. Father Ryan, S. J.; Hon. E. J. Flynn, Mr. Edward Murphy and representatives of the several national societies, as follows: Messrs. Stroud, Gowdy, Foster, O'Rourke, Klanders, O'Neill, 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., followed. The rev. and eloquent gentleman received with warmth, fully evincing the 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 over, the reverend gentleman paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the late D'Arcy McGee, which was received with loud applause. 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 future. In the past there was something to glory in, at the present, there was something to work for, and upon the present depended Ireland's future prosperity. He touched effectively upon Irish history and the noble sufferings and sacrifices its pages recorded. In these pages were bloodstained, they were mingled with the noble blood of martyred patriots. The much boasted of British constitution which was supposed to be the greatest piece of ma-

chinery ever invented, laid down certain principles for the defence of life and property. Were these principles ever applied in Ireland? No, although the English people benefited by them, Ireland never did. On the contrary, the lives and property of the Irish in bygone days were totally disregarded and swept away from them on the slightest excuse to be given to the favorites of kings and princes. Under the penal laws the Irish were not only deprived of liberty of enjoy their birth rights, but also denied of every means of education. It was a crime punishable with the most horrible torture, and death to teach or be taught. The parents who sent their children abroad for learning were in many cases punished with death. Notwithstanding all these hardships and oppression, Irish intellect raised itself to the greatest eminence in every country on the face of the globe. In Spain there were the O'Donnells, in Austria the Browns, in Russia the Lays, and in France the McMahons. From 1689 to 1745, a period of about fifty years, over half a million of Ireland's sons died in the service of France. This is an historical fact, as can be proved by the archives in Paris. Well might George I. exclaim after Fontenoy, "Cursed be the laws that deprives me of such subjects." To add to the Penal laws, Ireland'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 panacea held out was emigration. The country was devastated with fire and sword, notwithstanding which Ireland still bravely preserved her nationality and religion. What other nation could have withstood her oppressors and not be conquered? Referring to the present constitutional agitation in Ireland by Charles B. Parnell and his band of young Irishmen, 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 one. When that came up they were actuated only by fierce hatred, passion and prejudice. Nations as individuals, hated more those they had wronged than the wronged hated them. The policy of wholesale emigration was a shortsighted one on the part of the English Government. The millions 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 remain so. After a fitting conclusion to his eloquent address, which was frequently interrupted with applause, the hon. gentleman sat down. The above is but a scattered synopsis of his remarks, and does not do the speaker justice.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

The annual concert of the St. Patrick's Society took place on Saturday evening in Nordheimer'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 welcome to any number of them. Mr. J. J. Hawkins, M. P., was the next speaker. He said that he was delighted to see the Irish people in Montreal had not forgotten the traditions of the old land, and he thought that while the daughters of Erin, and others whom Erin's sons had annexed, took such an interest in the woes, sorrows, griefs and joys of the people at home the old land will not soon be forgotten. In the early days Ireland had been abreast of civilization, and had evangelized, in respect of learning and religion, the other European countries. At the fall of the Roman Empire learning had found an asylum in Ireland and was thence disseminated through the rest of the world when a rival of letters took place. How is it then that such a terrible fate has now befallen her? That one of the most lovable 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 States, Australia and Canada. The French-Canadians in this country are in much the same position as the Irish are in Britain, and yet they are loyal to a man, and Sir E. T. Tache once said that the last gun fired in defence of British connection would be fired by a Frenchman. The difference was accounted for a good deal by sentiment. When Canada was ceded to England the Canadians were given virtual control of their own affairs. They made their own laws of a municipal nature, and there was no meddling with them by another nation. If the Irish had as much they would be as loyal. They are not discontented at being a component part of the 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 fixed by brave Irish hearts, ready to rush on to victory or to death. Why should there be continual intermeddling in the domestic 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 no country more than in the British Isles. Telegraphic communication, steamship lines and railroads have revolutionized the conditions of trade, and Canadian and American competition is proving too much for the farmers at home, who have no rents to pay. They are forced to emigrate, and America has always held out loving arms to the Irish. Let us do the same, and invite them to come to this Canada of ours, whose fruitful acres are thirsting for the labor of husbandmen. The Irish are valuable citizens, and when they have a chance they can hold their own. In this country they have climbed to the top of the ladder, and hold some of the most important positions. Instead of being mere dependents on the aid and drawers of water, in hewers of wood and drawers of water, in conclusion, Mr. Hawkins advised them strongly to let aside the old sectarian feelings. On Ontario they have done this, and the different sections have joined hand in hand. As a proof of this, he, an Irish Catholic, represented probably the most Protestant riding

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 ours. 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.

HAPPINESS

Has been said to consist of "unrepented pleasure," and if this be true, can it be truthfully said the repentance always comes too late. We can mention in this connection the case of many thousand who were for long years sufferers from corns, and who were induced to use that great corn cure, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, and with the usual satisfactory results—rapidity of action, absolute absence of pain, and a radical cure. Happiness loves surprises. You can purchase both by investing in Putnam's Corn Extractor. N. O. Polson & Co., prop's, Kingston, Ont.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

Father Ryan's Lecture.

CONSCIENCE THE HOME OF DUTY, LAW AND LIBERTY.

At the meeting of the Catholic Club, last Wednesday evening, Father Ryan continued his interesting lectures on Moral Philosophy, and Mr. Reynolds concluded his very able and interesting essay on Poetry. 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 an opponent personally. The Christian, Catholic philosopher leaves individuals to God and their conscience; he has to consider, criticize, approve or condemn 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 immoral 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 liberty. 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. Before dealing with conscience I would ask you to come with me and see where it is. We shall find it at home; conscience is always at home, and its home is the head and the heart of man. It may seem from this that conscience has two homes, but I think we shall see that these two are one. First then let us call on conscience at its home in the head. Here it will receive us kindly, calmly, correctly, dispassionately, for here it 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 or life-long action have written upon it—but there it always is; it is written in indelible ink and it is written by the hand of God. The first act of the conscience is consciousness, consciousness of its soul and consciousness of its Creator, and consciousness of the relations between both. The second act should be that this conscience go on its knees and praise and reverence and serve its Creator; 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 composed of body and soul is bound to submit body and soul to God. Here comes the beginning and essence of all obligation. The 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 essential and final; the intellect can know its origin and its end; it is bound to exercise its powers of knowing; and it is bound to know. Knowing its final end it is bound to turn its natural tendency towards that end; its natural tendency towards truth, for universal truth is its natural object; its nature is immortal; its adequate object must be eternal; therefore it feels itself bound to turn itself towards eternal truth, towards eternal good, towards the one truly eternal God. But here the conscience of the head must leave its judgment seat and come down to its home in the heart. The conscience of the head sees, and knows, and judges; the conscience of the heart sees, and knows, and judges general truths and principles and interprets universal laws; the conscience of the heart applies practical conclusions; the conscience of the head is in itself always certain, correct, imperative; the conscience 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 these apparent contradictions if we just follow the conscience, from its home in the head to its home in the heart. I said the two homes are one; the two consciences are, of course, also one, but because there is a twofold act we speak of a twofold agent. Well, when the conscience leaves its home in the head it leaves mere general principles and universal laws that it can easily see; and

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 particular 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 says, 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? Here is where the warfare begins that makes man's life merit and glory upon earth—the conflict between the head and the heart, between duty and pleasure, justice and interest, temporal and eternal. 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 its way to the heart; they are for the most part enemies. Prejudice 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 used as a wise and prudent king would practically accept as a pledge for his crown. When the conscience of the head is thus enthroned in the palace of the heart we may say that he with respect and thankfully retire 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 Kingdom 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 marvelous powers of healing, and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Briggs' Magic Balm, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, dysentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach, and bowel complaints.

Many sink into an early grave by not giving immediate attention to a slight cough, which could be stopped in time by the use of a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wistar's Pulmonic Syrup.

A RUN FOR LIFE.—Sixteen miles were covered in two hours and ten minutes by a lad sent for a bottle of Briggs' Electric Oil. Good time, but poor policy to be so far from a drug store without it. 454ts

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. This heaven or virtue is the firm rock on which the edifice of the Christian life is built; it is the root and principal of our justification and salvation, the anchor and support of life, the oil and lamp of charity. Under the influence of this divine virtue, the soul looks with indifference on the perishable goods and transitory joys of the world, she despises its allurements and muzzles the passions, she meets with undaunted courage the reverses and calamities of life, and hails with delight the celestial shores which she beholds beyond the gloomy haze of pain and sufferings. This divine virtue, on which rests the immovable kingdom, of which St. Paul speaks in his epistle to the Hebrews, "Therefore, receiving an immovable kingdom, we have grace; whereby let us serve, pleasing God, with fear and reverence." Heb. ch. xii., 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 pledge that Christ has given us of our eternal salvation. Receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls. I Peter, ch. I, v. 9.

The effects of divine faith in the human soul are most prodigious; under its benign influence the human soul becomes intrepid 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 participants in the power and wisdom of God, the arbiters of time and nature. By divine faith the timid and tender virgin becomes brave as the bravest in the battle for Christ. She confronts, with undaunted courage, the cruel ferocity 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 glittering swords, preaching peace and concord to armies in battle array. You will find them on the far distant and inhospitable shores, where they become not only the apostles of the Gospel, but also the heralds 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 and impetus to charity. Most assuredly, this precious gift of heaven, this supernatural virtue, abstraction made of its absolute necessity for salvation, merits the consideration and attention of every mind and heart that still possesses a trace of love for the beautiful and sublime.

Faith is a theological virtue divinely infused into the soul; it inclines the Christian 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 object, and this is why it is called theological. The words infused and supernatural are also synonymous terms, and signify that it is not in our power to acquire this virtue unless that God gives it to us; it is not like a natural virtue which man can acquire by his own active force, such as honesty, kindness, mild-

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 infused, 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 baptised, 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, also, made known His will in a superior order by a solemn, positive and supernatural revelation. This revelation began with the terrestrial paradise 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 seal of unquestionable evidence prove beyond the shadow of a doubt the truth of its existence, and that it is the foundation of the glorious edifice of Christianity, and merits the homage of man's firm, sincere and public adherence. This supernatural revelation forms, therefore, the object of divine faith, an object most conclusively 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 positive and revealed religion as ours is. The Catholic Church is supremely dogmatic, being the immediate exponent of God's will to man, made known by extraordinary 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. PHILADELPHIA.

To be continued.

CATARRH.

A new treatment whereby a permanent 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. 13-4t

"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 conferee 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 mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion. 826

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 authorized 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. Rafferty, 188 Ottawa street; B. Connaughton, 84 Grand Trunk street, Loughman & O'Flaherty, 77 Wellington, and J. Redmond, 10 Chaboullier square. There are also a number of gentlemen appointed as collectors to solicit subscriptions. It is to be hoped that the Irish people of Montreal will not be behind in adding 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, 1; W. Dunne, 1; Thos Larkin, 1; John Dwyane, 1; J. Crowe, 1; J. Burns, 1; J. Scullion, 1; Mrs Scullion, 1; Walsh, 1; J. M. Plunket, 1; O. J. Maguire, 1; J. Lowe, 1; J. Reynolds, 1; Mrs Reynolds, 1; Patrick Fra Reynolds, 1; Patrick Darack, 1; D. Treacy, 1; J. P. Doyle, 1; Denis Harrigan, 1; B. Tansey, 1; Mrs Tansey, 1; P. O'Connell, 1; J. O'Gorman, 1; Mrs O'Gorman, 1; D. Sexton, 1; J. Moore, 1; Cash; J. W. Cunningham, 1; Miss Nolan, 1.

It has been arranged that Parnell is to come to America, Sexton remaining to watch proceedings in Parliament.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 6, 1882.

Hop Bitters Co. I am 74 years old, have lived 34 years in Philadelphia, and well known among Germans. I have been troubled 12 years with a worse 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. I 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.

STURRISVILLE, Ind., Nov. 13, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I have read so much about Hop Bitters and always being afflicted with neuralgia, 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.

LUOY VALE.

Beast the World.

ROCKVILLE, CONN., March 6, 1882.

Hop Bitters Co. I have been taking your Hop Bitters for several weeks, and they beat the world.

L. S. Lewis, Lewis' axles machina.

LEETONIA, PA., April 13, 1882.

I have not been well for three years, tried almost every kind of patent medicine and no less than seven 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, E. 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 TOTTER, 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 others).

J. L. HILDBRAND.

Vertigo, Dizziness and Blindness.

OFFICE UTIOGA MORNING HERALD, UTIOGA, 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 Bitters, and since then have been entirely relieved. Respectfully yours,

J. J. FLASHMAN.

Hop Bitters Co. June 16, 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 no good. At last I tried Hop Bitters, and after I 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 COVATZ, Beallington, Barber County, W. Va.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be 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 freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily 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, because he was afraid 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 Clergyman, Mexico, N. Y.

I 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 STEAK OF LUCK FOR MAYSVILLE.

Charles D. Bigney, an industrious, worthy young gentleman, and Mrs. Henrietta Burns, of Mayville, were so fortunate as to be the holders of one-fifth of ticket No. 87,012, in the February Louisiana State Lottery drawing, the number that won the capital prize. 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 collected through the bank of Messrs. W. R. Blinn & Co. This was the first investment of the kind made by either party. A fourth of a \$2,000 prize was also won by a Huntsville party.—Huntsville (Ala.) Independent, Feb. 22.

FEAR NOT.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will cure and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

PARNELL'S

Defiant Speech.

FORSTER'S FURIOUS ATTACK

Depreciated by the Government.

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 curiosity.

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...

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 "in their trustful well-to-do" faithfully as "I know them" attempts to throw doubts upon their faithful...

and the statements upon which it is based by my hon. friend the member for Clare (hear, hear). My hon. friend, the member for Clare, wrote to all the London newspapers on the 18th of May...

present leaders, who are conducting them into the terrible course upon which, I am sorry to say, the Government appears to be determined...

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS. MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD. And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months.

DIPHTHERIA. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. (For Internal and External Use.)

MAKE HENS LAY. KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL.

THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE. COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

READ NIGHT CRUCIFIXES! NIGHT CROSSES! NIGHT STATUES! ARE VISIBLE

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

LUMINOUS CRUCIFIX! AND SAYS:

"It is a Great Incentive to Devotion." READ!

TESTIMONIALS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE CROSSES and CRUCIFIXES

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell & Co., proprietors of M. Cerqui's Chemical Compound...

\$1.00 EACH! If you possessed a Cross or any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily see how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed at night...

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

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 Tickets only 55 Cents in proportion.



Louisiana State Lottery Company.

We do hereby certify that we supervise the drawings for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company...

Commissioners. J. T. Early

Incorporated in 1883 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes...

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly. A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE...

Table with 2 columns: Prize Type and Amount. Includes CAPITAL PRIZE (\$75,000), PRIZES OF \$5,000, \$1,000, \$500, \$250, and APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

1887 Prizes, amounting to \$325,500. Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. 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. (From the Boston Globe.)



Years, Editors.—The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who is well known in the country...

Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: 'It works like a charm and saves much pain.'

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

Sawing Made Easy With the Monarch Lightning Saw! Sent on 30 Days Test Trial.

CENTRAL AMERICA. PANAMA, March 3.—Chas. DeLassaps and a number of engineers have arrived from France.

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...

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

CATHOLICISM IN CHINA. HONG KONG, Feb. 8.—Mr. Kienchung, a young official, conspicuous in the execution of the King Chang's policy in Corea, and appointed to take charge of Yungku, has been impeached by the Censorship...

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs...

A SOUND RESOLUTION. DUBLIN, March 15.—The Catholic clergy of the diocese of Swinford, County Mayo, have passed a resolution charging the Government with neglecting the distressed people...

Alexis Cyr, of Grant Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine, writes: 'Having used Northrop & Lyman's valuable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, 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 Middlesex 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 lengths.

'Many a sickly woman, whose sad experience had demonstrated alike the failure of conceited doctors and poisonous drugs, has obtained a new lease of life for a few dollars worth of the Vegetable 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...

Mr. G. W. Macolly, Pavilion Mountain, B.C., writes: 'Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is the best medicine I ever used for Rheumatism. 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' Electric Oil. 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 Renewer.' \$1. Druggists.

DEATH OF ASHTON WENTWORTH DILKE. ALBANY, 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, night sweats, and the early stages of Consumption, 'Golden Medical Discovery' is up off. By druggists. M 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, Oobourg, writes: 'Having used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for some years, I have much pleasure in testifying 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 meeting of Irish, Scotch and English members of Parliament yesterday it was decided to form a political committee with the view of informing public opinion in regard to Irish reforms. The committee is quite impartial, but no Fenianites are connected with it.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS HOUSES OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. Gentlemen—Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Down's Vegetable Balsam, Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Medical. SICK HEADACHE. CURE SICK HEADACHE and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system...

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Suffer from this distressing complaint? But after all sick headache. Suffer from this distressing complaint? But after all sick headache.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA & SUGAR-COATED PILLS. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIERS. PREPARED BY LANMAN & KEMP NEW YORK.

CONSUMPTION. THE BEST REMEDY FOR Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable.

THE CENTENARY MEDAL, 1876. IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD. Medal at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

THE CENTENARY MEDAL, 1876. IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD. Medal at the Provincial Exhibition OF 1863.

SILVER MEDAL, IN 1868. A Diploma for the Best Domestic Havana Cigars was Awarded at the Canadian Exhibition of 1880 to Sam'l DAVIS & SON.

Sam'l DAVIS & SON. Manufacturer of CABLE, SENECA, EL PADRE, DESTROYER OF HAIR! ALEX. ROSS' DEFLATORY.

54 - MCGILL STREET - 56. AND 73 & 75 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL.

54 - MCGILL STREET - 56. AND 73 & 75 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL.

New Advertisement. LIST OF MEDALS. WON AS PRIZES BY THE UNDERSIGNED:

Medal at the Paris Exposition, 1867. IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD. THE CENTENARY MEDAL, 1876. IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.

Medal at the Provincial Exhibition OF 1863. THE CENTENARY MEDAL, 1876. IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.

SILVER MEDAL, IN 1868. A Diploma for the Best Domestic Havana Cigars was Awarded at the Canadian Exhibition of 1880 to Sam'l DAVIS & SON.

Sam'l DAVIS & SON. Manufacturer of CABLE, SENECA, EL PADRE, DESTROYER OF HAIR! ALEX. ROSS' DEFLATORY.

54 - MCGILL STREET - 56. AND 73 & 75 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL.

54 - MCGILL STREET - 56. AND 73 & 75 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL.

54 - MCGILL STREET - 56. AND 73 & 75 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL.

54 - MCGILL STREET - 56. AND 73 & 75 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL.

54 - MCGILL STREET - 56. AND 73 & 75 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL.

B. NY. CO. PIANO CO. 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 especially invited to examine our stock now on file...

PIANOS! WEBER, (N.Y.) VOSE & SONS. Decker & Son, (N.Y.) N. Y. PIANO CO. DUNHAM, (N.Y.) WILLIAMS & SON. Jos. F. HALE, (N.Y.) Hechtmann & Co.

ORGANS! WM. BELL & CO., GEO. WOOD & CO. STANDARD ORGAN CO. Purchasers will be allowed a large discount on all instruments (except N.Y. Weber), and full value for their old instruments...

N. Y. PIANO CO., 226 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Send Postal Card for Illustrated Catalogue. Special Prices to Dealers.

30 DAYS TRIAL. DR. J. L. LEPROHON'S VOLTAIC BELT. (BEFORE - AND - AFTER) Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial. TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD.

\$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 Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith...

TILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGHT? people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Ordinary Laxative is a greater purgative and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the MEDICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal. Price 25c. 51 U

DR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET. DR. KANNON, G.M.H.D., M.C.P.E. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-C

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION - IN - MINNESOTA. For Circulars of information, for 1883, on MINNESOTA CATHOLIC COLONIES, address CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU, 23 ST. PAUL, MINN. DD DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEFLATORY. 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 a permanent or a temporary color. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whitener or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing freckles and crowd's feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1.00 or sent by post for Postmaster's Order. The Machine, for pressing the curls of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$1.00 or sent for Post Office Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists or direct from: ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, England. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 142. Dame Victoria Swinburn, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Thomas Edward Swinburn, of the same place, stock broker and investment agent, Plaintiff, vs. the said Thomas Edward Swinburn, Defendant. An action of appropriation de biens was instituted on the seventeenth day of February instant, in this cause, by the Plaintiff against the Defendant, on the 12th of February, 1883. ORTHOSEANK & CRUCEBANK, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE FLOWER-CITY FUREUR

The Commotion Caused by the Statement of a Physician

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y. Democrat and Chronicle, was published in this paper recently, and has been the subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street.

Dr. J. B. Henlon, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days since, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death.

Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave 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, indigestible pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious.

But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you? Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails 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 ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root.

That is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root.

That is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root.

That is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root.

That is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root.

That is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root.

That is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root.

That is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root.

That is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root.

That is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root.

THE FLOWER-CITY FUREUR

The Commotion Caused by the Statement of a Physician

You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured? I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends.

A fearful one. I had felt languid, and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors.

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

Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor? 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 feeling was there and amply demonstrated by those who participated. The weather was 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 New York Stock Exchange will be closed on Good Friday, March 23rd. New York, 11 p. m.—Stocks dull. Am. Ex. 89; C. B. 87; O. & A. 133; D. & H. 108; D. & L. 123; Erie 171; L. S. 110; M. C. 95; N. P. 60; pd. 87; N. Y. C. 125; St. P. 91; St. P. M. & M. 153; W. U. 84.

COMMERCIAL

Commercial Review—Wholesale Markets. The commercial world was surprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well known firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters.

The commercial world was surprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well known firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters.

The commercial world was surprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well known firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters.

The commercial world was surprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well known firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters.

The commercial world was surprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well known firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters.

The commercial world was surprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well known firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters.

The commercial world was surprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well known firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters.

The commercial world was surprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well known firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters.

The commercial world was surprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well known firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters.

The commercial world was surprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well known firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters.

The commercial world was surprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well known firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters.

The commercial world was surprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well known firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters.

The commercial world was surprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well known firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters.

The commercial world was surprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well known firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters.

The commercial world was surprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well known firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters.

The commercial world was surprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well known firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters.



FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS

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 diseased kidneys or liver.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

Toronto, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Eng.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

FRECHON, LEFEBVRE & CO.

(Late SENEGAL, FRECHON & Co.)

No. 245 NOTRE DAME STREET

CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

All kinds of Altar Vestments, Statues of every description, Sacred Vases, Altar Wines, and Casocks made to order.

Be careful in addressing your letter. 22 row

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.

Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company,

TROY, N. Y.

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

Cattle receipts, 5,800. Chicago stocks—Wheat, 5,967,421 bush; oats, 1,535,409 bush; rye, 772,724 bush; barley, 146,695 bush. At noon quotations were as follows:—Wheat, \$1.09 1/2; May, 1.04 1/2 to 1.04 1/2; April, 1.10 May and June; corn, 58 1/2 to 58 3/4; June, 60 1/2; pork, \$18 1/2; lard, 18.37 1/2; May; lard, \$11.23 1/2 asked April.

In Liverpool to-day cheese was steady at 69s. The receipts of wheat the past three days were 249,000 cwt.; 242,000 American. A despatch from Liverpool at 2.30 p.m. says: Breadstuffs flat; spring 8s 9d to 9s 2d; winter 9s 2d to 9s 7d; No 2 California 9s 3d to 9s 6d; No 1 California 9s 5d to 9s 9d; corn, new, 5s 7d. Weather sunny.

New York, March 20.—Wheat easy. No 2 red \$1.19 asked cash; \$1.19 to 1.19 1/2 April; 256,000 at \$1.21 1/2 May; \$1.22 bid June; \$1.21 asked July. Corn easy at 67c. Oats steady. Receipts: Flour 34,795; wheat 49,000; corn 14,000; oats 53,000; rye 1,000; barley 15,000; pork 890; lard 2,741; whiskey 1,146.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

A FINE DISPLAY OF STOCK. The receipts for the Easter markets were 70 car loads of western stock, and a fine exhibit of prime to extra fancy steers and heifers took place at the Grand Trunk cattle yards, Point St. Charles.

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 1/2 to 6 1/2 per lb live weight. Mr. Robert Craig of Brampton, sold a lot of fine shipping stock at 6c per lb live weight and \$1 per head over. Messrs. E. B. Morgan & Co., of Ottawa, the well known exporter purchased 281 cattle for shipment on the S.S. "Dominion," sailing from Portland on Saturday next, at from \$5.85 to \$6.25 per cwt. live weight. Messrs. J. B. Roy & Co. bought a carload of cattle from Mr. S. Elliott, of Kingston, for \$58.50 each, a carload from Mr. T. White at \$5.80 each, a carload from Mr. Telfer at \$76 each, a carload at \$89 each, 38 head from Mr. J. Bailly, of Toronto, at 6c per lb. Mr. Wm. Kinneer, of Toronto, sold 18 choice cattle at 6c. Mr. John Kelleys, of Quebec, at 6c per lb.

Among the fancy thoroughbreds we noticed two very choice—Arabian heifers, raised by the Hon. Mr. H. Cochrane, of Compton, which were sold by Mr. C. Chute to Messrs. J. N. & B. Bonariss, at 8c per lb. live weight, and several other prize and fancy cattle brought from 7c to 7 1/2 per lb. live weight. These prices, however, were exceptional and not a fair representation of the general run of values. Mr. Bissette bought an extra choice heifer for 7 1/2 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 heifers at 6 1/2 per lb., and Mr. P. Roy bought three cattle, weighing 3,620 lbs., at 6c. Mr. Harry Gould, of Whitby, sold a pair of live hogs at \$7.00 per 100 lbs., and Mr. Wm. Gould, of Woodstock, a pair at 5 1/2. There were other sales too numerous to mention.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

We hear of a good demand for heavy draught horses and carriage teams, chiefly on American account, although a fair volume of business is reported on local accounts. Messrs. Auer & Kennedy sold two splendid spans of heavy draught horses to Messrs. A. W. Ogilvie & Co. for \$388; also a fine carriage horse to Dr. Nelson for \$225. A fine carriage horse to Mr. John Allen for \$220, and ten others to American buyers at \$25 to \$170 each. At the College Street Market on Saturday Mr. James Haw, of Port Hope, sold a brown horse, six years old, weighing 1,100 lbs., \$175. Sales were also reported of a black mare weighing 1,350 lbs., for \$125; a bay mare, 5 years old, 1,500 lbs., \$200; a bay horse, 4 years old, 1,200 lbs., \$200; a bay horse, 7 years old, 1,550 lbs., \$200; a chestnut, 7 years old, 1,650 lbs., \$150; and a grey horse, 8 years old, 1,200 lbs., \$125.

THE HAY MARKET.

Taking the weather into consideration a very early spring brought by farmers, which sold at \$5 to \$9 for good to choice, \$10 being asked for a few extra choice loads of timothy. Cow hay was quoted at \$6.00 to \$7.50 as to quality. Straw sold at \$3 to \$4 per 100 bundles. Fresh hay was quiet at \$1.60 to \$1.64 per ton.

THE MASS.

At St. Patrick's Church's Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, His Lordship the Bishop officiating: Ass. Priest, Fr. O'Connell, P.R.S.; Deacon of Mass, Rev. Fr. Parker; Sub-Deacon of Mass, Rev. Fr. O'Riordan; 1st Deacon of Honor, Rev. Fr. O'Riordan; 2nd Deacon of Honor, Rev. Fr. Moran; 1st Master of Ceremonies, Rev. Fr. J. Berry; 2nd Master of Ceremonies, M. H. Kennedy; Acolytes, M.M., C. M. Carroll, M. H. Burns, Thaurter J. P. Kelly. The musical part of the religious celebration was in keeping with the occasion, being of a bright, joyous and inspiring nature.

The Italian master Luzzati 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 Agnus Dei Mr. J. J. Rowan was entrusted with the tenor solo, and they were rendered with much sweetness and expression. The bass solos were divided between Mr. James O'Connell and Mr. Edward Casey—the former taking the bass part in the Gratias Agnus dicit and the Et Unum solo; the latter in the Kyrie and Quoniam. Both soloists distinguished themselves, singing with taste and precision, and with richness and fullness of tone that added very much to the brilliancy of those numbers.

At the Offertory, Rossini's "Justitia et Pax," 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 religious observance of the day.

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 rapt attention by the immense number of the faithful thronging the edifice. The reverend pastor 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 steadfast, and to-day there was not a true and loyal Irishman whose heart did not beat with impulsive and patriotic throbs for the land across the blue Atlantic waves—the land of scenic grandeur, poetry and music. Ireland had given the church saints, 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' Electric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electroton and Electric Oil for the genuine Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC 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 as possible to Electroton. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of NORRIS & 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 1/2 per cent; bankers' sterling 10 1/2 to 10 3/4.

The stock 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 18 1/2 at the close last night to 18 1/4 bid at noon. Montreal dropped 1/2 to 189; bid; Toronto 1/2 to 182; and Richelieu 1/2 to 68 1/2. The rest of the usually active list was steady, namely, Passenger at 144; Commerce at 132; and Merchants at 121.

Stock Sales—50 Montreal 189 1/2; 25 do 200; 6 do 189 1/2; 65 do 192; 70 do 192; 60 do 182; 60 do 182; 10 do 182; 175 do 182; 133 do 182; 25 St. Paul & Manitoba 182; 1,050 Gas 180; 75 do 180; 75 do 180; 37 1/2 do 180; 75 do 180; 100 do 180; 200 do 180.

The Stock Board adjourned for the Easter holidays, from Thursday afternoon to Monday morning.

Starling Exchange in New York sold at 4 1/4; and 4 1/2 and fell to 4 1/4 and 4 1/2.

BOOKS FOR LENT!

- Considerations on Devout Meditations for every day during the Holy Season of Lent. 8 3/4
The Lenten Manual, and Companion for Passion Time and Holy Week. 50
Following of Christ, at 25c. each and upwards, according to style of binding.
The Amazing Heart, by Rev. Father Flor. 1.25
Meditations for Every Day in the Year on the Principal Duties of Christianity, by Rev. Father Griffet, S.J. 50
Challoner's Meditations for Every Day in the Year. 1.25
Sufferings of Our Lord Jesus Christ, by Father Thomas of Jesus. 1.00
Clock of the Passion. 25
The Dolorous Passion, by A. C. Emmerich. 1.00
Reflections on the Passion, by St. Alphonsus Liguori. 35

- WORKS OF FATHER FABER. All for Jesus. 1.50
Bethlehem. 1.50
Blessed Sacrament. 1.50
Creator and Creature. 1.50
Foot of the Cross. 1.50
Growth in Holiness. 1.50
Life and Letters. 1.50
Hymns. 1.50
Precious Blood. 1.50
Spiritual Conferences. 1.50

A NEW HOLY-WEEK BOOK.

THE COMPLETE Office of Holy Week

ACCORDING TO THE ROMAN MISSAL BREVIAIRY, AND PONTIFICAL IN LATIN AND ENGLISH. Published with the approbation of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York. A New Electrotype Edition, in large type. 24mo., 836 pages, roan, embossed. \$0.50
" " " red edges. 1.00
" " " French morocco, antique. 1.75
" " " fine Turkey morocco, red or gilt edges. 2.00

- BOOKS FOR MARCH. A Flower for each Day of the Month of March. Containing Thoughts, Advice, Desires, Aspirations and Examples for every Day in the Month. 10
Devotion to St. Joseph, by Rev. J. A. Pallegiani, S.J. 75
The Power of St. Joseph, a New Book of Meditations and Devotions, by Rev. Father Huguet, S.M. 50

Any of the above Books sent by Mail free of Postage on Receipt of Price.

D. & J. SADLER & CO.,

Catholic Publisher and Booksellers. Church Ornaments, Statues, and Religious Articles. 275 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

We question whether there is a Dry Goods Store in the United States that does a strictly cash business. It is well known by people who have had an opportunity of knowing for themselves that the United States does perhaps as large a proportion of its retail trade on credit as any other country in the world, and perhaps larger. Salesmen who have lived in some of the oldest and first-class retail houses in the U. S. will tell you that a large portion of their sales are charged, and not paid cash for at time of purchase. To follow the example of the best American retail Dry Goods firms is to go into the credit system extensively.

THERE IS ONLY ONE.

There is only one Dry Goods firm of any size in Canada or the United States that has ever heard of that does a strictly ready-money business, and that is

S. CARSLLEY'S,

392, 395, 397 & 399 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

COPYISTS.

For the last twelve years nearly every dry goods firm in Montreal has kept advertising that they do a ready-money trade, and we suppose they will continue to advertise so. Of late years it will have been noticed that several firms have kept reproducing our old advertisements. Some may consider this very smart, but others think it a sure sign of weakness.

LADIES' HANDEKERCHES.

- Large lot of Fancy Colored Border Handkerchiefs at 5c each. S. CARSLLEY'S.
Large lot of pure Linen Fancy Colored Border Handkerchiefs at 8c each. S. CARSLLEY'S.
Large lot of pure Linen Fancy Colored Border Handkerchiefs at 8c each. S. CARSLLEY'S.
Large lot of Hem-stitched Fancy Colored Border Handkerchiefs at 14c each. S. CARSLLEY'S.
Large lot of Hem-stitched Fancy Colored Border Handkerchiefs at 16c each. S. CARSLLEY'S.
Large lot of Hem-stitched Fancy Colored Border Handkerchiefs at 16c each. S. CARSLLEY'S.
Large lot of Children's Fancy Picture Handkerchiefs at 3c each. S. CARSLLEY'S.

S. CARSLLEY, MONTREAL.

KNABE PIANOFORTES.

UNRIVALLED in Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 202 and 205 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.