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VOL. XXX.—NO. 35.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. APRIL 14, 1880.

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WAIT AWHILE,

Walt awhile.
Cheerily smile,
Soon the storm will be over;
There's a bit of blue
In the sky for you.
There's sweetness yet in the clover!

Trust and wait,
Though burdens great
Hard on the beart are pressing;
For a hand of love
Will the cross remove,
And leave in its stead a blessing.

'Neath the snow No roses blow,
And there no bees are humming:
But they gather sweets
In their dark retreats. To brighten days that are coming.

Dark and drear
The skies appear,
When the cloudy day's declining;
But the night must fail
And cover all,
Ere the sun renews its shining.

Wait awbile, Cheerily sinile, E'en through the tears of sorrow; Grief may have sway O'er your life to-day, But joy will return to-morrow.

Rest is sweet rest 18 sweet
For the weary feet;
And the soul that in falth reposes,
When the night comes on,
And the noonday sun
It's gateway of splendor closes.

Ne'er will miss It's meed of bliss Or grieve o'er joys abaring;
For the earth must turn.
That our hearts may learn
How little is lost by waiting.

THE IMPERIAL BLECTIONS.

HOME RULE GAINS.

The following is a complete list of the members of Parliament returned from Irish constituencies up to the latest accounts :--

Findlater and Given, Monahan, Liberals. Law and McClure, Liberale, Londonderry. Taylor and Hamilton, Dublin county, Conservatives.

Gibson and Plunkett, Dublin University, Conservatives.

Whitworth, Drogheds, Home Ruler. The O'Donoghue, Tralee, Home Rule. Sir Rowland Blennerhasset and R. P Blennerhasset, Kerry, Home Rulers. Mitchell Henry and Major Nolan, Galway,

O'Sullivan and Lynan, Limerick, Home Gabbett and O'Shaughnessy, Limerick

(city), Home Rulers. Beresford, Armogh city, Conservativ Curry and Ewart, Belfast, Conservatives. Lewis, Londonderry city, Conservative.

Redmond and O Byrne, Wexford county, Home Rulers. Bernard, Bandon, Conservative. Cole, Enniskillen, Conservative.

Dickson, Dungannon, Conservative. Dawson, Carlow borough, Home Ruler. McCarthy and Errington, Longford county Home Rulers. Finnegan, Ennis, Home Ruler. Foley, New Ross, Home Ruler. Fitzpatrick, Port Arlington, Conservative.

Redmond (Capt), Wexford borough, Home Greene, Carrickfergus, Conservative. Johnson, Mallow, Liberal. Moore, Clonmel, Home Ruler. Russell, Dundalk, Liberal.

Lever and O'Gorman, Galway city, Home Brooks, Dublin city, Home Ruler. Leamy, Waterford city, Home Ruler.

Lyons, Dublin city, Liberal. Parnell and Daly, Cork city, Home Rulers. Biggar and Fay, Cavan, Home Rulers. Lawlor and O'Connor, Queen's County, Home Rulers. Fisher and Stuart, Waterford, Home Rulers.

Barry and Redmond, Wexford County, Home Rulers. Smythe and Gill, Tipperary, Home Rulers.

Leahy and Weldon, Kildare, Home Rulers. McKenna, Youghal, Home Ruler. Cummins and Kelly, Roscommon, Home Rulers.

Gray, Carlow, Home Buler. Blake, Waterford Co, Home Ruler. Dillon, Tipperary, Home Ruler. Power, Waterford, Home Ruler. O'Gorman and O'Shea, Clare Co, Home Rulers.

McCoan and Corbett, Wicklow, Home Rulers. Lords Hill and Castlereagh, Down Co, Conservatives.

O'Byrne, Leitrim, Home Ruler. Tottenham, Leitrim, Conservative. O'Connor and Blake, Sligo, Home Rulers. Littleton, Liberal, McCartney, Conservative,

for Tyrone. Archdall and Orichton, Fermanagh, Conser-

Callan and Sullivan, Louth, Home Rulers. Gill and T. D. Sullivan, Westmeath, Home Rulers.

Molloy, Kings county, Home Ruler. O'Brien, Kings county, Liberal. McFarlane, Carlow county, Home Buler. Power (O'C) and Sexton Mayo, Home

Rulers. Chaine and McNaughton, Antrim, Conservatives.

Muliholland, Downpatrick, Conservative. Beresford, Armagh, Conservative. Bruce, Coleraine, Conservative: 11 Wallace, Lisburn, Conservative. Parnell and Martin, Meath, Home Rulers. Hugh O'Donnell, Dhugarvon, Home Ruler.

London society has had a new experience.

LETTER FROM LACHINE.

THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES OREGAN.

MR. EDITOR,-I am very certain you will excuse my seeming neglect in forwarding you my usual letter last Saturday when you learn the cause. While still overpowered by my emotions on learning the further and disastrous defeats inflicted on my political uncle and father in England (I refer to the great | moment the crowd learned the whereabouts Lord Beaconsfield) I hastened to send him a of the rat, they gathered round the literateur letter of condolence so that at least one bright ray of sunshine might illumine the Asian mystery, over which he is so fond of poring. I know how it is with myself when I am down in the world, and can therefore feel for an unfortunate' similarly circumstanced. I remember while a vonth in the old country how I saved a lot of my school fellows from throwing water on a drowned pup, and how the pup to show his gratitude got up and walked away after having first bitten me on the calf of the leg. A peculiarity with me, however, is that I cannot make a literary effort until I have shaved, and so, my own razor being demoralized, I thought I would go and patronize the barbers to the of ten cents Canadian currency. I sat down on the chair and the barber, whose ancestors came originally from | policeman and all, and I saw nothing but the the Black Mountains of Soudan commenced lathering me. Now, it there is one thing in | my woes, and a dead rat lying in close the world I like better than another it is being lathered and slavered with dirty soap suds by the cold clammy fingers of a barber who does not know his business. He shoved the soap into my eyes, ears, nose, and everywhere he could get the chance. The sensation I experienced was not delightfully pleasant, but I firmly resolved to keep it out of my mouth at least. In the meantime he kept lathering and jabbering away, and took advantage of the time to indulge in further melancholy thoughts over the defeat of

Beacousfield. "Great beating the Tories are getting in

England, sah?" "Yes," I murmured, in a moment of forgetfulness, but scarcely had I cpened my mouth when this fiend incarnate dabbed the contents of the brush between my lips. You may imagine my despair and rage, but I trust, Mr. Editor, you will never experience the cause. After several profane sentences and apologies had been exchanged, he went on with his shaving, and bold disjointed chat until he had completed the job, when I left

a rat puts in an appearance) a war for the deswas surprising what a number of sticks, also boots, half bricks, stones and other missiles and weapons were showed upon the rat, what curses rent the ear, what a number of elderly females popped their heads through the windows and what a crowd was immediately collected. The advice given the boys was of a miscellaneous nature: "Chuck him over to me, Jim," "hit him on the head," "there he goes," Oh, my shin!" and such exclamations were heard, and still the rat was unhurt. I am obliged to confess that so intensely was I excited that for the time being I forgot both Beaconsfield and my emotions in the keen interest I felt in the ultimate fate of the rat. I thought one time a youngster, through whose hat bunches of red hairs were pushing their in-dependent way, had him floored by a brick, but no, the fugitive gave a squeal and a jump, and had almost entered his hole when he was prevented by a boot being placed before it. Just then a policeman came along and peremptorily ordered the crowd to disperse, but when he was told a rat hunt was on the board his manner changed, his eye flashed, and he joined in the sport, using his invincible baton when a chance presented itself; for, as a matter of course, it was not to be expected that what may be termed the astringencies of a tyrannical law could be practised at such a crisis in the history of Lachine. While I was gazing with throbbing heart at the imposing spectacle and thinking how much more exciting must have been the moment when the Prince of Wales stuck a pig out on the plains of India a gentleman of literary appearance came up and tapped me on the shoulder. When I say literary appearance, I mean that he had an intellectual cast of countenance, an attenuated figure, long black hair, and wore a paper collar, one button-hole of which had given

"I am correspondent for the Toronto Screamer," said the literateur, " and would, if you be kind enough, like to be furnished with the details of the present row."

"Well," I replied, "I don't know how the affair commenced, but the first I saw he came right out from under the sidewalk and ran towards yonder corner with, I fancy, some-

"Hold on a moment," said the correspondent, "till I get my pencil." "In his eye,

did you say? You probably mean his hand, a burglar, eh."
"No, I don't. In the first place, no rat that I have ever heard of possessed a hand, and, if it did______ I had scarcely uttered those words when the correspondent gave a tremendous jump, accompanied by a mighty yell, roaring "Oh, the devill oh, I have get him up the leg of my pants; take him down,

he is biting me!" It was all very fine to say take him down, but not so easy to suit the action to the word. It was evident the rat was possessed of literary tastes, but, be that as it may, there the, animal, was, and you could see, his heart pal-, London society has had a new experience, animality as, and post of the juncertain glimmer of a light this is barbaric, it could not retain glimmer of Norbury was married by special license at porrespondent just below the knee, while its, that we were approaching the mine proper of Norbury was married by special license at porrespondent just below the knee, while its, that we were approaching the mine proper of Norbury was married by special license at porrespondent just below the knee, while its, that we were a spread to make a proper of Norbury was married by special license at porrespondent just below the knee, while its, that we were a spread to make a proper of Norbury was married by special license at porrespondent just below the knee, while its, that we were a spread to make a proper of Norbury was married by special license at porrespondent just below the knee, while its, that we we sail in the more slimy. The shrugged this shoulders of Treland, has agreed to normal the married by invitation.

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hobble I get into, I never lose my presence of mind nor my spirit of philosophical en-

"Can it be, my dear sir," I enquired, "that this animal, which has strange instincts of its own, has taken the opening of your pants for a hole in the sidewalk, and if so, how do you account for ?"

"B--- you and the rat," roared the correspondent, "will no one release me from this infurlated quadruped?" As you may imagine, Mr. Editor, this little scene takes longer to describe than it did to transpire, but the and suggested many devices to entice the rat from its hiding place. One suggested that "Towzer" (a ferocious-looking terrier) be set at it, another that a fire be built under the tail, and yet another that, as it was the policeman's duty, the officer should protect life and property.

While those things were happening, Mr. Editor, an elegantly dressed lady advanced to me, and enquired what was the matter, and when I told her she swooned away into my arms. In this fix I confess I did lose my presence of mind, but not before a tall felicw, who I afterwards learned was the lady's husband, not clearly understanding the situation. and only seeing his wife in the arms of an aristocratic looking canal man, struck me over the head with his stick. When I came to the crowd had vanished, cold stars shining down as if in mockery of

proximity. You may therefore guess I was not much

in humor for writing either to my friend, Lord Beaconsfield, or yourself. Yours respectfully,

THE EXILES OF SIBERIA.

MYLES O'REGAN.

CLIMPSE OF HOW THE CATHOLIC POLES AND POLITICAL PRISONERS ARE TREATED IN RUS-SIA .- WHY NIHILISM IS SO WIDE SPREAD-

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (1879.)—If a person of same mind were to inform you of his or her intention to spend a vacation in Siberia you would undoubtedly smile audibly, and opine that the party making so audacious an assertion would be a fit subject for the lunatic asylum. Still I am bound to confess that I have just returned from a trip to that Arctic region, where I As I was proceeding to my boarding house made quite a stay, in company with my friend a rat emerged from under a sidewalk, and as Robert Lemke, the eminent political econoa lot of boys were around and witnessed the mist, and a student of political philosophy phenomenon (boys are generally around when | than whom there is none more thorough and We have been through the truction of the poor rodent commenced. It land of the Nihilists, and however earnest we might have been in our desire to discover important information, all our efforts would have been in vain, had not an influential American at Petersburg, whose name I have promised not to wention, given us such letters of introduction that all portals were opened wide to us and we saw and heard what only a privileged few have seen and heard for a good many years. It is easily understood that the Russian Government, under the trying circumstances of the present day, is not very liberal in granting extended privileges to newspaper men; and, had I travelled in that capacity, I might have been denied access to the sources from which I have drawn the information about a good many things in Russia. The large cities, however, are not the places for the accumulation of knowledge such as we desired to get; and, after idling a few days at Moscow, St. Petersburg, and its

villegeatures, we started for the Siberia mines. Uutil we came to Tobolsk there was still some civilization about and acound us. But after that we received a foretaste of the horrors we were about to witness. For days we dragged along in a miserable carriage without meeting anything or anybody except the lonely Government posts, with their stupid Starost" and his subordinate Gossacks. At last we saw in the distance a towering mountain, and within its cleft side a colossal opening, sim.lar to a pit of the volcano. From within foul air and disagreeable smells saluted our nostrils, and for some time we had to draw our breath hard. With our pocket handkerchiefs crammed into our mouths we entered the gigantic mouth of the rock. From the walls dirty water dripped down in large drops, forming a little rivulet, which gathered in a pool outside the entrance. Towards the east and the north the territory rose as high as 4,000 feet above the sea. A chain, several miles in length, of snow-capped glaciers gave to the mines the character of an unapproachable fortress. To the left of the entrance an enormous guard-house was built, occupied by a number of Cossacks. The establishment was about as filthy a place as any habitation for human beings can well be. The furniture consisted only of a few rough benches and a large table. In front of its door a double file of muskets were stalked, between which a bearded Cossack marched up and down. We showed our letters to the young officer of the day, who regarded us wonderingly-searchingly... He seemed at a loss to understand the granting of a privilege so seldom sought and so rarely granted. A guide was given us, and we passed a long, narrow corridor, which to judge from the inclination of the floor, led into the depth. The ground was so slippery and wet that; we were in danger of falling

more than once, it was a recommendation in Pestilential miasms filled; the air; and in spite of a good fur cloak-the gift of a friend in Moscow-Lactually shook with cold. The darkness was so intense that neither of us could see the other

We had gone on perhaps ten minutes when perceived, far in the distance, the trembling,

charnel-house.

"We are in front of the mine," said our guide, pointing to a high iron railing which Emperor.' surrounded a long cave—its massive rails, through the crevice of which hardly a rat might have squeezed itself, being covered with rust. The locks were fastened with to turn the railing upon its binges that we in the great Empire of the European East. could pass through into the interior. We stepped into a room which, although it was large enough otherwise, hardly permitted a full-grown man to stand upright, and was lighted only by a poor oil-lamp, which left all surrounding things in darkness.

"Where are we?" I asked the guide. "In the dormitory of the prisoners," he answered. "Formerly this was a well yielding lode; now we have made it into a sleeping room." which neither sun nor moon could ever send a ray of light, was called an apartment; and in this terrible grave, the air of which was pregnant with fearful mlasms, the unfortunates banished here by the unpitiable law of despotism were compelled to rest after the day's work, upon a poor bed of straw! Into the dripping walls of the rock, alcove-like to be undertaken, the Moniteur says, by M. cells had been hollowed out; and the entire room gave the impression of an enormous beehive. Every cell harbors five prisoners during one night; and above each of the single cots a strong iron bar was fastened, to which the unfortunate mortals were locked and chained like so many dogs. No door-no window-no chair-no table-no shelving; everywhere the naked rock and rusty iron! The straw which served as a bed for the delinquents was wet and half rotten; it looked and felt like a mass of dung. A little bag filled no utensils of any kind. In one corner a donna, whose image was fastened above it in an old gilt frame. An insupportable dread overcame me in

gazing upon this picture of desolation and misery, and. I drew a long breath of relief when we passed out of the "dormitory" and into another corridor, dark as the first one, but less slippery. Everything was as quiet as a graveyard until we reached an enormous cave, in the centre of which stood a round table and three benches. Several torches, fastened to iron rings in the wall, served to lighten the ball, in the ceiling of which I saw a window, a faint ray of daylight endeavored to penetrate, and this mingled with the torchlight produced an effect at once dismal and gloomy beyond description. This was the mine proper, and here an infernal noise was heard, which the exiles were working the iron ore. Before us we saw several hundred ragged creatures, with terrible rough long beards, faces pale as death, or of a sickly yellow, with red-rimmed eyes, dragging beavy chains, rattling them at every motion-the prisoners! Not one looked healthy, and not one spoke, or sang, or whistled; they all worked in silence, looking askance at us, and rattling again their chains, which have been put upon them in the name of justice! Many of them were barefoot; a few wore the remnants of shoes upon their feet. The rags which covered them were completely saturated with the dripping water, so that they could not give to the shivering bodies one atom of warmth. Upon their beards I saw long icicles, and I sometimes watched one or the other blow into his chilled hands or shake convulsively in the icy-cold air. I shall never forget the dreadful scene; and, in contemplating it, I would imagine for a moment that mountain spirits were busy here at their hidden work; but the clanking of the chains, cries of the taskmasters soon recalled the of which showed extraordinary beauty—excited our particular attention. With visible exertion he swung his pickaxe, and his breath came wheezing from his chest; but he could not luosen the stone, and sometimes his arm fell despairingly to his.

We approached him. "Why are you here?" I asked: He looked up shyly, almost frightened, and continued his work. "The prisoners are forbidden to speak about

the cause of their exile," the Inspector informed me. Who is the prisoner?' I asked our guide. 'No 114, he answered, laconically.
'So I see,' I replied; 'but I mean his

name, his family, his crime.' 'It is Count de Parentoff,' he replied. well-known conspirator. I am sorry not to be

able to tell you more about No. 114.' The foul air suffocated me. I beckoned to the guide and my friend. He and I hastily traversed again the narrow corridors, and ascended to the world again, where the Chief Commander saluted us.

'Well,' he asked, 'what impression has our institution made upon you? We bowed in silence.

He seemed delighted, and remarked ironically: 'Our boys below work dilligently, do they not? 'Indeed they do,' answered my friend; 'but

with what feeling of relief the unhappy ones must greet their Sunday, when they can take a rest. Rest! he said, wonderingly; "they have none; they must work always!'

Always!'...... Most, certainly! They are condemned to work everlastingly. He who once enters the

and there was a smell of putrefaction, as in a Sunday too. They are never permitted to rest, Oh! but yes-twice during the year-at Easter and on the birthday of our glorious

And he removed his hat, as though he had spoken the name of the Lord.

We bowed again, and hastened to get back to Tobolsk. My friend and I were both very chains of immense thickness and weight. A silent until we got out of Russia. But hereguard made his appearance, and upon the after we shall not be so very much shocked word of our guide he opened the lock but with a when we read of the terrible spread of that great deal of strength was he enabled so far political fanaticism which is called Nihilism

ODD AND ENDS.

The Moscow Gazetie announced that Lord Besconsfield was going to stand for the "West End" of London in the elections.

The composer Wagner is expected to attend the Palestrina celebration at Rome this shuddered. This subterranean cave, into month, as also, probably the first performance of his "Lohengrin."

> Jules Valles has written a drama, in five acts, called "La Commune," the principal character in which is Rossel. The piece will be played at Brussels.

A balloon trip across to England is about Joirs, of the Aerostatic Experiment Society, the purpose of meeting Odile Desilets, whom who last year made some fine ascents in the I had seen from the shed, when she was about North of France.

Vanity Fair says that the Czar has categorically refused to receive any petition from the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, once the lover of Fanny Lear, begging for a re-mission of his exile at Orenburg. The Grand Duke, it is added, has taken to drink.

The market price of the members of the Napoleonic family, in effigy, or otherwise, is with straw served as a pillew; a wet sheet, not high. At the San Donato sale, a bust of observed my movements, she pulled it out of made or bag linen, as a coverlet. No bench— Prince Jerome Napoleon was sold for 400f.; a my hands. While I held her on the ground bust of the Queen of Westphalia, 500f.; a lamp faintly glimmered in honer of the Ma- portrait of Napoleon, First Consul. 200f.; &c. A paragraph in the Novoyc Vremya states that the celebrated forger Jokhanstoff, who

was condemned to Siberia, has just been received with open arms by the society of Krasnoyarsk. Balls, dinners and masquerades were got up in his honor and every mark of attention shown to him. Mme. Hencker's necklace is now the marvel

part of this treasure formerly belonged to the ex-Empress Eugenie. Neither that of Lady Dudley nor those of Count Branicki nor almost covered with iron bars, through which | Countess Vitzhume can bear comparison with | her close to the well in order that she might this unrivalled adorument. A fashionable lingere in Paris has invented

waistcoats and cuirass waists, made of plaited jet tubes, that are very scintillating. Also the Louis XVII collar made of cream-colored surrah and malines lace, is much worn. It imitates the sailor collar and has revers and a double jabot. Also the stylish chanoinesse guimpe is much the fashion. "Father" McNamara, who is endeavoring to

establish an Independent Catholic Church in Brooklyn, has peculiar ideas regarding fit religious tunes. He has hymns sung to the Wearing of the Green" and the "Exile of Erin." One of the Psalms of David is set to "Yankee Doodle," and another (the 26th Psalm) is sung to the tune of "Paddies Forever." Vanity Fair: - The fashionable things to

do before quietly closing our doors and puts ting up the shutters for the Easter exoduare to rush to the Prince of Wales Theatre and see Miss Genevieve Ward perform in the new and very popular piece, 'Forget Me Not,' and in the morning to the King Street Gallery to see the new great sensation picture by Frith, 'The Race for Wealth.'"

A Swiss paper mentions that in pulling the groaning of the prisoners, and the rough | down the old town barracks at Brunswick a few days ago a part of the original facade of in the well over the body. I left the body in. Henry the Lion's palace was found built in the well and started to go in the direction of dreadful reality. The hammering and dig. Henry the Lion's palace was found built in the well and started to go in the direction of ging never ceased. If an exile attempted to one of the walls. A window, divided into my father's house. I had got but half an rest a little, the sharp command of the over- three parts by two exquisitely executed and seer soon put him to work again; and there well preserved pillars, with Roman capitals, was a feverish, unceasing activity. One of has already been laid bare, and little doubt the prisoners—a slight fine figure, the profile is entertained that the entire eastern facade of the historic building will be susceptible of restoration.

Letters from Rio de Janeiro announce the safe arrival of the new Internuncio of the Holy See at the Brazilian Court, Mgr. di Pietro. His Excellency was immediately received in solemn audience by the Emperor, Dom Fedro. Rumours were lately current that fresh diffi-culties had arisen between the Brazilian Government and the Holy See, on account of the nomination to the see of Pernambuco of an ecclesiastic whom the Pope has on former occasions refused to accept for episcopal promotion. But this story shows the baselessness of such rumours. No nomination whatever has yet been made for Pernambuco.

The Salvation army have found in Philadelphia a heartier welcome than they recelved in New York. The ranks have there been recruited to the number of fifty, who are about evenly divided as to sex. They wear a uniform, march through the streets with banners flying and sing:

Satan's mad and I'm glad,
A little more faith in Jesus;
He'll miss that soul he thought he had,
A little more faith in Jesus.
It's all I want,
It's all I want,
A little more faith in Jesus.

Oh, stand back, Satan, let me by, A little more faith in Jesus; In ust go by, I will go by, A little more faith in Jesus. It's all I want, &c.

Distributing the Constellation Cargo.

DUBLIN, April 10: The Duke of Edinburgh, who is superintending the distribution of Lady Mariborough's relief fund slong the Dustin, April 11.—Mr. Parnell spoke at western islands of Treland, has agreed to further to day, and declared that he would hish ships to distribute the Constellations slt for Mayo'll elected; he owed nothing to

THE ARTHABASKA HORROR!

Full Confession of the Marderer

Ample Particulars Belating to the Commission of the Bloody Beed.

The veil of mystery which enveloped the late brutal murder at Bulstode, near Arthabaeka, has been removed by the confession of Cleophas Lachance, who admits having committed the awful crime, by which a promising young woman was made the victim of one of the most cruel and cold-blooded murders that has ever taken place in the country. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that death was caused by blows on the head inflicted by some blunt instrument, perhaps with a stick of wood. The following is the prisoner's statement :--

Cleophas Lachance made a statement to High Constable Bissonnette, in which he con-

fesses as follows:—
On the 29th of March, after dinner, I left my father's house and took the road leading to the unoccupied house of one Babino for tive acres from her house. I met the victim opposite the well where the murder was committed, and I asked her to give me a kiss; she refused, and pushed me away, from the force of which I fell to the ground. I then got up, and being vexed, threw myself on her, struck her with my fist, and threw her on the ground, holding her by the neck. I then drew my knife (the same one Mr. Bissonnette has shown me) and, as she observed my movements, she pulled it out of with my hands and legs, she cried: "My God, he is pulling out his knife!" She said this before taking the knife out of my hands. I succeeded in again gettting possession of the knife, but not before I had cut my hands. I then stabbed her on the neck with the large blade, and it is the wound then inflicted that appeared at the examination before the Coroner and Magistrate. When she had received the wound, she tried to get up, but I pushed her among all other pearl marvels. The chief back on the ground and went for a piece of board (produced in Court) to which a hinge was attached. When I stabbed her, as she was about the centre of the road, I dragged not escape from me. It was then that I split the piece of wood, and returned to the spot where the girl was lying near the well. This piece of wood was the cover of the well and I broke it with my hands. When I returned to the girl with the piece of wood she was lying on the ground on her right side, her head being near the well and her feet pointing to the road. I then struck her with the piece of wood on the left temple, near the right eye, upon which she moaned so heavily that she might have been heard at Urbain Babino's house, if anybody occupied it. I again struck her with the wood on the left side of the head, holding the weapon in both hands. She put her left hand on her head where I had struck her, and her hand remained in her hair. She did not make any movement, and I took her to the well, into which I threw her head foremost. I pushed her legs down in order to hide them from sight. She then made a motion, and raised her legs a distance above the top of the well, when I pushed her down again.

Her hat and shawl were in the read, and I put them in the well, spreading the shawl over her and placing the hat to one side. I then got pieces of boards, which I. placed over her in the well, and I next took. three cedar posts which I placed standing up. acre when I ran back twice to see if the body: moved, and, seeing there was no stir, I went : to the barn about eight acres from the road;.. where I washed my hands. After the murder at the well I observed that my hands were cut. On my coat there was some blood ... Part of the blood was from the body of the deceased and part from the wounds on my hands. When I observed that my hands were bleeding I put them in my pants pockets. When I had washed my hands I went out or the highway, and proceeded to the barn of my brother, Joseph Lachance, in order to calin my nerves. It was then that I saw the Re v.

Cure Lessard, just as I was leaving the barn. I am satisfied that I have made this declaration of everything connected with the case, as I have been anxious to make this confession for several days, but I could not bring myself to do so, but now I am savisfied that I have confessed this crime in order to nemove any suspicion against innocent parties. In making this declaration I have taken a load off my conscience, and the statement is made of my own free will, and without threats or promises, but at my request to

Mr. Bissonnette. The prisoner, who is said by some to be slightly demented, told the High Constable that he was new most happy, as he had given a true version of the affair. The mothers of both the actors in the tragedy are ill, in fact. it is thought the prisoners mother can hardly survive, so great a shock has her nervous system received. The self-comfessed murderer is now in close oustody in the gaol at Arthabaska, where he will be tried at the Criminal Term.

PARIS, April 8.—The Bishops at the head of the Paris Catholic University bave decided to conform to Ferry's Educational, Bill by: altering the name of their institution to that

Cork or Meath.

One Night's Mystery

By May Agnes Fleming. CHAPTER I .- CONTINUED.

There is a moment's pause, and teacher and pupil confront each other. That an explosion will follow, Miss Sydney Owenson fully expects, but what was she to do? Helen Heme's name was on the fly-leaf. Helen Heme was a day-scholar, who surreptitiously smuggled story-books inside the sacred walls of the pensionnat for the private delectation of the boarders. Helen had been threatened with expulsion the next time she was caught in the act "red-handed," so to say, and it was much more on Helen's account than on her own that Sydney Owenson was palpitating now.

"I coaxed so hard for that 'Pickwick," Sydney thinks. "I hope to goodness some of the girls will pick it up and hide it outside. I don't mind mam'selle's flare-up... I'm used to it—but I'd never forgive myself if Nell came to grief through me."

She looks up now in mademoiselle's indignant face, clasps two little white hands imploringly, and begins, with that voice and smile mademoiselle herself declares to be the most charming on earth, to wheedle her out of her just wrath.

"Oh, Mam'selle Stephanie, don't be angry, please. I know it's wrong to break rules, but then I am so tired of the stupid old plays out there, and the girls are so noisy and rude, and my head did ache, and the book was not a bad book-upon my word and honor it wasn't, mam'selle; not a bit like a novel at all, and I did find it among the cabbages last evening, and—"
Mademoiselle Stephanie knows of old that

Miss Owenson is perfectly capable of going on in this strain without a single full stop for the next hour. Therefore, without a word, she pulls a letter out of her pocket and hands it to her pet pupil.

"I will overlook your disobedience this once, petite," she said, "because it is probably the very last time you will ever have a chance to disobey. Read your mamma's

Sydney Owenson rises to her feet, the great gray eyes dilate and grow almost black with some vague terror. She looks at her lettera look of absolute affright, the last trace of color leaving her pearl-fair skin-then at mademoiselle.

"Papa," she falters. "Oh, mam'selle! don't say papa is-

"Worse? No, my dear. You poor child, you are as white as the wall. No, papa is not worse—it isn't that—it is—but read your letter, tres chere; it will tell you all about it. and believe me, my dear," and mademoiselle lays two snuff-colored old hands kindly on the girl's shoulders, "no one in this school will regret the loss of its most troublesome pupil more than I shall."

She toddles away and leaves Miss Owenson to read her letter. "Ah," she sighs, "it is the best, the tenderest little heart after all. I shall never love another pupil so well. Only a baby of seventeen, and to be married in a month! Helas the poor little one!"

Sydney tears open her letter; it is a lengthy, spidery, woman's scrawl. "OWENSON PLACE, October 25, 18-

"MY DEAR LITTLE DAUGHTER :-- I have writ ten to the Mademoiselles Chauteauroy, telling them to have all things ready for your departure on Monday, the third of November. You are to leave school, and for good. Papa is not worse really, but thinks he is, and he pines for you. He has taken it into his head -you know how hypochondriacal he isthat he will die before the year ends, and he insists that you must be married at once, else are concerning poor papa's whims, and it is only a whim. Bertie is here, came by the Cunard steamer from England three weeks ago, and is naturally all impatience to see you. It is a very absurd whim of papa's, I think myself, this marrying a child of seventeen and a boy of twenty-two; but what use is it my saying so? I was nine-and-twenty when I married Captain Owenson. Still, I am sure, I hope you will be happy; and Bertleis so good-tempered and gentlemanly and all that. that anyone might get along with him. Re-becca will reach Petit St. Jacques Saturday afternoon, and you will start for home on Monday morning. Papa has actually sent to Paris for your wedding dress, and pearls and veil, as though good enough could not have been got in New York City; but it is another of his whims to look down upon everything in this country, and think nothing fit for you that doesn't come from Europe. I'm sure sometimes I wonder he never married an American lady, or that he found a school on this continent fit for his only child. I know he would have sent you to the Sacre Courat Paris, only he couldn't bear to put the ocean between himself and you. But this has noth ing to do with it. So bid the young ladies and teachers good-by, and be ready to start on Monday morning with Rebecca.

" Your affectionate Mother, "CHARLOTTE OWENSON. "P.S.—Bertie sends his love and a kiss, he says, to all the pretty girls in the school. He is as foolish as ever, but very handsome and elegant, I must say. Christ College has improved him greatly. He wanted to accompany Rebecca, but, of course, I wouldn't hear of anything so improper as that.

"P.S. No. 2.—By the by, papa says you may invite your particular friend, Miss Hendrick, if you like, to be one of your bridesmaids. He knew her aunt, Miss Phillis Dormer, in England, and her mother comes of one of the best families in Dorsetshire. As if the best family in Dorsetshire mattered in America. C.O."

CHAPTER II.

CYRILLA. THE long, loosely written, rambling letter dropped on Sydney's lap, her hands folded over it, and she sat strangely quiet (for her) looking out at the faint opaline twilight sky. To leave school on Monday—to be married in a, month! Surely enough to startle any school-girl of seventeen. Besides being the daughter of the richest man, besides having double, treble the spending money of any other girl in the pensionnat; besides having silks and laces and jewels as though she were five-and-twenty and "out" besides having beauty and talent and goodness and grace, Sydney Owenson had one other and still greater claim to be "queen rose" of Mile. Stephanie's "rosebud garden of girls."—she was engaged ! All and each of the four-and-thirty other boarders of mam'selle—not to speak of the one-and-twenty day-scholars-looked forwared in the fullness of time to a possible lover, a prospective engagement, and an ultimate husband; but a real lover and a done fide engagement none of them yet attained, with the exception of Miss Owenson. That height of bliss Miss Owenson had reached in her sixteenth birthday. The midsummer vacation over, the young lady had returned to Canada

mond ablaze on one alim finger, a locket (with a gentleman's portrait and a ring of brown hair) around her white throat—and calmly announced to all whom it might concern that she was engaged.

The first stunning shock of surprise over torrent of questions poured upon the blissful

"Oh! good grecious! Oh, Mon Bieu! was she really? Oh, how nice! Oh! c'est char-mant! What was his name? Where did he live? How did it come about? What did he say? Was he handsome? Was he rich? Did papa and mamma know? Oh, what a love of a ring, and how splendid it was to be engaged at sixteen! And when, O Sydney! when were they going to be married?"

"There! there! there!" cried Miss Owenson shrilly, breaking away from fifty-six eager excited faces. "I am sorry I told you anything about it. One would think I was the only girl in the world ever engaged before. lf you leave me alone I'll answer all your questions. Stand off, and let me see. 'His name?' Well, his name is Albert Vaughan.

Bertie Vaughan—a pretty name to begin with.
Where does he live? He lives at Oxford at present; at least he was on his way back there when I left home. 'How did it come about?' Well, it didn't come about; it was always to be, destined from all time, and that sort of thing. Ever since I can remember anything, I remember being told that I was to marry Bertie some day, if I behaved myself—family arrangement, you see, like a thing in story. 'What did he say?' Oh, well, he just came to me on my birthday, and slipped this ring on my finger, and said, . I say, Syd, I want you to marry me this day twelve months, or thereabouts, you know, and I said, 'All right, Bert, I will.' 'Is he handsome?' Handsome as an angel, Helen -brown eyes, brown curling hair, fair complexion, rosy cheeks like a girl, small hands and feet, and the sweetest little love of a moustache! 'Is he rich?' Poor as a church mouse, Cyrilla-not got a sou in the earthly world; but as I am to have enough for both that doesn't signify. 'Do papa and mamma know?' Of course they know, goosie!

Bertie and I would rever have thought of such a thing if papa hadn't told us to think letter, my dear; I know what it contains, as it came inclosed in one to me. Cherie," mam'selle's voice absolutely falters,—"you—you are about to leave school."

Otit. 'And when are we to be married—it's dreadfully dowly and stupid. We won't be married for ages—not till I'm old—oh! ever so old of it. 'And when are we to be married?'

twenty-one may be. It's nice enough to be engaged, but married-bah-h-h! Miss Owenson pronounced her "bah!" with the disgusted look of one who swallows a nauseous dose, and sprang to her feet. "I say, girl's let's have a game of 'Prison

ers' Base;" I'm dying for a romp. Come! Miss Owenson had a romp until the pale cheeks glowed like twin pink roses, and the vivid gray eyes streamed with laughing light. But from that hour a halo of romantic inter-

est encircled her. She had a lover, she was engaged, she would be married in a year. Oh, happy, thrice happy Sydney Owenson! Every month or so came to her a letter bearing the English postmark, dated, "Ch. Ch., Oxford"—real, genuine love-letters. Mile. Stephanie shook her head and past them over in fear and trembling to her epgaged pupil. She had never had such a thing before, and to a certain extent it was demoralizing to the whole school.

Six-and-forty heads ran more on lovers than on lessons, an engagements than on "Talemaque" or "Chopin's Waltzes." Miss Owenson, as a matter of Christian duty, read those epistles of her young Oxonian faithfully aloud to her six-and-torty fellow students. On the whole they were rather a disappointment. They contained a great deal of news about boating on the Isis, riding across country, college supper parties and a jolly time generally but very few glowing love-passages to his affianced. Indeed, beyond the "Dear little ism went in for moderately respectable Bo-Syd" at the beginning, and "Your affectionate hemianism. My mother was dead—luckily Bertie" at the end, they didn't contain a sin- | tor her, poor soul !-- and I was housekeeper in which it is supposed possessed him.

"Of course not," Sydney was wont to cry out indignantly, when some of the sentimental young ladies objected to these love-letters on that head. "You wouldn't have Bertie spooning all the way across the Atlantic, would you? I suppose, Helen, you would like the sort of letters Lord Mortimer used to write to namby-pamby, milk-and-waterish Amanda Fitzallan, Beloved of my soul! Ha! ha! I fancy I see Bert writing that sort of rubbish to me. He wouldn't do it twice, let me tell you!"

As may be seen. Miss Owenson was not in the least sentimental herself-not one whit in love, in the common acceptation of the word, with Bertie Vaughan. "He was the dearest, jolliest old fellow in the world-Bertie," she was calmly accustomed to observe; "and since she must marry somebody sometime, she would rather marry Bertie than anybody else, but to go spooning as they did in books -no. not while either of them keep their

She sits very quietly now, the letter on her lap, looking out at that pale yellow, frosty sky -a little pale, and very thoughtful.

Going to leave school—going to be married!
All the old life to end, and the new to begin. And the old life had been such a good life, such a pleasant life; she was so fond of school and of all the girls-well, with about threeand twenty exceptions. She never could play "Brother Hermid," or "Hunt the Slipper," or "Tag" any more—never any more! Mar-ried woman never jumped skipping ropes, played " Puss in the Corner," or get people to swing them until their heels touched the beam in the barn each time! Never! never! It was all dull and stupid, and dowdy, being married. And great tears rose up in Miss Owenson's gray eyes and splashed, one by one, down upon the fatal letter.

"All alone, Syd?" cries a brisk voice, and with a swish of dingy skirts, Miss Hendrick is in the room. "And a letter—another love-letter! Happy girl! Well, blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed! of whom I am one. And how is our beauteous Bertie?"

"It fsn't from Bertie," answers Sydney, hastily wiping away the last tear. "It's from mamma, and"—a great gulp—" O Cy, I'm going to leave school!"

"Happy girl once more! When and why?" "On Monday, and—to be married." "On Monday, and to be married! Happy,

happy, happy girl! I wish I were going to leave school on Monday, and be married. I wouldn't sit by myself in the dark and mope, I can tell you. But what's all the llyrry about?"

"Read the letter," says Miss Owenson, placing it in her hand, and looking out with a woe-begone face at the fast darkening evening sky. One, two, three, four, five more evenings may she watch that little white, coldlooking, half moon float up yonder among the tamaracs, five more evenings may she listen to the discordant shrieks of the thirty four boarders making day hideous, and then never more for all time. And another large tear comes plump down, at the misery of the

thought in her lands to see 9 and a to Cyrill Hendricks reads the letter, and throws

poor Freddy used to say, "Life can't be beer and skittles' for the whole of us."

"Freddy !" Sydney exclaimed, looking up at her friend with sudden curiosity, athat is the first time I ever heard you mention any man's name! Who is Freddy?" "Ah, who indeed?" Miss Hendrick answers

with with another half laugh, "Thereby hangs a tale,' which I'm not inclined to tell at present. But I say again, what a happy girl you are, Sydney Owenson!"

"What, because I am to be married next month, Cy!" Sydney cries, opening her great eyes in unfeigned wonder. "You can't mean that."

"I maen that, and, everything about your life. You are an heiress, you will be a beauty, you have people who love you, you make friends wherever you go. Why, here in school the girls swear by you—even snuffy, priggish, dried-up little Mam'selle Stephanie, in her dreary way is fond of you. At sixteen you wear diamonds and walk in silk array.' While -" Again she stopped, with a gesture that was almost passionate in the intensity of its envy. Sydney looked at her in wonder. The bitterness of her tone and words was a new revelation; it was a contrast indeed to the unusually cool, almost insolent serenity of Cyrilla Hendrick's manner.

"While you, Cy," Sydney supplemented "are ten times over better looking than I am sing better, play better, paint and draw better, speak four languages, and are the cleverest girl, mam'selle says, she ever had in her schools. You have an aunt who is fabulously rich, so everybody says, who has adopted you, and whose helress you are to be. While, as for being married-

Cyrilla Hendrick laughed, as Miss Owen-son faltered and paused, all her easy insou-

cience of manner returned. "While, as for being married, I have only to walk over to St. Jacques Barracks and ask any of the officers, and they will take me on the spot-is that what you want to say, Syd? And I sing well, play well, paint well, and am a famous linguist? Lucky for me I am, since these accomplishments are my stock and trade, with which, until some man does compassionate me, I am to earn the bread I eat." "I don't understand you."

"Don't you? You never suspected, I suppose, that my brilliant role in the drama of life is that of a governess?"

"Governess! What nonsense, Cyrilla. The rich Miss Dormer's heiress neice!" The rich Miss Dormer's heiress and niece! Sydney, would you like to know exactly how much Miss Dormer means to do for her pau-

per niece, Cyrilla Hendrick?" 'If you please, Cy. You know you and your history are darkest mysteries to Made-

moiselle Chateaurov's boarders." Cyrilla laughed, still standing behind her friend. I knew it, chere belle, and mysteries we all like to remain. Let me unveil this darkness to you a little. I was born in Paris eighteen years ago, in a garret-mark that, daughter of Mammon !- and my mother was the daughter of a baronet; my father was the only brother of the rich Phillis Dormer. My father was one of the handsomest men one of the cleverest men, and one of the most utterly unprincipled men in Europe-a thorough-paced adventurer, in fact, as Aunt Phil takes care to impress upon my innocont mind every time I see her-an out-and-out Bohemian.

Before I was twelve years old I had tra versed the Continent from one end to the other, and had a smattering of every European language. No wonder I study them with facility now. When I was twelve my father came to England, his native land, and there, in the parish of Bloomsbury, we set up our household gods, and from utter vagabonduntil I was sixteen, I kept my father's house, and I saw more of life-real genuine life-in those three years than you, mademoiselleonly child and heiress-will ever see in your whole respectable, rich, Philistine existence! Good heaven, Syd! how happy I used to be with my handsome, clever, vagabond father and my poor, dear little Fred."

She stopped—passionate pain, passionate regret in her face and voice. Sydney Owenson sat listening with bated breath to this marvelous and rather shocking revelation.

"It was poverty. Syd. but picturesque poverty: that meant truffled turkey and champagne to-day, and a dry crust and a cup of water to-morrow; a seat in the upper tier of a Strand theatre or Astley's circus among the gods of the gallery, big bearded men to take me on their knee, and kiss me, and pet me; men who wrote books and painted pictures who wore sock or buskin, who got tipsy on gin and water or Cliquot, as their finances stood. Men who taught me to roll up their cigarettes, and to light them after. By the way, Syd,' Cyrilla broke off her half-bitter, half-cynical tone, ending in a sudden laugh, "do you remember the night, after I came here first, that Miss Jones caught me smoking a rose-scented cigarette, a dozen of you standing around in an awe-struck and admiring row? She told Mademoiselle Stephanie, as in duty bound, and got me punished. I vowed vengeance, and the vendetta has

waged between us ever since." "I remember, Cy. And what a superior being you seemed to me, to be able to sit there and smoke off four cigarettes without

wincing once; Go on."

"Oh, well!" Cyrilla said cooly, "there's nothing more to go on about. When I was sixteen, Aunt Phil sent for me, and I bade farewell to old England and my jolly Bedouin life, and came to America, exchanged the tents of vagabondia for the red brick mansion of respectability. She found me half savage, wholly uneducated, according to her notions, and knowing a great deal I would be much better without. She sent me hereunfolded something of my antecedents to horrified ma'm'selle, and I had to pledge myself to keep my disreputable history to myself before I could be taken into this spotless fold of youth and innocence. That is three years ago-I am almost nineteen, and at Christmas I am to leave school for good."

"To go and live with Miss Dormer?" "To go and live with Miss Dormer, in the dreariest, gruesomest old house in America; companion to the crossest, spitefulest old woman on earth! Don't be shocked, Sydshe is! I'm to read to her, write to her, play for her, sing for her, sew for her, feed the birds and cats, and run her errands, all for my clothes and keep."

"And her fortune when she dies?" "Not a bit of it! She has two wills made unsigned. One bequesths her hundred thousand dollars to endow an asylum for superannuated maiden ladies; the other hequeaths that sum to myself, on condi-

tion-"Well?" Sydney cried breathlessly. "On condition that I'll swear-swear on the Cyrill Hendricks reads the letter, and throws it back with an envious sigh.

Bible, mind!—to do something she wants me office and its acceptance.

to do. I haven't taken the oath yet, and I be "Will you go, beauty?" her father said, lieve, oath or no oath, she will never trust me doubtfully. "It will be beastly dull without and mother who dots upon you—a rich father an inch further than she can see me. "There you, but the old girl's rich; and intends to

ing for you, and all the freedom and gayety of a married woman yours, at seventeen. While it is a high-pitched old woman's voice that for me—ab, well!" with a bitter laugh, as speaks—" all the Hendricks were reprobates is-fortunately—the last of the tribe, a Hendrick to her finger-tips, and mark my words! my niece Cyrilla will come to ne good end.'" "Ugh, how horrid!" said Miss Owenson, with something between a laugh and a shudder. "I wonder, thinking that she ever

troubled with you at all." "So do I wonder. She seems to utilize me until the final catastrophe comes, and I disappear in the outer darkness to which I was born. It is a wonderful old woman-Aunt Phil! And sometimes, Syd, sometimes," the handsome youthful face darkened and grew sombre, " when I think of what my past was, when I think of what my father is, when I think of what my future is likely to be, I rank Aunt Phil among the prophets, and be-lieve, with her, that her niece Cyrilla will come to no good end!"

CHAPTER III.

SCHOOL-GIRL GOSSIP. THERE is a silence for a while. Cyrilla Hendrick has walked away to the curtainless school-room window, and stands looking out at the pale, chill, twilight sky, where a white moon hangs silvery, a few yellow, frosty, sparkling stars near. The tamaracs shiver and toss their feathery green plumes in the evening breeze, a breeze that bears a prophecy of coming winter even now in its breath. Miss Hendrick's handsome brunette face looks darker and sadder than Sydney

Owenson has ever seen it before. "Ten minutes and the study bell will ring, and this horrid tumult end, for which Dieu merci. Look at them, Syd, 'a motley crowd, my masters, a motley crowd.' Of course, all this I've told you is strictly sub rosa. Mademoiselle Stephanie, poor old snuffy soul, would go out of her senses if she thought I was corrupting her favorite pupil by such improper conversation."

She half turned around, all her gloom gone, the airy ease of manner, so uncommon in a school-girl, and which constituted this schoolgirl's especial charm, back. Independently of wealth and social position (and no one on earth thought more of wealth and social position than this waif of vagabondia), she liked Sydney Owenson for her own sake.

"I promised not to tell, you know, Syd; and, reprobate as Aunt Phil thinks me, I like to keep my word. I have kept it for three years; all those noisy girls think, as you thought an hour ago, that my life, like their lives, has been the quintessence of dull, drab-colored gentility. Your papa was a captain in the English navy once, wasn't he, and is a great stickler for good birth and breeding? I wonder if he would ask the rich and respectable Miss Phillis Dormer's niece to be your bridesmaid if he were listening now?"

"If papa knew you as I do, he would like and admire you as I do," Sydney cried warmly. "Who could help it? I never saw a man yet whom you did not fascinate in ten minutes if you chose."

"If 1 chose?" Cyrilla laughed. "Ah, yes, Syd, the men like me, and always will; let that be my comfort. I shall be one of those women whom other women look upon askance, and know as their natural enemy at sight, but men will like me to the end of the chapter. Only be sure of this, pretty little Sydney." She took the pearl-fair face beween her two hands, and stooped and kissed her. "You need never fear me."

"Fear you, Cy? What nonsense! What do vou mean?"

"This Mr. Bertie Vaughan is handsome, you say, Syd?" was Cyrilla's inapposite anwer. "Let me look at his photo again.

As a rule Miss Owenson wore her lover's picture and locket affectionately in her trunk, but she chanced to have it on to-day. She touched strangely by Cyrilla's confidence, more touched still by the unexpected caress. They had been good friends and staunch comrades during the past three years, with the average of school girl quarrels and make ups; but never before had Cyrilla Hendrick been known to kiss her or any other creature in the school.

She was wonderfully chary of enthusiasm or caresses; set down as "that proud, conceited thing" by her fellow boarders, admired and envied for her superior cleverness and ease of manner, and dark, aristocratic, highbred face, liked by few, Sydney Owenson chief among them, and cordially hated by the many. Without knowing why, without being able to reason on the matter, they instinctively felt that she was one of them, but not like them.

She came into their midst with her pauper head held well aloft, a sort of defiance in her black, derisive eyes, a sort of superior con tempt for them and their ignorance of life in her slight sarcastic smile. Wonderfully reticent for a girl of sixteen, she yet said things, and did things, besides the smoking of cigarettes, that proved that she had lived, before coming here, in a very different world from any they had ever known. The sketchy outline of her life she had given to Sydney Owen son—the sketchy outline only—there were details that might have been filled in. which would have raised every red-gold hair on Miss Owenson's pretty head aloft with dismay She had seen life with her "handsome, clever reprobate father," as luckily it falls to the lot of few daughters ever to see it. Bacchanalian nights of gambling, song-singing, wine-drinking, and festive uproar. There was not a capital in Europe which she and her doll had not visited at the age of twelve. She had spent three whole months behind his chair at Baden-Baden, with a pin and a perforated card, and starved and feasted as be lost or won. All the jolly outlaws of Bohemia had lounged in the shabby rooms of 'Jack Hendrick," where a perpetual "tobacco parliament" seemed to reign. Scions of aristocracy, youthful sprigs of gentility, deep in the books of the children of Israel, made it their headquarters and lounging-place, and lost their last sovereign to their genial host Clever painters, whose pictures hung on the line in the Royal Academy, had painted "Little Beauty Hendrick"—as Cyrilla had been named—painted her as Cupids, as Undines, as Hebes, as gypsies, as angels, as everything a plump, pretty, black-eyed rosebud of a child could be painted. Clever actors gave her orders to their plays, had coached her in small private theatricals. Old Jean Jacques Dando, teacher of the ballet of the Princess Theatre, taught her to dance, and the first violinist taught her to play the fiddle. She could jabber in five different languages at twelve, and read French novels by the wholesale. Tall booted and spurred military swells had carried her aloft on their shoulder and taught her to roll and light their cigarettes. Midnight, as a rule, was this little damsel's hour of lying down, and noonday her time of rising up. Then, in the midst of this jolly, vagabond career, came Miss Phillis Dormer's

from her paternal mansion—a solitaire dia and mother, a handsome young husband wait—is bad blood in my niece Cyrilla. "Miss Jones was won't to think—"and in think—"and in the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the space of half an hour—then the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the space of half an hour—then the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the space of half an hour—then the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the space of half an hour—then the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the space of half an hour—then the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the space of half an hour—then the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the space of half an hour—then the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the space of half an hour—then the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the space of half and hour—then the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the space of half and hour—then the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the space of half and hour—then the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the space of half and hour—then the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the space of half and hour—then the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the space of half and hour—then the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the day ever come.

you to school, and do the handsome thing by it will-I'll pay off every affront, every sneer, you when she dies. Will you go?"
"Yes, father, I'll go," Cyrilla answered

—all, every one! Do we gather grapes of promptly. "I'll pack my trunk and be ready thorns, or figs of thistles?" My niece Cyrella at once. Freddy says there's a steemer to sail day after to-morrow,"

"Ah! Freddy says," her father repeated, still looking at her doubtfully. "Look here, Beauty! I wouldn't say anything about Freddy, or the rest of them over there, if I were you. Just tell the old girl and the other Philistines you meet that you came of poor-poor, but honest-parents you know. Mum's the word about the card-playing and the scampering over the world, and-the whole thing, in short."

"You may trust me, father. I know when to hold my tongue and when to speak. I haven't lived with you sixteen years for no-

thing," calmly says Mademoiselle Cyrilla.

"No, by Jove!" Jack Hendrick cried, admiringly. "You're the cleverest little thing that ever breathed, Beauty! You know on which side your bread's buttered. And you'll not ferget the dear old dad, eh, Cy? out there among the purple and fine linen, and your

first taste of respectability?"

So Cyrilla came and was received by Miss Dormer—a pale, dark girl, tall and slim, quiet, silent and demure. But Aunt Phil had the keenest old eyes that ever sparkled in the head of a maiden lady of sixty, and read you? her like a book.

"Hs!" the old voice scornfully cried: you lived sixteen years with Jack Hendrick and then come to me and try to take me in with your mock-modest airs! But I'm an old bird, and not to be caught with chaft. You're a very pretty girl, Cyrilla—you take after your father in that—and you hold your beggar's head well up, which I like to see. You take that and your aquiline nose from your mother. Your mother was a fool, my dear, as I suppose you know, and proved her folly to all the world, by running away with handsome, penniless, scoundrelly Jack Hendrick. She was the daughter of a baronet, and engaged to a colonel of the Guards-Lord Hepburn to-day-and she ran away one night, just three weeks before her appointed wedding, with your father. Ah! well, she paid for that bit of romance, and is in her grave long ago—the very best place for her. But you're a Hendrick, my niece Cyrilla—a Hendrick to the backbone, and a precious bad lot I have no doubt. I never knew a Hendrick yet who came to a good end-no, not one and you take care, niece Cyrilla, or you'll come to a bad end, too."

"I dare say I shall," niece Cyrilla an swered, coolly, seeing in a moment that perfect frankness was best with this extraordinary old fairy godmother. "My father always taught me that coming to grief was the inevitable lot of all things here below. At least I hope I shall do it gracefully."

"I'm going to send you to school," the old lady pursued, for three years, and mind you make the most of your time. You are as ig-norant as a Hottentot now of all you ought to know, and horribly thorough in all you ought not. I shall send you to the Demoiselles Chateauroy, at Petit St. Jacques—a very strict school and a very dull place, where even you cannot get into mischief. And mind! don't you go contaminating your fellow pupils by tales of vagabond life! Don't you offend me, niece Cyrilla; I warn you of

"I don't intend to, Aunt Phil," the girl answered, good-humoredly. "I shall study hard, and be a credit to you; trust me. know my ignorance, and am as anxious to shake the dust of vagabondism off my feet as you can possibly be. I shall do you honor at school."

She had kept her word. She was brilliantly clever, and amazed and delighted her teachers by her progress. She was the pride of the school at each half-yearly exhibition; her playing, her singing were such as had never been heard within these walls before. And in the small milk-and-water dramas perhe will not live to see it. Now don't worry gle protestation of the consuming passion the Bloomsbury establishment—think of snatched the slender yellow chain off her neck formed on these occasions she absolutely elected and handed it to her friend. She had been trified all beholders. In truth she did it so well that the Demoiselles Chateauroy were

simost alarmed. "She goes on more like a real play actress than a school girl," they said; "it can't be the first time she has tried parlor theatricals.' It was not, indeed. And at one of these exhibitions a little incident had occurred that disturbed Ma'mselle Stephanie more and more. The rooms were crowded. "Cinder-ella" had been dramatized expressly for the occasion and "Miss C. Hendrick" came on as the Prince, in plumed cap and silk doublet, acting her part, as usual, con amore, and making much more violent love than ever Mile. Stephanie had intended to the Cinderella of the piece. As she came gracefully forward before the audience, singing a song, a tall,

dashing-looking man, an officer newly arrived from England, had started up. "It is!" he exclaimed; "by Jupiter, it is!-

Beauty Hendrick!" Miss Hendrick had flashed one electric glance from her black eyes upon him, and the play went on. People stared; the Demoiselle Chateauroy turned pale; pupils pricked up curious little ears and looked askance of the big trooper. "He knew Cy Hendrick, and called her Beauty. What did it mean."

The performance over, Major Powerscourt sought out Mile. Stephanie and a low and earnest conversation ensued-the gentleman pleading, the lady inexorable. "But I knew her in England, knew her in-

timately, by Jove!" said the gallant major, pulling his long red moustache in perplexity. Just let me speak to her one moment, mademoiselle!" Mademoiselle was resolute.

'I would be very happy, monsieur," was her answer, polite, but inexorable, " but it is her aunt's wish that she makes no new gentieman acquaintances and renews no old ones.

What Monsieur the major asks is, I regret, impossible. Confound her aunt!" Major Powerscourt muttered inwardly, but he only bowed and turned away. "Little Beauty Hendrick! and here! By Jove! it will go hard with me

though if I don't see her."

See her he did not. Mademoiselle Stephanie spoke a few low-toned words to her tall pupil. Miss Hendrick listened with downcast eyes and closed lips; then she bowed. "It shall be as ma'm'selle pleases, of course," she answered quietly. "I have no wish to transgress even the slightest of my

aunt's commands." With the words she left the parlors, and ap peared no more. Next morning she went for the midsummer vacation to "Dormer Lodge." When she returned, the dangerous Major Powerscourt was gone.

Miss Jones the second English teacher, had been one of the witnesses of this scene. Miss Jones set her thin lips, and drew her own conclusions. She hated Cyrilla Hendrick with an absolute hatred,—hated her for her beauty and that indefinable air of hatghty high-bred grace that encircled the girl,— hated her for her bright eleverness and talent. hated her most of all for her cool impertinence to herself. There was a long debt

every scornful smile and inuendo with compound interest. That day was nearer than Miss Jones

CHAPTER IV.

dreamed.

" SO YOUNG, AND SO UNTENDER."

'WELL,' the sweet girlish voice of Sydner Owenson cried, have you fallen asleep over Bertie's picture, Cyrilla? What do you think of it? handsame isn't he?

Cyrilla looked up. She had been critically examining the well-looking photographed face of Mr. Bertie Vaughan through her eye. glass, in silence, for the last three minutes. The dark eyes, brilliant as stars, were a trifle short-sighted, black as it is possible for human eyes to be, and consequently the least attractive feature in the very attractive face. She dropped her glass now, and returned the portrait to its owner.

'Very handsome, Syd; but you won't be offended, will you?'

'Oh, dear no! Why should I? Go on. But rather weak and womanish, rather fickle and unstable, I should say. Not the sort of man to pin your faith to too securely. Men with that sort of mouth and these pretty, girlish dimples in the chin are always weakyou?'

'Not a bit. Poor, dear old Bertie! I think I like weak-minded men, Cy. If he were stern and dignified, and all that he might think me silly and frivolous, as I I daresay, and try to improve me, and not it me have my own way. I should had being improved, and I always mean to ha my own way. Yes, Cy, I prefer w

minded men. 'No you don't Sydney. You may the so now, but you don't. You want a husband you can lean upon, trust, and look up to. And there are such men, for I've met themglorious fellows, worth a woman's giving her life for. That's the sort of husband for you,

cherie, while I____' 'Yes. Cv.' While I want one who will look up to me not a Bertie Vaughan exactly—I wouldn't like a fickle man-but a husband whom I can rule, who will let me henpeck him, in short! I couldn't love a man I had to look up toit's dreadfully tiresome, looking up. And I wouldn't live with a man I couldn't love. It would bore me to have a supreme being for my lord and master. And I never mean to bore myself. Those are my principles.

Sydney laughed. "Mon Dieut only hear her! One would think she had all mankind by heart. Have you ever met your smail, gentle, henpecked ideal, Cv.

Cyrilla Hendrick did not answer at once. but over her face a smile broke, a smile so soft, so tender, so womanly, that for a moment it transformed her.
'Yes, Syd,' she said, softly; 'I have met my ideal, poor, dear little fellow, and loved

him well, before I ever saw you. Ah! those

were the best days of my life I begin to

think; and, like all best things, they are gone 'You can't tell that. To a girl as handsome as you are infinite capabilities lie open, as Carlyle would say. I predict that you will make a brilliant match Cyrilla.'

'I mean to, Sydney. That is why I am here. Every accomplishment, every one of my looks, are so many steps toward that end. I mean to marry well—that is, a rich man. He may be old as the everlasting hills, he may be ugly as Caliban, he may be vulgar, he may be absolutely idiotic-I will twine roses, like Titania, around his ass's head, and bow myself down, and do homage before him, so that he may possess the bags of ducats. Yes, Syd, my aunt may design me for a life of drudgery in her bleak old house-I mean to marry one of the wealthiest men on this continent before another year ends.'

And henpeck him afterwards?' By no means. That is my ideal. I won't henpeck my wealthy husband. I shall simply do in all things as I please. But if the fortune of war should go against me, Sydney, and I fail and come to grief, as Aunt Phil says I shall. I wonder if, under all circum-

stances, I can count on a friend in you. 'Under all circumstances, Cyrilla, through good report and evil report, for better or for worse, I will be your true triend always.'

'You yow this, Sydney?' She came closer. the black eyes eager, dark, intense esrnest-ness in her face. 'It is no schoolgirl promise, made and forgotten in a moment. You mean this?'

'With all my heart!' Sydney exclaimed, carried away by the moment's excitement, her fair ' flower face ' flushing. ' Your faithful and firm friend to the end.

'Shake hands on that!' Cyrilla said, holding out her own; and the white, diamondstarred hand, and the brown ringless one met and clasped for a moment firmly and strongly as the clasp of two men.

'It is a compact between us,' Cyrilla Hendrick said. 'I have a presentment that you will be called uyon to fulfil that promise. There goes the study bell at last.' And you haven't promised to be my bridesmaid. Will you, Cyl'

Of course. If your father will write to Aunt Phil and ask her. I know she will be delighted to say yes. In common with all virtuous people she has the intensest respect for rich and respectable associations. Apropos of the rich and respectable, we're asked to a small dinner at Mrs. Colonel Delamere's on Friday evening-Hallowe'en you know. Will you go?

Only to glad. Who knows—we may see some of the new officers. You've heard that another regiment was quartered at the barracks last week. The colonel may fetch some of them along.'

'Ah'! pigs may fly, but they're unlikely birds!' is Miss Hendrick's more expressive than elegant answer. 'No such luck, Syd. Mademoiselle Stephanie, or Mademoiselle Jeanne will be along as usual, to play sheepdog for us lambs—or, worse still, Miss Jones -and turn to stone any military interloper under fifty with one glance of her Gorgon

The folding doors of the schoolroom flew open and Miss Jones came in, the four-andthirty boarders at heels. 'Cyrilla' sauntered away to her desk, singing as she went :

"Oh, for Friday night,
"Friday at the gloaming;
Oh, for Friday night,
Friday's longa-coming; No singing in istudy hours, Miss Hen-

drick l'oried Miss Jones, sharply, with a flash in her pale eyes. cutto in the Cyrilla smiled—that smile that always galled Miss Jones more than words, and went humming on her way unheeding:

Then my true love's coming." I shall report you to Mademoiselle, Chateaurcy, Miss Hendrick! Miss Jones angrily orled Martin, Mente, Maria Periode loss, I

What! again ! Poor Mademoiselle) Chateauroy, to be compelled to listen, Cyrilla answered, mockingly, taking her seat and her

standing between these two a long debt of books, bell. Five and thirty, girls bent smiling indolence on the pupil's land of the part of serence in the pupil's land of the day ever come, Miss Hendrick, books for the space of half an hour then the

of five-and-thirty girls on their feet, a bustling of books into the desk, doors flung wide, and a marshalling, two deep, Miss Jones at their head, and in strictest silence, down stairs to the refectory.

The meal was eaten, still in silence—Miss Jones read aloud some drearily instructive book, and back to the school-room-more study-another half-hour's recreation, and then to their rooms for the night. It was one among many of Miss Jones's manifold duties, to go the rounds of the rooms and remove the lights. The chamber of Cyrilla Hendrick and but to that room Miss Jones spitefully went first. Miss Hendrick was busily writing out | and Mr. Vaughan came to papa's aid, rescued to-morrow's German exercise.

What! so soon?' she cried out. 'Antoinette, look at your watch. Miss Jones must have made a mistake. It's a good ten minutes yet to nine, and I haven't my exercise done. 'It's nine o'clock, Miss Hendrick,' Miss

lones retorted grimly, seizing the lamp. If you are behind with your exercise it is your misfortune, not my fault. She paused a moment, lamp in hand, and

gazed at Cyrilla's indignant face with ill-concealed exultation. · You made a mistake this afternoon, Miss Hendrick. I am going on Friday night in charge of you and the others, to Mrs. Dela-

Miss Hendrick might be discomfited, never descriped. At a moment's notice she was ever v 345 to do battle with her fce.

te you, Miss Jones? Poor Mrs. Dela-But she must expect to pay some Tay it she will ask school-girls. For my-con't mind, but one can't help comadinating Mrs. Delamere-with her nabr'dislike of canaille, too.'

it was a coarser shaft than even Cyrilla was wont to wing. A furious look was her answer. Then, armed with the lamp, Miss Jores had left the room.

"Mon Dieu! Cyrilla, how impertinent you are!' the French girl exclaimed. 'Are you not afraid she will report you to mademo selle?'

Not a bit afraid, Toinette; the principal amusement of Miss Jones' life is reporting me to mademoiselle. I don't know what will become of her when I leave school at Christmas, and that healthful stimulus is taken from her sluggish blood. Now, then, Toinette-to bed,

As a rule, the Demoiselles Chateaurov did not allow their pupils to dissipate their minds by accepting invitations from their friends in Petit St. Jacques.

There were a few exceptions made, however, in the graduating class by the express desire of parents and guardians. The girls were to quit the pensionnat so soon and come out,' that to accept a few invitations to innoxious tea-parties and dinners could do no great harm. But even on these occasions one of the Demoiselles Chateauroy or one of the under teachers invariably went along to keep a watchful eye on their charges, and see that the masculine element was not too dangerous. It was an understood thing, particularly when an invitation came from Mrs. Colonel Delamere, that no officer udder half a century was to put in an appearance.

On this eventful Friday afternoon, theu, destined to make an epoch in more than one of their lives, the young ladies, five in number, with Miss Jones in the role of guardian angel, set out at four o'clock down the Rue St. Dominique to Notre Dame Street, where resided Mrs. Colonel Delamere. Miss Hendrick and Miss Owenson, as usual, walking arm-in-arm, as usual, also, making a very pretty contrast-a fact which the eldest of the two at least very well knew. Cyrilla wore her one best dress-Aunt Phil's Christmas gift, a garnet mermo—its rich tints set-ting off well her richer beauty, a ruffle of thread lace at throat and wrists : for ornaments, brooch and earrings of rubies and fine Miss Hendrick had brought these ewels with her from England, and, apart their intringic wort rom'ngness to her brunette face, valued them s parting gifts from ' Freddy.'

He gave them to me with tears in his yes, and nearly ruined himself, poor little lear .- Miss Hendrick always spoke of this gent'eman as though he were seven years old—'to buy them. As Mademoiselle Stephanie would say, 'Fred is as poor as mouses of the church.'

Miss Owenson, in turquoise blue silk, her drooping, sun-bright ringlets tied back into a knot of blue ribbon, falling loosely over her shoulders, looked by contrast white and pure and fair as a lily. She wore no adornings, except her shining engagement ring and her chain and locket.

'I can't quite realize, Syd,' Miss Hendrick observed thoughtfully, that this time next month you will be, as people phrase it, a respectable married woman.' And only geventeen years old!

'It does seem absurd, doesn't it?' Sydney laughed; 'it is absurd. I wish poor papa's crotchet had taken any other form; but since it has taken this, there is nothing for it but ohedience. I would do much more unpleasant things than marry Bertie to please poor, sick, bypochondriacal papa. Cyrilla looked at her curiously.

You are an oddity, Sydney-half child, half woman; I don't quite understand you

Do you love this Bertie Vaughan?' Sydney laughed again, and blushed-that bright, flitting blush that made her pearlilear

Love?-love, Cyrilla?' The girl of seventeen pronounced the incisive word shyly, as most girls of seventeen do. 'Oh, well that's another thing, you see—something I fancy, one thinks more of at seven-and-twenty than at seventeen. Of love, such as I' have read in novels and poetry, I know nothing. I am not sure I ever want to know. As far as I can make out love and misery are synonymous. No, I'm not in love with Bertie -I'm tolerably sure of that.' 'Nor he with you?'

Nor he with me. How could we only boy and girl? Since I was ten years old, and Bertie fifteen, papa gave us to understand we were to marry some day, and we never made any objections. I like Bertie better than any one I ever knew—that is enough.'

Enough? Oh, you poor child! You like Bertie—yes, and some day, when you are ten years older, the right man (they say there is a right man for all of us, if we only wait long enough) will appear on the scene, and thenand then, Syd, you will wake up and know

what love and marriage mean. His out Once more Sydney laughed aloud-he

What shall I hear next? "Have you been reading French novels "dately; Cy? that sounds like an extract of Oh, no Cyrilla? the girl's face grew suddenly grave :: I am not a bit like one of the heroines of your pet

her Titlan-like face.

We will see!' she said, prophetically. Meantime, what a romantic old gentleman your papa must be! I thought that sort of thing, affiancing people in their cradies, went

out of fashion two or three centuries ago.'
It is simple enough after all,' Sydney anawered. 'I will tell you how it was, Cy, in return for your confidence the other day. When papa was a very young man, and a middy in the British Navy, he was guilty of some youthful indiscretion —I don't know to t_is day what—but some act that if brought to the ears of his captain would have disher companion was the very last of the row, graced and rained him for life. Mr. Vaughan, Bertie's father, was second officer of the ship. him from his danger, screened him-saved him, in a word. Papa could do nothing then to prove his gratitude, but in his heart his gratitude was deep and strong. Years and years after, when papa had come into a for-tune, and was married, and I was a baby, his turn came. Mr. Vaughan died poor, very poor, leaving Bertie friendless and alone. Papa came forward, sought him out, brought him here, and adopted him as his son. I was one year old, and Bertie six, but I believe even then, Cy, he destined us for each other. He had married mamma in New Yorkmamma is American, you know-and finally, when his health began to fail, he came and settled there. The climate agrees with him, and mamma profers it. Bertle was at Bugby at the time, and finally went up to Oxford. I had not seen him for three years before last vacation, when he came over, and, as I told you girls, gave me this ring, and informed me he intended to marry me next year. Of course papa had told him to do it, and I am sure, if I must marry, I would rather marry Bertie than any dreadful, strange man. That is the whole story, Cyrilla, romantic or not, as

vou like.' 'H'm!' was Cyrilla's comment, her black eyes twinkling; what a comfort it must be to your papa to possess so dutiful a son and daughter. I am curious to see this docile Mr. Vaughan, and curious, very curious, Syd, to see how this romantic marriage turns out.

'You are welcome Miss Owenson answered, stoutly. 'It will be a modern case of Darby and Joan, I feel sure. When we are married and settled—we are to live at home with papa and mamma, of course—you must come and make me a long visit, and wo will look out together for the ugly, old, idiotic, wealthy Bottom the Weaver, you intend to marry.'

Miss Hendrick laughed, then sighed impatiently-that look of dark discontent Sydney had learned to know long ago overspreading her face like a cloud.

She glanced up at her, half-wonderingly,

half-compassionately.
'Cyrilla,' she said, holding the girl's arm a little closer, 'what a troubled face you wear! -what a troubled face you often wear as though you were almost sick of your life.'

'Almost!' Cyrilla Hendrick repeated-'Almost, Sydney! Why, there never was a time when I was not sick of my life. I have an infinite capacity for discontent, I think—for discontent, envy, and all uncharitableness. I long for freedom, for riches, for splendor, for the glory of the world, more than words can ever tell. And drudgery, and poverty, and meanness have been mine since I can recollect. But, as you say, Syd, I have a handsome face, and the average of brains behind it, and it will go hard with me, if out in the big, wide world I cannot win for myself a place in the first rank.'

Sydney Owenson gazed at her in increased wonder and perplexity. Her own life ran on like some clear, snining river; the turbid, restless spirit of her bolder friend she could by no means understand. In all things her life sufficed for her, and had from the beginning; with her niche in the world she was amply content. This craving, never satisfied longing for the unattainable was to her a marvel.

We were talking of love a few minutes ago,' she said, trying perplexedly to work out Freddy?'

Cyrilla laughed—the sweetest, airiest laugh was Cyrilla's-the clouds clearing away as if by magic.

'And if I am, Sydney, you don't think, I hope, that has anything to do with it! Ch, no! If I were queen of the universe, and all the hest and bravest of mankind knelt before me, I would single out little Fred Carew and marry him from among them all, and care for him as greatly as it is in me to care for any one besides myself, and make him most exquisitely miserable for the rest of his mortal life, I have no doubt. But with my chronic dissatisfaction with my lot, Freddy, at present, has nothing to do.'

'And yet you are fond of him?' Fond of him ! Fond of Fred Carew? Ah! well, Syd, it's one of those things that won't bear talking about. We have said good by and said it for all time."

Who knows? You will one day inherit Miss Dormer's fortune, marry your Fred, and live happy ever after.1

Never, Syd! I opened the mysteries a little the other day. Let me open them still more now. I told you Miss Dormer had agreed to leave her money to me on one condition—that I solemnly swear to obey her in one thing-did I not?

'Yes-well?' 'Well, that one thing is, that I am never to marry Fred Carew. Before she signs her will, if I am not already married, I am to swear, in the presence of witnesses, that never, while I live, will I marry poor little Freddy. If I refuse to take that oath, or if I break it when taken, I forfeit every dollar. No more questions, Syd, and get rid of that shocked face. Here we are at Mrs. Dalamere's.'

To be Continued. The Word "Wife."

What do you think the beautiful word "wife" comes from? It is the word in which the English and Latin languages conquered the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day (get a word, for it instead of that dreadful word femme. . But what do you think it comes from? The great value of Saxon words is that they mean something. Wife means "weaver." You must either be housevives: or chousemoths; remember that. In the deep sense you must either weave men's fortunes or embroider them; or feed upon and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glow-worm in the night cold grass may be the fire at her foot; but home is where she is and for a moble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses celled with cedar and painted with vermillion, shedding its quiet light fartor! those who else are homeless, of This I believe to believe to be the woman's true place and powers Ruskin.

worldly smile that often marred the beauty of everybody to know it, for their benefit. N.E. Farmer.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

On Wednesday last Mrs. Dr. John Mahoney was received into the Church by the Right Rev. Bishop. A select party of friends witnessed the ceremony, and warmly welcomed the new member into the one Church of Christ.—Catholic Visitor.

It is rumored that Miss Flood, daughter of the San Francisco millionaire, will not marry Gen. Grant's son, unless he first becomes a Catholic. If he joins the Catholic Church, it will surely defeat his father for the Presidency. Anything to be at Grant, will be the cry.

The most cultivated city in modern Europe for every form of art. literature, and science, is Munich, the capital of Bavaria. Students from all quarters of the globe fill its colleges, lecture halls, and art galleries. And yet Munich is the chief of a Catholic country, and is itself the most exclusively Catholic city in the world. How does Joseph Cook explain this?

Canadian and English advices concur in stating that Bishop Mahony, fermerly of Armidale, in Australia, has been appointed auxiliary to the Archbishop of Toronto. Bishop Mahony is a pative of Cork, and is a relative of the celebrated litterateur, "Father Prout." He has been for some time a resident of the Eternal City, where he has been instrumental by his instructions, in bringing many non-Catholic visitors into the fold of the true Church.—Catholic Review.

Death of the Cure of Paray-le-Monial. The venerable Abbe Vial d'Alais, born of a noble and plous family, began early in life to show those virtues of self-negation and devotedness so eminently displayed in his mother and brother. On his ordination he was appointed Cure of Volesne, then of Charolles and Grand Vicar of Autun, and finally Cure of Paray-le-Monial, his native town. In all these positions he showed the greatest charity to the poor and zeal for the education of youth Gifted with an amiable character and a ready wit, his society was the delight of all who approached him. Following the example of his Divine Master, he let little children come to him, and received them with tenderness. With his high intelligence and knowledge he seemed more fitted for exercising the sacred ministry in a larger sphere than in the little town of which he was Cure. But his modest position was pleasing to his tastes and his humility. In the pilgrimages of 1873 and 1874 the numerous Bishops, clergy, and laity who flocked to the sanctuary of the Sacred Heart duly appreciated his rare merits, and were struck by his pleasing and distinguished manners. He spent the last thirty years of charity never tired. Possessed of an ample fortune, he shared it with the poor, or rather gave them the greater part of it, and has died in poverty. His death, which occurred on the 19th February, cast a deep gleom over the whole town, who bewail the loss not only of a zealous and devoted pastor, but also of a constant and generous friend. R. I. P.

Dean Milman on St. Thomas Aquinas. The late Dean of St. Paul's, London, in his Thomas Aquinas is throughout, above all, the theologian, God and the soul of man are investigation. This is the function of the Angelic Doctor, the mission of the Angel of the Schools. In his works, or rather in his has been decided by Popes or Councils, taught by the Fathers, accepted by tradition, argued in the schools, inculcated in the confessional. The sum of theology is the this bulk has grown the New Testament, or rather, the doctrinal and moral part of the New Testament. But Aquinas is an intellectual theologian; he approaches more nearly than most philosophers, certainly more nearly than most divines, to pure embodied intellect. He is perfectly passionless; he has no polemic indignation, nothing of the churchman's jealousy or suspicion; he has no tear of the result of any investigation; he hates nothing, hardly heresy; loves nothing, unless, perhaps, naked, abstract truth. In his serene confidence that all - must in good, he moves the most startling and even perilous questions as if they were the most indifferent, the very Being of God. God must be revealed by syllogistic process. Himself inwardly conscious of the absolute harmony of his own intellectual and moral being, he places sin not so much in the will as in the understanding. The perfection of man is the perfection of his intelligence. He examines with the same perfect self-command, it might also be said apathy, the converse as well as the proof of the most vital religious truth. Secure, as it would seem, in impenetrable armour, he has not only no apprehension, but seems not to suppose the possibility of danger; he has nothing of the boastfulness of self-confidence, but in calm assurance of victory gives every advantage to his adversary. On both sides of every question he casts the argument into one of his distinct syllogisms, and calmly places himself as arbiter, and passes judgment in one or a series of still more unanswerable syllogisms. He has assigned its unassailable province to Church authority, to tradition or the Fathers, faith and works; but beyond, within the proper sphere of philosophy, he asserts full freedom. There is no Father, even St. Augustine, who may not be examined by the fearless intellect.'

Protestantism in France. The zealous and boastful missionaries who

commissioned from England and America, are to Protestantize France, profess to be making wonderful headway. They set up their furniture here and there, and because they attract the curious, declare the seed is blossoming wonderfully. Because the civil authorities give them protection, and throw o obstacles in their way, they lasist that they are converting these authorities. Because they have eight thousand adherents in Paris (out of two millions of people)—though there are actually more than that number of An erican Protestant residents they look upon the city as already their own: These rather stupid gentlemen mistake the politeness that hears and tolerates them for doctrinal conviction, and the strict neutrality of the mayors and prefects for sympathy, and they go on writing hifalutin letters to their employers at home. Now, the French are nothing, if not logical. They are either; Catholics or infidels. They abnor a system that is nothing more than a cloak for theolo-Land League Relief Fund to send it on now, and no man in this world with be it to me what:

| And League Relief Fund to send it on now, and no man in this world with be it to me what:
| And League Relief Fund to send it on now, as one dollar now will be of more use than the will. Of love, as you mean it I know not sickness, costing \$200 per year, total \$1200.

| The shall be process, the months hence. It is nothing more than a cloak for theolo-lar to mean it I know not sickness, costing \$200 per year, total \$1200.

| The shall be process, the months hence. It is nothing more than a cloak for theolo-as one dollar now will be of more use than the will. Of love, as you mean it I know not sickness, costing \$200 per year, total \$1200.

| The shall be better the process of them who have cast off the control are the standard of the control are the standard of the shall be the sound of the shall be the sound of the shall be the sound of the shall be shall be the sound of the shall be shall be the sound of the shall be e will. Of love as you mean it! I know not sickness costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200 ... The final of hypocrisy has no space with a control of the sickness costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200 ... The final of hypocrisy has no space with a control of the sickness of t

selt so much about my soul, and all for nothing, and I hardly know how to thank you; but do not be offended when I assure you that it is no anxiety to me at all. If it were, I know where to go," and he pointed to the towers of Notre Dame. Sarcastic courtesy of this sort is the largest part of the missionary's reward .- Liverpool Catholic Times.

Food Shipments from Ireland.

Almost every steamer leaving Dublin for England takes large quantities of Irish seed potatoes nightly for agricultural districts in ancashire and Yorkshire, but up to the present time the largest weights of these esculents have been despatched to Wales, the London and North-Western line to Holyhead taking as much as sixty to eighty tons daily. In addition to the steamers, return colliers are being largely employed in this traffic; and while, of course, a great deal of this seed reaches the Liftey from Munster counties, it is a noteworthy fact in this period of distress in the West of Ireland that by far the largest quantities of seed tubers shipped from Dublin for Eng:and and Wales, and occasionally for Scotland, come direct from Connaught counties, and especially from the districts of Castleres, Castlebar, Claremorris, and other Mayo and Galway neighbourhoods where the suffering is said to be keen. Our railway companies might learn something from the circumstance, now common in the North of Ireland, of shipping champion and other seed potatoes intended for planting in the South and West of Ireland by way of Glasgow, whence they can be delivered seaward by sailing vessels and steamers at the several Irish ports much cheaper than the various railways would charge for conveying them along their lines. Irish Times.

A CHURCHMAN ELOPES. "Father" Broderick and Miss Austin

Simultaneously Disappear. At a meeting of the "American Independent Catholic Church," held at Clarendon Hall. Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on Sunday night, it was :umored that "Rev. Father" Broderick, one of the leaders of the sect, had suddenly disappeared from the city, and that one of New York's alleged fair daughters had simultaneously

taken her denarture. It appears that "Father" Broderick was formerly a resident of wicked Chicago, and left that place rather suddenly about ten years ago. When he left, the wife of a wellknown citizen left with him. He turned up in Boston, and shortly afterward introduced to his friends a wife and three children. his life at Paray, and during this long minis- About six months ago he arrived in New try he seemed to have always before him the York, and claimed, it is alleged, to be a single precept of St. John, "My little children love man. His right arm was shorter than its felone another." His benevolence, patience, and low, and when asked how he had become crippled, he said he had been shot in the late civil war. Failing, while in Boston, to obtain a position of emolument, he went on the stage—that is, he became a stage driver. He afterward became the driver of a brewery wagon. One day a keg of beer tumbled on his arm and broke it, thus accounting for the brevity of the member.

Shortly after his arrival in this city "Father" Broderick joined the "Independents" and became one of the itineracy. work entitled "Latin Christianity," writes: In his peregrinations he met Miss Dinah E. Austin, who at that time and up to last Thursday was a boarder in the Ladies' Christhe only objects truly worthy of philosophic tian Union, No. 27 Washington square. The institution is one in which respectable ladies who have no homes are provided with accommodations at a moderate charge. Miss one great work, is the final result of all that Austin was a dressmaker, and earned a comfortable living. By her trade she had managed to save quite a little sum of money. Broderick fell violently in love with her, of the services he was presented with a congregation," so it was said. It is now alleged, however, that Miss Austin paid for the timepiece. On the same occasion he was presented with a handsome Bible, and this, something wrong, went with him. where up on Second avenue he gave her the slip and that was the last seen of him. A call was made at the Union and it was there ascertained that Miss Austin had also dis-

appeared. Miss Broderick communicated her fears to a gentleman friend, and he immediately constituted himself a committee to investigate the matter. He met Miss Austin on the street, but further than saving that she was engaged to "Father" Broderick she refused to give him any information. The friend afterward saw Miss Austin's trunks and sewing machine at Sherwood's express agency on Macdougal street. One of the trunks was labeled "Mrs. Broderick" and the other "Mrs. Austin." He departed, and then he again returned the trunks and makine had been delivered at the pier of the People's Line

of Albany boats, A conversation was had with one of the ladies at the Christian Union. She said that Miss Austin was in comfortable circumstances, and had boarded at the place for some time. During her sojourn there she had always conducted herself in a ladylike manner. Miss Austin left the place early on expressman called for her trunks and sewing machine, but she had not said where she was going.

Broderick is a man of fine, though flashy, presence, and is about 40 years of age. Miss Austin is about 37 years of age, and is not remarkably handsome. She is not known to have any relatives in this city.

Ireland Threatened with Starvation if She Votes for Home Bule.

NEW YORK, March, 1880. EDITOR OF THE PILOT :- We have received the most positive information in letters from Ireland that bailiffs and understrappers are going round warning the peasantry that if Land League candidates are returned to Parliament no further relief will be given in those districts by any of the three committees the Herald, the Marlborough or the Mansion House. Now, the Land League, should be in a position to promise relief to all these persons threatened with starvation for voting according to their principles. The three hostile committees have, combined, £500,000. The Land League has between £40,000 and £50,000. This fact shows how important every dollar is to the League in the present crisis; would therefore, appeal through your columns to everybody who has money on hand for the

good," said an infidel euvrier to a colporteur; on the Blanche River this season, and 40,000 "exceedingly kind, indeed, to trouble your- on the Nation River.

HERVIDA MICHELBERKLYLIONS

The New York Press and the Parcell Morement.

It will not be uninstructive at this stage of the Parnell movement, to cast a brief retrospective glance at some of its salient features, and to consider the attitude of the metropolitan press in reference to the same, and the influence which it has exercised in endeavoring to prejudice public sentiment against him.

As soon as the Herald ascertained definitely that Mr. Parnell was coming to this country, with the usual enterprise it employed correspondents to anticipate his movements and elicit his views. With studied tact and advoitness it seized upon the question of Irish dis-trees from a business point of view as a means of self-exaltation and self-glorification at the expense of every ennobling qualification. It recognized the fact of appalling misery in ireland by the publication of letters from its correspondents there. It gave a long list of the names of Irish absentee landlords who drew princely revenues from the country, and in the same breath, with a singular want of logical consistency, it proscribed and anathematized any man who pointed to the real cause of the evil, and from the very outset espoused the cause of territorial power. It would be vain to deny that with some bonorable exceptions, the leading journals of the city shared the views of the Berald. Parnell was pronounced an impracticable theorist, and sensible people were counseled to avoid him. His words were distorted travestied, and with a zeal worthy of a better cause, the Herald hunted up the land owning caste in Ireland with as much earnestness as if subthe world. This work was entered upan con amore, and in the true blue Tory style of Old England. The vocabulary of epithets was ransacked to brand the project of Parnell in befitting terms, and, with obsequious severity, the sneers of the English press and nobles were reproduced to sustain its charges. This same press which howled with flendish delight over the dissolution of the American Union.

The circumstances referred to are so recent that it would be unnecessary to refresh the memory as to particulars. In a city with 250,000 Irish citizens and double that number of Catholics, from whom it derives much of its support, the Herald has not scrupled again and again to assail or trifle with both in a bitter, contemptuous and malignant spirit and to treat subjects of a grave and serious character with unseemly banter and jocularity bordering on heartless levity. It has not hesitated to resort to questionable methods and low distribes in attempting to break down the character of a man of unimpeachable intergrity and a high sense of honor, and through him the Irish Land Reform movement. Day after day with untiring persistency it discharged the vials of its wrath at l'arnell in such a manner as to strongly sustain the assertion made that this was not altogether a perfunctionary lalor, but was inspired from the other side of the Atlantic. Its articles were in an improved atyle of the old London Standard, light, siry and frisky, but with deep and sinister designs.

Reflection on Irish affairs, apparently prompted by benevolent motives, were made cover for the most mischievous calumnies and the meanest insinuations. Its work appeared to be of that style known as "done to order," cut and dried, for it was mainly directed to undermining the scheme of land reform proposed by Parnell, and to getting him promptly out of the country. No pains were spared to compass these ends. He was accused of being an adventurer, an incendiary, and visited her frequently. On Sunday, a demagogue, a traitor to the British Governauthentic, authoritative, acknowledged code | March 28, Broderick preached in the ment (Heaven bless the mark!) and unde- | Shaw, school teacher, single, 25 years of age, of Latin Christianity. We cannot but contrast | University Building on Washington square. | serving the confidence of reputable citizens. this vast work with the original Gospel; to Miss Austin was present. At the conclusion In almost every issue of the paper it jauntily locked up in the cells. The whole thing was hespattering returned to the convenial tas handsome gold watch and chain "by the vulgar eulogy on the fifty cent or \$1 sub- that an arrest had been made. Those who scribers to the fund, reveling in an atmosphere of inflated puff and bombast, and burlesquing the proceedings of respectable socie- person was accused of being a swindler, and ties of honest and humble men who desired to too, it is supposed, came from his sweetheart. | do honor to the recognized champion of Irish | On Thursday last Broderick left his home land reform. It would appear as if the early in the day. His sister, suspecting spirit of Mephistopheles were let toose to poison the air and taint the public mind with his villainous concections. An important jury summoned to consider the aberrations of the responsible conductors of the Herald would be obliged to deem them deserving of the investigation of a commission de lunatica inquirendo if they had been unacquainted with the feats of legerdemain and sleight-ofhand it is capable of performing under their nimble manipulation, and how this journal- instead of II. M. Dewett. To such an adistic gymnast can figure in astounding exhibi-

tions of ground and lofty tumbling. The bowels of its compassion were moved by harrowing particulars of Irish distress; but it was only after it had outraged Irish feeling at home and abroad, and learned definitely that it was classed among the allies of the British Government, that, in admonished not to break their engagement, order to redeem his reputation, Ben- because the mission was a very important nett adopted the expedient of the "adver- one. The salary offered was \$700 and all. tising dodge," and contributed \$100,000. expenses. Everything up to this point. The amount of service done the seemed reasonable enough, but at the close British Government was equivalent to at of the letter the writer tells the applicant least five times that sum, and it will be no stretch of the imagination to suppose that the \$10. In the latter bait the alleged fraud British authorities advanced from the Secret Service fund promptly, for the purpose specifled, the sum of £50,000. When the State Thursday morning, and shortly afterward an records are being overhauled by some future Froude, Freeman or Leckey, it is by no means improbable that the disbussements recorded will fully explain the action of the Herald.

Twenty or thirty prominent noblemen could raise, if necessary, \$400,000 at a private meeting in one of the club houses in Piccadilly or the West End in London to stifle public opinion here; and with the views prevalent there as to American venality, corruption and mendacity, there would be nothing extraordinary in such a scheme. The vast interests at stake, as well as the settled purpose of all parties in England to keep Ireland in a state of chronic poverty, fully sustain this view, and the reactionary attitude of the leading journals of New York affords corroborative testimony in support of it. The defeat of Parnell's mission could have only one subject—to rivet more closely the chains on the Isish people. There is no evading the issue -the journals here who afforded comfort and desolation to Lord, Beaconsfield and his followers were doing the work of Tory English-men and paying the way for future coercive acts in Ireland for the pains, penalties avid expatriation of the people. The answers to their cries of agony in 1847, 1848 pnd 1849 was emigrate | emigrate | To-day the British Government prescribe the same remody, and proclaim it far and near.

Not alone do! those who have vrung the last shilling from the hard, hands of the toiling peasantry offer this, as the panaces for existing evils, but the Heraid, with malice propense joins the cry which merins the leveling of homesteads, the tearing of heart strings banishment of the people, that the upas tree of landlord ascendancy may be permitted to flourish; that the privileges of tyranny may! Only \$3.00 a year, including postage.

be upheld, and the people still ground down under an ignominious thralidom. At this crisis in the destinier of Ireland we would address all lovers of human freedom in the words of Clarence Mangau :

words of Clarence Mangau:

know then your tracks,
Ye faithful, though lew!
!! inderstand your position,
Remember your mission,
And vaciliate not.
Winatesever ensue,
Alter not, faiter not!
Patter not now with your own living souls.
When each moment that rolls
May we drath lav his hands
On some new victim's brow
O! let not your vow
Have been written in sand!
Leave cold calculations
Of danger and plague
To the slaves and the traitors
Who cannot dissemble
The dast rd sensations
That now make them tramble.
With fantasies vague,
The hypocrite haters The hypocrite baters
Of goodness and truth,
Who at heart curse the race
Of the sun through the skies,
And would look in Grd's face
With a lie in their eyes;

This is the time when all true Irishmen should prove themselves above the influence ot low jeers, scurrilous vituperation and venomous ribaldry. British Imperialism is active upon this continent, but it has failed to excite hostility toward Parnell and his sime, though gruff, energetic growls of the London press have lost but little of their old ferocity here, and they are regarded as little more than the moribund utterances o domineering ascendancy.

If the *HeralJ* endeavored to inventate the

popular sentiment into the virus of disease. it must be acknowledged that it has indirectly. although, perhaps, inadvertently, supplied the antidote by publishing details of harrowsidized by them to parade their statements to ing scenes in Ireland, of the several writs and ejectment notices on starving people by process servers, and the brutal outrages of the minions of despetic authorities on defenseless women and children. It has allowed Mr. l'arnell to state the results of his arduous labors through its columns, and he has done so in such a manner as to invoke universal commendation. He has nobly sustained the promise given on his advent to these shores, and it now remains for those gentlemen who have assumed the functions of organization to promote the good work so well begun by him, earnestly and indefatigably, so as to fortify his arms for the conflict with a Government and a people who have never been actuated by one humane feeling or one conscientious motive in legislating for the redress of wrongs maintained for centuries. Whig and Tory have been alike insensible to the dictates of justice in their treatment of Ireland, and alas, in view of the present aspect of affairs there is but little hope, unless the voice of America makes itself heard in the impending Parliamentary

> New York, April 1. -N. Y. Star.

conflict.

An Alleged Swindler Arrested Yesterday in the Post Office-His Way of "Raising" the Wind.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a young man stepped up to the delivery wicket in the l'ost Office and inquired if there were any letters for R. W. Decker. The question was not by any means an unusual one, and probably would not have caused a second thought to any one but for the fact that just as several letters were handed to the enquirer, a large, well-proportioned man dressed in civilian's clothes approached, and laying his hand upon the arm of the speaker, said very quietly, "You are my prisoner." The stranger did not make any resistance, but walked quietly over to the Central Police Station, escorted by his captor. There, he gave name of C. F. from Aurora, and after being searched, was kly, and but few neonl were aware of the fact did not imagine, perhaps, that the young, unassuming looking upon whose track the detectives had been for some time. The story of the crime dates back about a month. At that time there appeared in several newspapers a seductive advertisement, which read as follows :--

WANTED-TWO YOUNG MEN TO ACCOM-W ANTED-TWO YOUNG MEN TO ACCOM-puny a gentleman going on a European trip. Must be fairly educated and furnish sat-isfactory testimonials of moral character. A liberal salary and expenses will be paid. Apply until the 30th last, to H. M. DEWEIT, New-market, Ont.

The same advertisement appeared in still other papers, with the name of R. W. Decker, vertisement it is not to be wondered that many answers were sent. To each answer a reply was promptly mailed, stating that the application was accepted. The name of the vessel and time of sailing were also given, and the person applying was told to be at Newmarket on such a date. Each applicant was that to prove his good faith he must forward will lie. Of course the advertiser never intended to go to Europe or to any other place

in particular. HOW THE ALLEGED FRAUD WAS DISCOVERED.

As may supposed, many persons saw and inswered the advertisement. But when the conditions were made known, the majority. oftener became suspicious that all was not right. Some of them accordingly sent the replies of Decker or Dewett to the Chief of Police here. The case was given into the hands of the detectives, and for the past two, weeks the post office has been watched by a constable dressed in plain clothes. The officer's patience was rewarded yesterday morning, as has been already stated. Among the papers found on the pri-soner when searched were a large number of letters, some of them addressed to Toronto, others to Newmarket, while still others hore the Yorkville post-office direction which would prove that he had carried on his; little game for some time. How successful he has been will probably never be known. The prisoner is supposed to be the same person who last winter resided at the Windson... Hotel, Montreal, and carried on a similar correspondence, and not in vain, as a number of young men who were duped could testify. In the Montreal swindles the plan was to advertise for a graduate of a college to act as tutor to go on a European trip. The ten dollars guarantee was then asked for in each case, just as in the present one. Globe.

Pond's Extract, for Pains, Aches, Cuts, etc.
Its power is supreme over all disease that comes,
within its range, I thever fails... Try it once,

The English speaking Catholics of Canada have now a first class daily paper in the by the severance of cherished family, ties and Montreal Post. Every one who desires a daily paper should subscribe for the Post-

-AT-761 CRAIG STREET,

MONTREAL.

Post Printing and Publishing Company Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance City (Delivered) \$3.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 15-Office of the Blessed Sacrament. FRIDAY, 16-Feris. Bp. Timon, Burklo, died, 1867. 1867.
SATURDAY, 47—Office of the Immaculate Conception. St. Anicetus, Pope and Martyr.
SUNDAY, 18—Third Sunday after Easter.
Patronage of St. Joseph. Less. Gen. xiix.
21-26; Gosp. Luke iii. 21-23; Last. Gosp. John
vyl. 18-29

MONDAY, 19—Feria.

TUESDAY, 20—Feria.
WEDNESDAY 21—St. Anselm, Rishop, Contessor
and Doctor of the Church. Cons. Bp.
McNeirny, Albany, 1872.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been recelving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Address all correspondence and make money orders payable to the Post PRINTING and PUB-LISHING Co., Montreal.

THE latest Irish revolutionary organization goes in for great achievements. It intends throwing 100,000 rifles into Ireland, and raising two or three millions of money to carry on the war. The difficulty, we imagine, will be in obtaining the stamps. Of course the organization is profoundly secret, else how would the world be aware of the great things to be done.

A late English paper remarks it as a peculiar fact that when the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were lately entertained at the British Embassy in St. Petersburg there was not a single Englishman present, the whole personnel of the Embassy being Irish. It is our opinion that there is nothing very extraordinary about this. The same kind of a mistake often occurs when an "English" army is in front of an enemy, when it may be found that the fighting personnel of the said army is nearly, is not altogether, Irish.

THE Marquis of Lorne has written a national anthem for Canada, and now, as the Ottawa | but it was enacted in revenge for manifold correspondent of the New York World informs us, the Princess Louise has followed suit and also composed a national anthem | cruelly murdered and mangled his victim, for the French Canadians. How the Earl of | cannot bring forward any extenuating cir-Dufferin must blush for shame in his cold Palace in St. Petersburgh, at his so grossly neglecting to write us a national anthem while Governor-General of Canada. It is no | told by one of our reporters. It is not at all excuse for him that he was no poet. A Governor of Canada receives the gift of poetry with his appointment, notwithstanding what Horace -said : Posta nascitur non fit.

realize that in the future their chief source of | none for the victim, and who never pause to profit will be the raising of stock for the think there is such a thing as encouraging English market. The western States will capital crime, or that they may be the subsupply wheat, but Canada may fairly expect ject themselves of the wrath of the eccentric to enter keenly into competition in the cattle egentry who go around depriving fellowt wade. Knewing this, it must be a matter of creatures of their lives and afterwards evince g reat interest to farmers that they should have | such a hearty repentance, not because they a good breed of stock, and we notice they are | are sorry for the crime, but that they fear the be coming alive to its great importance. A punishment. When Costafrolaz was being lo t of short-horn grade were lately purchased executed a few of those present said it was at Guelph for six cents a pound as they stood, atrocious, and yet there has not been a clearer wh lle ordinary stock sold at Toronto for half | or better proven case of a terrible murder in pric ve. Thoroughbred sires are at present in the records of criminal history. We hope the dem and, and the demand will increase, for it | Minister of Justice will submit no commutais no t only cattle breeders who require them, I tions to the Governor-General. A judge and but the dairymen of Ontario are beginning | jury are the proper, and should be the final, to re wize that good sires will produce good authorities in cases of murder. stock, and, as a consequence, milk, cheese and bu Mer.

PRING M NAPOLEON and his son, according to the cabl 'egram (one must be cautious) made a Oshawa, had been called to the vacant seat tour of the democratic towns of France in the Senate occasioned by the death of lately, an wi stated that he sides with the Gov- Senator Seymour, of Port Hope. It has been ernments gainst the Jesuits. Only that there stated also that Mr. Gibbs had the refusal of is no use i a questioning the cable, which only the Lieutenant - Governorship of Ontario, answers at ter ten or twelve days, we would which position will shortly become vacant. ask it what business the Prince had in the democratic towns. Are there not howling that the Hon. John Beverly Robinradicals enougth there without their Imperial son, member for Toronto West, will Highnesses, father and son? It does not be appointed successor to Mr. Macsurprise us that Plon-Plon sides against the | donald, the present incumbent, and Jesuits; if he took part in anything good the announcement is probably only deor nable it would, indeed, be astonishing. | layed in order not to give his political oppo-The Jesuits, however, will only smile when nents an opportunity of accusing him of they have of their new enemy, who goes about as a inchass in the guise of a lion, but with his tail and ears cooking out. As if any one now cared about the opinion of a family which has reined France.

HERE BIBLYABOK has been defeated once more in the Bundeersth, and consequently has once more threatened to resign. This is quite emough to bring the Germans to their senses. The usual course of proce-

Complete the first to the manager than the

reconsider, and from the Emperor down they are acting accordingly. The great cause of nominated. He has rendered good service to | imagine that the chasm between 1688 and uneasiness new is as to what can be said to the party to which he belongs, has occupied 1880 has suddenly closed, and that once more one enemy of Bismarck and Germany, which will convince him when he comes and makes his demand for the soul of the large German, that he must forego his claim, as Germany cannot afford to let her one great man die. Death is dogging the footsteps of the Prince, and death will never repent him; he will take Bismarck with the same haughty scorn as he has taken the poor mechanic who died yesterday. It is pitiful to see a great nation like Germany so seemingly dependent upon the life of one man.

despatches that Parnell was an object of dis- of the following resolution:like in the eyes of Irish electors he has been returned for the constituency of Cork by a large majority, in opposition to Murphy, a timorous Home Ruler. This signal triumph, achieved in the face of Tory and Whig assaults, is a plain indication of the young statesman's popularity, and the fact that on'y on Friday last Mr. Parnell signified his intention of opposing the resident cantention of opposing the resident candidate, without any preliminary canvass, enhances the value of his success. During his busy career, amid nights of incessant travel and days of interminable toil, the active brain of Mr. Parnell has been forming a plan for the future guidance of his party, which he now unfolds to his co-adjutors. The rising Government views it with dismay, and as our noon despatches inform us, with a tinge of verscity, Parnell is regarded as no mean foe, a statement which needs not verification to convince us of its truthful-

FAMINES have not succeeded in taking from the Irish their keen sense of the ridiculous. At Enniscorthy a band of hired ruffians attempted—as the classic phrase goes—to rotten egg Parnell. Parnell denies that they succeeded, but all the British papers make a terrible noise over the matter, and grossly exaggerate, saying in fact that it means a total loss of popularity for the Irish Chief. Under these circumstances what can the people of Wexford do? They cannot contradict the great dailies with success, and hence they say, " Well, suppose we convince the world that it is O'Clery who is unpopular?" The idea was to them an excellent one, and was acted upon without delay. They took the unfortunate Chevalier and were about throwing him into the Slaney, but were, it seems, prevented, and the Chevalier saved. We cannot bring ourselves to believe the gallant descendants of the '98 men would do such a mean trick as to drown a political opponent, even though he stirred up such a cowardly riot against the person of the great popular leader, and must only conclude they merely wished to frighten O'Clery by giving him the fine ducking he undoubtedly deserved for his conduct.

THE Arthabaska murder is one of the most

appalling in the criminal records of Canada. The Biddulph tragedy was indeed more terrible for the reason that the victims were many, alleged crimes. The young man Lackance who according to his own confession so cumstances. He wanted to kies a virtuous young girl; she repulsed him and he murdered her. There is the history briefly impossible that when sentence is passed on the murderer we shall have a maudlin, sickly, sentimental petition going round for signatures asking that the sentence be commuted. There are some people who have infinite The farmers of Canada are beginning to compassion for the murderer, but little or

A rew days ago our readers were apprised by an Ottawa despatch of the official announcement that the Hon. T. N. Gibbs. It is generally believed in political circles voting in the House with his commission as Lieutenant-Governor in his pocket at the thus unmistakably shown, has already had its same time. Now, although it is admitted that the Irish Catholics have scarcely their share of representation in the Senate, it would appear that this influential body of supporters of the present Government are being ignored need hardly say, a good deal different from Pacific Railroad policy of the Government. once more in connection with these henorable. His Grace of Marlborough and the notorious As regards the onslaught, we believe it to be appointments. It cannot be that suitable and Jimmy Lowther. It is true these are in contemplation, but as regards the assault as popular candidates for the positions could but rumors, but, nevertheless, they come not be found among the Catholics; as regards from a source that waits public sition, the general public is in doubt. All personal results of the second results of th

some of the most dignified positions in the city in which he resides, is said to be a capital speaker, and in every respect a man | allies of the Pale. We grant that the student likely to meet with general favor.

Our Relations With America-

From the New York papers of Saturday we glean the intelligence that on the day previous a deputation of Boston merchants and traders had a hearing before a Congress Committee of the House. Their object was to obtain the appointment of a committee to report on a new reciprocity with Canada. DESPITE the mendacious statements of press | The deputation, it appears, urged the passage

wish of that Government to appoint commis-sioners on its part, such commissioners on the part of this Government to ascertain aud report on what basis a treaty of reciprocal trade for the mutual advantage of the people of the United States and the said provinces can be egotiated.

The Herald telegram says that in consequence of an expected deputation from New York failing to put in an appearance, and lend support to the Bostonians, the Committee could not give them much encouragement, and so we assume the affair drops for the present.

Now, we are constantly reminded by certain papers and the politicians that we are to all intents and purposes an independent nation, and as a proof of it they point to the fact of Sir A. T. Galt going over to England in the capacity of Canadian Ambassador at the Court of St. James. Of course we all know that Sir Alexander is merely a Canadian financial agent all the same, but the papers well, will persist in their self-imposed delusion, for what purpose or with what object we are at a loss to imagine. The desire for reciprocity between the two neighboring and friendly countries is pretty generally acknowledged. Why, then, do we not have reciprocity, except it be that Canada cannot treat except through England, and

ging the delusion any longer? This, however, is just about the time to agitate afresh for reciprocity. There will soon be an Imperial administration in existence which will allow the colonies to do what to them seems proper for their own benefit, or at least what they think will be for their benefit. The centralization idea will have been exploded with the march out of Disraeli, and Canada will, no doubt, be permitted to negotiate on equal terms treaties of commerce with states friendly to Great Britain. We shall hear no more of the establishment of a Kingdom of Canada, a step which was in contemplation in 1866, when the Tories were nfederation was put forward in its stead the year after. The idea was never altogether abandoned, as the sending out of Her the way shows clearly enough. It is unfortunate for the creator of the Empress of India that just as his plans were beginning to work he has once more been ousted, but not go for Canada and the United States, who may now hope for a fair reciprocity treaty which will be of advantage to each.

At Last.

The latest phase of the Imperial election news is almost startling-Parnell and Daly elected for Cork city, P. J. Smythe and John Dillon returned for Tipperary-Parnell successful all along the line. This is, indeed, news, and cheering news, to Irishmen and their descendants the world over. "The Parnell trash is ended," says the New York Herald correspondent, and next day that enterprising rag has to take a stand-ing jump do its own throat and announce that Mr. Parnell is everywhere victorious. The most sceptical and unwilling must now be convinced that the people of Ireland are in downright earnest in accepting Parnell for leader and that they mean serious business. The elections, not yet finished, show from Ireland a solemn protest against English misrule under any aspect. We may safely conclude that when the elections are ended from sixty to seventy members will have been returned from Ireland to support the party of action. This body of men, respectable from its numbers, wealth, position and talents will not have been elected by what Isaac Butt and honest men of his way of thinking so much dreaded, but by the votes of property owners in Ireland and electors occupying a responsible position. If the franchise obtained to the same extent that it does in Great Britain the whole Island would be found to have been swept through and through, of every Whig and Tory, and the O'Nells of the North to share the same fate as the kindred Beresfords of the South. But even as matters stand, the voice of Ireland has been unmistakably manifested. That will, results as a beginning. We hear, in fact, of

Sullivan, of Kingston, could have been causes the student of history to pause and shall Dublin see the O'Neils and O'Connors and O'Briens jostling against their new made who allows his imagination thus to run riot with him must be an enthusiastic one, far more so than Mr. Parnell and his supporters, who care not a straw about names provided they see the people obtain justice and equal rights, who had as lief see thoroughbred Tories swaying the destinies of Ireland (or the castle) as a Catholic peer like the Marquis of Bipon or a Celtic Chief like the O Connor Don, if Ireland be not really benefited by the change. What they want is real security and real prosperity in Ireland guarded by a native Parliament. Nothing less will satisfy them. That they will obtain this, their heart's desire, is as sure as the sun shines. It is true Mr. Gladstone has only promised a measure of local Government, but that statesman, though an orator, is not infallible, and it is remarkable as regards him that he always performs more than he promises. It need therefore surprise no one if in the near future the Irish have a Parliament, a volunteer army, an actual nationality, a prestige, a trade and commerce, and an autonomy all her own. On this her people are resolved.

Too Much Officialism.

have had charge of its financial affairs.

much, in fact, is this the case, that general complaint is heard. Some assert that it must result in personal taxation, others that Quebec must secede from the confederation, and others, again, that it is only as and politicians aforesaid, who know it just a State of the Union that the Province can hope for salvation. While differing as to the cause and cure of the financial complaint, there is no difference that there is something radically wrong "in the State of Denmark." The sister Province of Ontario seems to be in a prosperous condition. It is not long since that the Government of that Province was in a position to this being admitted, where is the use of hug- give large grants of money to the municipalities for railroads and other purposes out of a surplus which had accumulated in the Transury. The credit of Ontario is good while that of Quebec is bad, and while its Government can show continual surpluses ours can only point to deficits. It may be, of course, that their sources of revenue may be greater than ours, and we know that the Province is a rich one, but nevertheless we imagine that the cause of the difference lies deeper. The young men and the old of Canada are cursed with a hankering after an official life of ease, and Quebec Province more especially so, and as it is the people who create the government, we have in power, and which only was prevented by bere more officials than we can very well the veto of Secretary Seward, who said support. If a man fail in business in this America would consider it a cases belli, and Province he immediately applies to the Government for a situation, and if he h rendered any service at all to the party-as who has not-pressure enough is brought to Royal Highness the Princess Louise to pave bear upon the Government to employ him. Each appointment causes more taxation. We have an awful army of officials in the Province of Quebec, and the number is constantly increasing. There is nothing like our Prothonotaries offices in the Province of Ontario, or the host of officials employed in them, taking from the Province annually the large sums of money. Then, again, Ontario bas no Senate and Quebec has. In 1868 the idea of abolishing the British House of Lords was seriously contemplated in some quarters, but here in Canada we have quite a number of them, the only difference being that they receive salaries, while the British hereditary legislators do not. It is sad enough to see salaried Senators sitting in Ottawa receiving \$1,000 a year each, and having a host of employees around them, a hansard to report their speeches (never read) and a staff of pages, clerks and athers, whose services could be dispensed with if there were no Senate. But whatever excuse can be furnished for the existence of a Senate in Ottawa, there can be none for a Senate or Legislative Council in Quebec. It has been suggested that the Council be allowed to carry on and obstruct without a salary, and the suggestion might be adopted with profit to this Province. It is plain to the commonest understanding that there is too much official. ism in Canada for its good, but more especially can this be said of the Province of Quebec. The State of New York has a larger population than all Canada, and perhaps is ten times as wealthy, but the people there manage to govern themselves with one Chamber, while we have nine Legislatures and about fifteen Chambers. This is by no means a laughing matter, but yet we cannot help smiling at the bare idea. When Chambers and Legis. latures are mentioned, it must be understood that every legislator is paid, and not only that, but that there is a set of officials attached to each also who must be paid.

The Pacific Ballroad. From time to time within the past month the public has been warned that the Hon. Mr. a Catholic Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, an Blake would soon assume the leadership of Irish Catholic Secretary of State in the per- the Reform party, and would inaugurate his son of the O'Connor Don, individuals, we reign as such by a grand onslaught on the about to be conducted as leader of the Oppodure on such occasions is to supplicate the Senatorship no more popular and desire opinion abroad in that mysterious manner that is definitely known is that a section. The Rivers in office and tall him abla variational and tall him abla variational to the leadership. Bismarch to remain in office, and tell him able representative of this body of electors, which we recognize, but cannot understand, of the Reformers is averse to the leadership L. Telter, I Epiphanic accompany each bottle. It is surely worth that the naughty Reichstag will repent and and no one more deserving, perhaps, than Dr. as a sign of public opinion. Such news of the Hon, Mr. Mackenzie, and ascribes the Jean Clouder, Three Rivers..... I 00 35 cents to try the experiment.

mismanagement. They may or may not be right in their opinions, but one thing certain J. J. Rogers, Three Rivers is that the Opposition are divided, whether Jas. McCaffrey, Three Rivers..... as regards the mere leadership or a policy is not clear. If it is the fermer, the matter is E. Reynolds purely a domestic affair of their own, but if it David O'Grady, Lombardy, Ont... is on the latter which they disagree, it M. O'Mara, assumes an importance which cannot very James Murphy, well be lost sight of. It is understood, for in- O. McCarragher, Mongenais, Que... stance, that while the Hon. Mr. Mackensie and From Rev. F. Woods, St. Joseph the Globe are anxious that the road should be constructed alowly and according as the country grows up Mr. Blake condemns the scheme in toto, or in other words, while the Globe and its protege would force circumstances and make the road administer to the prosperity of the country it passes through, the other Parish of St. Patrick of Beauviage, and more radical section of the Liberal party is of the opinion that the whole affair is a gigantic mistake and will not pay, and certes this is also the opinion of a great number of intelligent men. The Globe thinks the Parish of Rigaud, Q., per J. Madden road is necessary in the interests of imperialism, but that it should be constructed in pieces, and hints that should be a great military enterprise for the benefit of the empire. This would be an excellent idea if the Beaconsfield regime lasted and was prepared to pay the costs, but we ask what assistance will the Gladstone-Hartington Ministry, which will shortly be formed, lend to a rail- of the persons charged with shooting John It is pretty generally known among poliroad which they have condemned? They do ticians that for some time past this Province not go in for a spirited foreign policy, and of Quebec has not been in a good financial they are sufficiently well acquainted with position: that its credit is not of the best. the geography and resources of Canada to and that its revenue is not as great as its exunderstand that the road will not pay penditure, and all this notwithstanding the expenses for at least a hundred years. The strenuous exertions of several able men who Hon. George Brown is also cognizant of this, but that gentleman is at present engaged in order to preserve his dictatorship, in a silent war against Mr. Blake and his ideas, and would adopt any policy to defeat them. As for the Conservative party, it is pledged to the policy, but we are of the opinion that they will never be allowed to carry it out. The next great factor in favor of the suicidal

scheme is the contractors and their friends,

interested with them financially, but it is

doubtful if the great majority of the people

of Canada will submit that they and their

wealthy contractors be enabled to give mag-

nificent champagne suppers to ministers at Ottawa. Most of our readers will be aware with what difficulties the American inter-oceanic road met with in its construction, how immense tracts of land had to be given the directors to encourage them, how a great monopoly was established in their behali, and how after all this government aid the enterprise was almost a failure, and undoubtedly would have been only for local traffic. But what local traffic Pacific Coast the Americans had California, Nevada, with its golden treasures, Oregon and Washington Territory, rich agricultural districts, Idaho with its mines, and other territories, having a population of millions. But, we repeat, what local traffic is there to traffic of British Columbia, with its thirty unite in making the approaching festival, in thousand inhabitants of Caucasian, Chinese and Indian origin, be in a position to maintain even the one hundred and twenty-five miles from Kamloops to Yale? But who or what will support the other fifteen hundred miles from Burrard Inlet to Fort Garry? The buffaloes might possibly, but even | plauded. they are flying fast away to unknown regions when they are not disappearing altogether. There is positively no means of supporting the great enterprise except by loans from the Imperial Government, or heavy taxes imposed on the people of Canada. The Globe in its article of Thursday, and the Gazette of yesterday, in its hearty approval of such a patriotic policy seems to forget that the money is wanting, and in their zeal for British connection and Imperial interests they seem also to forget that the forced construction of the road will throw Canada soul and body into the arms of the annexationists. Every true Canadian will therefore hope that the temporary and unholy alliance formed between the great section of the Liberals and the Globe and the Tories, whose monthpiece is the Gazette, will fail in the war upon Edward Blake and his policy. Let the dead bury their dead, and let the living, when they amount to millions on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, build a railroad which will carry the produce of the country back and forward; but let not the present generation be compelled to go it blind in order to enrich contractors and the few thousand white men on the Pacific

"True Witness" Irish Relief Fund.

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crushing defeat of the party on the 17th of E. Many, September, 1878, to his unpopularity and U. Walsh, Quebec.... R. J. Flanagan, Quebec..... Thos. Powers, Piles Railway..... 5 00 5 00 4 00 4 00 And. Hickey, M. J. Hogan, Quebec 2 00 2 00 J. H. Leblanc, 547 Craig street ... of Huntingdon, Q., per William 27 00 ville 57 00 D. J. Curry..... Lynott From Pembroke, per M. Dowsley. Jas. Dunlavey, West Shefford, Q... Q., per Rev. L. A. Gauthier 60 00 From Carrillon (2nd list)...... From Trenton, Ont., per Mr. F. J. Maguire.... 212 00 Cash from a Lady.....

PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND.

Brought forward..... \$1.189 00

THE LUCAN HORROR.

A TRUE BILL FOUND AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

LONDON, Ont. April 7 .- The Grand Jury this afternoon returned a true bill in the case Donnelly on the night of the 4th of February

The Ladies of St. Patrick's Orphan Bazant.

In response to the invitation of Rev. Father Dowd on Sunday last, a large number of the ladies of the congregation, who cach year esponse so charitably the cause of our little orphans, met on last Wednesday in the Orphan Asylum. They anxiously discussed the fact that the necessities of their beloved Bishop would this year take a large amount. derived from the annual subscriptions, from the ordinary support of their dear proteges. Whilst accepting this painful necessity, the kind-hearted ladies decided to make redoubled efforts to prevent their little charge from suffering in consequence. They hope that a more productive Bazaar will replace the annual subscriptions; and to make sure of this, they resolved to meet every Wednesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, in the Orphan Asylum, to work, organize, and posterity be taxed so that generous and prepare for the great Bazaar of 1880, which will be held at the usual time in October. With all our hearts we say God speed to those excellent ladies in their noble work.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY.

QUEBEC, April 6 .- The St. Patrick's Institute was well filled last evening with the elite of French Canadian society, including His Grace the Archbishop and some 20 clergymen, to listen to the conference given by His Honor Mr. Justice Routhier on the coming celebration of the French Canadian national lestival on St. Jean Baptiste Day; at the request of Plastitut Canadien, the learned gentleman gave an eloquent review of the early settlement of have we, or what can we hope for? On the | the country and the difficulties that had to be encountered. He claimed that if the conquest was in one sense to be deplored, it, on the other hand, saved Canada from the horrors of the revolution, and said if France had abandoned Canada, the Church had stood faithful to her. He took a rapid glance at the heroic actions of their ancestors, of which they were all so proud. He made a strong support the Canadian Pacific? Will the appeal to all classes of his compatriots to which they will be assisted by their fellow countrymen from all parts of America, one which would reflect credit on them. passant, he repudiated the idea that the celebration had the least semblance of defiance to any other nationality. The learned gen-tleman during an eloquent discourse of about an hour, was frequently and warmly ap-

The Seal Fisheries.

The Scal Fisheries.

Reports received from the seal fisheries point to a very small catch. The Commodore is reported at Bonavista with 6,000 seals (she has a capacity for 30,000), and the sealing vessel Isabelia Ridiey with 4,000. It is estimated that about 30,000 seals have been taken between Baccalien and Cape Race by people from the shore. It is very unusual for the seals to be found so far south, and it may be that the steamers have missed them by going too far north. When last seen most of the steamers were off Green Bay. The opinion prevails here that the catch will prove a failure.

A ROYAL VICEROY FOR IRELAND.

THE London correspondent of the Daily Express says :- The project of appointing the Duke of Connaught Viceroy of Ireland has again been seriously considered in the highest quarters, and will probably be carried out. It is believed that the the announcement of the appointment may possibly be made on St. Patrick's Day, and if the scheme is to be carried out it will certainly be officially promulgated before the results of the elections are known. It is believed there has been some cifficulties in reconciling the Queen to the arrangement, but that she is now satisfied that it will tene to the good of Ireland and the popularity of her rule.

There is again renewed rumour that the Duke of Connaught is to be made Governor-General cf Ireland for five years when the Duke of Marlborough becomes weary of his Viceregal honors.

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND Purgative Pills, have been gotten up on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best spring medicine obtainable. A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY .- THE

good reputation of ""Brown's Bronchial Troches," for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat diseases, has given them a favorable TREAD ON A WORM AND OIT WILL

turn, is true, but no more so than give a worm a dose, of BROWN'S WERMIFUGE. COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, they will turn over and die. It is better they should than that the mother's idol should pine away and suffer 1:80 feed the child on Lozenges, and send the worms out of the system. IN THOUSANDS OF CASES MRS. WIN-

SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases ... with which children are afflicted, such as teething griping in the bowels, wind colid, ko, has been used with perfect and never failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and sallays all pain. Mothers, do not fall to procure it. BORE THROAT CURED as by Mario, by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA! and Family Liniment .: It should be taken internally, and applied externally. The inflam-

mation is reduced, danger is avoided, pain dis-

CATHOLIGITY AND PROGRESS.

Cabolic Scientists and Philesophers.

To following selection from a lecture deliver ed I' Mr. Charles T. Dawson, F. C. in the Town Hal, Dundalk, effectually refutes the many charges of illiterateness and ignorance frequently referred against Catholics. In our own day, in his exciting ninsteenth century, does the Chrch curtail the foliage, and forbid it any lower to lend to the fruit the charm of its verdus? Let the names of linguists like Cardinals dus? Let the names of linguists like Cardina's Marofanti and Mai; of philosophers like Sciegal, of historians like Dr. Lingard, theologans like Mohier, Peronne and De Maister-ordors like O'Connell, Ventura and Lacordairs—hysists like Galvanie, Vice and Gorres—scolars like Newman—astronomers and electrians like Father Pecchi of the Boman 'Oilee, and Father Callan of the College Maynoth, reply. In fine, there is not a branch of scenes and art, or phase of literature, but must now as through nineteen centuries, acknowledge note, replace and art, or phase of literature, but must now as through nineteen centuries, acknowledge it indebtedness to the influence and fostering cre of the Catholic Church. Not, however, in the high spheres of learning and art alone, is the connealon between the Church and intellectual and material progress to be found in the present day. The great mass of the people are sanxiously and successfully provided for. Mr. Iay, the candidate for Selford, at a recent election was sent a few years ago by the University of Cambridge to inspect and report upon the sate of the people in foreign countries. He pays a marked tribute to the social comfort of the people in Catholic countries—and as to their inpeople in Catholic countries—and as to their in-iciliestual condition." he says, "In Catholic Gernany, in France, and even in Italy the edu-cation of the common people is at least as faith-hilly promoted as by the clarical body in Scot-land. It is by their own advance, and not by keeping back the advance of the reople, that the Poples priesthood of the present day seek to keep sheat of the intellectual progress of the people in "a holic lands." copie in Catholic countries—and as to their in-

shear of the intellectual progress of the people in 'a holic lauda."

Edication." continues this Protestant writer "is no only not suppressed, but it is encouraged by the Popish Church. In every street of Rome (Rome of the Popish Church. In every street of Rome (Rome of the Popish Church. In every street of Rome (Rome of the Popish Church. In every street of Rome in the Interest primary schools. With a population of one hundred and seventy two primary schools, and fourten thousand daily attending. Has Edinburgh to many? I doubt it. Berlin with a population double that of Rome, has only two hundred att sixty-four schools. Rome has her university with six hundred students, and the Papal States seven universities, with a population of wo millions and a-half Prussia, with a population of wo millions and a-half Prussia, with a population of fourteen millions has only seven incompares the social state of non-Catholic England at the piewent day with that of the Catholic countries he had visited. "If," he says, "the object of the government is to create an en rimoss wealthy class, and to raise to the highest noint of civitization about one-fifth of Englanc at the piesent day with that of the Catholic countries he had visited. "If," he says, "the object of the government is to create an entropy when it leaves the rest sunk to the highest point of civilization about one-fifth of the nation, when it leaves the rest sunk to the lowest depths of ignorance, helplessness, and degradation, then the system in Great kritish is perfect. If we have enormous wealth we ought to remember we have enormous pauporism also; if we have middle classes richer and more intelligent than those of any other country, we have power classes, the majority of the people, more ignorant, more pauperised, and more morally degraded, than the poorer classes of most of the countries of Europe." What a different picture the comfortable peasantry in Catholic Belgium present to this—what a vast difference the state of the truly Catholic peasantry of France who, having paid hundreds of nu llous sterling to free their country from the heel of the spoiler, are still rich enough to be comfortable themselves, and to send much needed charity to the peasantry of Ireland, who starve under a non-Catholic rule? Having laid thus briefly before you the relations between Catholicity and all that can be called progress in the past and present in other lands, may I attract your att-mion for a moment to the state of our own country in connexion with the great question? We have already seen how, long before the English set foot in Ireland, she had acquired at home and abroad a fame for learning. The Irish Academy and other art collections bear by their relies numerous testimonies to the close connexion between art and religion. Buring the English rule before the Reformation Irish learning kept its place amid much discouragement. Three centuries of persecution, as we have also seen, fail to obliterate Irish genius or to quench the love of learning, though no means to annihilate Catholic education were left untried. And yet, only the other day, when justice to Ireland in the matter of the franchise was denied us, toget the smallest political power, in the next year, 1783, got that wide measure, the forty shilling franchiae? Surely there is a moral in this. I regret the people ever lost that grest billing franchiae? Surely there is a moral in this. I regret the people ever lost that grest below the people ever lost that grest below the people ever lost that grest below the people of any other smillions which a thousand schools make contributions; the properties of any other smillions which a thousand schools make contributions; the properties of any other smillions which a thousand schools make contributions; the properties of any other smillions and the smillion of the solid that the properties of any other smillions and the smillion of the solid that the smillion of the every seeds of recome, and to ensure for ever he degradation, hat measure is in my opinion the disfranchise ment of the forty shilling freeholders. The aking away a shield which the subject has not only against the popression of power, but that worst of all popression, the persecution of private social popression of power, but that work of all popression of power, but that work of all popression of power, but the work of all popression of power, but that work of all popression of power, but the social private manners." It is due to the great archibiancy and private manners." It is due to the great archibiancy and private manners. The great development of the relation of the view of the private manners. The great development of the private manners. The great development of the private manners. The great and good men who surrendered that privilege to state they did so believing that as wide if not a wider measure of reform would have been granted. Dr. MacHale, the great Archbishop of the west, is a living and illustrious witness against this act of disfranchisement. To give you some idea of the extent of the franchise in \$224, I need only compare Clare County with its fourteen thousand electors in \$236, and its five thousand four hundred and thirty in \$18.9; Limerick County with its twelve thousand electors in \$236, and its five thousand four hundred and the property one in \$279. I could multiply instances, but I need not weary yeu, suffice to say, more than half a century ago Ireland had more than twice as many electors in the country. Is this because she is less educated? By no means. Her progress has not been such as it would have been under Catholic influence, but still she has progressed. From the report of the Irish Edu cation Inquiry of 1791, we find that out of four million two hundred and six thousand six hundred and twelve people there were only fourteen thousand in attendance at primary schools, whilst in \$71, out of a population of five million four hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and sventy-seven, there were six hundred and iffeen thousand seven hundred and each primary schools, whilst in \$71, out of a population of five million four hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and eight five and seventy-seven, there were six hundred and affect thousand seven hundred and eighty five pupils in attendance at such schools, or about one-third per cent., in 1792, attending schools where a large franchise is granted, and in 1879 over twelve per cent., when a moderate reform its refused. Larer statistics show that in 1841 the number of persons unable to read and write was

have to pay, the poor Catholic people of Ireland sustain purely religious systems, such as the Christian Bruthers, etc., at which over one hundred thousandichildren are in attendance. Though the obstacles to taking advantage of the State system in Ireland are for midable, we also lack here certain useful provisions which tend to make education more general in England and Pcotland. In both these countries a sufficient compulsory law exists. The sixty-night section of the Pcotch Education Act enacts that it shall be the duty of every parent to provide elementary education in reading, writing, and arithmetic, for his children between five and thirteen years old. There is no restriction as to the particular school—the grant made for the child's eduration may be paid by the Parochial Board to any reheal the parent may select. Every allowance is made for neculiar circumstances, and before any prosecution can be instituted, the School Board must certify, in writing. That the parent has been and is grossly and without reasonable excuse failing to discharge the duty of providing elementary education for his child or children." If such a law with equally safe provision for free choice of school extendere, hw many poor neglected children would be rather within the safe precincts of a school, learning to become honest citizens, than in the streets contracting habits calculated to impede their own progress and that of their country? In our criminal ranks the illiterate largely presominate. Of the total number of children committed in 1878, fifty-eight per cent. of the men, and over fifty-four per cent. of the men, and over fifty-four per cent. of the women, could neither read nor write: no doubt the Industrial Echools and Reformatories fill upgapa, but they don't previde for that large class to whom the grounds of admission begging, destitution, and crime, do not apply. It appears to me a vicious system which imakes crime and degradation a sure passport to ducation, whilst those guilters of both are left to chance.

If we h

unnecessarily ignorant child to be found in Ircland
Gentlemen, even without these advantages,
the figures I have quoted will have been sufficient to show you that we have made great progress in the matter of education in spite of our
enemies. It ill became them in 1791 to taunt us
with the ignorance which they had created. But
their successors of to-day add calumny to injury.
Only a few nights ago in that Protestant English
assembly which rules Catholic Ireland, the At-Only a few nights ago in that Protestant English assembly which rules Catholic Ireland, the Attorney General for Ireland reproached us, the Catholic people, with ignorance, and grossly exaggerated the charge. for which, whatever be its weight, his party are most accountable. He was supplemented by a Mr. Lewis, an English solicitor, I cannot call him an Irish representative, as he really only represents about seven hundred persons out of twenty-five thousand people who form the population of the city of Londonderry.

Londonderry.

This famous city, as we all know, boarts of its struggles for freedom, and have they ended in this, that less than two thousand citizens have the relation of the city of the relation of the city of the relation of the city of the ci this, that less than two thousand citizens have the privilige of a vote? In an English city of like population, say Shrewshury, there would be twice that number—so the two thousand men, disfranchised in Londonderry were, according to Mr. Charles Edward Lewis, of 28 Hamilton Terrace, Si. John's Wood, London; "a poor miserable ignorant residium."
Gentlemen, the insult was meant, not for Londonderry so much as for Catholic Ireland, but better in the mind of this English Irish representative leave Derry, which he purports to represent, under the stigma of misery and ignorance, than give life and political libe, ty to the Catholic people of Ireland.

Leaving the primary education, we find inter-

Leaving the primary education, we find inter-mediate college, almost everywhere in Ireland. In 1871, there were in attendance at such schools 8.803 male Catholic students a recent opportuni was afforded by the Intermediate Act of testing the teaching in the Catholic Schools. Although the notice was short, the result was most satisfactory, and reflected immense credit on the entire system.

But the place where we have made least process is the very one which always entered to

gress is the very one which always appeared to me to be of the most vital importance.

me to be of the most vital importance.

I allude to University Education. As a rule, Catholic young men have not gone in sufficient numbers to a University, and those who have gone went merely as a means to an end, for professional or bread-winning advantages. These, no doubt, are important aims, but they are not the greatest. The "studium generale" was never meant only for Doctors and Lawyers, it was founded for the creation of scholars, of thinkers and philosophers, of men from wose ranks a nation can safely select her leaders. Has catholic Ireland had such a school—properly recognized and assisted? Has she such a one now? Has recent legislation given her the hope of having one? To all these questions I must answer—No! Gentlemen, a University is not a University is a place of concourse, whither students come from every quarter for overy kind dents come from every quarter for overy kind everywhere; you must go to some great city or emporium for it. It is the place to which a thousand schools make contributions; in which intellect may safely range and specu-

leave her foremest men, her natural leaders, second in the race, to be outstripped by those who have all the advantages of which they are deprived?

What is the remedy? I answer, a purely Catholic University, or if not that, at least a Catholic Coliege, as well endowed, as highly privately as trainity College with its partisment any representation, and not a jot inferior to that institution which the State has provided and maintains at the expense of the entire country for the benefit of a mere fraction of the Irish people. We should never cease agitating until one or other of these measures is granted. With such an institution and the other educational reforms I have referred to, Catholic Ireland would continue to advance in the path of progress until a le achieves that position which her past, her present, and her future, alike entitle her to.

It is incumbent upon all Catholics, but especially on those blended together as you are, and for object such as yours, to keep up to those high standards of your faith I have quoted to you. By your own individual progress can you most eminatically repel the charge that Catholicity and progress are incompatible.

Any Catholic who fails to do all helean to improve in every act and accompils ment within his reach—every man who neglects to discharge that particular duty that is east upon him in the best possible manner—leads a handle to our enemies; whilst he who acts otherwise will in his own person add another to the innumerable proofs of the intimate connexion between progress and Catholicity.

A young man so animated may venture to expended to the context of the intimate on the context of the progress and Catholicity.

A young man so animated may venture to expended to the context of the c

grees and Catholicity.

grees and Catholicity.

A young man so animated may venture to explore every science, to examine everyphilosophy to aim at every social and material success, and in every contest to fight courageously under that SacredBlanner of the Cross, on which is inscribed the encouraging motto:

In Hoc Signo Vincis. TELEGRAMS.

DUBLIN, April 6.

The sentiments of the Home Rule party are not in entire consonance with those of the Tory journals before quoted. They do not concede that the Liberal majority is large enough to render their assistance unnecessary. Though they unquestionably fear that the conquering party will be a little too strong for them, they argue that the Conservative majority in the last Parliament was about 45. Assuming that they lose sixty seats of the equivalent of 120 votes, on division the combined majority of Liberals and Home Rulers would be seventy-five. There will probably be sixty nominal Home Rulers in the House and these united could easily defeat the Government by voting against them on a party division. But a large proportion of the rish Home Rulers are merely Liberals, who have added Home Rule to their programme in order to catch a few additional votes many being either members of the Reform Club or unsuccessful applicants for admission to it. The few Home Rulers who had any sympathies with the Conservatives are fast disappearing. Col. King Harman alone ventures on the contest. From larger sections of the party the Liberal Government, therefore, has nothing to fear, but if the smaller section, which recognizes Mr. Parnell as its leader, does not depart from its professions and alter its line of conduct with the change of ministers Lord Hartington must either make terms with it or count upon its most active hostility. Mr. Parnell will not have enough to annihilate the Liberal majority of 75, but will be able to cripple their legislative powers, if he does not drive them from office, as he originally hoped. That this is what he realizes may be seen from his speech at Cork on Sunday, when he said:-" As comparing Whig with Tory, I have no hesitating in saying that it would be a greater calamity for Cork and Ireland to put in a Whig than a Tory. (Cheers). That is my deliberate conviction. (Cheers).

I would rather see neither." NEW YORE, April 11.—The Tribune's cables say utter confusion reigns in the Tory camp. eminent men pronouncing the country has been ruined, its prestige gone, its influence in European Councils sacrificed, and that a revolution is impending at home. Tory journals devote themselves to inventing ingenious theories to account for the defeat. depression in trade, bad harvests, Democratic caprice, Liberal misrepresentation, and knife that he always kept in his bedroom, it the engine house I heard the report of a gun, real cause is the profound dissatisfaction of the people with Beaconsfield's policy and the method of the Government, It is reported that the Queen is exasperated against Beaconsfield, alteging he deceived her respecting the real feelings of the country, and alienated the most loyal portions of her do-

mains. London, April 10.—A Constantinople correspondent says the elections in England produced on all classes there a profound impression, and at the Palace almost a panic. Wild speculations are affoat regarding the consequences of the coming change in the British Ministry. Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians and Christians generally have long regarded Beaconsfield as their most powertul opponent, and rejoice at his fall. The more sanguine assume that Gladstone will immediately form a Cabinet, and prepare to turn the Turks out of Europe bag and baggage. The Sultan and his advisers are thoroughly alarmed. One result of his fears is the signing of an irade settling the Montenegrin question. The Turkish public is indifferent and spathetic. Hartington's recent declaration, that the Liberals would endeavor to create a European coalition for compelling Turkey to introduce reforms, has produced much comment. It is stated that for months past the Porte has been unintentionally doing all it could to create such a coalition. Never before has it shown such an arrogant or defiant attitude

Munster and Connaught, except one county. It is incorrect to suppose that the Liberals are rendered independent of Irish members. Their majority disappears should we join the Conservatives. Moreover, our party will scarcely pass to the Ministerial side of the House of Commons even though that shall be occupied by Liberals instead of Conservatives. Our presence in the Opposition will be understood as a constant reminder of the tender nature by which Ministers hold their power. We expect that a good land bill will be introduced and passed immediately. We also anticipate the early passage of the local Government measure as well as the household franchise bill. This latter would enable us to carry every Irish seat in Parliament, with very few insignificant exceptions. Should the Liberals refuse to accede to our just demands, they can be very promptly reduced to order by a determined stand on the part of our members. The resent Irish party is an immense advance upon the previous representation, and sufficient men have been returned by a class that know what they want and are determined to have it, to render it practically impossible that the most powerful Ministry can withstand them. As showing the resolution of the people to abelish landlordism, the election of James O'Kelly, who defeated the O'Connor faction in Roscommon, after sitting there, is considered the most remarkable demonstration of the elec-CHAS. S. PARNELL.

DEATH OF JUDGE MARSHALL.

HALIFAN, N. S., April 7 .- The venerable Judge Marshall, so well known throughout Canada, as well as the United States and England, died this morning at the advanced age

of 94 years. He enjoyed his usual health until Monday of last week, when he called upon his publishers to arrange for the issue of a new book and contracted a cold. He was almost daily on the streets. It is hard to realize that Judge Marshall was a boy studying law when this country was in its infaucy, and had been a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature many years before the battle of Waterloo had been fought. He was admitted to the bar in 1808; returned to the House of Assembly for the county of Sydney, now the counties of Sydney, Guysboro and Antigonish, in 1818; in 1823 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Cape Breton, and continued in that position till the abolition of the Court in 1841, when he retired on a life pension. For the next twenty years he devoted himself almost exclusively to the advocacy of the temperance cause, spending four years in Great Britain and gratuitously delivering 500 public lectures on temperance. In 1850 he returned to Nova Scotia and in 1852 visited Quebec and Ontario, in 1854 Newfoundland, and in 1856 again visited England. The deceased Judge was author of numerous books and pamphlets on law, science, politics, temperance, history and religion. Distinguished by great research and ability, he was universally respected, and his death will be regretted on both sides of the Atlantic. Deceased belonged to the Me-

ARSON AND MURDER.

thodist denomination.

BRIGHTON, Ont, April 12.—The house of a man named Haskins was discovered to be on fire about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and when those who first saw the fire arrived, a horrible sight presented itself. The burnt and charred body of a man, and which proved to be that of the owner of the house, lay about a foot from the door with its face burned, in the ashes, the legs and lower part of the body being entirely destroyed. It is supposed that the old man, who for some 25 or 30 years has lived in the house, was possessed of some money, was first robbed, and then murdered; and incendiarism was then no doubt resorted to to efface the tracks of the crime. This supposition gains strength from the fact that nothing can be found of a gun and hunting been married but some two or three years since; a separation took place, and he has lately lived entirely alone. An inquest is being held to-day.

THE HANLAN-COURTNEY MATCH. the new agreement entered into by the above oarsmen for the prize offered by the Hop Bitters Maunfacturing Co. :- At the suggestion and the request of Mr. Hanlan and his advis-March last), that all articles, transactions, claims, and matters relating to the "Hop Bit ters" Prize Race be cancelled and void from this date, by our making a new offer, which when accepted shall be the only articles between the parties; we make the following offer which contains the terms and conditions

of said request : We will deposit with Wm. Blaikie, of New York, who shall be Referee, \$6,000 "Hop Bitters" Prize, in a draft payable to the order of said Blaikie, in he now holds, which certificate shall be returned to us, and exchanged for said draft, and we hereby direct said Blankie to pay over the said \$6,000 draft, or the avails thereof to whichever carsman he decides to be the winner of a five mile single scull race, two and one-half miles out and return. in best and best boats, to be rowed under and in accord-

also refuses to admit Riley to row with reached the front of the Court House and was sponsibility may rest where it belongs, as who was named Don Trinidado. He at once than from two, and we will now, as before. only consent to two to prevent a total failure of a race.

Accepted and signed by CHAS. E. COURTNEY, March 17, 1880. JAMES H. RILEY, March 20, 1880. Edward Hanlan, March 25, 1880.

STRUGGLING FOR LIFE.

Bravery of Connolly, the Montrealer, Who Met His Death in Mexico.

A despatch published in the Post a few days ago, dated from the city of Mexico. briefly announced that in a mutiny among some miners at the Mineral de Trojes, at a place called Angangueo, several persons had been killed, two of whom were Americans and one a Canadian. No further particulars were received until Monday last. When the steamship City of New York, from Vera Cruz, brought among her passengers from that port two gentlemen, Messrs. Clinton Stephens and a Mr. Fagan, the former a partner in the well known firm of mining contractors, Arnold & Stephens, of Oneida, N.Y., the other one of his assistants, the only survivors of a party of five who last October left New York city by the City of Alexandria en route for Angangueo, via Vera Cruz. To a reporter Mr. Stephens communicated the

following shocking details of the massacre: "About twelve months ago," he said, "we entered into a contract with the Trojes Mining and Smelting Company of London, England, to bore a tunnel, after the Sutro pattern through their mines to drain them. Last October, the principal part of the machinery, drills and such like being all ready, myself and four assistants—George Arnold, Connelly, made a diversion in our favor, and taking ad-Youmans and Fagan-left New York by the steamship City of Alexandria for Vera Cruz, whence we made our way to our destination, Angangueo, in the State of Michoan, Mexico. Angangueo is entirely a mining settlement, distant from the city of Mexico some one hundred and ten English miles, and is inhabited by an almost equal number of Indians and Mexicans, who to us were known as "greasers." EVERYTHING WORKED WELL WITH US AT FIRST,

of March, a fellow applied to us for work, and was sent down with the shift. Once down in the mine he refused to work, but ricaded, Sunday morning, when the men came hot and gave up. For a short time they were for their pay, this peon was handed balked, then some of them, more fiendish than three reals, like the rest of the men. He | the rest, set the roof on fire. refused the money and demanded four reals, which being refused he became very saucy and impudent, until finally Mr. Connelly, who was paying the men off, was forced to put him out of the office, when he went away muttering that he would be revenged. After dinner Mr. Fagan started to go to andah, with Mr. Arnold and Mr. Yeoumams inside the house. Owing to the ! could see nothing of the house, even though voices, raised in angry dispute made me run friends joined in with the mob. out quickly. Just as I turned the corner of and at the same moment saw a man, dressed like a peon, who was at some little distance from the veranda, fall, and a moment later, in passing him, observed that he seemed to be wounded in the legs. At the house I found Connelly, Arnold and Yeoumans, all considerably The following is a condensed statement of excited, and it was with difficulty that I at the deceased. last could get them to tell what the cause of the ficing was. Connelly, it seems, from his account, was lying where I had left him, still reading, when the peon with whom he had ers (at a meeting in Toronto, Ont., on the 13th | the dispute in the morning came up on the veranda and began cursing him. Ordered away, he retired to a short distance off, from whence he began throwing stones, smashing the chair Connelly had been sitting on and doing other damage. Connelly meantime had gone into the house and closed the door. Finding that he could not get him to come out that way the ruffian came upon the verandah, and, with huge stones, smashed in the

door. It was then that CONNELLY FIRED THE SHOTS FROM HIS REVOLVER place of the certificate of deposit of \$6,000 | not at him, but over his head, to frighten him. Instead of this it seemed to make the fellow worse, for, drawing a sword which he had concealed beneath his cloak, he rushed at Connelly and tried to strike him, but was driven off by Arnold and Yeoumans, who came to Connelly's rescue. Retiring, the peon again began to assail the house with showers of stones, and as a last resource. Connelly had.

himself and Hanlan in this race, that the re- fortunate enough to meet the Chief Judge, we have never ceased to believe that a better sent the only available force at his disposal, race would result from three contestants eight soldiers, under the command of a lieutenant, to the scene of the riot with orders to quell it. Hardly were the soldiers out of sight than that portion of the mob which had hung around the square, when they saw me speaking to the judge while the soldiers stood by, approached and told the Judge that he must hand me over to them. They would not listen to reason, and in order to save my life the Judge had to slip me into the jail, into which he shortly after was compelled to follow me. I was in good company, as not only was the Judge there but also the Intendente, or Mayor of the place. The crowd meanwhile had taken possession of the square, and after awhile, finding that no attention was paid to their demands that I should be delivered up to them

BEGAN BREAKING DOWN THE GAOL DOORS

with sledge hammers and battering rams.

Soon they were joined by the other portion

of the crowd who had remained in front of

our house. These latter were demoniac with

passion, and though we at the time knew it

not, were maddened with drink and blood-

the blood of my poor comrades By this

time it was dark, and we were expecting every moment that the ancient doors of the prison, though strong, would be forced in, when relief came in an unexpected manner. A few doors from the city prison was the office of the Trojes Mining Company. This was a strongly fortified place, and on the first news of the disturbance preparations had been made by these in charge to protect it, the force of white men being augmented by several silver conductors, who at once hastened to the scene of riot. These men are Mexicans, but of a higher grade and very trustworthy. Just as we were in despair, the force in the Trojes Company's office vantage of it, we all managed to make our way there. Once inside the doors there was no fear of our assailants being able to storm the fortress, and we were safe. Next morning a force of seventy of these silver conductors, all magnificently mounted and armed to the teeth, arrived at Trojes, being despatched to our relief by the manager of the company's smelting works there. As we rode out and along the road to Trojes, I heard from the lips of one who and though the style of labor was new to the | had been an eye witness how my three com-'peons' and 'Bareteros,' they didn't seem to rades perished. The little house we lived in mind and did what they were told without was built of adobe and had no windows, question. The following Saturday, the 13th only a door. This, on Connelly's escape from his assailants when Mondragun attacked him, they had barand defending it through was allowed to remain, as no one of us cared | holes which they cut in the panels, their purto interfere with him for fear of suers, after two or three had been wounded breeding ill-feeling with the rest. On in the attempt to force the door, found it too

A VAIN STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

Smoked out poor Connelly rushed out on the verandah, and seizing a discharged rifle from a soldier's hand defended himself nobly, all to no purpose. The circling neose of a lasso dropped around his neck, and he was Trojes, and a little after that I went to the pulled to the ground and literally trampled engine house, which was distant from the and stabbed to death. Poor Arnold tryhouse some four hundred yards, to do some-ling to come to his friend's assist-thing to the machinery, leaving Mr. Con-ance was struck down with a blow of a sword nelly, who was lying reading on the ver- and afterward stabled all over, till hardly any of the flesh on his face and breast were visible. Yeoumans lay dead, shot through door of the engine house being at the far side | the right eye and terribly battered with stones, besides which—but the rest I cannot the door was wide open; but, though I could | describe. This same gentleman, a brothernot see, I could hear, and the sound of three in-law by marriage of the superintendent of or four shots from a revolver, fired in rapid | the mines, Mr. Tregoning, also told us that succession, together with a confused sound of the soldiers who were sent to rescue my

On our way to Trojes Mondragun was arrested, as was also the boy who throw the lasso round poor Connelly's neck. Their trial was going on when we left Trojes some days later. Our poor comrades were buried at Trojes, just before we left, in the vault belonging to the Company there. It is understood that a claim will be made against the Mexican Government by the relatives of

IMPERIAL ELECTIONS.

The elections will be substantially termi-

London, April 10.

nated on Monday, after which there is no reason why Lord Beaconsfield should hold office any longer. Demonstrations in favor of Mr. Gladstone as Premier are daily increasing. Both sides agree that it is his victory. The country followed his lead, and insists on the right to demand that he shall relinquish personal reluctance and resume the leadership. Every leading paper, Libersl and Tory, concurs in the necessity of the Premiership being offered to Mr. Gladstone, leaving with him the responsibility of remasl. It is certain that Mr. Gladstone will decline a subordinate office. He has written to several friends, scouting the notion of his acceptance of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer or any other portfolio under Earl Granville, but declares himself ready to give line bound-audit envisored and support of the model a high control that some the control of the a loyal support to the Liberal leader as an independent member. This is generally felt to be an impossible situation. It is expected that there will be a conference of the Liberal leaders. It is still supposed that the Queen will summon Earl Granvile first. Many Liberals would prefer Lord Hartington, whose speeches and management during the election have vastly augmented his reputation, and he is now regarded superior to Lord Granville in firmness. Nor will the party like being led from the House of Lords, where the Liberals are in a great minority. The dramatic complete-ness of the Liberal triumph is impaired by the narrow escape from defeat of Mr. Walter in Berkshire. No single influence save Beaconsfield's was so mischievous in recent years as Mr. Walter's. Since Mr. Delane's death, he has assumed the direct control of the Times, and is responsible for all that journal's vagaries, weakness, and persistent mistakes in regard to the temper of the English people. Holding a minority seat, personally popular, and a large land-owner, contributing to numerous charities, with the prestige of representing Berkshire nearly twenty years, there was great difficulty in finding a candidate to oppose him. Mr. Rogers came forward in the tenant farmers' interest at the last moment, and almost succeeded. Mr. Walter, polling about half the Tory vote, beats Mr. Rogers by 98 votes, in a total poll of over 5,000, in consequence of his having conciliated Liberals by a pledge to support in-future the Liberal Government, though adhering to his past votes on questions of foreign policy. This narrow escape is likely to result in the complete conversion of the Times, which is already wavering.... Lord Besconsfield has returned to London, and is engaged in Downing street, preparing to move out. The servant is instructed to reply to enquiries respecting his health that

News by Telegraph.

THE IMPERIAL ELECTIONS.

London, April 6 .- The result of the elections held yesterday only shows that the Liberal gains have not yet ended. In a leading editorial to-day the Times spoke of the policy of the future Government as follows :- " The Liberal Cabinet will maintain the treaty of Berlin, in accordance with the public opinion of Europe and the policy of the Great Powers. It will treat the Anglo-Turkish Convention as an engagement of con-tingent obligation. In South Africa it may enquire whether the agnexation of the Transvaal was not made in error, although the measure was approved by Lord Kimberley and Mr. Forster. The question should be treated as an open one. The new Government should insist that the South African Colonies, whether they choose to confederate for political purposes or not, shall enter into such common engagements for military defence as shall relieve the mother country from charges for native wars. When this policy in European, Asiatic and South African affairs has been carried out, the point will be reached at which a Liberal Ministry, if it is tempted or forced to go further, must part company with moderate meu. We do not believe the Marquis of Hartington and other leaders of the party will desire to go further, and so far we can have no difficulty in accompanying them."

A recapitulation of the elections give:— At this election—Liberals, 249; Conserva-tives, 154; Home Rulers, 20; thus far elected. 423. At last election-Liberals, 187; Conservatives, 216; Home Rulers, 20; thus far elected, 423. Net Liberal gains over Conservatives, 60; over Home Rulers, 2; total, 62. Should the 227 districts not yet polled retain the same reputation they had in the last Parliament, the membership in the next House will be: Liberals, 307; Conservatives, 283; Home Rulers, 60. Further Liberal gains are, however, counted on.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "It is estivatives and Home Rulers combined will outnumber the Liberals by 17."
The total number of Liberal votes polled

total Conservative vote 817,000, showing a anybody else who assumes the task. gain in the same constituencies over the last election of 204,000 Liberals and 99,000 Conservative votes.

DUBLIN, April 6 -The Cork city election Charles Stewart Parnell, Home Rulers. Mr. Daley heads the poll with a vote of 1,923, and Parnell comes in second with 1,505. Mr. Goulding, the Conservative candidate, received 1,133 and N.D. Murphy, the moderate dispossess of his candidacy, received 999 votes. Cork city has a registered vote of 4,518 and is entitled to two members. Messrs. Goulding and Murphy sat for Cork during the late Parliament, and the latter especially attributes his deteat to what he believes Mr. Parnell's sudden craze as to the possibilities open to an advanced Irish representation. The crowds which follow the agitator's beck and nod are full of delight over the result of the election, and prophesy great things from a united representation. It is understood that strong efforts are being made by the Parnell party to substitute another candidate for William Shaw for Cork County.

CORK, April 6 .- The result of the Parliamentary election in this place is officially announced as follows:-Daly, Home Ruler, 1,923: Parnell, 1,505; Goulding, Conserva-tive. 1,377: Murphy, Liberal, 999; the two first named were elected. Mr. Daly is a par- county of Cork, denouncing Colonel Colttisan of Mr. Parnell not only in the land league, but also in his obstruction policy. in his address to the electors he advocated peasant proprietary according to Pornell's programme. He is uncompromising in his advocacy of Home Rule, while Mr. Murphy, who is defeated, against whom Mr. Parnell directed his entire hostility, accepted the Home Rule platform with a cautious reservation compatible with the integrity of the United Kingdom.

Dublin, April 6 .- The Home Rulers have carried Queen's County, re-electing Mr. R. T. Digby and Mr. Edmund Dease, the late sitting member. The Parnellites have the game all to themselves, no Liberals or Conservatives having been put in nomination. In Waterford County, Lord Charles Beresford, late Conservative member, is defeated. Waterford has two members and a registered vote of 3,224; its representation at the last Parliament was equally divided between Home Rulers and Conservatives, but at this election Mr. J. Fisher and Mr. H. O. Stuart, both Home Rulers, were returned.

The Home Rulers have carried Tipperary and hildere; Mr. P. J. Smyth and Mr. P. Gilby, Home Rulers, are returned from the former by good majorities. At Kildare, which is entitled to two members, there were four Home Rule candidates and one Liberal. Kildare has a registered vote of 2,832, and Tipperary of

Dublin, April 6 .- Roscommon has returned Mr. Cummins and Mr. O'Kelly, both Parnellites, The O'Connor Don being defeated by a majority of 370. Mr. McKenna has been elected for Youghal.

CORE, April 6 .- Parnell stated that the nomination of Kettle, of the Land League, for County Cork is not intended as an attack on Shaw, the Home Rule leader, but on Colthurst.

London, April 8.—It is expected that the Earl Beaconsfield will meet the new Parliament and announce that he has placed his resignation in the Queen's hands. It is understood that he will recommend Earl Granville for the Premiership. At the Reform Club it is reported that the Ministry will be composed of the Marquis of Hartington, Earl Granville, the Earl of Aberdare, Lords Cardwell, Sel-bovrne, Derby, Kimberly and Roseberry, and Messrs. Forster, Childers, Fawcett and Gos chen, and Sir Charles Dilke and Sir William Vernon Harcourt. The law officers will be Sir Henry James and Mr. Herschell. Mr. Lowe and Mr. Gladstone both decline office still, but Mr. Gladstone may give way to the urgent representations that are being made to him. One hundred and fifty Radicals have already been elected, therefore several leading Radi

cals will be included in the Cabinet. The following candidates were elected to-

Alexander Col Claude, Conservative, for Ayrshire South, re-elected. Bective Earl of, Conservative, Westmore

land, re-elected. Barne Col Fredk & N, and Lord Rendlesham, Conservatives, for Suffolk East, both re-

Broadley Win H H, and Christopher Sykes, Conservatives, for Yorkshire, East Riding, both re-elected.

Castlereagh Vie, and Lord Arthur E Hill Trevar, Conservatives, for County Down, both re-elected.

Campbell Sir Geo, Liberal, re-elected for Kirkcaldy.

Wilbon, Liberals, for Yorkshire, West Riding, north division, both re-elected. Cecil Lord Eustace G, and Sir Henry J Selwin Ibbetson, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, Conservative, for Essex West, both re elected.

Egerton Sir P D G, Conservative, Cheshire West, re-elected. Emlyn Vis, Conservative, and Mr W H R Pewell, Liberal, for Carmarthenshire, the former re-elected, a Liberal gain. Fellows Capt W H, Conservative, Hunting-

donshire. Gordon Lord Douglas, Liberal, Huntingdonahire, succeeding Viscount Mandeville, Conservative, a Liberal gain. Grantham William, and James Watney, Jr

Conservative, for Surrey East, both re-elected. Holland Samuel, Liberal, for Merionethshire, re-elected. Kinnear and Thomas Lea, Liberals, for

Lowther Hon Wm, Conservative, for Westmoreland, re-elected. Maxwell Sir H E, Conservative, for Wig-

Donegal; the latter re-elected; a Liberal

townshire. O'Byrne Major Francis, Home Ruler, and Loftus Tottenham, Conservative, for Leitrim; the former re-elected; a Conservative gain. O'Connor Denis M and Sexton, Home Rulers, for County Sligo; the former re-

elected; a Home Rule gain. Pagett T T, Liberal, and Albert Pell, Con-servative, for Leicestershire South (the latter re-elected), a Liberal gain. Mr. Pell visited the United States and Canada in the capacity of Commissioner on agricultural depression. Peddie J D, Liberal, for Kilmarnock dis-

trict. Ramsay John, Liberal, for Falkirk burghs, re-elected.

Tollemache Hon Wilbraham F, Conservative, Cheshire West, re-elected.

AN OVATION TO GLADSTONE -PARNELL HOLORED. LONDON, April 9 .- Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the electors of Leeds, for which city he was elected to the house, as well as mated that the new House of Commons will for Midlothian, stating his intention of servconsist of 317 Liberals, 271 Conservatives | ing Midlothian, thus compelling Leeds to noand 63 Home Rulers. The Liberals will thus minate and elect another Liberal candidate have a majority of 46 over the Conservatives, in his place. It is now conceded that Mr. of 109 with the Home Rulers, but the Conser-Gladstone is master of the situation, and if not commanded by the Queen to form a Cabinet, will certainly be able to dictate the composition of the Ministry under Lord up to the present time is 1,157,000, and the Granville or the Marquis of Hartington, or

LONDON, April 9.—The proposal to tender an ovation to Mr. Gladstone, on his return from Scotland, meets with such popular and influential support that it is believed he will resulted in the return of John Daley and hardly be able to refuse to accept it. Many prominent Liberals in this city and throughout the country express the opinion that, in view of the signal victory for the party which the late elections have witnessed, Mr. Gladstone owes it to his friends to throw aside for Home Ruler, whom Parnell endeavored to a moment his disposition to decline the reception and to be present, so that they may signity the sense of obligation the Liberal party is under to a man without whose able and eloquent efforts it could scarcely have succeeded.

> Dublin, April 8 .- Neither Davitt, Daly, Killen nor Brennan, indicted for sedition, is likely to be returned to Parliament. Neither of them had ever been seriously proposed as a candidate.

> Dublin, April 9 .- The corporation of Cork has presented Mr. Parnell with the freedom of the city as a recognition of his services to Ireland

> London, April 10.-The latest election totals give the Liberals 337 seats, the Tories 208, and the Home Rulers 43. Lord Hartington has been returned for northeast Lancashire, and the Liberals have won both

Dublin, April 9.—Parnell is stumping the hurst.

THE BONAPARTES PROTESTING.

Paris, April 9 .- Cardinal Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who was born in 1828, and created and proclaimed a Cardinal-priest in 1868. has, in conjunction with Prince Charles Bonaparte, protested against the decrees of the French Government of the 29th March for the expulsion of the Jesuits, and also against the action of Prince Jerome Napoleon in having expressed approval of the decrees. They claim to be the chiefs and representatives of the Bonaparte family by virtue of primogeniture, and hence consider themselves empowered to speak for the party. Several of the Deputies and Senators of the Legislature have personally demanded of the Government the expulsion of Prince Jerome Napoleon from France, on account of certain phrases in his letter respecting the anti-Jesuit decrees, which phrases make him to appear as a claimant to the Imperial throne of France, a throne which these Deputies and Senators say has been swept away never to be restored. The Republic, they say, should not tolerate within its borders men who openly conspire against it, and who openly parade themselves as partizans of the dead Empire.

LONDON, April 6 .- The letter of Prince Jerome Napoleon on the decrees against the unauthorized religious confraternities says the Emperor Napoleon, by the Concordat, reconciled the Revolution with religion. This charter of pacification is assailed by the sectaries of a theocracy desiring an oppressive and intolerant state of religion, and by sectaries of disorder desiring society without God or moral law. He says he is and will ever be the adversary of both these, and that the Bonapartists cannot attack the decrees because they are based on the laws of the Empire and renew prescriptions of the Concordat. They cannot attack them merely as the work of the Republic, because only opponents without principles and without morality deny good through the hand that effects it. Shall they, he asks, attack them from a fear of the dissolution of conservative union that this disastrous fiction has lasted too long? It is time for each one to resume his colors, traditions and principles, and that all ambiguity should cease. In conclusion the Prince authorizes the publication of the letter and says: "I will be glad if it obtains the assent of our friends." Jerome's letter is fatal to any idea of a vote of censure in the Senate on the Cabinet, for even if the Conservative Republicans are willing to join the Royalists in such a division the Bonapartist Senstors could not do so without openly rebelling against their

Election of Officers.

SHEBBROOKE, April 6 .- At the annual meeting of the members of St. Patrick's Society, held last night, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, JIZ:—Messrs. M. L. Connolly, Lennoxville, President; Wm. Murray, 1st Vice do; W. J. Shea, 2nd Vice do; H. Mulvena, Secretary; D. McManamy, Treasurer; J. S. Broderick, Cor. Secretary; Dr. F. Pare, Physician; Rev. H. O. Chalifoux, Chaplain; Messrs. E. Hughes, Grand Marshal; J. Henry, Assistant do. Committee: Messrs. A. McGuire, H. Connors, T. Malone, J. Heney, W. Moreney, Cavendish Lord Fredk C, and Matthew M. Dillon, M. Mechan.

VIRITING KNOCK. Evidence of Appearances-Opinions of a

The village of Kneck has already become

Secular Press. (From the Tuam News.)

famous. Its name is now heard of not only in Ireland, in England, in Scotland, but in America. Letters from the most distant districts in the far-off United States of the American Continent have been received, in which detailed questions have been put respecting the apparitions and the miracles at Knock. The events can well be grouped under two headings—namely, those respecting the appari-tions seen August 21st last, the eve of the octave of the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and those that tell of the "miracles" that had been wrought since Christmas last. It is easy enough to deal with the question of the first apparition, because the proof regarding it rests on the evidence of the witnesses who assert and even swear that they beheld it. These are at least fifteen in number. How could it happen that fifteen persons of different ages and of different ways of thinking and of living, persons differing in age, in condition, in place, and position, could all, without any apparent reason, conspire to say they all saw a certain thing which, in the opinion of those who do not credit their narration, they did not see, and that they were under that delusion, not one but all of them, that they saw it, some for one hour, some for an hour and a half, some for two hours, is a thing quite impossible to comprehend. The non-Catholic affirms that "there was no such thing as an apparition." "It was all a hoax." So, too, says the incredulous Catholic; and, mind you, very few learned Catholics yet gave any credit to the events that have been narrated. This is fair. It is natural that the people should doubt. It is even right that they should doubt, for every story that one hears ought not to be readily credited. And it always happens that those who doubt longest, like Saint Thomas the Apostle, are those who, in matters of truth, are the foremost supporters afterwards of that of which they are certain to be true. Well, then, in respect to the non-Catholic section of the community, and of the Catholics who do not give credit to the story or narration of the first apparition, we would say-You must either believe that the apparitions did de fucto take place, account for its appearance as you will, or that fifteen quiet, rational people, and while awake deceived, or that they were rogues and cheats prepared well enough to combine. The reply given is -" I do not believe they saw the apparition." Very well. They were all deceived, there have been fifteen miracles, instead of one wrought, for it is a wonderful and, indeed, a miraculous thing to make a person seriously believe he saw what he did not see, and to hold him for one hour, or two, or longer. No rational being could by human possibility be so deceived, and, above all, convinced rationally that the events occurred which, in point of fact (if he were deceived), never had occurred. And then you must multiply their deception by fifteen, for that number of ra-tional, sensible men and women declare that they beheld the apparition, not for a moment, not in a loose, transient way, but in a settled manner for hours, so that they had time to come and go, to think and examine, to see the hands, eyes, and the minutest outline of the beings who stood before them. They endured cold, and rain, and wet, while looking at the vision they declare they saw, but which the man who does not credit the story says they did not see. His alternative is far greater miracle in itself than that of the believer, for, in his case, it is simply one apparition, in the other it was fifteen apparitions deceiving each of the rational beings who stood on looking at what had, according to their theory, no reality. There was an additional miracle, for, in matters of lying and deception it is seldom or ever all can be at one in narrating the same events. Witness the two Judges or Elders whom the prophet Each told a different story Daniel exami: when examined separately and apart, simply because each of the two were telling an untruth. Now, in the case of these fifteen witnesses it is amazing that all of them and each of them tell in substance the same event. They differ in minor and special results, as all men will, in giving an account of the same event, but they tell in substance and in integrity of detail the same story. No other conclusion can be come to regarding the first apparition than that it has actually occurred. We have

ing her son before he went to Knock, and since his return to his home: THE MIRACLES IN THE WEST. Yesterday, a letter was received from Mrs. O'Brien, of William-street, who, a short time since, went to Knock with her son, a little boy, aged ten years, who had been born totally Hearing of the miraculous cures performed at the chapel of Knock, Mrs. O'Brien determined on taking her little boy with her there, all efforts at doing any good for him having previously failed. Mrs. O'Brien writes to her husband, the owner of a smack which trades between Limerick and Kilrush, to say that there is every probability of the child being at last blessed with sight. Having prayed before the portion of the chapel where the miraculous apparition was seen, the little fellow, it appeared, declared that he thought he could see candles burning on the altar. Since then the cataracts of both eyes show signs of crumbling off the pupils, and so there is every hope of a speedy and miraculous

already stated that if one real miracle out of

the hundreds that have been tried by those

who have visited the place is certain, it is

quite enough. Hearsay miracles are as plenty

as individuals. Some say they are real

others say, and many of them with truth, that

they are shams, and exist only in the warm

faith or in the imagination of enthusiasts. Of

ourselves we will say nothing on this head,

but merely record here this annexed account

which we take from the Cerk Examiner of the

9th of March last. Last week Mrs. O'Brien

and her little son visited Knock. The follow-

ing gives testimony of what the mother of

the boy states to the citizens of Cork, regard-

Miss O'Neill, of Dublin, whose leg was two inches shorter than the other, got its proper. length, having prayed for a considerable time. She left, as a memento of her visit to Knock, a beuatiful silk umbrella after her. Bridget Nerny, Strokestown, county Roscommon; her righ eye was blind, can see with it and also

read. Maria Connelly was disabled for fifteen years—her legs being quite powerless. She was carried into the chapel. She came out with the use of them quite restered. It must finally be borne in mind that sny-

thing that has been stated or written in the pages of the "Tuam News," is only a matter of news, and has no other authority than that which facts of daily occurence receive from the testimony of sensible individuals who have seen or felt the reality or the effects of what they testify. All that has been said or written has no positive sanction from the Church or from the Church rulers and Ecclesiastical guides; all that has been stated has only the same amount of authority that is rigidly truthful in the accounts now given Bitters .- Courant. 1 1 days 1971

than if they were the ordinary events of the day. If they are supernatural, as they appear to be, there is much more to be said yet regarding them; if, after all, they are in any way unreal, as some thind, then very soon that want of reality must come to light. Meantime, till the Church speaks authoritatively on the subject, one has fair grounds for believing the whole account of the apparition to be true, and that some at least of the miracles are a reality.

LATER FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE DUBLIE

IRISHMAN, MARCH STE. There appears to be no falling off in the numbers of reople who daily visit the chapel of Knock; but they are rather on the increase. As the fine weather approaches the pilgrims will be encouraged to undertake long journeys, and the curious, as well as the faithful, believers in supernatural occurrences, will hasten to the locality which is now a point of general attraction. The farther away some people reside, the more anxious will they be to pass a week at Knock, and spend a few days praying and doing "rounds" in the chapel and outside of it. How long the public interest will be fixed upon the extraordinary events attested by so many of the witnesses is a question which cannot be solved; or whether the notoriety given to Knock will become a permanent inducement to bring the afflicted from all parts is more than we are able to per-dict. Wonders, such as are related regarding our western hamlet, may not always command attention, as time has usually an effacing effect upon all things, not excepting marvels. Where is the place so favored as the Holy Land, with all its sacred associations, with which none others can ever be compared? Yet, it is not the resort of any but the rich traveler, for the principles of the religion there founded are what we must look to, and not to the locality chosen for the events of the Redemption. Lourdes has had a long run of attractive influence, but, we believe, it is not maintaining its former celebrity, because, as we have said, there is no enduring force in even wonderful events.

But Knock is nove'; it is surprising; and it is at home with us. We have no need to go abroad in search of the miraculous. It is at our own doors, within the reach of all who can afford a day's journey, or a railway excursion of a few hours. Our island is small. comparatively considered, and rapidly traversed from end to end. Those who are suffering from difficult disease, from physica' weakness, or congenital defects, are not obliged to undertake a fatiguing and expensive journey to foreign shrines. That which we have at Knock rests upon as good authority as any modern instance of supernal intervention. Those who saw the appearances are many, and they are reliable, and they are not confined to believers in the Catholic interpretation of the Christian doctrine. Protestants are not likely to lend themselves to the circulation of a delusion, nor to be deceived by a too ardent faith, or a morbid imagination The special correspondent of the London

Daily News writing from Knock says: "On arriving at Claremorris I had scarcely stepped on the platform when I was asked if I was going to Knock. At the hotel I was infermed that a party of half a dozen strangers had gone from there in the forencon, that visitors were coming, not only from Limerick, Waterford, Cork and other parts of Ireland, but also from England and Scotland. I asked the driver of the outside car as we started for Knock whether he knew any of the people who had been cured of ailments. His answer was, 'I saw two, thank God.' One, he added, had been blind, and the other lame. I asked were they Claremorris people. "No," he replied, "one was from Limerick and the other from

kneeling in the mud in front of the gable, now boarded over to the height of about seven feet to prevent the stones being taken out of the wall and the edifice destroyed—a precaution which was not adopted a moment too soon, as, after all the cement had been removed, the stones were being picked out one atter the other. Others were kneeling at the cross over the grave of the founder of the chapel, and more were engaged carefully picking out scraps of cement from the side wall which had not vet been boarded, and on which no apparition had been alleged to be seen. These scraps of cement were being carefully treasured by some who put them in handkerchiefs, while others were in the act of moistening the cement and applying it to whatever part of their body was affected with an ailment. One respectable man who was not blind, but who probably thought his sight might be improved, was applying the material to his eyes. Others were in the act of catching the water from the slating running over the gable, and moistening the clay with it. Large numbers were walking round the chapel continuously muttering their prayers, as they went. Among these were two men seemingly father and son, the latter blind. Both men were walking round and round the chapel with their heads uncovered when I arrived, and they were continuing to perform the same wearisome task when I took my leave. One delicate-looking youth, seemingly in consumption, knelt in the mud, for it was mud everywhere around the stone cross, already alluded to. He did not move the whole time I was there, and it was obvious that the mode of relief which the poor lad was seeking was too likely to end in accele-

acts of devotion. Holloway's Ointment and Pills .-- Notable Facts. -- Intense heat augments the annoyances of skin disease and encourages the development of febrile disorders; therefore they should, as they can be, removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unguent well rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhea, and averts incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any postlience rages, or when from unknown causes eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations point out the presence of taints or. impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicines. 101-2wf

rating his descent to the grave. Inside the chapel (the altar of which was lighted up)

was crowded with a motley assemblage not

dissimilar to that outside, mostly engaged in

Grateful Woman.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop. Bitters ras: women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills, the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back usually given to any public event witnessed or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different by many but with this exception, that much parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and greater care has been taken to be accurate and despondency, are all readily removed by these

AGRIOULTURE.

MINTS FOR THE MONTH OFTAPRIL

(Continued from last week's TRUE WITNESS.)

Orchard and Mursery.

Whoever sets out an orchard of course does it with the expectation of a return in fruit. No one plants corn or potatoes without first considering it the land will give him a crop; if the soil is not in the proper condition he knows that he must make it so, or lose his seed and his labor. Much less than corn and potatoes can fruit trees make a crop on nothing. The trees will struggle along, do the best they can, but such orchards do not pay, and "run out" early. Unless the land is sufficiently fertile for an ordinary farm crop, it should be made so; no soil too wet for such crops will answer for fruit trees, which, to succeed, need well drained land. The plowing should be as deep as the character of the soil will allow, and the sub-soil plow may generally follow the other with beneft.

The Trees.—It is assumed that trees were or-

generally follow the other with benefit.

The Trees.—It is assumed that trees were ordered some time ago; they should be at hand ready for planting. It is the custom at nurseries to take up and heel-in a large stock of the kinds of trees most called for, this retards the growth, and allows them to fill late orders. If there is a nursery near at hand it will pay to make a bargain, if possible, to help dig the trees yourself, and thus secure a larger share of the roots that belong to them. If trees, in a long journey, become dry and shriveled, bury them, root and branch, in mellow earth for a few days, when they become plump again. In unpacking the trees, look to the labels, as some may become detached and would otherwise be lost.

Laying out.—In staking out the ground take

Laying out.—In staking out the ground take care to have the trees in true rows. Put all of the same variety together, and if there are many kinds make a planting chart showing the position of each

a Preparing the trees.-Everybody wishes to get all he can for the money, and the nurserymen end much larger tops to the trees than the pruned roots in their new positions can support it is safe to shorten the branches one-third or one-half, but it should be done with judgment and reference to the condition of the roots. At the same time pare smooth any broken or man-

Planting.-In setting a tree take time to do it Planting.—In setting a tree take time to do it properly; spread the roots evenly and to their full length, and so work in the soil among them that there will be no hollow places. Water may be used to carry the soil among the roots—not dashed in by the patiful, but showered from a watering-pot. Do not stamp the soil down around the roots, but firm it carefully with the foot. The tree should be set no deeper than it stood in the pursery.

Crops.—The soil of a young orchard may be kept in cultivation until the trees begin to bear; grain should never be grown, except Indian corn, but potatoes and root-crops are the best

Grafting.—A tree that is of a poor or worthless sort should be renovated by grafting. This can be done this mouth.

Clons shou'd have been cut early, but may be secured until the buds start. Many nurserymen cut a stock of clons of all the leading varieties in advance, and can supply them by mail or Root-Grafts. - Those who would start an

Root-Grafts. — Those who would start an orchard at a very small outlay can begin with root-grafts. These are roo s in which grafts are set; the work is done in the winter and the grafted roots kept in boxes of carth until they can b, set out in spring. Many nurserymen offer these for sale, and they are the cheapest form in which trees can bebought. They are to be set 2 feet apart, in rows distant enough to work with a cultivator, and put in with a dibble so deep that only the top bud is above ground. Keep them well cultivated, and 80 per cent or more should be thrifty young trees in autumn. In 20r4 years, according to the variety, they will be large enough to set in the orchard.

Insects.—Destroy the eggs of the Tept Cater.

set in the orchard.

Insects.—Destroy the eggs of the Tept Caterpillar, which are to be found in small closely fitting riugs or bands near the ends of the smaller twigs, and may be cut away. Many insects harbor beneath the loose bark of trees, and by-craping this off and washing the trunk and timbs with a solution of soft soap, much good may be done. To prevent the ascent o the wingless fema es of the Canker Worm, use heavy brown paper bound closely around the tree's trunk, and then smear with cheap printer's ink or tar. The bands will have to be re-coated at frequent intervals through the season.

Frui: Carden.

Castlerea." I asked had any one residing at Knock been cured, but he did not know any one. I reached Knock shortly after five o'clock. The chapel is close to the main road. The gable on which the apparition is said to have been manifested faces the visitor as he draws near the chapel. In front of this were a number of people. Some were kneeling in the mud in front of the gable, cold water. Keep stirred.

Grapes.-Vines can still be planted and should be set out by all who have a spare corner on the place, as along a fence, or by the side of a shed. Under ordin ry care a few vines. will give an abundance of nice fruit in its season, and every farmer should feel that he has a place for a few grape vines.

Kitchen and Market Garden. Window boxes may be placed out of doors on warm days to harden off plants; they may be left out overnight when not cold enough to chili

warm days to harden off plants; they may be left out overnight when not cold enough to chill them.

Cold Frames.—The plants from these are to be set out as soon as the soil is ready, and the sashes used on other frames to push forward a crop of lettuce, which latter, when out of the way, is to be followed by cucumbers—thus making the most out of the investment in glass. At this season the frames should have an abundance o. fresh air, and while generally open during the day, they must be shut at night and in cold days.

Sowing Seeds.—The plants of the vegetable garden are divided into two general classes, hardy and tender.

A marker can be easily made from a piece of scantling for the head piece into which the handless and pegs are fasiened. The pegs may be 9 inches apart on one side and 12 on the other. A line is used as a guide in making the first rows, after which, by allowing the outside peg time in an old mark, all the rows may be straight.

Aspiragus.—The old ideas about the elaborate preparation for an asparagus bed are out of date; it is as easy to make a bed for asparagus as almost any other plant, and nothing pays any better for the little trouble. Set the new beds so soon as the plants can be had, giving it a generous manuring, and putting the crowns about four inches below the surface. Rows 2 feet apart, with a foot between the plants, is a good distance for the family garden, but if room can be spared the distance may be increased. Let the clante grow until the the third year before cutting. The coarse litter should be raked from the old bed, to make it smooth and clean, before the stems begin to come through the ground.

Early potatoes should be put into the ground at the agriest possible date. When started in

ed by this are all too large.

Consumption Cared.

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

Medical.

POND'S EXTRACT

PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEM-OBRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgiae
No other preparation has cured so many cases of
these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our
Planser is invaluable in these diseases, Lumburg,
Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Officiases (ib)
contain for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory
cases.

Hemorrhages. Riceding from the Nose, or from any cause, is specifly controlled and stopped. Our Nasal Myringes (26 comb) and Inhalere (\$1.00) are great side in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat.

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific to the color of this disease, Cold in Head-to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; our Nasat Syringe invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is ing, cooling and cleansing. Use our Olument in connection with the Extract; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the sir,

Burns and Scalds. For allaying it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of socidents. A dressing of our otherment will aid in healing and prevent Inflamed or Sore Eyes.

It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain. Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is

piles, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, it is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other mediumes have falled Pond's Extract Medicated Paper for close use, is a preventive against Chaing and Piles. Our Ointement is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Clutment is the best emollien: that can be applied.

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Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glamand our picture trademark on surrounding but wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Tak no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure. Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialities.

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Licoleum can be cut into any width, and thereby be sold at very low prices per running yard. In quoting the prices of Linoleum we always mean what is supposed to be understood by the public, namely so much per SQUARE YARD.

Some years ago we are told that deception in advertising was carried to such an extent in Montreal as to cut French Merinoes into half the widths so as to advertise them at low prices but the altimate result was utter ruin to the firm that practised such deception. Such re-sults will always follow such practices. Best to do the SQUARE THING. It pays best in the

MORE NEW DRESS GOODS.

LYONAISE CLOTH.

Splendid line of new Lyonalse Cloth, for costumes, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 40c per yd. PIQUE FRANCAIS.

Special line of new All-wool Pique Francais, double width, for spring costumes, in all the leading shades, to be sold at \$1.15 per yd. SATIN DE BAVIERE. Special line of new Satin de Baviere, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 80c per yd.

POMPADOUR. Splendid line of new Silk Pompadour for summer costumes, also useful for trimmings, in all the newest patterns and colors, to be sold at 33c, 86c, 40c, 41c, 50c, 58c, 62c, and 70c per yd.

SPRING BEIGES.

Special line of new All-wool Plain Spring Beiges, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 21c, 22c, 24c, 27c, 30c, 33c, 35c and 38c per yd. Also a line of new Stripe Beiges, to be sold at

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Rev. Mr. Decarle, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute; Mr. Pegneu. St. Annis Market, squint removed; Rev. Pere Desnoyers of Sacre Cour, cored of deafness; Mrs. Wilson of Farnham; 20 years blind, went home cured in three weeks. hree weeks. April 28. 87-g

Legalud"

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT G Montreal. Superior Court. No. 445. Dane Hormisdas Roudreau, of the City of Montrea, duly authorized a esten en justice, Plaintif, t. Joseph Levesque, of the same place, Defendat. An action of separation de biens has ben this day entered.

33 5- Attorneys for Plaintin

TELEGRAPHIO SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

Col. Vohl, of the Ninth Battalion, Toronto has resigned. St. Catherines, Ont., has remitted another £100 to Ireland.

Belleville spent last year \$73,594 out of a revenue of \$73,725.

A Belleville firm is shipping 10,000 doors to New South Wales.

Belleville is to pay 25 cents for each tree planted in its steeets. Striking workmen on section 15, Canada Pacific Railway, want \$2.00 per day.

"Drummers" for clothing houses have to pay \$100 per annum for a Winnipeg license to sell.

The Toronto Separate School Board is unable to borrow money, not having any land to offer as security.

James Brady, aged 95, one of Napoleon's guards at St. Helena, was arrested in Toronto yesterday for drunkenness. Prince Napoleon writes to the French

would reject it with sccrn." Major General Luard has been appointed successor to Lieutenant General Sir E. Selby Smyth, as Commander-in Chief of the Cana-

press, "If this Empire was offered us we

dian militis. THURSDAY.

The King of Burmah is dead.

200 lbs. of Canadian tobacco were seized in Quebec yesterday.

St. John, N. B. sailmakers have struck for an advance to \$2 per day. Prince Bismarck will retain the Chancel-

lorship of the German Empire. Paul de Cassagnac has transferred his allegiance to Prince Napoleon's sous

A buyer is purchasing horses in the Belleville district for the Montreal market.

The old Clarendon Hotel, Ottawa, is being remodelled for the Geological Survey.

A deceased Montreal lady bequeathed several large sums to Quebec institutions. Toronto has subscribed a total of \$4,409 to Irish priests and bishops for relief distribu-

Hungary is about to issue a lottery loan of 40,000,000 florins, principally for rebuilding Szegedin.

A patient in the Ottawa Hospital suffering from bladder complaint suicided by cutting

The roads around Beamsville, Ont., are officially declared to be impassable, and mails are carried on foot. Ernest Renan, the eminent theologian, is

lecturing in England on the influences of the Roman Catholic faith. Peter Lawson, of London, Ont., was condemned by a jury to pay John Vincent \$300

damages for the seduction of his daughter. FRIDAY. Toronto is forming an anti-tobacco so-

The Czarina is improved, although not out

of danger. 22,000 emigrants arrived in New York

during March.

King William refuses to accept Bismarck's tendered resignation. Ottawa offers \$200 for the capture of the

sacrilegious incendiaries. The 62nd Batalion of St. John, N.B., will

visit Quebec on the Review day.

A firm of well known Chicago merchants have been arrested for bleaching barley.

A cargo of pressed hay is being loaded at Wolfe Island, Kingston, for the Toronto market.

James Carroll, one of the Lucan incendiaries, was seized yesterday with danger-

A young girl who disappeared "very mysteriously" from Quebec last summer has

been found married and settled in Montreal. The steamship Brounchweig, from Bremen to Baltimore, brought 1,500 emigrants, the largest number ever landed there from one voyage.

Mr. John White, M.P., is building a large addition to his foundry at Madoc, and will enter into the manufacture of agricultural implements.

Twenty-three men, composing the crew of the sunken steamer Fernville, have arrived ing than usual to be done. Her experiences at St. Pierre Miquelon on the barque Valliare varied and interesting. Sometimes she ance, from France.

Within the past few weeks an organized system of grave desecration has been practised in Papineauville. During the past week eight bodies have been carried off.

Russia is making warlike preparations against China; a fleet is being commissioned to sail for Chinese waters, and the Russian troops in Southern Siberia have been ordered

The United States consul at Cork reports a great increase of emigration from the south of Ireland to the United States. About half of the emigrants have their expenses borne

SATURDAY.

Lord Hampton is dead. King Thebau is not dead.

by friends in America.

Parnell will sit in Parliament for Cork

Quebec stevedores are returning from Southern ports. The Duchess of Marlborough's fund

amounts to £107,871. Turkey is panic stricken at the result of the English elections.

Grayburn's murderer has not been arrested as previously reported.

It is denied that M. Fallon was assassinated on his way to Sumatra.

The body of a man named Dempsey was washed ashore near Toronto.

4.000 inhabitants have fled from Koordistan, where a terrible famine rages.

A great Nihilist outbreak is expected to take place shortly in Moscow.

An abortive attempt was made to fire the Belleville exhibition buildings.

Russia and China, it is thought, will come

to terms without resorting to war. British officials are prosecuting meteorolo-

gical studies in the West Indies. Sims Reeves, the well known tenor, will retire to private life at the end of 1881:

Father Chiniquy has been exciting Christ which was written, "Remember, you are to meet your God, prodigal child. Come to me home. I am one who would give alms if you want them. Reflect on this. Look at your black angels." The envelope and inclosure were handed to the police, who submitted them to Professor Bickerton. His report was to Mr. Chiniquy, and which I received from Detective Neil; and find it to contain nothing znero than varnish and dead flies."

A Moorish Duel.

A sickening account of a duel in Morocco is given by a correspondent of the Republique Francaise. Two young men of noble birth were paying their attentions to the daughter of a neighboring chief, and, as she showed equal favor to each of them, it was arranged by mutual consent that they should meet in single combat and fight a duel to the death. The conditions of the duel were that they should meet on horseback, each of the combatants being armed with a rifle, a revolver and a hunting knift. They were placed a hundred yards apart, and upon a given signal by one of the seconds they set their horses at rull gallop and rushed at each other. For a moments the spectators could see nothing but a cloud of dust, from out of which were heard two successive reports of a rifle, and then a third, followed by the neighing of a horse. When the dust had cleared away, a shocking sight met the gase of the spectators; one of the combatants, concealed behind his dead horse, was taking aim at his adversary, who still remained in the saddle. The latter spurred his horse and made it rear, the noble beast receiving in his chest the bullet meant for his master. The rider, as soon as he was dismounted, rushed forward to grapple with his adversary, but a second shot fractured his left shoulder. Nevertheless, he retained sufficient strength to discharge two chambers of his revolver, both shots taking effect. A hand-to-hand combat then ensued, the two adversaries, neither of whom was able to stand, stabbing each other repeatedly. When the seconds and spectators at last interfered the two were picked up dead-one with his teeth firmly set in his adversary's cheek, while the latter's hand was thrust into a gaping wound in the other's chest.

An Ancedete of Bishop Dupanioup

A most interesting book will be the Bicgraphy of Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, which his friend, the Abbe Lagrange, is now preparing. In the meantime, a little memoir has appeared from the pen ot Lucian Edward Henry, under the title of "The Last Days of Bishop Dupanloup." This, of course, is a mere biographical fragment compared with the larger work that is to come, and a very pleasant foretaste it is of the full feast. Among other anecdotes in its pages is a very characteristic one. During the good Bishop's last holiday, when his health was rapidly failing, he went on a conkey, led by a little boy, to call on a parish priest, who proved to be absent from home. At the presbytery, however, he found a messenger with a "sick-call" from a dying woman. "I also am a priest," said the bishop; and he set off up the mountains on a two hours' expedition, returning to his quarters in the pitch darkness of sweet evening. His hosts and some of the clergy came out to greet him with reproaches. "Do not scold me," he meekly pleaded, " for I am

very wet," and slipped off quietly to bed. The account given by Mr. Henry of the waning of a life that was so precious to the Bishop's own country and to the whole Church is very pathetic. When his last illness came, he gave up lingeringly one pleasure and duty after another. He was wont to walk in an avenue reciting his Breviary, the book which, after nearly half a century of daily repetition, he pressed to his heart during those closing days, exclaiming, "Oh, how could anyone live without it?" At the end of this avenue he was once found seated, wrapt in melancholy. His expression disturbed those who were about him, but, when they went to comfort him, he said, in a grave voice, "My friends, I love only silence now." And this from him whose eloquent voice had been heard so often, and with such splendid effect, in the interest of religion in the land where his absence, in the present crisis of her history, is indeed a calamity. Such are some of the marvellous transformations made by the presence of

A Letter Writer.

The New York Evening Post has discovered new occupation of a most romantic nature in the metropolis. It is that of a little woman whose business it is to write notes for fashionable women whose indolence or lack of skill in penmanship or in the art of epistolary composition forbids them to write notes for themselves. She has many clients. Some of them engage her for specified hours of each day to write whatever notes there may be occasion to send, while others employ her only upon particular occasions when there is more writhas to prepare answers to notes that she herself has written; upon a few occasions, when invitations not yet received whre known to be coming, she had to prepare answers to them at the house before writing them at another, but being a discreet little body she keeps her own counsel in such cases, and does not reveal the nature of the replies already prepared to the client whose invitations they are meant to answer. The Post adds:

"This obscure worker knows how to turn sentences cleverly; she can say graceful things gracefully; she can write a note which sparkles all over with good humor and effects its purpose. This is her skill, her equipment, her capital in life. Of its kind it is as genuine as any. The things she knows how to do are things that need to be done. There is a positive need for ber skill as for that of the plumber-if we may imagine a plumber who really has skill-and, however completely without recognition her business may be among trades and professions, it is as legitimate as any. There are women who cannot write the notes and letters required of them with satisfaction to themselves, and other women who can do so, but dislike the occupation, and many of them are glad to pay for the service. The professional letter writer has managed to turn it to account in securing employment for herself."

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,-and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article-Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every 11-G tin.

Probably no one article of diet is so gener ally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beve-Church, N. Z., with reports of an attempt to rage, and is strongly recommended to all as poison him through an anonymous letter, in an article that will tone and stimulate the rage, and is strongly recommended to all as most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has parsed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Govern-ment analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrow-root, or any of the deliterious ingreidents comas follows: "I have examined the paper sent | monly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake of larger profits. 11-G

sold in Manitoba. -A vigilance committee flogged a thief at Sullivan, Ind., and the latter has recovered

successful in making their father believe they were burglars, and he shot one of them

Leighton, Mr. Bret Harte will respond to the toast of "Literature" at the Royal Academy banquet, London, in May next.

were affected by the severe frosts, but the injury is not irreparable, and the prospect is now somewhat better than was at first antici-

under consideration plans for an elevated railroad across the capital, to be worked by electricity, and a special commission of engineers and architects have been commissioned to report upon it.

-The following advertisement appeared the other day in a London newspaper; A lady of position and fortune desires to share her very elegant and luxurious home with one person of corresponding means. Vague and inexplicit, impecunious, or obscure persons quite useless."

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of sublic maindles are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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which science employs it.

The medicinal qualities of Petroleum and its wonderful effect in promoting the vigor and luxuriance of the hair were certuries ago known to the American Indians, who first discovered it floating on the borders of the mountain lakes. But now, what fault have we with it? Its odor, that curious and lasting smell. To expel this, then, and retain its medicinal and toilet properties, because a field for scientific investigation, scientists, chemists and analysts energetically sought the method by which this could be accomplished, and Mr. Robt. A. Chesebrough, of New York, was the discoverer He found that by a certain process the odorous and burning qualities could be removed, and the medicinal properties retained without deterioriation.

This component of Rock Oil, by his process, composed of two words, "Saxon Wasser" and the Greek "Elaion," which the discoverer believes Petroleum to be, "Water Oil."

The first introduction of Vaseline to the exactly what is claimed.

Pure Vaseline being an excellent lubricachanged.

beautiful black hair. To this day the Jews delight in cultivating that most ornamental of all ornaments. It may have been that Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer was then in vogue, but it is almost certain something of that nature existed. It can now be had at all chemists for 50c. the bottle.

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-In 1879 247,315 acres of public land were

\$500 damages in a civil suit. -Two boys at Grand Island, Neb., were

-Upon the invitation of Sir Frederick

-About one-fifth of the Italian vineyards

-The municipal authorities of Berlin have

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This Oil is composed of several minor oils and each of these acts distinctly its own part in making up the vocabalary of uses for

is of about the consistency of butter, inodorous and tasteless, it is then purified, and to this essence he gave the name of Vaseline,

public met with a most warm reception, physicians and chemists seeing in it a ful member added to the armament of drugs. From Vaseline are manufactured by its proprietors a Pomade for the hair, Vaseline Cold Cream for chapped surfaces, and for use after shaving, a Camphor Ice, Toilet Soaps, and several other articles, all of which are acknowledged by those who use them to be

tor can be used for the same purposes as Castor Oil, passing through the system un-

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30-tf.

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Approved of by the Medical Faculty

WORM PASTUL

Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest and most effectual preparation for the destruc-

tion of worms in the human system. They are Purely Vegetable. They are Agreeable to the Taste, They are Pleasing to the Sight. Simple in Administering and Sure and

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never falled to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

Certain in their Effect.

already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine, stamped "DEVINS." To Mothers.—Should your Druggist not keep

CAUTION-The success that these Pastilles have

them, I will send a box of DEVINS' WORM PAS-TILLE by mail, prepaid, to any address on ceipt of 25 cents. R. J. DEVINS DRUGGIST.

Next to the Court House, Montrea:

If you are troubled with

TAPEWORM!

ONE DOSE OF DEVINS' TAPE-WORM MEMEDY

Will Drive this Parasite from the System

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden; Evans & Co.; H. Haswell & Co. The Purestand Best Medicine ever made

A combination of Hops, Buchn, Mandrake, and Dandelson, with all the best and most curatve properties of all ther Bitters makes the greatst Blood Parifler, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, to varied and perfect use their operations. They give now life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and iniid Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable without intexfeating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or allment is, use Hop Bitters bon't walb until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

**4500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer nor lety your friends saffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and East Modicine ever made; the "invalid" Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them.

Get some this day. Ther give now life and vigor to the aged and infirm

Hor Cougn Curz is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children. The Nor Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidney is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggist L. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for druni enness, use of onium, tobacco and narcotics:

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sold by druggista. Hop Bitters Mig. Co. Rochester, N. J.
Send for Circular.



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

TRADE MARK, and radioally TRADE MARK, and radioally cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or over work of the brain and nervous system; item; is perfectly after Taking, like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at 31 per package, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent iree by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont.

H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Prevince of Quebec, and retailed by all Druggists.

One of the most successful and benign com binations ever effected is that of the six medicinal oils of which TROMAS' ECLECTRIC On is composed. This matchless compound not only possesses remedial efficacy of the highest order, but, inasmuch as it contains no alcohol, its influence is not weakened by evaporation, which is the case with a great many oils of doubtful efficacy, which have an alcoholic basis. It is an incomparable specific for affections, of the throat and lungs, remedies chronic hourseness and feebleness of the voice, and is a superb remedy for that harrassing, obstinate and consumption-breeding malady-catarrh. Swelling of the neck. tumor, neuralagia, lame back, rheumatism, piles, and other diseases which can be effected by outward treatment, yield to its operation with greater promptitude and certainty than to that of any other remedy, and, when used inwardly, it is equally efficacious. Dysentery, kidney troubles, piles, exceriated nipples are among the complaints which it cradicates. For ulcers, sores, burns, frosted feet, and con-tusions it is immeasurably the best remedy in use. All medicine dealers sell it. Price,

Prepared only by NOBTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. Norz.-Eclectric-Selected and Electrised.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, April 13.

Financial. The banks are still unable to find employ-

ment for the surplus funds in their posses sion, consequently money is a drug in the market just now. Trade and commerce are naturally quiet in nearly all branches at this particular period of the year, and while there is good demand for it there is but little commercial paper offering; good lines are readily discounted at 7 per cent and choice bills are taken even at 6, while money can be borrowed at 4 to 5 per cent interest on call, and about 6 on time. There is a very light business done here from day to day in Sterling Exchange; the market is a shade easier today, in sympathy with New York, 60-day bills between banks being quoted at \$1.09 to \$1.001, and small amounts over the counter at \$1.091 to \$1 093. Currency drafts on New York quiet at 1-10 to 1 premium.

Now that the French Cable Company have. according to advices, completed their cable between England and France, the promised reduction of rates to the American and Canadian public may reasonably be expected to take effect shortly. The French Cable Com-pany have promised to reduce the rates from Canada to 50c per word, while it is understood that the Anglo Company will reduce the present rate, 75c per word, to 124c.

The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway for the week ending April 2nd were \$102,106.44, against \$33,572.47 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$18,573.57.

-The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending April 5th, compared with the corresponding week of lust year,

were ;	1879.
Passengers, Mails and Express,\$61,4'8 Freight and Live Stock 142,060	\$ 51,937 154,246
Total\$203,498	\$154,223
Increase	\$ 49,275
The Riviere du Loup receipts are inc 1879 but not in 1880; adding them (\$1	1,200), the

week's increase would be \$33,475. The aggregate increase for fourteen weeks is \$373,981.

Business Troubles. -T. D. Monat, of Quebec, dry goods, St. Johns, Que., has assigned.

At a meeting of the creditors of James Adams & Co., Insolvent dry goods merchants, of St. John, N.B., the total Habilities of the firm were stated to be \$92,744.12, and the assets are estimated at \$12,108.92. Daniel & Boyd made an offer of the full amount of the assets, \$12,108.92, for the partnership estate, which was accepted by the creditors present. The private property of Mr. James Adams, senr., will be released from any liabilities in connection with the partnership. any liabilities in connection with the partne-ship debts, and Mr. Adams will make an offer of a compromise to his private creditors.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, April 13. The local breadstuffs market has been dull, in sympathy with foreign markets, all week, and prices, especially for flour, indicate a tendency

The following are the city wholesale prices for flour :— Superior Form

Superior Extra	
Extra Superfine 6 00 0 6 25	
Faney	
- Partitle	
Spring Extra, new groundstreet a sign of a sign	
Burong Bakers 6 25 0 6 69	
Fine 5 00 2 5 15	
ATTUMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	
Pollards 3 20 0 3 30	
Ontario Bags	
City Bags (delivered) 3 20 0 3 25	
Old Dady delication	
Cornmeal 2 90 Ø 2 95	
•••	
ASHES-The receipts here continue to be	•

ASHES—The receipts here continue to be light, amounting to about only 200 bris. of pots and 30 bris, pearls since the lat April. The supply, however, is about sufficient for the demand, which is very dull. At the time of writing the market rules very quiet; there have been no sales reported this week yet, and prices are easy, and likely to decline still further; we quote poussh at from \$3.70 to 3.75, the latter price being the extreme outside quotation.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The local mar-DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The local market remains quiet and steady. The usual country trade is being (done, small orders for general drugs being fairly numerous, but there is no quotable movement between jobbers, as importers are all awaiting the spring arrivals. Prices remain unchanged. Remittances are only moderate. No mail advices from England have been received since the date of our last report.

DRY GOODS.—The amount of business done here during the past week has not been large, but still it was sufficient to keep several of our wholesale houses tolerably well employed. The unusual change in the weather has had an unfavorable influence upon the country retail trade, and thus business has been to some extent curtailed. There have been a few buyers in the market, but as regards the reduced rates on the G. T. Railway to western merchants visiting this city, the opportunity thus afforded does not seem to have been of much advantage, judging from the small number of merchants who have availed themselves of it. We should judge that the secret lies in the fact of most retail merchants having previously bought their supplies through travellers, and are only now receiving their goods, so that the cheap trip was offered at an ill-advised time, and if it were extended until about the 19th May instead of till only the 19th of April inst., it might prove an advantage to merchants when sorting up their stocks next month. The city retail trade also complain of the unfavorable weather, which has retarded their business considerably. Remittances continue to improve, and at the opening of navigation will undoubtedly show a still greater improvement. Prices of all kinds of dry goods are higher than for many years, that is for late purchases, and the prospects are that all lines of fall goods will command advanced prices; as compared with last year.

GROCERIES.—The extremely bad roads in the country continue to keep the wholesale and DRY GOODS.-The amount of business done

GROCERIES.—The extremely bad roads in the country continue to keep the wholesale and retail grocery trade quiet, and there is very little opange to note in values since last Wednesthe country ontinue to keep the wholesale and retail grocery trade quiet, and there is very little change to note in values since last Wednesday. Sugars are a trifle easier, prices having declined about ic. Rawsugars—Porto Rico quoted at 7½0 to 8½0. Rawsugars—Porto Rico quoted at 7½0 to 8½0. Rawsugars—Porto Rico quoted at 7½0 to 8½0. Gr grocery; yellow refined, 7½0 to 8½0. Gr grocery; yellow refined, 7½0 to 8½0. Great at 8½0 to 10½0, as to size of parcel, Teas remain dull, at unchanged prices; the demand for green teas is very light. Young Hysons are quoted at 3½0 to 850, and Japans at 220 to 650, as to grade. Black teas steady; common Congous, 800 to 850; the latter price being for fine Packling. Fruits extremely scarce and dear. Valencia raisins. 80 to 8½0; layers, \$2,20 to 235, with very few to be had in the market Loose Mucatels are nominally quoted at \$2,40 to 250. Coffees are dull and prices are easier for some grades: Javas, 250 to 290; Rio, 186 to 190, and Maracatho 200 to 280, but there is no demand for the last two kinds named. Eloe easy at \$4,15 to 4.45, as to lot. The demand for molasses is light, as the season is about over and prices.

The following are the prices, corrected up to date:

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The following are the prices of the little obange to note in values since last Wednesday. Sugars are a trifle easier, prices having declined about ic. Rawsugars—Porto Rico quoted at 7 to to 8 to 1 for grocery; yellow refined, 7 to 9 to; granulated at 9 to 10 to, as to size of parcel. Teas remain dull, at unchanged prices; the demand for green teas is very light. Young Hysons are quoted at 32 to 05c, and Japans at 25c to 55c, as to grade. Black teas steady; common Congous, 80 to 8 c; the latter price being for fine Packling. Fruits extremely scarce and dear. Valencia raisins. So to 3 c; layers, \$2,20 to 255, with very few to be had in the market Loses Murcatels are nominally quoted at \$240 to 260. Crifices are dull and prices are easier for some grades; Javas, 25c to 29c; Rio, 16c to 19c, and Marcacibo 20c to 28c, but there is no demanifor the last two kinds named. Rice easy at

there is a very light movement reported, at un-changed prices:—Cloves. Ste to the; pepper, 10je to 11je; pimento, 13e to 15je.

to life; pimento, lie to 15jc.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—The travellers for all our large wholesale nouses are still forwarding orders regularly from country dealers for general hardware, but the market remains very quiet, and meroligate are generally waiting for the spring rates of freight before moving off heavy goods. Prices are nominally unchanged, but indicate a downward tendency, especially for pig iron, for which the market here and all over the States appears demoral sed. Payments here are reported fair. We append an extract from the Iron market review of the New York Engineering and Mining Journal: "There is the greatest quietness prevailing in "There is the greatest quictions prevailing in this article, and the market can only be de-scribed as demoralized. There is not much from offering, and it would be impossible to sell any large quantity, except at a great concession. We have seen offers to-day upon a basis of about

\$30 for No. 1 Foundry from of go	od	ρı	and,	2
though not as well known as some	B."			
Pio Iron, per ton				
Garisherrie	291	SA)	to 95	m
Quermantes	~:	8	. Ž	2
Summerice	-	32		
Langloan	M	w	21	
Eglinton	23	50	00	
Calder No. 1	20	00	20	00
Carabros	29	00	30	00
Hematite	33	00	O	à
BAR, per 100 lbs:-	_		•	•
Danish and Ota Shadahina	•	65	•	75
Scolch and Staffordshire				
Best do		00		00
Sweden and Norway		50		α
Lowmoor and Bowling	6	zi	6	50
CANADA PLATES, per box :				
Glameryan	- 6	50	6	00
Garth & Penn		60		ã
		51		õõ
F. W. & Arrow				
Hatton	9	W	þ	80
Tin Plates, # box-				
An		EA	30	

Charcoal, I.C..... 9 50 Charcoal, I.C. 90
Bradley. 10 50
Charcoal, I.X. 11 25
Charcoal, D.C. 9 Qu
Coke, I.C. 8 50
Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal,
Cookley, K, of Bradley, per 35. 0 18
Galvanized Sheets, best brands,
No. 28. 0 00

Wire, \$\Phi\$ bdl. of 63 lbs Nos 0 to 6... 2 30 6 to

HIDES AND SKINS.—There are very few
green hides offering by butchers, the demand also
is comparatively light, and the only cause assigned for the recent advice in prices is the attempt by a well-known large dealer here to control the market; tunners complain of present
prices being too high. Sales are made slowly
at \$\Phi > 0\$ for No. 2, and \$\\$ 50 for
No. 3. Calfskins are reported quiet but firm at
13c each, and sheepskins are steady at \$1.25 to
1.75 each, as to size, etc. A few spring lambskinshave met with a ready sale at 15c to 30c
each, as to size. It is reported that American
buyers are now going through the Canadian
forests, more particularly in the Eastern Townships, stripping them of all the hemlock bark
they can find, and shipping it in large quantities across the border, thus saving their own
forests for this valuable article. This is a matter of great importance to our tanners, and steps
should be taken to prevent, if possible, the continuance of this encroachment.

LEATHER.—The local market remains firm
and moderately active for nearly all descriptions

Do. No. 2 B. A., Do 0 21		0 25
Buffalo Sole, No. I 0 22		0 23
Do. do. No 2 0 20		0 21
Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 28		0 34
Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 38		0 42
Do. do. heavy 0 36		0 46
Grained Upper, light 0 87		0 42
Splits, large 0 27		0 35
Do, small 0 24		0.28
Calf. 27 to 36 lbs., per lb 0 50		0 65
Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb 0 45		0.55
Sheepskin Linings 0 30		0.40
Harness 0 25		0 32
Bull Cowper foot, 0 14		0 17
Enamelled Cow do 0 16		0 17
Patent Cow do 0 16		0 17
Pebbled Cow do 0 13		0 17
Rough Leather do 0 27		0 30
reading Title Title and An	••	

oil, 8]c to 8e per lb.

PROVISIONS.—The local wholesale market for provisions just now rules very duil, the demand being confined entirely to the local jobbing trade. Stocks of old butter have been sold out completely, and small supplies of new make are selling here in lots of from one to four tubs each at from 25c to 30c, as to quality. It is reported that prices have declined in the country this week to 20c to 22c, and new offerings would probably bring no more than that in the city if offered in any considerable quantity. Dealers here, having bought at high figures, are holding for all they can get. We learn, however, that grocers have very few wants, and that instead of shopkeepers going to commission men, the reverse is the case. A sale of ten boxes of cheese from the Brockville district on private terms is reported; buyers state that they are willing to pay 3c to 4c more for old cheese than for new, which is as yet not properly cured. Very few cheese factories have started as yet, and those that have are not producing much. Retail lots quoted here at let to 15c. Eggs held at 18c to 14c for fresh; limed, 84c. Maple sugar is worth 9c to 10c per 1b in wholesale lots. Sales of syrup at 80c to 85c per sal in kegs; 90c to 95c in tins. Hame, 10c to 11c. Pork, Canada thick mess, \$15 75 to \$16 25 per bol; thin mess, \$14 75 to \$16. Canada Lard, in patts and tubs, firm at 10c to 11c. Bacon, 94 to 10c; shoulders, 8c to 89c. PROVISIONS.—The local wholesale market

SEEDS-There is little or nothing doing in seeds yet; clover is quoted here at \$3.80 to 4.00, and timothy at \$3.40 to 3.50.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Far-

mers' Waggons, etc. At the city retail produce markets to-day there was a fair supply of oats, potatoes, eggs and new maple syrup, but the attendance of farmers and buyers was much smaller than usual, owing presumably to the almost impassable state of the country roads and wet weather. Oats were firm, selling slowly at 80c for bulk of the offerings, and at 75c for inferior quality. Buckwheat was scarce and steady, at 90c to \$1, while potatoes were held at 60c to 40c per bag, the luside rate being for Goderich only; Chill and Early Rose were sold at 55c to 60c. Maple syrup was somewhat cheaper than last

\$3.00 per barrel, or 700 to 750 per bushel; parmips, 860 per bushel; heets, 350 to 660 per bushel; turnips, 300 to 600 per bushel; calery, 500 per dosen; cabbaga, 600 to 500 per dosen, or \$1 to 1.25 per bul; American letiuce, 800 to 51 per dosen heads; artichokes, 750 per bushel.

FRUIX.—Apples, \$2.00 to \$4.00 per barrel; lemons, \$8 to \$8.50 per case, or \$5.50 per box; Valencia oranges, \$2.50 to \$7.00 per case, or 550 per box; to 500 per case, or 550 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$8.50 to 8.00 per keg of 50 lbs.

GRAIN, ETC.—Oats, 750 to 800 per bag; buck-

mo to see per don; cranterries, at the per derivat, or the per gallon; grapes, Malagia, \$2.50 to 8.00 per ker of 50 ibs.

Grain, stru.—Onta, 750 to 800 per bag; buckwheat, the to 500 per bushel; soup peas, 900 to \$1.00 per bushel; barley, 600 to 650 per bushel; corn. 800 to \$1 per bush; white beams, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel; bran, 900 per cwt; corn.meal, \$1.40 to 1.50 per cwt; moslie, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel; bran, 900 per cwt; corn.meal, \$1.40 to 1.50 per cwt; moslie, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per cwt; the k wheat flour, \$1.50 to \$1.00 per cwt; catmeal, \$2.45 to 2.50 per bag.

FARM PRODUCE.—Batter—Prints, 300 to 350 per lb; lump, 350 to 300 per lb; Rastern Townships, lub, 300 to 250. New-laid ergs, 17c to 250 per dozen; packed do., 130 to 150. Fine chaese, One to 000 per lb; ordinary, 00c to 60. Maple sugar, 10c to 150 per lb. Lard, 10c to 10c. Maple sugar, 10c to 150 per ph. Lard, 10c to 10c. Maple sugar, 10c to 150 per ph. Lard, 10c to 10c. Maple sugar, 10c to 150 per pair; geese, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per pair; geese, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per pair; chickens 50c to 50c per pair; qualis, \$5 per dozen; prairie bens, 00c to \$5.00 per dozen; partriduces, 75c to 90c per dozen; partriduces, 75c to 90c per pair; black ducks, 60c to 75c per brace; hares, 30c to 25c per pair.

MEAT.—Beef—Rosat beef (trimmed), 12je to 15c; sirioin steaks, 12c to 15c; corn beef, 10c; mutton, 11c to 12je; veal, 8c to 12je; pork, 8c to 10c; fresh samages, 10c to 00c; becom, ire to 15c; fresh samages, 10c to 00c; becom, ire to 15c; fresh samages, 10c to 00c; becom, ire to 15c; fresh samages, 10c to 00c; becom, ire to 15c; mackerel. \$3.60 to 15c per life, \$3.60 to 15c per gars, \$3.00 to \$1.00 per life, brand; dressed beef, forequariers, \$3.00 to \$1.00 per life, brand; dressed beef, forequariers, \$3.00 to \$1.00 per life, brand; dressed beef, forequariers, \$3.00 to \$1.00 per life, brand; dressed beef, forequariers, \$3.00 to \$1.00 per life, brand; dressed beef, forequariers, \$3.00 to \$1.00 per life, brand; dressed beef, forequariers, \$3.00 to \$1.00 per life, bran

FIRM.—Haddock, 7c; codfish, 7c; mackerel, 2jc; bass and doray, 6c to 80c per bunch; clivet, 2jc per ib; lobsters, 16c do; perch, 10c to 80c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked cels, 25c to 40c per couple; fresh salmon, 25c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

Monday, April 12

At St. Gabriel market, this morning, the offeroga comprised 34 carloads cattle, chiefly from Untario, being brought in by western drovers on Saturday night and early this morning. The quality of the atock was generally good, and a number of animals which were sold at the Elora and Guelph fairs held last week was under offer; these were acknowledged to be the flaest lot of cattle seen on this market since Easter. The demand was fairly good, and prices paid averaged from 4c to be per lb live weight, but sales were made at as low as 3jc and as high as 5jc. Mr. Alderman Mchane was on the market, but he was not purchasing on account of the u certainty of procuring vessel accommodation. The reported sales include the following:—Messrs Walter & Pascoe, Oshawa, 30 head to W Kenned;, the American shipper, at 5c per lb; 11 head to Sam Price at \$40 cach; W Laing, Guelph, I fine steer, weighing 1,20 pounds, to W Clear at 5jc; 3 head to Benaliack at 4jc; 2 to Mr Roy for \$80, or 3jc per lb, and 2 to 1 educ for \$55; Hugh Kelly, 10 read cattle to butchers at 4c to 5c; Joseph Stone, Whitby, 15 head to W Kennedy, shipper, at \$61 each, or 5c per 1b; 2 head to 5 butchers at 4c to 5c; Joseph Stone, Whitby, 15 head to W Kennedy shipper, at \$62 each, or 5c per 1b; 2 head for \$219; W Kinnear sold 4 head to John Robinson at \$75 each, \$64 butchers at 3jc per 1b; 10 head or 152 each, or 3jc per 1b; W Harrington, Guelph, sold 13 fine head cattle, averaging 1.111 lbs cach, at 4jc, and 3 head at 1c. Messrs Roberts and Wilder, of Lennoxyllie, had 3 loads of cattle under offer; they sold 40 head to Messrs Roberts and Wilder, of Lennoxyllie, had 3 loads of cattle under offer; they sold 40 head to Messrs Roberts and Wilder, of Lennoxyllie, had 3 loads of cattle under offer; they sold 40 head to Messrs Roberts and Wilder, of Lennoxyllie, had 3 loads of cattle under offer; they sold 40 head to Messrs Roberts and Wilder, of Lennoxyllie, had 3 loads of cattle under offer; they sold 40 head to Messrs Roberts and Wilder, of Lennoxyl MONDAY, April 12

The only logs reported sold was a lot of 13 head of light grade by Walter & Pascoe, at \$5 per cwt. Six light hogs were also sold by Mr. Strong to a but her at \$5.25 per cwt.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS. The receipts of live stock at Point at. Charles by rail during the past week include 32 carloads cattle and 2 of horses. Mr. Laporte of Mildmay, arrived this morning with 2 carloads horses and one load of cattle; he sold some 8 general purpose horses to different dealers at from \$85 to 125 each.

The shipments during the past week com-rrised 57 head cattle, being part of a cargo of 230 head, forwarded from Portland by Mr. Ald. McShane; the remainder of the cargo was pur-chased at Boston, Mass.

LONDON GROCERY MARKET.

LONDON GROCERY MARKET.

LONDON, April 9.—In Mincing Lane during the past week the markets have been freely supplied. Importers showed a disposition to realize, and lotters, and although the quality of the beeves offering was generally considered very fair, for local purposes, the demand was only moderate. The sales of cattle are reported at prices within the range of from 3c to 4 c, and brought the range of from 3c to 4 c, and brought 30 head to Viger market, where he sold 25 at 43c to 4 c, and brought 30 head to Viger market, where he sold 25 at 43c to 4 c, James Eakins, of Port Hope, had 16 head under offer; he sold 25 at 43c to 4 c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, had 16 head under offer; he sold 25 at 6 c to 4 c. J. Bennoit, trader, sold 13 out of 15 head cattle—i steers at \$50 cach, and the remeinder, small cows, at from 21 to \$22 ach. A fire large bull, weighing 1985 its, raised by Mr. Loiselle, a farmer of St. Mark, was sold to Mr. Jasmin, butcher, at eper bl., live weight. The calves under offer were nearly all small, and sold at \$1.50 to \$4 each. The ewere scarcely any spring lambs offering, but good sized ones would bring from \$1.50 to \$6 nearly all small, and sold at \$1.50 to \$4 each.
There were scarcely any spring lambs offering,
but good sized ones would bring from \$1.50 to \$6
each, while sheep are worth \$5.50 to \$10 each,
as to size and quality; a few changed hands today at about \$6.50 each.

Trade in horses here continues quiet and steady as compared with the brisk business which we had to report from week to week during the previous months of this year. During the present week, ending to-day, there have been, according to the official report, 22h horses, valued at \$17,988, shipped from this city to the United States, against 20h horses, valued at \$18,885, for last week. The demand during the latter part of this week has somewhat improved, but the impassable state of the river and many of the country roads has rendered it next to impossible for farmers to bring their horses to market, and several leading American buyers have been operating lately in several parts of Ontario, where travelling is much easier.

The auction sale of horses and Ayrahire cattle on the Corporation market on College street on Tuesday was very largely attended, and proved a decided success, all the stock entered on the catalogue, save two lots, having been sold. The list of horses sold included a Clyde draft at \$120; saddle mare at \$100, bay horse at \$110, two family mares at \$90 each, cheatmut horse and mare at \$100 each, bay gelding at \$135, stallion at \$160, and il others at about \$30 each. Ayrahire bulls at \$83, 75, 52, 47; \$500w8 at \$90, 70, 58, 60, 49, 51, 53, and as low as \$30; helfers averaged about \$30 each, calves \$10 to 20; pigs \$6.25 each, and a lot of poultry, and one nice Alderney cow, \$60. Among the purchasers may be mentioned the Agricultural Society of Joliette. With a little more stable and shed accommodation, the horse market on College street will undoubtedly become the first in Canada for the sale of thoroughbred live stock. The Montreal live stock markets are now much the largest in the Dominion, and the improvements needed in the way of stable and shed room at this commodious and central market should be made by our Corporation without further delay; all depends on this whether it is to be made the success intended or not. During the week Mr. Jas. McGuire sold at this market one pair of black carriage Montreal Horse Market. SATURDAY, April 10.

College Sireet market during the week ending to-day were very light. The total receipts were only about 60 loads, of which some 13 or 15 loads were straw, against an aggregate of about 200 loads for last week. The demand for hay continued moderate, but holders took advantage of the amail supply to advance prices, and although several loads remained on the market till evening each day before being said, an advance of 50c was established for the best Timothy hay, which is now selling at 39 per 100 bundles, and common cow bay brings \$7 and upwards. As stated in our last report, the demand for straw has somewhat improved, as is usual at this period of the year, and prices, chiefly owing to the scarcity of the supply, have further advanced from \$4 to \$5 per 160 bundles. Pressed straw for the same reason is also quoted firmer, at \$5.50 to \$6 50 p.r ton, while baied hay is still worth \$8 to \$10 do, as to quality.

British Cattle Markets.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Monday, March 22.—Cattle at market, 2,90; sheep at market, 13,900. Best beef, 14 to 8 id per lb; infe-ior and secondary, 6d to 7 id per lb; best muttivn. 9 id to 10 id per lb; inferior and secondary, 6 to 9 dper lb.

Although not animated, the trade has shown greater firmness. The cold weather strengthened supplies. The receipts of beasts were still below the average number for the time of the year. The trade, upon the whole, was steady and full rates were reached for fine breeds. The sheep pens were fairly filled; more steadiness was observed in the demand, and tendency of prices against buyers.

Livenifold, Marday. March 22.—Cattle at Market, 1,382; sheep at market, 2,960. Beef 6id to 8 id per lb; mutton, 7 id to 10d per lb

The supply of cattle was less than on last Monday. The trade was without animation, and generally last week's prices were realized. GLASGOW, Thursday, March 28.—Cattle at market, 260; sheep at market, 2,000. Best beef, 8 id to 8 id per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 d per lb; in-ferior and secondary, 5 id to 8 d per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 d per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 d per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 d per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 d per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 d per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 d per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 d per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 d per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 d per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 d per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 id per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 id per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 id per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 id per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 id per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 id per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 id per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 id per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 id per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 id per lb; in-ferior and secondary. 5 id to 8 i

AUSTRALIAN FRESH MEATIN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Builetin says:—"The success of the shipment from Australia of fresh meat per the ste-mer Strathleven has created something very little short of excitement there and very great interest here. It is now clearly made evident, what we stated some considerable time ago, that a most formidable rival to American stock raisers and dealers had been discovered. It is stated on reliable authority that in Australia there are 63,60,60 cattle, and that of these one-fifth would be available for export annually. Further, that in New South Wales prime meat can be bought at lid per lb. This price we suspect, however, is what could be done before the new outlet was discovered, and may very soon be, if it has not already been, quite doubled, at all events, a comparison of prices and expenses of ireight, etc., makes it clear that retween the rivalry of Australia and America the British householder may at last obtain his meat at a low rate." australian fresh meat in England

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET. NEW YORK, April 9.-There was a brisk trade in live stock this morning, the arrivals being in live stock this morning, the arrivals being light. Prices were firm, and sheep had an upward tendency. At Sixtieth Street Yards horned cuttle sold at Sic to folc per lb, weights 5½ to 8½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from Sicto folc per lb, weights 5½ to 1½ cwt. From 55 to 57 lbs has been allowed net; sales chiefly on 56 lbs net. Milen cows held on sale. Neither bobs nor yeal were quoted. Sheep sold at S5.50 to 57.30 per cwt; shorn sheep, itc to 5c per lb; cutl sheep, de per lb; cwes, 5½ per lb; lambs, 8½ per lb; spring lambs, 85.50 per head. The flocks, as above reported, ranged from common to good. There were no live hogs on sale; city dressed onened at 6½ to 6½ per lb; market pigs, 6½ per lb. pigs, 6)c per lb.

Liverpoul Provision Market.

Liverpool Provision Market.

CHRESE.—The market is firm, holders showing every confidence in their position, and refusing to meet buyers, or sell under 70% to 72%. There has been a fair retail demand this week at the above prices, and as (without doubt) the country dealers are almost all with very low stocks, a good demand may reasonably be anticipated all through the mouth of Apriv.

BUTTER.—The position remains the same, viz, no stock, and buyers' wants in excess of present imports, but they are becoming more cautious, evidently thinking that prices are (considering the near approach of new butter,) high and dan gerous. We quote finest parcels Averican and Caundian, 125% to 140% per cwt; medium to fine quality, at 160% to 110%, sells slowly.—Hodgson's Circular, March 25.

LONDON GROCERY MARKET.

FAILURES IN 1880.

Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co.'s circular for the dirst quarter of 1883 gives the number of failures in the rominion of Canada as 503, with liabilities of \$1.816,277, as against 634 with liabilities of \$1.648,607 for the quarter dated March 31, 1879. The failures in the United States for the first quarter of this year numbered 1,432, with liabilities of \$12,777,074, as against 2,524 with liabilities of \$12,777,074, as against 2,524 with liabilities of \$12,777,074, as against 2,524 with liabilities of \$13,112,855 in the same quarter of 1879. The figures this year are exceptionally small, showing a decrease of nearly one-half as compared with the first quarter of any previous year since 1874. The liabilities are less than they were ever before reported in any quarter since the commencement of the publication of quarterly returns. It is a matter full of significance that the indebtedness of failed parties in the first three months of the present year do not equal one fourtu of the sum to which they amounted in any first quarter in the last preceding six years. As time progresses, the figures relating to failures seem to indicate a steady continuance of favorable conditions for the trade of the country.

Finance, Commmerce and Trade.

The Welland Canal will not open for regular traffic until 4th of May, but in the meantime vessels are arriving at Port Colborne and Port Dalhousle and their cargoes are being transferred to the Welland Railway. The Welland Canal will open for vessels drawing seven feet of water on the 26th April.

on the 26th April.
—Since the 12th November last, Messrs. Lingham & Son, Believille, have shipped from New York, Boston, and Baltimore over 12,000 head cattle. Messrs. Webber & Winch will arrive in this city to day with 20 head of cattle, aggregating 24,000 pounds, to be shipped to England. Another carload will be forwarded next week.

Another carlona will be forwarded next week.

—The following extract is from the spring circular issued by the Treasury Department on the 8th inst:—'All lights of the United States on the northern and north-western lakes and their adjacent navigable waters will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise, at all seasons when vessels van enter the ports, or are navigating in their vicinity."

in their vicinity."

—It is estimated that 13,000,000 cows are in the United States, which is six times the number in threat Britain, more than twice the number in France, two-and-a-half times more than in Prussia, and more than in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Finland, Austria, Hungary and Switzerland combined, although these countries contain four times the population of the United States. No adequate comparison can be made with Canada as yet, as the statistical returns have not been received.

—The excess of this year's lumbering opera-

steady, and with a more setive demand, prices improved 5.23d to Monday afternoon. Since then they have been dull and drooping, and the advance was lost. They close steadler, with a recovery of 1.23d for near positions. Later months are weak and freely offered."

months are weak and freely offered."

—A leading Liverpool grain circular says:

"The wheat trade remains apathetic, and the tendency is again easier. The best qualities of English, because or scarcity, fairly maintained previous rates. Cargoes of coast sell slowly at 6d decline. Buyers are altogether averse to operate for future arrival. At Liverpeol and adjacent markets since Tuesday the business in wheat has been of the mercet retait character at id under Tuesday's prices. The supply of corn is still limited, and is steadily held. At this morning's market there was a very good demand for wheat. In white, however, very little business was reported, prices receding 4d to 2d. Flour was dull and nominally unchanged. Corn, because of scarcity, realized 4d advance for such parcels as are ready for delivery."

LOCAL NEWS.

HARBOR REGULATION.—The use of a signal by masters of vessels, when they are in urgent need of police assistance, has been authorized by Government.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S MOVEMENTS-His Honor, accompanied by Madame Robitaille, attended High Mass at the Church of the Gesu. The services were of a most impressive character, and the musical portion was exceedingly rendered.

THE HUDON COTTON Co .- On Saturday His Honor the Lieut.-Governor paid a visit to the mills of this Company at Hochelaga, through which he was escorted by the Superintendent, Mr. Whitehead, who explained to His Honor the manner in which the manufacture was perfected. His Honor made a thorough examination of the premises, and expressed himself well pleased with what he saw.

CATHOLIC UNION .- At the annual meeting of this Society the following officers were elected: Mesara Jos. Desrosiers, President; P. B. Mignault, 1st Vice-President; S. Lachance, 2nd Vice-President; Dr. H. E Dearosiers, Secretary; E. Roby, Librarian; P. Bourque, Assist.-Librarian; Committee: A. de Boupart, Alph. Leclaire, D. Marsan, F. A. Quinn, J. J Beauchamp, M. Fontaine, L. Lussier and Is Life Worth I iving, by Wm. H. Mallock. Chas. Doherty.

ENERGETIC. - On Saturday Mr. T. J. Potter, for many years connected with J. J. Araton in the auctioneer business, conducted on his his own account the second sale of turniture on account of Craig & Co., and the prices realized certainly surpassed the most sanguine expectation of the parties pecuniarily interested. Mr. Potter has already, since entering into business, shown that he is possessed of the essential traits necessary in his profession: ability, integrity, and energy.

GERMAN INTRIGUE TO ALIENATE FRANCE FROM RUSSIA.

New York, April 13.—The Herald's St. Petersburg correspondent says:-Rumor is current and finds general credit that Hartmann was a German agent charged to play a certain game of creating a coolness between Russia and France, and the game has proved successful. The Swiss Government lately gave up a Russian suspected of having assisted in the assassination of two gendarmes, while conducting a Nihilist to prison last

AGENTS.

REVISED LIST OF LOCAL D. McDonnell.....Barrie James Keating..... Brick ey James Windle Bagot Daniel Bulger.....Bulger J. W. McRae.....Beaverton John Slaven Burritt's Rapids Patrick DeCantillon Beechwood J. M. Hurley Belleville M. J. Lally Blessington D. O'Connor Brantford J. M. Hennessey..... Brockville Allen Grant Carleton Place H. C. Paterson. Cornwall James O'Reilly..... Hastings James Murdoch......Ingersoll Phillip Brady Kemptville
J. McCullough Lonsdale
David Walker Lindsay John Broderick. Mitchell
Michael Ryan Mount St. Patrick
M. Maloney, P.M. Monckland M. Judge.....Metcalf
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W. Northgraves Perth

Angus Tobin......River Raisin

J. Devine......Renfrew M. Stanley..... Stanleyville M. O'Brien.....South Douro
G. O'Neill, P.M....South Gloucester

R. McKay..... Toronto James Long...... Whitby PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. James O'Brien......Inverness Patrick Mulloney.....Lennoxville At the Annerican Heuse yards, some 8 or 8 carloads wre bought and shipped this week, at firm prices, say from \$40 to \$30 each for common to good "workers" and from \$30 to \$150 for good to fine carriage horses; very few of the latter class changed hands, however. One pair of brown horses sold for \$185 : I large working horse for \$98 : I do, for \$75, and a bay horse, dysars old, weighing 1.150 ibs., for \$80.

Following is the litter shipments from this city to the United States during the week, as per entry at the office of the dimerican Consul here: April \$3, 2 horses at \$977.50; 2 at 20.

April \$5, 12 horses at \$977.50. April \$6, 9 horses at \$877.50; 2 at 21.56 ; 9 at \$23; 39 at 2.483; 8 at 723.

April \$6, 16 horses at \$977.50. April \$10.

April \$6, 16 horses at \$1,227; 11 at \$89 12 at 1,100 ; 3 at 220; 2 at 1.56 ; 9 at 523; 39 at 2.483; 8 at 723.

April \$6, 16 horses at \$1,227; 12 at 1.082; 4 at 343. April \$9, 19 horses at \$1,237; 10 at 2.483; 8 at 723.

April \$6, 16 horses at \$1,227; 11 at \$89 12 at 1,100 ; 3 at 220; 2 at 1.56 ; 9 at 523; 39 at 2.002.50. April \$10.

SATURDAY, April 10.

SATURDAY, April 10.

SATURDAY, April 10.

SATURDAY, April 20.

SATURDAY, April 30.

SATURDAY, April J. W. Kennedy Richmond Edward Murphy Ormstown

HEWFOUNDLAND. H. J. Henderson St. Johns A. T. Drysdale...... Harber Grace

NEW BRUNSWICK. Jno. A. McEachren. . Black Brook, Miramichi John Kavanagh..... Fredericton

> UNITED STATES. VERMONT.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. Dame Margaret McCabe, of the City of Montreal, Wife of Peter Higgins, of the same pince, Bollermaker, Plaintiff, vs. the said Peter Higgins, Defendant.

A suit for separation of property has this day been instituted returnable on the Nineteenth day of April, instant.

Montreal, 2nd April, 1880. COURSOL, GIROCARD, WURTELE &

SEXTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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