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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 37.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CRITICIZED!!

Government's Bill

HR LOUDEN'S ADDRESS IN DUBLIN

the clearest we have yet seen on the ques-

Mr. Louden-I therefore must address myself to the provisions of this bill with great caution, and with due regard to the opinions of those who have made this land movement what it is (loud applause). Now, I will confine myself as far as possible to a more or less technical criticism of the several clauses of the bill which the Government has introduced as a settlement of the laud difficulty in Ireland. We all know that when the Land League advocated the law of Ireland for the people of Ireland there was a body of very influential politicians (they are not influential now). who advocated against our programme, the programme or principles known as "fixity of tenure, free sale, and fair rents." It is quite sought to deal with fixity of tenure, free sale, and fair rents; but I am in a position to to sell his land, the landlord then and there Now I ask all who have had experience of the procedure of the land courts in Ireland who have had experience of the impoverished condition of the country, where could there be found a small tenant farmer, or even a farmer of moderate means, who would have the the landlord was holding the threat of litigation over his head (hear, hear and applause)? We all know whenever (in the past) litigation has taken place between landlerd and side of the long purse (hear, hear). We know have so little confidence in British justice the representatives of British tyranny. Conhis threat of a lawsuit held in terrorem over them that threat will be sufficient to make purchaser on the ground that he was a bad character. Now, what state of things would that bring about? In the first place the plea that the purchaser was at one time of county court judges are men of a class who would hold that the Fenians were not men of good character (hear, hear). The landlord might say that the purchaser was a man of whose character or of whose loyalty Mr. Forster had a reasonable suspicion (laughter and applause). He might say that he was reasonably suspected of having incited the people to crime; that he was reasonably suspected by the Royal Lish Constabulary. Gentlemen, I have no doubt but if they could not bit the purchaser any other way they would raise the question whether he went to Mass or church on Sunday, and so on ad infinitum, until they had made the judge believe that their characters were tainted, and that, therefore, he could not make a good tenant farmer. Now, I am almost at a loss to know that good agriculture or skill in tarming depend upon a man's moral character (hear, hear), but the Government of the day seem to be of a different opinion, and they have raised the question of a man's character as being a bar to his holding land in Ireland. A fair provision is made for an objection against the purchaser, on the ground of any cause whatever, so that in point of fact the judge would have to take into consideration every conceivable objection advanced against the purchases by the landlord, and consequently you may see at a glance that wherever the landlord objected to the purchaser that no sale could take place (hear, hear). I therefore say that the provision for free sale as contained in the billies worse than a farce—it is Ireland (hear, hear). There is another extra- ever that may mean, for the benefit of labor-

ordinary provision in this bill, a provision

which has forenits object to perpetuate,

tenant farmers of Ireland. ... It is this that

i recet, The edging on that care

has advanced to a tenant one pound for any | the tenant in this position, that if he acts purpose whatever in connection with the holding that the landlord will be empowered to bring the tenant into a court of law, and to have a decree in his favor, that he should be paid back that pound. Here again is a provision made for entangling the tenant farmers in ruinous litigation (hear, hear). Here again is a trap laid for the tenant farmers of Ireland by the British Government—a trap into which he is bound to fall if he has any contention with his landlord. The consequence, if this were law to morrow, would be that the condition of the tenant, so far as his freedom is concerned, would be not nearly so good as it is to day, when he stands a member of a great army which has declared war to the death against landlordism (loud applause). Gentlemen, I pass from free sale to what the act provides in regard to the devolution of holdings; and here I find that the Government another;" and then it says, "provided that make provision for a system of devolution the court in fixing such rent shall have regard which would place the tenant farmers of to the tenant's interest in the holding, and Ireland in an infinitely worse position than the tenant's interest shall be estimated with they hold under the law as it exists to-day. reference to the tenant's conditions," amongst The law at precent is as follows with regard to devolution :-- Where The following speech of Mr. Louden, one of tenant dies, as a rule the family occupy the delegates at the Land League meeting, the holding, receipts are given to memheld in Dublin on the 12th of April, is about bers of the family in the name of the representatives of the deceased, and the result is that in a great majority of cases little homes are not broken up, and children are not forced to separate themselves from their homes and other members of their family (hear, hear). What is the provision of to-day? If a tenant leaves by will his holding to the mother and a son, or to two sons, or to two daughters, no matter how large that holding may be, no matter how many that holoing may be capable of supporting, the fact of his having left it to two members of the family empowers the landlord there and then to sell that holding and banish these people from it for ever (hear, hear). But there is a provision even worse than that. It may be said, of course, that where tenants knew what the law was they would not leave their holdings to two members of the family, and plain that the Government of the day has thus they would avoid a sale; but the act says that where the tenant dies without making a will, where he is intestate, there the show from the bill before me that if this bill | landlord is empowered to sell out the family is passed-if what they call fixity of tenure, | within twelve months (hear, hear). Now, free sale, and fair rents were granted, the condition of the tenantry of Ireland would be do not make wills; and we know that from worse under the new law than it is time to time young men meet with acto-day (hear.) I will deal first cidental deaths, and am I to underwith free sale, for it is the first stand that the Government of to-day provided for in the bill. The till says that propose that in every case where a a tenant may sell his tenancy at the best young father of a family dies with price he can get for the same, but subject to out having made a will that the fact of certain conditions. What are those conditions? The first is, that if the tenant wishes | passing a law whereby the landlord may scatter the family to the four quarters of the has the right to involve him in a law suit, globe. I say a more netarious provision was was never inserted in an Act of Parliament, and I say, furthermore, that if that clause were left in any act which the Government would pass, it would be better for the people to repudiate their law, and remain as they are until they would be in a position to redress their courage to attempt to sell his holding while own wrongs by other means (loud applause). Gentlemen, I have done now with the question of sale and devolution. I come to what is known as fixity of tenure. I think that under the new law fixity of tenure is not tenant that the lew has always been on the at all provided for, for I find that there are saving clauses throughout the bill which further that the tenant farmers of Ireland give the landlord almost as many opportunities for banishing tenants as they enjoy that they will never stand in a British court | under the present law. I need only point out and believe that they can obtain justice against one provision of the bill to show that even under this proposed law the condition of sequently, if there was nothing else in the the tenant would be far worse than it is at bill to prevent any tenant from selling than present, even with regard to the question of fixity of tenure. Wherever a statutory tenancy is created, wherever the rent is fixed the provisions for free sale nugatory, if not a farce (hear, hear). What are placed in this position that the landlord the other objections? If the landlord objected could not turn him out so long as he did not to the sale the court would have a right to violate certain statutory conditions set to the hear from the landlord's objection against the in the bill. I need only mention one of these statutory conditions to show that this thing of fixity of tenure is only a sham and a delusion. One of the statutory conditions landlord would openly advance in court the is that a tenant shall pay the rent the day it becomes due-that is to say, mark you, his life a Fenian, and I believe that the not the day upon which it becomes due by custom, but the day upon which if accrues due according to law. Now, we all know that in Ireland there is such a thing as a hanging gale. We know that a tenant epicys the privilege of having at least six months, and in some cases twelve montas, to make up his rent. We know the uncertainty of fairs; we know the uncertainty of markets, and we know that a tenant cannot at all times command money to pay his rent. Banks are not always willing to advance money to tenants, and consequently my experience of the tenant farmers of Ireland is this—that in a great majority of cases tenants are dependent upon fairs to pay their rents (hear, hear). Very well, under this law if the person who had this thing called fixity of tenure for 15 years was a week late in the payment of his rent the landlord would be in a position to turn the man out. Now, gentlemen, you must see at a glance that under the proposals of this measure the tenant, even in regard to fixity of tenure, would be far worse off than he is today, for under this law he would lose what in view of the possibility of a fanatical outthe custom of the country now grants himsix or seven months to make up the rent | render unconditionally to the Bey's troops. which the landlord demands (hear, hear). However, suppose for a moment that the tenant is in possession of a statutory tenancy, the landlord has placed at his disposal another means of embarrassing the ten-ants, other means even of ruining him, it is officially denied. The Bey protests tion responsible for the Land Bill, and exother means of driving him from his home, than those of non-payment of rent.

He may, for example, resume possession of

against the opinions of the landlord, if he votes like a freeman, if he votes against the landlord on the board of guardians (hear, hear), if he does anything against the seig-norial rights of this successor of a basterd feudal lord; in short, if he does anything against the wish of the landlord, the landlord has the power to stir up strife between that man and his labourers, and, in the name of the labourers, banish that man and resume possession of the helding (applause). There is another ground for the rejection of that part of the bill by the people of Ireland. Now, I touch on the question of fair rents. What is a fair rent? He describes a fair rent as follows :- " A fair rent means such a rent as in the opinion of the court, after hearing the parties and considering all the circumstances of the case, holding, and district, a solvent tenant would undertake to pay one year with those conditions being the right to "compensation for improvements effected by the tenant or his predecessors in title." Now, mark the language of this clause-"baving regard to the tenant's interest in the holding. We have been pointing out in the past that the landlord had no right to rent for the tenant's improvements in the soil; and we also pointed out the nefarious injustice of empowering the landlord to extract interest in the shape of rent upon property which belongs to the tenant and not to the landlord (hear, hear). This bill professes to deal with the question so as to take away from the landlord the right to tax improvements made by the tenant; but it is so worded, it is so constructed that the judge might refuse to take into consideration what improvements the tenant had made, and I to attend the Convention, which opens in believe if the bill were to become law tomorrow, that the provision, as set forth here, would not give effect to the intention of the person who suggested this idea, or at least it would not do justice to the tenant farmers of without compensation. The committee ap-Ireland by preventing the landlord from extracting any rent whatever for those improvements he or his predecessors in title had the Land League to be held in the Rotunda effected in the soil. But assuming for a moment that the court would take into con- perfect, for the reason that it is impossible to sideration the improvements effected by tenant in the soil in adjusting basis. those courts so constituted that the tenant farmers in Ireland could expect to get justice from them? ("No, no") To answer the question I must go back to the working of reasonable grounds on which the landlord valuable provisions for the benefit of the men ing as a tenant be struck out of the Land but my experience justifies me in saying that | bequests by tenants as unjust; those relating of this act of 1870 gives to a tenant evicted for non-payment of rent a right to the crops then in the soil, or else to compensation for them; a d yet I have found at the sessions in the West, even the other day, that tenants

were under the impression that they were not entitled to their crops when evicted; Concluded on Fifth Page.

A MONUMENT TO BEACONSFIELD.

London, April 25 .- It is understood a proposal will be made in Parliament for the erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey to Beaconsfield.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP. London, April 25.—It is now believed the Conservative leadership lies between Sir Stafford Northcote and the Duke of Rich-

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

mond.

Berlin, April 25 .- A correspondent in Paris says there is no prospect of success at the Monetary Conference. A decision to postpone or even close may be expected shortly.

Paris, April 25 .- M. Fermaiule, Deputy Master of the English Royal Mint, is expected here on Wednesday to represent England at the Monetary Conference. It is believed he has been instructed simply to take notes, avoiding any expression of opinion.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

At the annual meeting of the St. Gabriel branch of the Irish National Land Lyague the following gentlemen were re-elected office bearers:—John Lynch, President; James Curran, Vice-President; James Ellis, Secretary; Patrick Marnell, Assistant Secretary, and James McNamara, Treasurer. The branch, we are glad to know, is increasing in numbers and influence, and the members are indefatigable in their endeavors to do what they can for their suffering brethren in the old land.

THE OCCUPATION OF TABARCA

DENIED. Tunis advices state that the Maltese residents are hourly sending telegrams to Malta asking for the presence of British men-of-war break. The Kroumirs have offered to sur-Garibaldi thinks French preponderance in Tunis will be a permanent danger to Italian interests. The Bey of Tunis has refused to allow the French to eccupy the Island of against the proposed occupation as a violation of his territory and as not called for by the existing situation. He now declares that an insult to the intelligence of the people of his bolding for the benefit of the estate, what- the Kroumirs have submitted to him, and he has stated to the French authorities that he ers on the astate. Now, is it not plain that cannot answer for the conduct of the Mu sujthis clause is intended to give the landlord mans and Arabs if the French persist in landlord domination and the subjection of the han opportunity of attring up strife between crossing the frontier. The European colony tenants and the subjection of the han opportunity of attring up strife between laborers and the farmers (hear, hear, and ap- in Tunis is panic-stricken and condemn the of the Land Bill in the Commons. where the landlord rasationy time during the planse) with a view to ruin the latter? Is it advance, although the Bey has issued orders

IRELAND

THE LAND BILL ed can closed.

ARRESTS EVICTIONS

FAIL TO DAUNT THE PROPLE

THE LIGHT SPREADING

LONDON, April 19.—The Daily News says it is intended shortly after the reassembling of Parliament to present for the signature of members a petition praying the Queen to release Michael Davitt. Besides the Home Rulers several English and Scotch members

will sign the petition.

LONDON, April 20.—The Duchess of Marlborough has arranged for an entire outfit of fifteen Irish families, who will be provided with free passages to Manitoba and located

there in neatly furnished homesteads. One thousand delegates from the local branches of the Land League are expected

Dublin on Thursday.

Dublin, April 20.—Mr. Dillon, in speaking at Londonderry to-day, held that public bodies holding land should be expropriated pointed to draw up a report on the Land bill, to be submitted to the conference of to-morrow, says the bill is bound to be imconnect landlords and tenants on any sound

DUBLIN, April 20.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Land League the Land Act of 1870. The act contained may refuse to admit the purchaser of a holdwho live by cultivating the soil of Ireland, Bill; declaring the provisions with regard to that the Government should be asked either those provisions have seldom, if ever, been to cases of intestacy criminal and inhuman, put in force for the benefit of the tillers of and protesting against eviction for non-paythe soil. We all know that the 8th section ment of arrears. The emigration and other clauses were also objected to.

> speech did not comment upon, the Court Committee of Irish landlords has sent over would apparently be compelled, in fixing an influential deputation to watch the rents, to carve out of the landlord's property progress of the Bill. the value of the tenant's interest, higherto treated as separate, and thus reduce the landlord's income and the marketable price THE EMERALD BENEVOLENT ASSOof his estate in a degree which, if directly proposed, would be recognized as involving ruinous confiscation, which would inevitably be followed by a forced sale of the remainder of his interest. We believe Mr. Gladstone did not intend the clause to have this effect. or he would not have passed it over in silence. The defect must be remedied by amendment in committee, or provision must be made for compensating landlords; otherwise the bill will be seriously endangered in the House of

· London, April 21.—Earl Grey, in a letter to the Times, condemns Mr. Gladstone's land

policy. Dublin, April 21.-The National Convention of the Land League opened to-day. One thousand delegates were present. Parnell presided. Justin McCarthy, T. D. Sullivan, James O'Kelly, E. M. Marum, Thos. Sexton, J. O. McCoan, R. Lalor and other members of Parliament were present. Resolutions were unanimously passed declaring that Davitt, who was imprisoned because of his heroic defence of persecuted tenants, should be released, and expressing heartfelt thanks to Irishmen in America for their sacrifices to sustain the struggle for the abolition of landlordism.

The proceedings of the Land League Convention to-day were principally confined to reading and discussing the report of the Executive Committee on the Land Bill. Delegates criticised the report. Parnell commented unfavorably upon the bill, and complained that it did no hing for the laborers; that the legal procedure prescribed by it being complicated and expensive, would deprive the tenants of any hopes of redress. The effect of the bill would be to raise, not lower the rents.

London, April 21 .- The returns to April 7th show that there have been thirty-five arrests in Ireland under the provisions of the Coercion Act up to that time. The charge against Boyton was that of meeting to murder.

DUBLIN, April 21.—At the meeting of Irish landowners held to-day, motions were passed condemning the Land Bill.

Dunkin, April 22.- In the National Land League Convention to-day Parnell submitted a resolution declining to make the Convenpressing doubts as to whether any amendment could make the Bill acceptable to the Irish Parnell again condemned the emigration clauses, and the omission of provisions for laborers in the Bill. The Convention the parliamentary party full latituede to devise amendments to, and watch the progress'

Convention recommends the Itish party to rights of the Sultan and Bey.

seek to reject the Land Bill if they fail to obtain adequate amendments.

The Land League Convention also adopted a resolution to summon another Convention before the Band Bill passes its third reading in order to decide whether the Pfilius amended can be accepted. The Convention then

Parnell tried to gain admittance to Kilmainham prison to-day to see the prisoners in custody under the Coercion Act. The Governor refused to admit Parnell on the ground that the prisoners had already been visited by friends

London, April 32.—The Conservatives will meet on Wednesday to consider the Land

London, April 23 .- The Times says :- We understand that the surplus of the Duchess of Marlborough's relief fund now at her disposal is only £3,400; and that she is keeping it in the Bank of Ireland until some good scheme for emigration is set afoot to which it can be given with the approval of the trustees of the fund, and with satisfaction to the Duchess that it will do the utmost possible good to Ire-

Lord Beaconefield's death is of serious mo-ment in connection with the Land Bill, as he would have accepted it more than Marquis of Salisbury or the Duke of Richmond. During the past week agitation on the Land Bill has made great strides. Landlords evidently intend to demand compensation for tenants' interests and option of sale from the latter.

Duslin, April 24 .- Parnell yesterday attended a meeting of Catholics and Protestants at Castle William. Resolutions coudemning certain portions of the hand Bills

were passed. Dublin, April 24.—Mr. Dillon, ip speaking at Cashel, repeated his disbelief in the Land Bill.

Dunin, April 25.-Mr. Hodnett, chairman of Ballydepod branch Land League, was arrested to-day under the Coercien Act. At Skibbereen market town, in Munster, to which he was taken for incarceration, thousands of people gathered and cheered the prisoner and taunted the constabulary who had made the arrest. There was no breach of the peace.

Some bailtiffs who were selling some cattle for rent at Shansone, were attacked by the crowd, and the police were completely surrounded. The military have gone to their

John Leyden, of County Galway, has been shot dead and his son wounded. It is an agrarian crime.

LONDON, April 25 .- At a meeting of the principal Conservative members of Parliament, yesterday, fifty were present, and Sir S. Northcote presided. Several landlords agreed to compensate the landlords whose property would be destroyed or deprecated by the Bill or to come under a compulsory obligation to purchase the estates of those owners who were ready to sell at a fixed number of yours' London, April 20.—The Times, in a leading purchase. It the Government refused article, says:—'Under certain provisions of these proposals, it was the Land Bill which Mr. Gladstone in his

CIATION.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Hamilton, April 23.—The sixth annual convention of the Ontario Branch of the Emerald Benevolent Association was held yesterday and to-day in the Emerald Hall in this city. Rev. E. P. Slavin, of St. Mary's Cathedral, chaplain of Branch No. 1 of this city, opened the Convention with an appropriate prayer The following delegates, with a number of

visitors from various subordinate societies, are in attendance :- No. 1, Hamilton-Rev. E P Slavin, J E Reitzman, James Hennigan. Branch No. 2, Toronto-Very Rev. E P Rooney, James Britton, Patrick Carey. No 3, Guelph-Matthew Charers. No. 4, Leslieille—Thos H Maher. No. 7, Toronto—Rev. J Bergin, J J Glynn, D A Carey. No. 8, Toronto-Rev. J Sheeban, Charles Burns, M J Cullitoe, and Rev. Father Bergmann. Mr. JA Gouldin, the International President of the Union of Pittsburg, Penn., arrived in the morning of yesterday, and is officially attending the sessions of the Convention.

After disposing of the usual routine business, addresses were delivered by several of the delegates. Toronto was selected as the place for holding the Seventh Annual Covvention in April, 1882, and Hamilton as the location for the Provincial parade on August 6tb, same year.

An interesting experience meeting was also held, Mr. Gouldin in the chair, at which earnest addresses were delivered on society matters generally.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year :- Grand President, James Britton, Toronto; Grand Vice-President, Jos. F. Heitzman, Hamilton; Grand Secretary, D. A. Carey, Toronto; Grand Treasurer, Jas. Hennigan, Hamilton; Grand Marshall, J. J. Glynn, Toronto; Grand Orgauizer, C. Burns, Toronto.

THE TUNISIAN DIFFICULTY.

Paris, April 24.-A telegram from Tunis, received via Sicily and Rome, published in the Intransigeant, announces that Tabarca was quietly occupied by the French troops yesterday morning. The news seems to be confirmed by a brief despatch, direct from Tunis, which appears in the same paper. Nothing official is yet known, however, as all private telegrams are submitted to a rigorous examingtion by the military authorities, and very few are allowed to go off at all. The unanimously carried a resolution giving to public is growing exasperated at the mystery which envelopes the expedition.

Tunis, April 25 .- The Sultan approves of the Bey's measures, and negotiations have The resolution adopted by the Land League | been opened with the Powers'to protect the

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

RE-OPENING

Debate on the Land Bill

THE TORIES OBSTRUCTING!

LONDON, April 25 .- The House of Commons

essembled to-day. Earl Grosvenor (Liberal) announced that Mr. Gladstone would, a fortnight hence, move

a vote for a fund to erect a monument to the memory of Beaconsfield in Westminster. The debate on the second reading of the Land Bill then commenced... Mr. Gibson (Conservative) pronounce d the

bill confused, obscure, involved, and often unintelligible.

Mr. Warton (Tory) moved an adjournment to give the Gevernment time to answer the

questions put by Mr. Gibsons. Mr. Gorst (Conservative) strongly condemned the silence of the Government. Mr. Gladetene said the lay officers desired

to consult together before an answer warm adeto Mr. Gibson's questions. Sir S. Northcots said that, as the House was called upon to vote the second readings of

the Bill before any explanation was given, there was nothing unreasonable in the motion for an adjournment. Mr. Forster said the Government desired to learn the opinion of their crities before zeply-

ing to Mr. Gibson. Sir V. Harcourt charged the Opposition with obstruction.

The motion for an adjournment was then withdrawn.

The Speaker then rose to put the question, that the Bill be read a second time, when Mr. Lewis (Conservative) moved an adjournment. Mr. A. M. Sullivan (Liberal Home Ruler), appealed to Sir Stafford Northcote not to vaste time in party skirmishes when Irish

tenants were under notice to quit. Mr. Forster said the Government was willing to give the explanations demanded. Asthere was three amendments on the Order Book, it was only respectful to defer a reply until the proposers of the amendments stated

Sir Stafford Northcote stoutly refuted the

charge of obstruction. Mr. Lewis' metion was withdrawn.

Mr. Stuart (Liberal), moved that no measure of Irish land reform is complete which does not deal with the condition of the farm laborers.

Mr. Forster said the Government was ready to give favorable consideration to any clauses for the amelioration of the condition. of laborers. The Land Bill had three objects: the reform of the land tenure, the increase of the number of yeoman proprietors, and the relief of the overcrowded districts. The latter would be effected by State aid in the direction of emigration or public works. The increase of peasant proprietors would be effected by advancing money to enable tenants to purchase holdings. The reform of the land tenure was composed of three principles: a tribunal to fix fair rent, security of tenure at fair rent, and power to the tenant to sell his interest in his farm. The bill would do landlords no harm, but confer benefits upon

Mr. Forster said it was true that a disguised party made a raid for fire-arms in Limerick in the name of the "Irish Republic," and was sorry no one was arrested. It was impossible to get information or assistance from the in-

jured parties. Mr. Gibson admitted the desirability of encouraging the growth of a peasant proprietory in Ireland and the reclamation of waste lands and emigration, with proper safeguards, but the Land Bill confiscated the property of the landlords without compensation for what was taken, or security for what was left. It gave only a guarantee of perpetual universal litigation. The question of fair rents was dealt in by permanently removing the laws of supply and demand.
The debate was adjourned until Thursday,

and the House adjourned until Tuesday night in honor of the late Earl Beaconsfield.

CUBAN SLAVERY.

Panis, April 23 .- A Madrid correspondent telegraphs as follows: This evening, the Secretary of the Abolitionist Society has begun a series of meetings and lectures in the principal towns of Spain in the presence of enthusiastic audiences in favor of the abolition of slavery in Cuba. The Senators and Deputies of the Madrid press have called the attention of the Government to a confidential circular sent in 1880 by the Canovas Cabinet very shortly after the Cortes had voted on the Emancipation Bill. The circular ordered the Cuban authorities to conceal from the negroes on the plantations both the law and the regulations issued for its execution. Consequently the slaves for months ignored their new condition, and on many plantations have not been paid the small salary granted to them by the law. In many districts no committees for the protection of negroes have been formed, as the law enacted, and the blacks get no redress against ill-treatment. Corporal punishment is still flourishing, and the blacks are bought and sold under the new law, which will last till 1888. The Minister of the colonies is disposed to correct these abuses, but he finds that the Colonial authorities and the planters offer a passive resistance on the pretext that they

fear a black sgitation. สตรมจัง ในปี หลายคลายไป ្រាស់ស្គ្រា បានស្រាស់ស្គ្រា សម្បង្គី

tenancy reaching; back, no matter how long, not plain that the object of the bill is to place for the protection of foreigners. Town the wife of the course to the following the course of the course of

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the True Witness will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of may term an established fact.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still faquin enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS from the 1st December, 1880, to the 31st December 1881 (thirteen months), including the one

Any one sending us the names of 5 nev subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

All the above subscriptions are for the term ending December 31st, 1881 (13 months).

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS.

We want active intelligent agents through out Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The True Witness will be mailed to clergyschool teachers and posumasters \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well.

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

"POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

This is a phrase very often to be heard and seen during the sessions of the British Parliament. But probably few understand the origin and nature of the phrase. Here is an explanation. In former times, when the beech forests which covered the Chiltern Hills, in Buchinghamshire, were infested with robbers, and in order to restrain them, and protect the peaceable inhabitants of the neighborhood of their inroads, it was usual for the crown to appoint an officer, who was called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. The office, which has long ceased to serve its primary, now serves a secondary purpose. A member of the House of Commons cannot resign his seat unless disqualified, either by the acceptance of a place of honor and profit under the crown, or by some other cause. Now, the stewardship of the C. H. is held to be such a place, and it is consequently applied for by, and granted, in the general case as a matter of course, to any member who wishes to resign. As soon as it is obtained, it is again resigned, and is thus generally vacant when required for the purpose in question. When the C. H. are not vacant, however, the same purpose is served by the stewardship of a manor of East Hendred, Northshead, and Hempholme. The practice of granting the Chiltern Hundreds began only about the year 1750, and its strict legality has been doubted, on the ground that the stewardship is not an office of the kind to vacant a seat. The gift of the Chiltern Hundreds lies with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and there is at least one instance of its being refused.

THE TUNISIAN DIFFICULTY.

Paris, April 19.—Events seem to be taking a serious turn in Tunis. The real antagonists of France are showing their hands. telegram to the evening France announces that a detachment of Tunisian regulars has been ordered to the Island of Taberca to oppose any eventual attempt of the French to take the Kroumirs in the rear.

GIVEN UPBY DOCTORS.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy? "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and

said be must die!" "Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."—Salem

REDMOND O'DONNELL LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

PART II.

CHAPTER XXIII .- CONTINUED.

"But it has not been proven that it really was Miss Herncastle," O'Donnell said; "you all appear to have taken that for granted. She has not pleaded guilty, has she? and your men all but two years, and it is now what we evidence—conclusive though it may be, is purely circumstantial. She owns to nothing but having torn up the note."

" She owns to nothing certainly, but there is such a thing as moral certainty. It may not be evidence in a court of law, but it is quite sufficient to commit a culprit in the domestic tribunal. Miss Herncastle wore the knight's dress, and went to the ball, and has got Lady Dangerfield into a most infernal scrape. That is clear."

" Nothing is clear to me but that Lady Dangerfield has got herself into a scrape," O'Donnell answered with the stubborn justice that was part of his character. "Give the devil his due Lord Ruysland. Miss Herncastle made the dress for Lady Dangerfield, but Miss Herncastle could not compel her to wear it to Mrs. Everleigh's masquerade against Sir Peter's express commands. Miss Herncastle may have worn the major's dress and gone to the masquerade as Lara, but I doubt if seeing her there influenced Sir Peter one way or other. His wife disobeyed him-she went to Mrs. Everleigh's in male attire—defying his threats and the consequences. She is no child to be led by Miss Herncastle or any one else-she went with her eyes open, knowing her danger, and I must say-think what you please-that in SIr Peter's place I would do precisely what Sir Peter is doing."

"I don't doubt it," the earl responded dryly be good enough not to say so to Sir Peter however, should you see him. He is sufficient ly bitter without aiding or abetting."

"I am hardly likely to see him. My sister leaves Scarswood to-morrow—Castleford the day after. I will take her to France and place her in charge of a friend of ours there. Of course it is impossible for her to remain here an hour longer than necessary. I am sorry for Lady Dangerfield...she has been most kind to Rose—most hospitable to me. I seriously trust this disagreeable affair may end amicably after all."

"Yes I hope so," the earl answered coolly; but I doubt it. It is hard on Lady Dangerfield—she may have her faults and her follies -who has not? But with them all, Ginevra was as jolly a little soul as ever lived. And it's a confounded bore now that everything is settled—" and he stopped suddenly and looks

askance at his companion.
"You allude to Cecil's engagement I presume," O'Donnell supplemented, quite calm-"Rose has told me. My only surprise is, that it should be announced at this late day as news. I believe I am correct in thinking it a very old affair indeed—of six years standing or more.'

Very few people ever had the good fortune to see Raoul, Earl of Ruysland, at a loss, but for one brief moment he was at a loss now. "Very old affair—oh, yes, very—ever since his father's death-in fact, it has been tacitly er — understood—nothing definite— aw too young, of course, and all that sort of thing. It was the desire of the late Sir John, —the young people were by no means averse to carrying out our wishes. All is happily settled now—the wedding will take place without any unnecessary delay. Are you going to Castleford at once? I should like half an hour's conversation with you about," he lowered his voice-"about Miss Herncastle; I have placed a detective on her track "

"My lord!" there was an unmistakable shock in the words.

"A detective on her track," repeated the earl. "Take my word O'Donnell, that woman means mischief and will do it yet. I'll forestall her if I can-I'll find out who she is and what brought her here, before I am many weeks older. I have already discovered—" He paused—the figure of a man was approaching them through the darkness. Davis?" the earl said interrogatively, "is that you?"

"All right, my lord." The man pulled off his cap, halted, and looked keenly at O'Don-

nell. "Go into the library, Davis-I'll follow and bear your report."

The man bowed obsequiously again, and went. Lord Ruysland turned to his com-

panion. "That's my detective; past-master of his business, keen as a ferret. I must go and hear his report—it will not detain me long. Then I'll tell you all, and I think you'll Cecil Tregenna, the fairest, the loveliest, the

acknowledge Miss Herncastle is worth the watching. Wait for me in the drawing-room -Cecil's there, and will amuse you." He left him and hurried away. The chasseur stood irresolute for a moment

then, as if his determination was taken, turned and walked into the drawing-room. He might have thought it deserted but for the low sound of singing that came forth. The lights were down—there was no one to be seen, but far in the recess where a piano stood he caught a glimpse of a white dress and the gleam of a diamond star. Very softly, very sweetly she sang an old ballad that he had been wont to sing long ago in the little cotage parlor at Torryglen whilst her white fingers struck the accompaniment. He crossed over and leaned with folded arms against the instrument. She looked upon him with

a smile and sang on: "Oh I loved in my youth a lady fair, on I loved many youth a lady fair, for her azure cyos and her golden hair. Oh, truly, oh, truly, I loved her then, And not shall I ever so love again Save my hawk, and my hounds, and my red roan steed.

For they never failed in my hour of need." She stopped and glanced up at him again. His eyes were fixed upon her, a steady,

thoughtful almost stern gaze. Again she

"How fierce the look this exile wears who's wont to be so gay. Captain O'Donnell, what is it ?" The dark gravity of his face broke into an

answering smile, still a grave one. "'The treasured wrongs of six years back are in my heart to-day.' Lady Cecil, my sigter and your father have told me all. Tomorrow I leave Scarswood, the day after Cas-

future Lady Cecil Tregenna. She turned suddenly away from him, her head drooped, a deep, painful, burning flush he fell madly in love with the earl's daughter, ther acted as most fathers would have acted,

the old way, the old, glad days had come back, the golden days of her first youth. Sir Arthur Tregenna and the present had faded for a moment as a dream, and Torryglen and her love, the only love she had ever known, had come back. And the spell was broken _thus.

She could not speak; the keenest pain, the sharpest pang she had ever felt caught at her heart like a hand. For that first moment even her pride forsook her.

"And I can congratulate you," the grave, deep tones of the soldier of fortune went on. "No truer gentleman, no more loyal friend exists, nor, in the future, I believe no more devoted husband than Sir Arthur Tregenna." "Late-Miss Herncastle's slave and worshipper! Pray add that before you finish your panegyric, Captain O'Donnell."

She hated herself for the passionate words the moment they were spoken, for the bitterness of the tone, for the intolerable pain and jealousy that forced them from her. It was shameful enough, bitter enough, humiliating enough, surely, to know that she loved this man, as she never would love the man she was to marry bad enough without being forced to listen to praises of ber bethrothed from him. A deep, angry red had risen in either pearly cheek, a deep, angry flame burned in either eye. His calm, friendly indifference, the cool gravity of his look and tone were more than she could bear.

"Miss Herncastle's slave," he repeated no Lady Cecil; never quite that, I think. Her admirer, perhaps, if you like. Miss Hern castle happens to be one of those remarkable women whom almost all men admire."

We won't split hairs over it. Sir Arthur is, as you say, an honorable gentleman; to that high sense of honor, no doubt, I am indebted for my present felicity. If he were free to choose, I fear you would hardly back my chances to win against those of Lady Dangerfield's late Governess. I thank you for your congratulations all the same, and accept them for exactly what they are worth." She made a motion as though to end the

subject, but the chasseur, still leaning against the piano, had no present idea of ending it. "Miss Herncastle," he resumed coolly, "is, as I have often said before, a very extraordinary woman, and to be judged by no rules. Without any pretention to personal beauty beyond a stately figure, a graceful walk, and a low sweet voice that 'most excellent thing in woman'-she will yet fascinate where a mere

ly beautiful woman may fail. She is one of

those sorceresses whose fatal spell of fascina-

tion few may encounter and escape." "And Captain O'Donnell is one of those fortunate few. But then, if Miss Herncastle be an extraordinary woman, Captain O'Don-nell is a more extraordinary man—extraordinary for his hardness and coldness, and impenetrability if for nothing else. The spell of the enchantress has at least been powerless

"Quite right, Lady Cecil. It has been powerless, perhaps, as you say, because I am naturally flinty, or because I have lain for years under another spell equally fatal, and the one has counteracted the other.

She laughed satirically, and began playing

"The beau chasseur under a spell! Imposible to imagine such a thing. Who is the sorceress? Some Diamond of the Desert? some Pearl of of the Plains?—some lovely

Araby s daughter? Who?" "Shall I really tell you, Lady Cecil?" "Just as you please," the whole hands still played nimbly on. "Perhaps you had beter not, though. Love stories are a trite subject -so old, so stupidly commonplace—they bore me to death, either in books or in real life. And I don't think it is in your nature to have the desease very badly. I hope you admire my waltz-it is of my own composing. I call

it the Rose Waltz, and dedicate it to Miss Rose O'Donnell.' "I like it, but I like the song I heard you singing as I came in better-my song, Lady. Do you remember the last time I same standing beside you in the little parlor at Terryglen, as I stand now? You playing, and your father asleep in his arm-chair-or was he only pretending sleep, and watching us? The last time, Lady Cecil, though I did

She made no reply. She still played on the Rose Waltz, but she struck the chords at

not know it."

random.

"I remember it so well. You were dressed in white as you are now. White is your fitting color, Lady Cecil. You had wild roses in your hair, and we sang together all evening and scarcely spoke a word. You have changed since then grown taller, more womanly more beautiful and yet—will you be offended I think I like the 'Queenie' of Toryglen bet-

ter than the La Reine Blanche of Scarswood."
"Captain O'Donnell's memory is good," she answered, as he paused, not looking at him better than I ever gave him credit for. I remember the evening he alludes to very well -the last, though I did not know it either. And will he be offended if I tell him I liked the Redmond O'Donnell who saved my life, who sang songs, and who was neither blase nor cynical, better than the dashing Chasseur d'Afrique of six years later! I fear time improves neither of us; I have grown world-

ly, you a cynic. What will we be ten years hence, I wonder?" " I think I can answer. You will be Lady gentlest of England's stately matrons, the most loving of wives, the most tender of friends -a perfect woman nobly planned. I shall be-well, perhaps a Colonel of Chasseurs, the highest promotion I can hope for, with a complexion of burnt sienna-or-or else occupying six feet of Algerian soil. In either event I am most unlikely ever to meet you again; and so to-night, before we say our final

farewell. I think, in spite of your dislike to love stories, I must tell you one. Not my own; you think me too hard for any such tenderness, and perhaps you are right. Let us say a friend of mine-an Irishman too-now an Algerian soldier like myself. Will it bore you very much to listen. Lady Cecil!"

"Go on," she said, faintly.

"It was-well, a number of years ago-when my friend was little better than a hobbledehov of two-or-three and-twenty, with a head full of romnce and chivalry, an inflammable heart and an empty purse. He had a long lineage. an old name, a ruined homestead, a suit of peasant's clothes, and nothing else. He lived alon?—a dreamer's life, full of vague, splendid hopes for the future, and troubled with very little of that useful commodity-common-sense.

"One stormy autumn evening the romance of his life began. Au English peer and his only daughter came to his neighbor-hood to reside for a time, and it chanced that his good fortune enabled him to do the peer's daughter a service.

They were very gracious, very grateful, and showed it in many kindly ways. They overlooked the peasant's dress, the stupid bashfulness of my young friend, and invited him to their house, to their table-he became the tleford, in all likelihood forever. Before I | English girl's daily companion and friend. go let me present my congratulations to the And his brain was turned. I told you he was a dreamer -- be knew nothing of the world and its codes, was destitute of common-sense, and effect a landing in that neighborhood and to rose up to the very roots of her hair. As she I shall not tell you how lovely she was at six- and acted right. I don't mean to defend the

another praised. In those days I -my friend, I mean---was poetic, and two lines from one of

his poets describes her: A lovely being, scarcely formed or molded, A rose with all its sweetest leaves yet folded.

A rose with all its sweetest leaves yet folded," a pretty idea and a correct one. He felt in love with her .- I have said she was sweet and gracious, gentle and kind---as a fair young queen might be to a peasant who had done her a service -- too great not to be grateful. And he-he was a fool---he mistook it-mistook her. Will you believe it, Lady Cecil when I tell you this enthusiastic young Irishidiot believed his passion returned, end actually deemed that for love of a raw mountain lad, without a farthing in his purse, she would wait until he had won name, and fame, and fortune, and become his wife. He smiles and wonders at his own inconcelvable imbecility when he thinks of it now.

"I have one thing to say in his favor—he didn't tell her. When this foolish passion of his grew too great for one heart to bear, he went to her father and made his confession to him. I can imagine how this worldly wise peer this ambitious English nobleman, laughod in his sleeve as he listened—it wasn't worth growing serious over, and in his way he rather liked the lad. He was wise enough not to laugh aloud however-if the young Irishman had been a dake he could not have Intertained his mad proposal with more gravity and courtesy. His daughter had been engaged from her fourteenth year to a Cornish baronet of fabulous wealth, and was to marry him in a year or two at the most.

Was it possible she had not told him? No, that was strange, certainly. However, her father could speak to her-if her heart inclined her to Irish love in a cottage instead of Cornish splendor, why—far be it from him to go between 'two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one,' etc. He was to go to-night-to come to-morrow and receive his answer from herself. Only, in the meantime—this last evening, he was not to broach directly or indirectly, the tender subject to her, and to-morrow he was religiously to absent himself from their cottage all day. In short, the English peer dealt with a fool according to his folly.

"My friend has told me, as we lay and smoked, Lady Cecil, with the stars of Africa shining on our bivousc-that that evening stands out distinct from all other evenings in his life, and will, until his dying day. Every detail of the picture—the quiet, wax-lit room -the earl foregoing sleep, the better to watch them, in his chair-the candles burning on the piano and illuminating her fair Madonna face-the cold, autumnal moonlight sleeping on the brown banks of heather without—the white dress she wore-the roses in her hair gathered by his hand—the songs she sang the sweet, tremulous, tender light all over the lovely face. It will remain with him-baunt him until his heart ceases to beat. They have met since then, but never again like that -young, fresh, trusting, and unspotted from the world. "Next day came. They had parted with-

out a word; he had passed a sleepless night, and at day break had ridden away true to his promise in spirit as in letter. Evening came and brought him--for the answer he hoped, he believed would be yes. He had worked himself up into a fever of loving and longing, he flew down the valley to the casket that held his pearl of price. What do you think he found? A deserted house, the birds flown. Two notes were placed in his hand by a servant, who sneered at him as he gave them, two brief, cold, hard notes of farewell—that struck him more brutally than blows, one from her, one from her father. It was the old hackneyed, stereotype form—she was sorry, did not dream that he cared for her, was engaged to another, it was better she should go, and she was always his friend, et cetera. It was written in her handwriting and signed with her name, her father's indorsed it. "It was only what he richly deserved, you

and I can see that, for his presumption, his madness, the only answer that could be given; but Lady Cecil, men have gone mad or died for less. In one night, from an enthusiastic boy, trusting all men, he became what you call me, a hard, cold skeptic, with no trust in man, no faith in woman, a cynic and a scoffer in a night. He learnt his lesson well; years have gone, they have cured him of his folly, but it is a folly that has never been repeated, and never will to his dying day. Onlywhen they meet in after days, do you think she of all the women on earth should be the first to reproach him with his hardness, his coldness, his unbelief? She taught him his first lesson—should she find fault if he is an apt pupil?"

He paused. His voice had not risen-in the low, grave tone she knew so well, he had told his story; an undertone of sadness and evnicism running through all. There was a half smile on his face as he looked at her and

waited for his answer. She started to her feet-the angry flush had long since left her face—she stood before him, pale to the lips-her brown eyes met his full. "Captain O'Donnell, what story is this? Is

it—is it—' "My own, Lady Cecil! Yes; you hardly

need ask the question, I think.' "Need I not? Yours! And what letter is this you talk of, written by my hand and signed with my name. I don't understand.

"You don't understand. A few minutes ago you accused me of a defective memory. But I suppose a matter of such triling im port could not be expected to remain in your memory. I mean the letter you wrote me. rejecting my presumptuous suit --- telling me of he was mistaken. Captain O'Donnell, lying your engagement to Sir Arthur Tregenna, the at full length back in his chair, pulling his night before you left Torryglen."

"I never wrote any such letter." " Lady Cecil!" "I never wrote any such--"

She paused suddenly. Over her face there looked at him, a sudden light breaking upon

"The note papa dictated, and which he made me write," she said in a sort of whisper "Redmond, I see it all !" The old name, the thrill his heart gave as

had been "Redmond" and "Queenle" al-"It is my turn not to understand. Will

you explain, Lady Cecil? I certainly read the note, written and signed by you." "I know, I know." She sank back into her seat and shaded her eyes with her hand. "I see it all now. Papa deceived us both. In a broken voice, in brief words, she told him the story of that note,

"Papa told me nothing-nothing. I did not know, I never dreamed it was for you. And he hurried away without a word of explanation or warning. I see it all now. And the hard things I have been thinking of you all these years, the hard things you and two in the morning." must have thought of me! You who saved my life, Captain O'Donnell," with sudden passion, " what must you have thought of me? He smiled again.

" \ ery bitter things in the past, Queenie-in the long past. Of late years, as I grew in wisdom and in grace, I began to see your fasang the old song, as he stood beside her in teen -- one lady they say does not care to hear duplicity of part of it, but at least he avoided a scene-no inconsiderable gain. All the wisdom of a Solomon and all the eloquence of a Demosthenes could not have made me see in pouring forth the tale of my madness, and | that." succeeding in distressing you beyond measure Your father foresaw all that, and fore-

"And Captain O'Donnell who might have been taken at his word by a girl of sixteen. as sitly as himself, is only too thankful for his hair-breadth escape. I understand, siryou don't know what good reason you have to thank Lord Ruysland's common-sense. 1 only wonder the matter having ended so well for you—you care to allude to the subject at

stalled it --he could scarcely have acted other-

wise than as he did."

"Only too thankful for my hair-breadth escape!" he repeated. "Queenie, if I had spoken-if you had known !"

"But you did not," she interrupted, coldly, so we will not discuss the question. You have escaped, that is enough for you. I am night you speak of, if that is what you mean, Sir Arthur Tregenna's affianced wife, that is I remained later than usual at Scarswood,

"Because I could not-hard, cold, immovable as you think me—I could not part with you again—this time forever—without knowng whether or no you really wrote my deathwarrant six years ago. It was so unlike you -it has rankled so bitterly all those years, and of late the truth began to dawn upon me. Perhaps because the old, sweet madness has never left me; and when we have partedwhen you are a happy wife and I am back in Algiers—the happiness of knowing Queenie vas all I thought her—my little love, my true | have discovered already?" friend, and not even at sixteen a coquette, a trifler with men's hearts-will repay me for all I have lost."

He stopped abruptly. She had covered her face with her hands, and he could see the tears that fell thick and fast.

"Sir Arthur Tregenna is my friend," he said, his own voice broken "Heaven knows, I have no wish to say one word he may not hear, but, Queenie, I must speak to-night for the first—the last time. I have loved you— I do love you—I will love you while life lasts. | down Davis, a dingy little man in rusty black, If fate had willed it otherwise—if rank and with weak eyes and a meek air, like a parson fortune had been mine years ago, they would run to seed. He arrived on the very day of have been laid at your feet, where my heart the grand denovement—the day upon which has been all these years. Free or plighted, Miss Herncastle was expelled from Scars. I know well how utterly, wildly impossible it wood. She had no friends or acquaintances would be for you to listen to me. It may be in Castleford; she had announced her intena dastardly deed to speak at all, but I must. You pity me, at least. Ah! Queenie, I s If were on the platform when she appeared would not have the past changed, with all its | -- a signal from me told him she was ou suffering, its loss, its misery, if I could. game. From that moment she was rafe; m The thought of you is the sweetest thought of share in the business was over. She took my life. If I have distressed you by speaking, I am sorry. Forgive me, Queenie, for this and all the rest.' "Forgive! He asked no more. And in

that instant, if he had said, "Come," she at Treverton Station, nine miles distant, and would have left rank and wealth, father and | deliberately walked back in this direction as friends, and gone with him to beggary. But | far as the town of Lewes. It was quite dark not for the crown of the world would he have | when she reached Lewes Davis still unseen on said it. He loved her—but honor more.

"Let this be our farewell," he said, gently; in the suburbs of the town called 'The let our real parting be now. When we say Prince's Festhers,' and remained there all it again it will be before the world. We will both be happier, I hope, for understanding each other at last; you will think me no more a cynic and a scoffer-I will know you no more for a heartless coquette. Good by, Queenie, may God bless you and make you happy!

He held out his hand; she laid hers in itthe other hid her face. "Their hands clasped and the spirit kissed." "Good-by!" heard him say again, holding her hand hard. Then he let it go, walked to the door, looked back once at the drooping figure, and was gone.

CHAPTER XXIV.

A CHAPTER OF WONDERS. As he crossed the threshold of the draw-

ing-room he encountered Soames, the tall footman. "My lord's compliments, Captain O'Donnell," Mr. Soames said, bowing. "His lord-

ship's in the library, Captain, and requests you to wait upon him there." "O'Donnell nodded and walked forward to the library-his dark sombre face betraying no more what had just passed than a handsome mask of bronze.

"Come in O'Donnell," the earl said, in answer to his tap, and the chasseur entered the library, closed the door, and threw himself into a seat.

His lordship was alone—the lamps burned orightly, but even in their brilliance shadows lurked in the corners of the long, stately room. The curtains were drawn over the open windows, shutting out the dark, sultry summer night. On a table at the earl's elbow, wine-glasses and cigars stood.

"I suppose you're nearly out of patience by this time," his lordship began, "but Davis's report was unusually lengthy and interesting this evening; Davis's inclination for port wine was even more marked than usual. The lower orders, as a rule, if you observe, have a weakness for port wine, the thicker and sweeter the better. Davis is a clever fellow, and a skilled detective, but no exception to this rule. O'Donnell." he leaned forward and asked the question with most striking abruptness, "what do you know of Miss Herncastle?"

But the sang froid of O'Donnell was equal to his own-if he thought to throw him off his guard and read the truth in his confusion, long trooper mustache, looked across at him; the conscious calm of innocence in his surprised blue eyes.

"What do I know of Miss Herncastle? Well, not a great deal, perhaps, but enough to rose a flush, her hands clasped together -- she | convince me she is a very fine woman, a remarkably fine woman, indeed, both mentally and physically. A little too clever, perhaps, | you it's of no use.' as Lady Dangerfield seems to have found out to her cost."

"You won't tell me then. Very well, Davis and I must find out for ourselves. Only it he heard it. In the days that were gone it would simplify matters if you would, and I don't see why you should league yourself under Miss Herncastle's piratical black flag," "Will your lordship think me very stupid

if I say I really don't understand?" "I would if I thought so, but I don't. O'-Donnell, it's of no use your fencing me with the buttons on. You know more of Miss Herncastle than you choose to tell-I believe you met her before you met her here-in Algiers or in America. A man doesn't take midnight rambles, as a rule, with a lady who is a perfect stranger to him. Oh don't wear that unconscious look-it doesn't deceive me. I tell you I saw you escorting Miss Hernoastle across the fields to this house between one

"The deuce you did! And how came Lord Ruysland to be, like sister Anne, on the watch tower between one and two in the morn-

ing?" "I was in my room. Have I told you before, I can never sleep well on bright moonlight nights. I was sitting at my open bedroom window. I saw you, sir. I even heard you. I beard you both."

"You did? May I ask-

"I heard her ask you as you stopped if were to be war to the knife between you, or words to that effect. You answered it shoul my folly in the proper light—the utter im- be as Miss Herncastle pleased. You left her my foliy in the place and other than possibility of my being ever any other than as she stood, and she watched you out of friend to Lord Ruysland's daughter. I sight almost—by gad as if you had been her would have persisted in falling at your feet.

"Hardly. I played the lover once in my life, and received a lesson I am not likely to forget. Who should know that better than your lordship?" Our lordship winced. O'Donnell calmly

took up a cigar and lit it: "I suppose I may smoke while I listen, Nothing clears a man's intellect after dinner like a prime Manilla. Will your lord-hip go on you look as though you may have seen something more."

"I have. I saw Miss Herncastle steal from her room the following night, waylay Sir Peter and play ghost. Come, O'Donnell, am possessed of a burning curiosity concerning Miss Herncastle-make a clean breast of it—and tell me what you know." "I can tell you all about the moonlight

enough for me. I ask again, why have you and going home I saw Miss Herncastle take the amount of the saw Miss Herncastle take take the saw Miss Herncastle take the saw Miss Herncastle take t ing a moonlight ramble, and presuming on my previous introduction, took the liberty of joining her. The moonlight may have affected her nerves as well as your lordship's midnight constitutionals may agree with her or she may have been paying a visit—this at least is certain, our meeting was purely accidental, and never occurred before nor since," " And the mysterious words I heard under

my window? Keep your secret and hers, if you will, but I warn you fairly I will find on for myself. Would you like to hear what! O'Donnell nodded in smoky silence-mor

interested than he cared to show. Had his lordship discovered the truth! "Well," Lord Ruysland said, "from the night I saw her with you, and the night I saw her play ghost, my mind was made up. had distrusted her from the very first-now

knew she was a dangerous woman. I wrote a letter on the quiet to a friend in London; my friend in London, still on the quiet, paid a visit to Scotland Tard, and sent tion of returning to London. Davis and mr. second-class ticket for London—so did Davis It was a Parliamentary, with no end of stop pages. What do you think Miss Herncastle did? Instead of going to London she got out

her track. She went to a remote little in Prince's Festhers,' and remained there all night. She gave no name, and wore a thick green veil over her face. Davis stopped at The Prince's Feathers' all night also. She remained in her room the whole of the ensuing day-it was nine o'clock before she ventared forth; and when she did venture out, still veiled, where do you think she went to Have you ever heard of Bracken Hollow?" Again O'Donnell nodded.

" Bracken Hollow is over three miles from this, and four from Lewes, a tolerable walk, a poor Davis found to his cost. It was a nasty drizzly night, the roads muddy, the darkness intense, but Miss Herncastle went over the way as though she knew every inch of it. Davis dogged her-saw her within the gate of Bracken Hollow, saw her knock at the door, saw her admitted by an old woman, and sa no more of her that night.

"He waited until daylight, under the trees, in the drizzling rain; but no Miss Herncastle reappeared. He could stand it no longer the fear of rheumatism was stronger than his professional patience. He returned to Catleford, ate his breakfast, changed his clothes, came to me, and told me his story. When tell you that Bracken Hollow is the residence of the late Miss Katherine Dangerfield's nurs -when you remember the striking resem blance Miss Herncastle bears to the late Mis Dangerfield-the coincidence, you will own is at least striking. The question, in this state of things, naturally presents itself to at inquiring mind—Did Miss Katherine Danger field really die at all?" "Go on," Captain O'Donnell said, with a

immovable tace. "It is a question that has occurred to me many times. The resemblance-noticed by all who ever saw the late Sir John's adopt daughter—the coincidence of age—if Kather ine Dangerfield had not died she would precisely Miss Herncastle's age now-and lastly, this familiarity with Bracken Hollo and Katherine Dangerfield's nurse. The grave is there to be sure; and yet - However never mind that at present. Davis had a double duty to perform—to keep one eye on Sir Peter while the other was on the ex-governess. We had run the ex-governess to earth we might leave her sately at Bracken Hollow for the present, and watch the baronet's mevements. It will be a horrible thing for Ginevra, this separation. A woman in this case becomes totally extinct for life. I want to arrange matters amicably for this time, and I fancy it will be a lesson that will last her for life. I had sent Frankland back to town I had called upon Sir Peter at the Scarswood

Arms. I found him sullen, and doggedly ob stinate beyond all description. "' I've no objection to seeing your lor ship for once in a way, said this amiable nephew-in-law of mine; 'but if you've com to talk of your niece, or plead for her, I war

"I ventured a mild remonstrance—'th natural levity of poor Ginevra's characterber vanity—her love of balls in general—the deception of that infamous governess,' etc. It was all eloquence wasted. etc.

"Women of thirty-five should have out grown their natural levity,' returns my sulty baronet; and her vanity and love ofplessure have made a fool of her once too often. I told her not to go and she went; I warned her of the penalty, and she defied me. I dop't care a fig whether it was Miss Herncastle of Major Frankland—she thought it was Frank land, and that's enough. I'll never see her again_I'm blessed if I will! I'll have a separation—Im blessed it I won't!' Only the word the noble baronet used was not bless Upon that I left him and set Davis on ed.' the watch.

"He spent the day alone; when nigh came be went to Dubourg's gambling house Davis entered, too, keeping well in the distance, his eye on Sir Peter. He staked and lost, staked and lost, again and again. He played for an hour, losing steadily. In a state of savage rage he was rising to go, when a waiter brought him a card with a line or two penciled on the reverse side. He looked st tounded, Davis says, read it again, dropped it and went forward to meeta stranger who en tered. I'll show you that card present

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Divis picked it up unnoticed, and I think it will surprise even you.

"It surprise even you."

"The new-come" was of medium height, very slender, very dark, with hair and musvery stends, jetty black you never see in an tache of the land Enginement struck him as familiar. and year pur up his double eyeglass and Sir Peter say to the state of the sage of good-lookie, the stranger laughed good naturedly now. ow. I dare say I have changed, he said, and not for the better. ,Six years' knocking about among the sweepings of Europe, and living by one's wits, is not a life condudie to beauty. I'm going back to America. and it struck me I should like to run down place. Tou look as the be wondered at that; well, perdaps it is to be wondered at. Besides, I want to find out Mrs. | what brings him there?"

same time. "The baronet was touched in his vital spot ecarte. They got the private room and had their little game. They played until long after midnight; when they came out, the baronet was in the wild state of elation he salways in when he wins. 'I thought luck would turn, he said to Dubourg, when he came out. 'I've won sixty Naps off this gentleman, and mean to win as many more to-morrow night. Don't forget, Dantree; I'il give you your revenge to-morrow evening at

she Scarswood Arms.." "Dantree!" O'Donnell exclaimed. O'Donnell was fully aroused now. He flung his cigar away and took the card. one side was engraved the name "Gaston Dantree," on the other was written in pen-

"MY DEAR SIR PETER-I must see you for a moment. I have heard this story of your throw some light on the subject. G. D." "This is extraordinary," the chasseur said;

pray go on, my lord." "Ah, your interest is aroused at last. Wait until you have heard all. The two Davis followed the wrong man, Sir, Peter. His professional instincts told him the other

"A prisoner-an idiot. Davis is certain. It-he or she-he couldn't tell which came to the window twice, jibbering and moaning, and uttering strange, unearthly sounds. Once can't turn their back but you're at the window.' The second time Miss Herncastle drew him back-speaking very gently and kindly. He saw her quite plainly, the window was up and she shut it down. As dusk he could only stow himself away and see and hear what went on! There was an oldtashioned clothes-press at one end, with a small window, hung from within with a muslin blind. He ran the risk and took his post in there. At ten precisely Sir Peter entered view. Again Davis was struck with the fuit? He looked and listened, and the game old.' went on. It was ecarte, and, before the first quarter of an hour was over, he saw that the baronet did not stand the ghost of a chance against his adversary. Dantree was far and away the better player of the two. And he had sat down to win-his losses last night had been but the usual ruse. They played, and from the first game luck went steadily against the baronet. He ordered wine and brandy, he drank recklessly-his eagerness on the St. Lawrence and pass free through the and fury were something horrible. Dantree won and won-his dark face like stone, his 4788 devilish in their malice and triumph. Morning was breaking when he arose, and he held in his hand Sir Peter's check for eight thousand pounds. They had played for high stakes, and luck had gone dead against the

"'I'll win it back-by Heaven, I will!" Sir Peter cried, livid and trembling with fury. "Remember. Dantree, you're to return tonight; I'll have it back or lose more.' "Dantree bowed and smiled suavely.

"'I shall only be too happy to give you your revenge Sir Peter. I shall return with-

out fail to-night.'

and halfdead from want of sleep. But before sleep or rest was the necessity of finding out something more about this fortunate Dantree. He resolved to follow him home, and he did

The chasseur could only sit and stare. "Bracken Hollow?" he murmured, helpless-

Bracken Hollow. And as he watched him enter the whole truth burst upon himthe familiarity of his face, his walk-were explained. Gaston Dantree and Helen Herncastle were one and the same."

O'Donnell fairly rose from his chair in the intensity of his surprise.

"Impossible!" he exclaimed. "My lord, what is it you are saying? On this is too

"It is the truth—I am convinced of it. That woman is capable of anything-anything under heaven She personated Frankland at the ball, she personates Gaston Dantree now. Gaston Dantree in propria persona it couldn't be-that I know "

"You know-how?" "When I got that card, and heard Davis' description of him, I went to Dr. Graves, of Castleford. He knew him, you remember; and asked him for information. The description he gave me of Dentree in no way agreed with Davis' description, except in the color of the bair and mustache. Lasked Graves it Dantree ever recovered from his fall downstairs. The doctor shook his head. I have asked Otis, and he says yes, but I dou't believe it. He couldn't recover. Alive he may be but if alive he is an utiot. It was impos sible, from the us ure of the injury he receive! Union.

ed, that health and reason could both return." O'Donnell sat mute, his head in a whirl.

"Davis came to: me, made his report, returned to the Silver Rose, and slept all day-I visited the Scarswood Arms and found that out. Then I took a stroll in the direction of Bracken Hollow. It it the loneliest of all Sir Peter part of all lonely places—no one ever goes there. The stared in a helpless sort of way. What the stared in a helpless sort of way. Mat the stared in a helpless sort of way. Safely out of sight of sigh dead and quarter contained ago. And you've the jibbering, idiotic face appeared, laugh-ing, haven't you? They used to call you ing, mouthing, and talking to itself. I good-looking; I'll be hanged if I can see it had brought with me a powerful pocket telegood. The stranger laughed good naturedly. the jibbering, idiotic face appeared, laughcame. O'Donnell, here is the crowning discovery of the whole-I believe that idiot hidden at Bracken Hollow to be Gaston Dantree! "Gracious Heaven!"

"Graves had described the face, remember, and I had a good look. The description taland it should not take a look at the old lied. It was a handsome face—or had been, here uncer more as though you wondered at when the light of reason was there; black eyes, black hair, regular features, and shaven that; well, persuape the state by the button the truth is, he took Sir Peter by the button smooth. The idea would not have struck me The truth is, no stone, I heard something of had Graves not mentioned that Dantree, if this—this ghost story, you know, and I had alive, must be an idiot. The question is,

to come. Best Sir Peter, can't we have a "A question I cannot answer. I am utter-yavasor. I say, Sir Peter, can't we have a "A question I cannot answer. I am utter-private room, and talk the matter over? I ly dazed and stunned. I never heard such private room, and of Napoleon's here, and we an extraordinary chain of occurrences in all have a posset sate little game of scarte at the my life. To think that Miss Herncastle should personate Gaston Dantree. My lord, it seems it must be simply preposterous. Why, Sir Peter knew Dantree-would see the

imposture at once." "Sir Peter would see nothing of the kind -Sir Peter is as blind as a bat, can't see two inches beyond his own nose. He takes Gaston Dantree for granted. Davis is right, you'll find Was there ever such another

woman in the world?" "Never, I hope. And it is really your impression that Gaston Dantree, an idiot, is im

prisoned at Bracken Hollow? "It is really my impression, and I can only Dangerfield's rascally lover. Here's the card field left him in charge of this Mr. Otis—from Davis picked up in the gambling house." what I hear I infer Otis was in love with Tourism of the card what I hear I infer Otis was in love with Tourism of the card was in love was in love was in love with Tourism of the card was in love was in love was in love with Tourism of the card was in love was in l therine Dangerfield, and her wishes were sa-On cred. He restored Dantree to health but not to reason, and placed him with the girl's nurse in this desolate house. That is my theory.

and it will hold good in the end, you'll find." "If you saw a portrait of this Gaston Dautree," O'Donnell said, thoughtfully, "you a moment.

seeing the ghost of K. D. Perhaps I can could tell, I suppose, whether or no it was the throw some light on the subject. G. D." same face you saw at Bracken Hollow?"

"I am certain I could. But is it probable we can procure such a portrait?"

"It is possible, I think. Pray go on and let me hear all. Did Gaston Dantree or men parted in Castleford, High Street, and Helen Herncastle return to the Scarswood Arms that night?"

"That night was last night, and the soiwas his game, but his orders were Sir l'eter. disant Dantres returned. Just before night-The baronet remained within doors all next fall Davis resumed his post under the fir-trees day-and Davis strolled quietly over to to watch and wait. He was close to the Bracken Hollow, and hung about the trees, house and kept his eye well on the winkeeping the windows well in sight. He dows. He saw nothing, but he heard made two discoveries—first that Miss Hern— as unearthly and blood-curdling a cry castle was still there, second that she and the as ever came from maniac lips. If the house old woman have a prisoner of some kind in was not so utterly isolated and reputed to be haunted (from those very cries). the keep-"A prisoner!" O'Donnell repeated, think- ing of this imbecile there, unknown, could ing of what he had heard at that gruesome never have gone on this long. It was a hazy, house.

muggy sort of day, sultry and sunless, and at half past eight was quite dark. There was neither moon nor stars. Taking advantage of the gloom my detective actually entered the stone porch and examined the fastenings of the hard featured old woman pulled him the door. He found them, as he suspected, away, exclaiming, 'Drat the fool! a body old and fatal--in ten minutes at any time he could effect an entrance. No doubt the windows were the same, but before be could test the windows he heard bolts undrawn and voices from within. He had just time to dart behind the porch when Miss Herncastle made drew on he returned to Castleford and from his her appearance—Miss Herncastle, en garcon, watch on the baronet. Sir Peter was out- and a very flashing young fellow she makes, had gone for a walk-to the cemetery of all Davis tells me, black mustache, black evenplaces; and Davis slipped into his room ing suit, slouched wide-awake hat, and a wig of curly black hair. Davis has the eye of a We mustn't shoot the leader of an army of of the late Earl Beaconsfield's will, dated hawk-he knew her instantly. A tall, hardfeatured old woman followed; old Hannah, no doubt, once Katherine Dangerfield's nurse.

"'li's a daring game-a dangerous game, my child,' he heard the old woman say in an and Dantree with him. The baronet sat with auxious tone. 'You'll play it once too often, his back to the clothes-press, Dantree in plain | I greatly fear. Let Sir Peter once suspect, and you're caught like a mouse in a trap. miliarity of the face, but where had he soon He has the cunning of Satan. I know that of

(To be continued.)

CANAL TOLLS.

OTTAWA, April 22 .- The following Order in Council has been passed anent the reduction of Canal Tolls. It provides: 1st. That freight westward, from Montreal to Lake Erie, shall pay existing rates of toll

Welland. 2nd. That freight eastward, bound between Lake Erie and Montreal, shall pay existing rates of toll on the Welland Canal and pass

free through the St. Lawrence Canal. 3rd. That freight consigned to any port west of the St. Lawrence canula may be reshipped from said port and pass through the

Welland Canal free of charge. 4th. That articles coming under class four shall, if in transit westward, pay twenty cents per ton for passage through the St. Lawrence canals, and be passed free through the Welland. If passing eastward they shall pay twenty cents per ton for passage through the Welland canal and be passed free through the "Sir Peter accompanied him to the door. St. Lawrence. It may be mentioned that this

Davis selzed the opportunity to slip from his class four is under the former tariff described biding place, half stifled from want of ai., as "ail other articles not enumerated," and the tolls on the Welland Canal were forty cents, so that this is a reduction of the tolls to one balf.

5th. That goods not otherwise provided it. In the gray of the summer morning he for under class three and four except coal, dogged Dantree to his abode. It was here shall, if using the Welland Canal only in is another astonisher for you-Bracken Hol- transit westward, pay fifteen cents per ton. Coal is to pay as at present twenty cents passing through the Welland Canal either

6th. Rye is to be charged the same as other gmin.

A PROTEST. Know all men by these presents, that it is a dreadful thing for Presbyterian preachersas it was for Cromwellian troopers-to take to themselves Catholic wives. Quite recently, a Rev. Mr. Ramsdell, of Washington, has bad the audacity to commit this flagrant crime; but the spirits of Knox and of Calvin are abroad and the poor pastor is getting well walloped for the idolatrous alliance. Mennwhile the congregation is going to smithereens Eighty-seven members protest, against the removal of the reverend gentleman, albeit he has a "Romish" wife; while others rise up against him in wrathful rebellion. Parson Ramsdell manfully defended himself before the Presbytery of Washington, bravely admitting that his pretty wife " went to mass and to confession also"; whereupon Elder Drake reminded the parson that in his ordination vows (I) be had denounced the Pope as wati-christ, and declared that "no held that officers of the army and pavy can-Presbyterian Minister has a moral right to marry a Catholic woman." At latest ac- purposes in the different Status of the Union. counts, however, Rev. Mr Ramsdell with his

REVIEW OF BOOKS MAGAZINES, &c.

Donohoe's Magazine for May contains articles on the "Cloture;" Knock Miracles; Geology of Ireland; England coming back to the old faith; Boers and Britons; In the French Service, and many other subjects. This Magazine is now almost indispensable in the houses of Irish Catholics and their descendants. THE ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC NEWS .- The

April number of this interesting and popular magazine is just out. Among the verious subjects illustrated in this number is an engraving of the late Emperor of Russia's steam yacht Livadia; a series of views illustrating wood working attachments for foot lathes; Prof. Secchi's solar photographic apparatus, with six distinct views of the sun taken by this instrument; engravings of the boats and apparatus used on Lake Geneva for determining the velocity of sound in water; a new machine for decorating enameled surfaces; engravings of several curious animals and objects in natural history, and an elaborately illustrated article on Bee Culture. Every number contains thirty-two pages, full of engravings of novelties in science and the useful arts. Published by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, at \$1.50 a year, and sold by all news dealers.

The North American Review for May contains a striking article by the Hon. David Dudley Field on "Centralization in the Federal Government." That our polity is rapidly advancing in the direction of centralization is demonstrated by the author; but whether centralization is really a formidwhich men will probably continue to decide according to their several political prediffer-Whatever the reader's bias, Mr. Field's paper will command his respectful attention, and it will be read with interest and profit. The second article is upon the new revision of the Bible, by the Rev. Dr. Schaff, of the American Committee of Revision. Mr. Justice Strong writes of "The Needs of the Supreme Court," and advocates the establishment of a court of appeals, intermediate between the U. S. Supreme Court and the circuit courts. The Hor. George Q. Cannon, the first advisor of the President of the Mormon Church, and delegate to Congress, makes a vigorous defence of "Utah and its People." The question, "Shall Americans build Ships?" is considered by Mr. John Roach, the ship-builder, who brings forward a large number of facts to prove that the people of the United States must build ships if they would hold a place among maritime nations. The other articles are "The Life-Saving Service," by the Hon. S. S. Cox; The Ruins of Central America," by M. Charnay; and finally, an attack on evolution philosophy, written in a vein of the finest irony, and entitled, "What Morality Have We Leit?"

THE BLOWING UP OF GLADSTONE.

A LETTER FROM O'DONOVAN ROSSA-THE UNITED TRISHMEN AND THE EKIRMISHERS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Sun:

Sir,-I have been asked about an interview reported in to-day's Sun with Gen. Bourke. All I have to say regarding it is that Gen. Bourke knows nothing about what he undertakes to talk upon. I say the same of Gen. Meany and the same of Gen. Breslin. They know nothing about the "skirmishing" that

is going on. Gladstone is the executive officer, the general-in-chief, of the English Government in Ireland. That English Government shoots down women in Ireland, and an Irish General says: "It would be folly to kill a Premier, because as soon as he is gone another is appointed." That's the kind of generalship that leaves Ireland and Irishmen in the lurch. robbers because another would spring up in his shoes? Trash!

We don't hang murderers for the sake of of another nation, but for the saking of making that nation mind its own business, and keep from killing us. Ail wars are undertaken for the purpose of teaching the salutary lesson that ill doing and evil deeds will entail punishment. And when Irishmen come to understand that they have to convince England—as they can convince her—that it will be her interest to give up the government of Ireland, then may we hope to see Ireland taken off the list of the slave nations and the beggar nations of the world.

All authorities, including English ones, agree that the relations existing between Ireland and England constitute a state of war between the two countries. But while the Irish people are led by Generals who will scruple to shoot at the Generals that are shooting down Irish men, women and child ren, they will never arrive at freedom or indenendence.

England has been trooping her horse, foot, and artillery into Ireland during the past year, and those forces have already shot down some of the people. The Irishmen who have taken the war into England and have given her such a fright lately have my sympathy and support and the support of the organization of the United Irishmen. If Gen. Bourke and the other commanders-in-chief. into whose hands I gave \$50,000 a few years ago to do work for Ireland, would begin that work, they would have our support too. But when they do nothing I think nothing o'

O'Donovan Rossa. New York, April 12.

A CANADIAN'S COMPARISONS.

To the Editor of The N.Y. Sun-Sir : The announcement in your paper of this morning that "Discontent seems to be general and profound in Canada, and that most of it arises from a feeling of Government oppression," rather surprised me. Inasmuch as the Government there is antirely in the hands of the people, the feeling of Government oppression from the fact that the Government is in the hands of one particular party is, I fancy, not quite so profound as it is here, where the success of a party means the turning out of all officeholders, and in Canada that principle is repudiated by all parties. As to what you term the desire of the Canadians for a simple form of government, 1 fail to see how they would attain that by coming to the United States, whore, in addition to the separate State Governments, they have the complications, often unpleasant, or

ing to your authority on one occasion was obtained through actual fraud. The exemption of our Dominion public others from the income tax of the Provincial Governments is based on the same principles as in the decided cases in the Suprem-Court of the United States, where it has been not be taxed on the incomes as such for local So by r moving to the United States, Canafair " idolator" held the fort .- Buffalo Catholic | dians would not gain much in this respons.

have added at least one hundred thousand dollars a year to it; and if you are as much mistaken in other matters about Canada, your readers will not be safe in relying on your statements.

I admit that the great expense of keeping up so many local Governments is being felt as a griuvance, and a meeting of the Legislatures in the several provinces once in two years, as obtains in some of your States, is suggested as a remedy. Increase of populalation will doubtless make the proportionate expenses of the provincial Government less; and this increase we anticipate from the construction of the Pacific Railway, which is new in progress.

Notwithstanding the apparent Anglophobism of The Sun, I hope you will insert this in your paper.

A CANADIAN. New York, April 12, 1881.

THE LATE EARL BEACONSFIELD. PUBLIC FUNERAL DECLINED-THE SULTAN'S CON-DOLENCE-THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP.

Loxdon, April 21 .- Lord Rowton, the late Lord Beaconsfield's former private secretary, by command of the Queen, visited Her Majesty at Osborne yesterday, it is understood, on matters connected with his late lordship's correspondence and certain other affairs relating to him in which she felt a

friendly interest. Mr. Gladstone has written to Lord Rowton saying that the death of Lord Beaconsfield must be regarded with mournful interest throughout the country and also beyond able evil or only a bugbear is a question Great Britain. He also offers to give directions for a public funeral, unless the friends and relatives are adverse to such. Lord Rowton and Sir N. Rothschild have replied that they feel precluded from accepting the offer, in consequence of the terms of Lord Beaconfield's Will, made in 1878, which directs that he be buried in the same vault as his wife, and also with the utmost simplicity. Lord Rowton had an interview with the Queen yesterday, but the result is not yet known. It is supposed, however, that a long discussion was had as to whether the terms in Lord Beaconsfield's will, so far as his burial is concerned, should be obeyed. A public funeral and the burial of the remains in Westminster Abbey are strongly urged, despite the wishes of the deceased.

A despatch was received to-day by the Queen from the Sultan of Turkey, in which he tenders his sincere condolence for the loss Her Majesty and Great Britain have suffered in the death of Lord Beaconsfield. In his despatch the Sultan feelingly alludes to the signal service which the deceased English statesman rendered to Turkey at Berlin by so arranging the terms of the treaty as to preserve intact the larger portion of the Turkish territory from the demands of Greece. He also mentions the influence of his Lordship in Turkey when the latter threatened to resort to arms to compel its fulfilment of the Berlin treaty, by notifying Greece that in case she attacked Turkey she must not expect any

aid or sympathy from other European powers. The late Lord Beaconsfield is scarcely laid in his coffin before the political results of his death begin profoundly to agitate the country, and specially the leaders of the party whose acknowledged head he was for many years. It is uncerstood the Conserva-tive leaders will almost immediately hold a meeting to consider the succession. A canvass of the situation indicates that the choice to wield the sceptre of the deceased leader must almost necessarily be made from the following list :- Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Cranbrook or Lord Cairus, the present Lord High Chancellor, with probabilities in favor of the nomination of the latter. Sir Stafford Northcote will no doubt continue to lead the

Opposition. London, April 21.—The following extract may possibly be disregarded: "I desire and direct I may be buried in the same vault, in killing them, but for the sake of preventing the churchyard, Hughenden, in which the others from becoming murderers; we don't remains of my late dear wife, Mary Anne go to war for the sake of killing the people Disraeli, created in her own right, Viscounters Beaconsfield, were placed, and that my funeral may be conducted with the same simplicity as hers."

If Beaconsfield's remains are buried in Westminster Abbey the interment will prohably be in the vacant space in the north Transom to the north of Palmerston's tomb. The body lies in the room where he died and where he usually transacted his business. The couch on which he died has been removed, but his writing table remains. In the centre of the room is a corpeting of black cloth, upon which treatles, draped black, support the coffin, which is six feet long. The body is shrouded with a white satin winding sheet and lining of white satin. His head rests on a frilled satin pillow. There is hardly any alteration perceptible in the face, which has not assumed the ordinary pallor of death. The curl on the forehead remains, and the hair has only a few streaks of grey His hands are crossed above the winding sheet. During the night wax tapers burn in the room. The face has not the slightest expression of pain, but wears an expression of a placid, happy sleep. The eyes are closed, the mouth smiling and the face looks many years younger than in the latter years of his life. An opportunity will probably be afforded to private, political and literary friends to view the corpse.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

A G. T. R. EMPLOYEE FATALLY SHOT NEAR LACHINE-A CURIOUS CASE WHICH REQUIRES INVESTIGATION. About two o'clock Wednesday afternoon

Thomas Skeates, a man employed as trackman on the Grand Trunk Railway near Lactine, and who lived near the Lachine Bank station, met with an accident which resulted fatally two hours and a haif later. A few minutes previous to the hour mentioned he was proceeding along the track on a handcar, accompanied by another workman, and had reached the Blue Bonnets' curve, when a train appearing in sight made it necessary for them to remove the car from the track. Skeates had taken a gun with him in anticipation of finding some game along the road, and fearing that the jolting of the "lorry" in its removal to the side of the road, would cause the weapon to explode, he caught it by the muzzle to place it on the road. By some means which will ever remain unexplained, the gan was discharged, and the contents lodged in Skeats' right breast. The unfortunate man was conveyed to his home, and although medical getting a President elected, and this, accordassistance was at once obtained he breathed his 'last about half-past four o'clock the same afternoon. Deceased was twenty-seven years of age, and un married. He was engaged to be married. however, and a few miautes previous to his death expressed a desire to see his affianced He was dead before she could arrive . Comer Jones was notified of the accident, and on loquest will probably be held to sevening. As to the salary of the Governor General, you and hilled by a grassing train two years ago, the world.

while endeavoring to remove a hand car from the track.

It is now necessary to refer to a peculiar case of which we have just received information, and in which the unfortunate man Skeates was concerned. On the first of April last, Thomas Skeates, his brother, a brotherin-law named George Foster, and his wife, were invited to pass the afternoon and evening at a certain house in the village of Lachine. About five o'clock five men, who were French Canadians, entered the house without invitation and made a tour through it. When asked to withdraw they did so, but when outside they kicked the door to pieces and threw two glass bottles at it, pieces of the latter striking a gentleman named Lowe, (who was also a guest in the house) and cutting him severely in the face. After the roughs had gone Thomas Skeates and Foster went out to search for a policeman, and encountered a crowd of some fifteen or eighteen men, among whom were the five who had recently distinguished themselves Skeates and Foster were immediately assaulted by two of the men, the former receiving a blow from a club, and the latter being seriously cut by a knife across the forehead, nose and breast. They retreated towards the house, followed by a volley of stones from the whole crowd. Subsequently the two men who commenced the assault | the first of July. were arrested. They gave their names as Portelance and Cherrier. The latter was tried and curiously enough acquitted, while the former was allowed to go at liberty without any trial. Such is the information received from a person who appeared to know all the circumstances, and if justice in Lachine is so stone blind the sooner the bandage is removed the better. An investigation would be in order, as there is only one of the principal parties dead.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Bob Lincoln is careless with his hair and whiskers. He likes his new Washington life. He says that the Cabinet is all right in cohesiveness.

The Academy finds fault with novelists who teach the rising generation how young gentlemen kiss their dancing partners in greenhouses and other secluded places.

Talk about the Jerseyman who took everything he could lay his hands on and even got away with a redhot stove; here is a Kentucky man who stole four hives of beeves.

Mr. James Bonwick, British ethnologist, concludes that the Welsh are a decidedly mixed people, the chief elements belonging to the early Iberian and the later Keltic type.

"We are," says the Saturday Review, weary of popularizations of knowledge, of books in which information is reduced to a pulpy condition for the benefit of feeble and indolent minds." A young lady of Madison, Wis., received

many anonymous poems of an amorous and flattering character. She finally submitted them to an intimate friend, a married lady, who recognized the handwriting as her husband's. Edwin Arnold, the author, is forty-nine

years old. He was principal of the government Sanscrit College at Poona, in the Bombay Presidency. He joined the editorial staff of the London Daily Telegraph in 1861. He is a companion of the Star of India. His father was a Sussex magistrate. His brother. Arthur Arnold, traveller in the East, was editor of Echo.

In the village of Salem, 200 miles south of Chicago, there is the old case of instruments which Lincoln used when he was deputy surveyor. In the old days when the boys were out surveying they had little contests in which each each boy tried to make the highest mark on a tree with an axe. Lincoln's marks were the highest, and several trees now 1878, has been submitted to the Queen, but I show them. A chalk mark made by Lincoln i on a floor, to show the meridian, is still there.

BREVITIES.

The Toronto Gun Club has been incorporated.

A new steamboat company has been organized at Ottawa.

Paddy Ryan, the pugilist, has been discharged from custody.

The estimated value of Corporation property in Toronto is \$500,000.

It is understood the water will be let into the Lachine Canal en the 27th inst. The furniture, &c., of the old wing of the

Russell House, Ottawa, were sold yesterday. A case of Canadian tree seeds was recently shipped by a Toronto firm to Germany.

It is said Lieut.-Governor Cauchon has amassed a fortune since he went to Manitoba. Mr. Villiers, a Toronto fireman, saved two ladies from drowning on the bay yesterday.

The Hull City Council have increased taveru licenses to \$150, saloons \$200, shops \$30, and temperance hotels \$10.

Mr. Senecal and other officials have just completed an inspection of the Q, M., O. & O. en Montreal and Ottawa. A terrible explosion occurred at the Ditt-

mer Powder Works, near Binghampton, N. Y., yesterday. Damage, \$50,000.

Thomas Heath, of Markham, Out., tried at the Toronto Assizes for shooting at his brother-in-law with intent to kill, has been

The Blake banquet at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, last night, was attended by about 300 prominent Reformers. The Chair was occupied by Sir Wm P. Howland. The tables were cleared about 9:30, and, after the Chairman's speech, Hon. Mr. Blake rose amid loud cheers. After expressing the satisfaction which the gathering gave him, and reviewing the protective policy of the Government, he launched into the Pacific Railway matter, using many of the arguments against the Syndicate which he used in the

THE TURF. LONDON, April 20 .-- There was a larger attendance at the Craven meeting to-day than on the opening. The racing comme ced with the Swaffnam stake, six furlougs, for which four ran, including Mr. H. E. Beddington's four-years-old "Aristocrat" by "Monarchist" out of "Lady Molesworth," bred in America, the top weight, and Mr. J. R. Reeves' three-years-old "Gemshok" by "Australian" out of "Hestor," bred in America, the latter making his first appearance and carrying 104 pounds. Greaves could not hold "Gem-bok," as he ran very unkindly, pulling his head off for half a mile Then he would hardly gallop at ell, and tinished last. Lord Hasting's three-years old "Sir Marmaduke" won the race with Count F. Deingrange's three-years-old, "Talm use" becoud, and "Aristocrat" third. The winner was a great favouritie.

POND'S EXPRACT FOR PAIN-You schoon see much allusion to it in the public

engreen in pro-

a dear of the

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

Thursday Parnell has arrived in Dublin to attend the

conference of Land Lenguers. General Sir Frederick Roberts has arrived

at Plymouth, England, from the Cape. A Paris despatch says a quantity of explo-

sive material has been uneartheant Nice. Mohammed Hashim Khan, a youth of 19 years, is the new Governor of Cambahar. A census commissioner at Toronto thinks

the population of that city will foot up 90,one how stabbed another at London, Ont.,

yesterday, and the wound was nearly proving fatal . Forty-four Mormon missionaries are on their way to Wales upon a proselyting mis-

sion. Dervisch Pasha, the Turkish commander, has asked for reinforcements to coerce the

Albanians. Whitelaw Reid denies he seeks the Berlin

mission or intends to retire permanently from the Tribune. The line of the Toronto & Ottawa Railway

will probably be surveyed from end to end by There is much alarm over the breaking out of small-pox in a colony of Polish emigrants

at Hanover, Penn. A Madrid despatch says the Guadalquiver has again risen sixteen feet, and the quays at

Seville are inundated. The Duke of Richmond is supposed to be the coming leader of the Conservatives, as a

temporary arrangement. Two thousand Tunislans are proceeding to the frontier. The Kroumirs think they will

help to resist the French.

The evacuation of Candahar has been comnlated. .

The floods at Seville, Spain, are in-

The World's Fair project is likely to turn out a failure.

Sitting Bull says he's in carnest; he's really going in this time. Another diabolical mine has been dis-

covered in St. Petersburg. Princess Louise will embark at Liverpool

for for Canada on May 19 or 26. A valuable lead mine is said to have been found near Albury (New South Wales).

A shoemaker named Walsh was arrested at Tralue, Ireland, yesterday, under the Coercion Act. New York car drivers are threatening a

pay. The French press is excitedly discussing the question of monometallism or bimetallism.

strike unless they get shorter hours or more

There is much excitement in Tunks over the report that the German fleet is off Sardinia.

The British steamer Mizpab went ashore at

the Shaw, on Wednesday, and 11 persons were drowned. The wheat crop in the vicinity of Hamilton shows signs of being as good as for

some time past. The value of the exports of domestic breadstuffs, from the United States during March was \$22,263,000.

The remains of the late Rev. William Morley Punshon were buried in Norwood Cemetery, near Crovdon. A Royal Commission has been appointed

in New South Wales to consider the military organization of the Colony. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edin-

hurgh have declined to become patrons of the National Eisteddfod of Wales. The River Theiss has broken down the dykes and inundated 5 000 acres of land and

two villages near Szboluok, Austria. One thousand emigrants left Queenstown for New York and Boston yesterday, and an timer thousand are ready to start to-day.

"he O tawa Ship Canal Scheme is again coming to the front, and it is understood that a survey of the proposed work will shortly be made.

Messrs. Buchanan, Cowan & Compton of the Board of Official Arbitrators, and Alderman Thibault, Secretary, met at Port Colborne yesterday.

A movement is on foot at Cape Coast Castle for an arrangement with the King of Ashante for the permanent occupation of Coomassic

by British troops. According to the latest intelligence from the Fiji Islands the population is diminishing in abnormal proportions, the death rate

having reached 78 per 1,000.

The port of Seville, in Spain, is closed by inundations. The Minister of Justice left Halifax for

Ottawa yesterday. Farmers are getting ready for seeding operations in Manitoba.

A London despatch says the Conservatives have carried West Cheshire. Bush fires have broken out in the town-

ship of Gloucester, near Ottawa. Mrs Macdonald wife of the only son of the

Premier, died yesterday in Toronto. The Italian Chamber of Deputies has been summoned to assemble on April 28.

The Emperor William of Germany has recovered from his recent indisposition. The Scott Act was defeated in Wentworth

county yesterday by a majority of 687. Mr. DeCosmos is spoken of as the next . Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. Striking colliers in Asturia, Spain, have

thrown several milway trucks into the river. The ice in the Red River has moved, and traffic is entirely suspended until the ferry

Two persons have been arrested in Aoscow while posting revolutionary proclamstions. A Vienna despatch says there are increas-

ing fears as to the solution of the Greek The weather is intensely warm in Winnipeg, Man., the thermometer reaching 70 ° at

noon vesterday.

Three of the Powers have agreed to Russia's proposal for a conterence to take measures to crush out assessins Arable land in England has been gradually

decreasing in area, the decrease in five years being 442,000 acres. The people of Toronto are growling owing

to the stagnation of trade, and impute it to the Easter Holidays. Ottawa printers don't want to pay income

tax, at least those employed in the Parliamentary Printing Office. M. Emlle de Girardie, the femous Parisian

A brother of the cereased had been run over prints, yet its sale has extended to all parts of journalist, is very ill, and bis, condition, is considered precarious. Section of the section of

Mitness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For April, 1881.

THURSDAY, 28. -- St. Paul of the Cross, Confeezor. Bp. Bazin, Wincennes, died, 1648. Cons. Bp. Hendricken, Providence 1072 FRIDAT, 29 -- St. Peter, Martyr. SATURDAY, 30.-St. Catherine of Sienna, Virgin. Bp. Garcia, California, died,

For May, 1881.

SUNDAY, 1. - Second Sunday after Easter. SS. Philip and James, Apostles. Less. Wisd. v. I-5; Gosp. John xiv. 1-13; Last Gosp. John x. 11-16. Cons. Bp. Spalding, Feoria, 1877.
Monday, 2—St. Athanesius, Bishop, Confes-

sor, and Doctor of the Church. TUESCAY, 3.-Finding of the Holy Cross. Cons. Bp. Elder, Cincinnati, 1857.

WEDNESDAY, 4.—St. Monica, Widow. Cons. . Dp. Corrigan, Newark, 1873.

"W.r have to-day received the sum of efftythree dollars from the Reverend Father Maguire, of Frampton, for the Land League, collected from the patriotic Irishmen of his parish. Father Magnire sent a still larger sum last year to the Relief Fund.

The Quebec Telegrapi, says it is on dit that Mr. Senecal wants to resign his position as manager of the North Shore Railroad; that he and Mr. Chaffee, of the South Eastern:Railway, will become lessees of the North Shere Railread, and that both gentlemen will then be elected to Parliament and ultimately enter the Cabinet. Stranger things have

-Some of our esteemed contemporaries have not yet ceased harping on the result of the East Northumberland election. The Conservatives charge the Liberals with bigotry tewards Catholic candidates, and the Liberals do exactly the same, God forbid that we should think both are not telling the truth, indeed we believe they are, but is it not time to give usa rest?

serious. The Bey is not willing to recede from his position, and it is thought that he is urged on to resistance by Italy and Germany, the latter power judging perhaps that if it -can manage to embroil France and Italy in a war the opportunity may arise for taking a hand in the game. A clever man like Bismarck cancl ways utilize accidents.

THE tunnel under the St. Lawrence, if its promoters are not making much noise, appear to be in sober earnest, and unless unforeseen events arise we may see an opposition to the Wictoria bridge ere long. It is calculated that the cost of the tunnel will not be over four million dollars, an ansignificant sum Why should they go? Does the soil of Ireenough when it is considered that nine rail- | land not raise provisions enough to feed her | 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, all of roads are interested in the enterprise, including | children? Are there not beneath its surface the Canada Pacific Railroad.

that the dead statesman should have a grand in their way after a rival is dead, but it must depreciating land in England, and they is no large amount among which di- from the late strike.

seem 'co honest people either that Gladstone realize the value of having Ireland as a was, merely humbugging them while Beacons- fruitful mother of flocks and herds fi eld lived, and did not believe a tenth of in case they are able to pass an act prohibitwhat he said of him, or else that he did so log the importation of American produce. believe, but is now whiling to have great And hence it is we hear so much the honors heaped upon the memory of a man of the advantages of Irish emigration, and who was not worthy of them. This is really a curious world.

THE Conservative papers commented rather jubilantly on the non-insertion of the Hon. Mr. Blake's Montreal speech in the columns of the Toronto Globe. They cannot, however, take the same amount of comfort to themselves as regards his late speech in Toronto which takes up two whole pages (twelve columns) of the leading reform organ. The names of those present alone fills a column and a quarter of space. The speech was a masterly one, and exhaustive, embracing every subject interesting to the people of Canada, but his chief topic was the great railroad question.

Since the Dominion Parliament was called together on the ninth day of December last, rumors were set affoat about the Collectorship of Castoms of both Montreal and Toronto, and it was understood that Mr. M. P. Ryan was to receive one of the appointments and the Hon, James Patton the other. The latter gentleman has in fact been appointed Collector of Customs for Toronto, but we have not yet heard that Mr. Ryan has been Gazetted as Collector for the Port of Montreal. It does not, of course, follow that he will not receive the place, for Governments having often to be guided by political exigencies, are necessarily slow to act, but we are assured all the same that Mr. Ryan will obtake the place. We hope so, and that soon, or the Irish Catholics of Canada will be untier the impression that because of their being | ing stock of the same. While all the other exch, they are not eligible to first-class positions in the Civil Service of Canada.

cised over an announcement that the German from fifteen to twenty millions of people. flag will wave beside the tri-color of France at the centennary celebration of the surrender of Yorktown on Saturday next. The Ger- which Ireland has been subjected. And we mans claim that Baron de Kalb and Baron are greatly afraid even Mr. Gladstone's bill Steuben assisted the Americans in their will not effect a change, no matter how good great struggle, and so they did, but they forget that opposed to them were 20,600 Ressians ready to cut the throat of Washington if they got the discover in what way it is really a benefit to chance, while France sent an army, a navy, and a treasury chest to assist Congress, and provements suggested by Mr. Parnell are acthat in fact it was the French who took Yorktown. M. Elie Chartier, the French member of the Yorktown Committee, says that if the German fiag be allowed beside the French it will create an "anti-historical anomaly," and he is right. The probability is therefore that the Tri-color and the Stars and Stripes will wave together. This, at all events, is the general impression.

THE case of Mr. Boyton, arrested by the British authorities under the coercion bill, is attracting some attention. It is understood that Mr. Blaine, the American Secretary of State, has instructed the American Minister in Lendon to enquire into his case, and if he find good grounds for interfering to demand of the British Government that Boyton, as an American citizen, be either brought to trial or released. And this is in fact nothing but reasonable. The British Government are, according to international law, empowered to arrest subject of foreign powers who they have reason to believe, are stirring up strife, but it is altogether a different thing when they are kept in prison at the pleasure of the authorities. Under the provision of the Coercion Act, the Irish police might arrest the American Secretary himself if it so pleased an official, while merely on a visit to friends in Ireland. Another cause of disturbance is the exclusion of the New York Irish World from circulating in Ireland. The proprietor of that paper writes to Mr. Blaine drawing his attention to the fact, that this exclusion of his paper is a breach of the International Postal Treaty, which should protect him and all other American newspaper proprietors, and he asks with some force, why, it is that such an arbitrary measure is brought to bear upon his paper which teaches moral force, while other American journals, which inculcate war as a settlement. of the Irish difficulty, are not interfered with. As matters stand, Sir Vernon Harcourt will have enough to do defending himself against The Tunisian difficulty is becoming very leaguers and American officials, who ask awkard questions.

1RISH EMIGRATION.

It would appear as if the whole world were combining to advocate Irlsh emigration. It is the panacea advanced almost on every side for the ills of Ireland. The philanthropists and the doctrinaires are cognizant of the fact that since the blessed union with England five or six millions of the Irish people have left their native country for what said doctrinsires think to be their country's good; but still they want more bleeding. Their cry is always go, go, and they have gone with a vengeauce, but yet are they not satisfied. minerals enough to supply them with manufacturing requisites? Most assuredly yes, And now, exter abusing Beaconsfield during for, except Government reports and figures half his life, Gladstone is exceedingly anxious | lie most egregiously, more provisions are exported from Ireland of first-class quality than | 16 and 17, which are now controlled by the "public funeral. If Beaconsfield brought from any other country in the world of Chaudiere Gold Mining Company. The such disaster upon England, if he expended its size, not to speak of live stock work which has been done on them shows her blood and treasure without stint-and or money. The object of the doctrinaires is beyond question that there exists the same Gladstone has said that he did, and all for his to send away the people until none are left, own gloriscation—why in the name of good- except the few sufficient to be servants of the ness should he be honored for it? and why, absentee aristocracy, to look after their above all, should Gladstone be so full of zeal | pastures and to do the manual labor. They | has been capitalized at the low amount in his behalf? Political amenities are all well | dread the American competition which is de- of forty thousand shares, so that there

that such prominence is given to the fifter sending abroad. We remember read as 'of a was to the effect that an emission of the Irish en masse to Algiers should be encouraged by the Emperor, and 'chat, His Mejesty was not averse to it, but that the idea was abandoned because of the opposition which it received from the C'atholic hierarchy. Every man having the 'welfare of Ireland at heart, and hopes for b .er happiness and independence synonymor₁₈—must rejoice that such a plan was not carried out, but, nevertheless, one is sometimes tempted in despair to wish that the Irish people would go some where en mosse and form a new nation. There are enough of them abroad at present to make them powerful if they were all thrown together, but unfortunately they are scattered over the broad earth's surface in such a way as to be everywhere in a minority. There are ten millions of them and their descendants in the United States, three in Great Britain, and four in Canada, Australia, South Africa and other places, who, if they were altogether, would exercise a potent influence in the world on behalf of the old country. The only place in which they form a majority is in Ireland, and there they are oppressed and overshadowed by a powerful neighbor, who makes their laws and sends them over rulers to make a laughcountries of Europe have increased, some of them doubled or trebled in population, since 1800 Ireland has stood still, although THE French colony of New York is exer- her soil is capable of supporting in comfort What's the cause of this terrible state of things if it be not the misgovernment to are his intentions. The mail has brought to hand the full text of his speech, and after reading it over carefully, we are at a loss to Ireland, except the amendments and imcepted. Nevertheless people should not despair; the introduction of a radical measure, no matter how complicated it is, is a sign that one great section of the English nation is in carnest in trying to abolish feudalism, and if the bill be rejected, which is more than possible, the wave of public opinion will advance with all the more force to sweep heary abuse before it.

THE MINES OF CANADA.

Anyone who has attentively perused the able statement of the Hon Mr. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands, or who takes a general interest in mining interests in this Province, cannot fail to be struck with the resources of Quebec if they were properly developed The Economist, a paper in New condense from its columns will show. Speaking of the gold fields of the Chaudiere and Beauce, it says, in effect, that among the gold-deposits of Canada which are yearly attracting increasing attention, no others are so likely in the immediate future to yield results that shall further establish the reputation of the Dominion as a goldproducing section as those of the valleys of the Chaudiere and Gilbert rivers. From the first discovery of gold in this region, in 1846, until the present time, there has been a steady production of gold by the native residents that has far surpassed anything before accomplished with implements as rude as those used. Thus in 1863, two brothers, by name Roulin, working at the north branch of the Gilbert, and washing the gravel in tin pans, secured in the space of seven weeks the sum of \$7,580. In 1866, a tunnel run across three lots of the De Levy concession yielded \$142,581; while the following summer on lot No. 15 of the same concession, a claim of seventy-five square feet yielded \$17,000. In 1876, from lot No. 11, from a ditch, 1,800 feet long, was gathered \$70,000. In the last year and a half the section has been worked much more systematically and with correspondingly enhanced results all of them pointing to the same fact that there is here a vast deposit of gold easily obtainable

working. That portion of this seigniory lying on the two sides of the Gilbert river, where gold was discovered in 1846, as above stated, and known as the "De Levy Concession," has been divided into lots containing each about sixty acres. These lots are numbered from the throughout the entire territory. Especially have rich developments been had on Lots 10, which have been rudely worked and none of which have failed to pay from the very

Among all these lots none are better known or have drawn results more promising than deposits of gold as on the adjoining lots, with the same facilities for working at a low price and with large net results. The property

offers, r ot a possible deposit, but one absolv ely determined in a region whose rickness, has been proved by results obtained arough a series of years and by the careful examination and investigations of men of established reputations as mining engineers, families the Duchess of Marlborough is r good such as that surveyed by Mr. C. W. Kempton, who has made a particular study of this proposition submitted to the lat Desperor region. With the development work com-Napoleon by a few Franco-Iris rene, which pleted, the Chaudiere Gold Company will be able to begin the payment of dividenda at an early date this spring; and while it modestly estimates the probably returns as at

vidends are to be divided. The company

least ten thousand dollars, or thirty-five cents per share per month, it is an open secret that those most familiar with these deposits believe this to be far inside the results that are sure to follow. At any in the future, terms which are almost rate, there seems to be before the public at the present time, no proposition which combines more advantages, and is more nearly a certainty, than this of the Chaudiere Gold Mining Company, while the low capitalization and the nearness to home make it especially desirable.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

The Quebec Telegraph, no matter from what standpoint we view it, is an honest sheet. It is often mistaken in its policy, very often indeed, but it must be said of it, that it never loses sight of the interests of the city of Quebec. Our only, or at all events, our chief fault with the Telegraph is that it is too local, which means that the radius which it takes upon itself to protect is confined to the old fortress itself and the few miles surrounding it, but if it still further narrows itself and withdraws to the citadel, we shall not have been surprised. Our spirited contemporary, in its enthusiastic championship of local matters, appears to forget that there is such a place as the Province of Quebec and another place called the Dominion of Canada, and that it may happen that the interests of the fortress city may possibly be identical with them. There is one locality, however, which the Telegraph does not ignore, which on the contrary it keeps always in front of its mind's eye, and that is a place 160 miles or so from its editorial sanctum, and called Montreal. We don't want to be sarcastic; think that the editor of the Quebec Daily Telegraph sometimes fancies he is a bull, and at those times he sees nothing in Montrea! treal does Quebec is injured, for Montreal is eternally conspiring against Quebec. As St. Louis is to Chicago so is Quebec to Montreal. Is it a question of relieving Montreal from the Lake St. Peter debt, the Telegraph is mad; does Montreal take steps to draw the grain trade of the west through its elevators, the Telegraph is furious; does Montreal show the slightest sign of doing anything that may serve herself, and not only herself, but all the Province, nay, the whole Dominion, Quebec, as represented by the Telegraph, goes into

convulsions. We do not wish to argue the point with our esteemed contemporary; it would be useless, but we would simply say that Quebec has one destiny to fulfil as a city and Mon-York, has a high opinion of gold depostis in | treal has another, and that all the king's Canada, as the following account which we horses and all the king's men, and all the reality of the agreement, in England, to pass newspapers in the world cannot change them. It may be as the logical "Pinafore" says :-

"One is of low condition, The other a patrician." But, however that may be, Montreal stands as the great city of the St. Lawrence, and Quebec stands as its-what shall we say?its weaker sister, and even the sweep of the mighty river cannot change their relative positions. We observe in to-day's issue of casting her adrift; before we afflict the Telegraph that it has discovered a city; which is bound to best both Montreal and New York in their race for the great north western trade, but as that is simply impossible, owing to causes too numerous to mention. we must only suppose that the Telegraph is rather rejoiced at the discovery for family reasons.

The latest grievance seized hold of by our contemporary is that of the sale of, or the lease of the Q. M. O. & O. Railroad by the Government to a company. Now, we do not object in the elightest to this stand of the Telegraph, although we may say, en passant, that worse might be done, but what we do obect to is the same eternal splitting and they were invoking the vengeance of heaven dividing of the interests of Montreal and Quebec. It is the eastern and the western treatment of the French Protestants. division all the time, and their separate interests, as if their interests were not identical. Is the eye of the Telegraph too small to see in paying quantities at a less cost of more than Quebec at one glance? Listen to the mocking bird :-

"Let it not be forgotten that apart from the political influence we can yet wield, it might be possible for us, by a combined effort, to detach our own section of the road from the Montreal section, and, by means of the connecting link at Pointe Claire, to obtain by amalgamation with the Grand Trunk an independent through connection with Chicago mouth of the Gilbert toward its source, and and the West, which would to some extent there are more or less washings for gold enable us to protect our future and to contend upon a little more equal ground with the schemers of Montreal for the Western trade."

> Quebec has, undoubtedly, interests apart from Montreal, and, it may be, minor interests that sometimes clash; but on the whole, the prosperity of one must conduce to that of the other, almost in the same proportion as do those of Liverpool and Manchester. It is unpatriotic in the Telegraph to carp at Montreal so continuously. We can excuse Toronto being jealous, but Quebec is more like a sister, and should behave herself as

THE COLLIERY STRIKE. The stoppage of the whole Durham Col-

lieries is probable in consequence of compilcutions at New Seaham Colliery proceeding

MATHEW ARNOLD ON THE IRISH

Mr. Mathew Arnold has written an article

in the Nineteenth Century on the Irish land

question, which he regards as one of duration

coeval with the British occupation of Ireland.

England has succeeded completely in estab-

lishing a single nationality, or at least a

thorough harmony everywhere except in Ire-

land, but there, Mr. Arnold says, nothing but signal failure has been the result of English conquest." The article exhibits the strong peculiarity of the writer, and the novel way in which he would propose to improve the position of the Irish people would at this time of day cause some surprise. At the same time his views are thoroughly Liberal. He would expropriate all the bad landlords. and he would go further and endow by State aid the religion of the majority of the people of Ireland, thus making a new Established and thoroughly National Church. Mr. Ar-nold says:—"The truth is, in regard to Ireland, the prejudices of our two most influential classes—the upper class and the middle class—tend always to make a compromise together, and to be tender to one another's weaknesses; and this is unfortunate for Each class forbears to touch Ireland. the other's prejudice too roughly for fear of provoking a like rough treatment of its own. Our Democratic class does not firmly protest against the unfair treatment of Irish Catholicism, because it is nervous about the land; our middle class does, not firmly insist on breaking with the old evil system of Irish landlordism because it is nervous about Who but a pedant could Popery. imagine that our disestablishment of the Irish Church was a satisfaction of the equitable claims of Irish Catholicism upon us? By this policy, in 1868, the Liberal Ministry resolved to knit the hearts of the empire into one harmonious concord, and knitted they were accordingly.' Parliament of public They were nothing of the kind, and you know it. Ministers could disestablish the Irish Church because there was among the Nonconformists of England and Scotland an antipathy to religious establishments, but justice to Irish Catholicism and equal treatment with Anglicanism in England and Presbyterianism in Scotland they could not give because of the bigotry of the English and Scotch of the middle class. Do you suppose that the Irish Catholics feel any particular gratitude to a Liberal Ministry for gratifying its Nonconformist supporters, and giving itself the air of achieving a gra d and genial policy of conciliation, without doing them real justice? They do not, and cannot; and your measure was not healing. At present I hear on all sides that the Irish Catholics, who, to do them justice, are quick enough, see our 'grand and genial' Act of 1868 in simply its true light, and are not we don't even wish to exaggerate, but we do grateful for it in the least." After lamenting the very poor prospect of a Liberal Ministry being able to endow Catholicism in Ireland, Mr. Arnold thus concludes his examination of the subject but a red rag which should be butted at __"But the English people are improving. with might and main. No matter what Mon- bope. Slowly this powerful race works its way out of its confining ruts, and its clouded vision of things to the manifestation of those great qualities which it has at bottom-piety, integrity, good nature, and good humor. serious middle class is not doomed to lie in its present dark obstruction for ever; it is improvable. And we insignificant, quiet people. as we had our consolation from perceiving what might yet be done about the land, when rhetoricians were startling us out of our senses and despondent persons were telling us that there was no hope left, so we have our consolation, too, from perceiving what may ye be done about Catholicism. There is still something in reserve, still a resource which we have not yet tried, and which classes and parties amongst us have agreed never to mention, but which, in quiet circles, where pedantry is laid saide and things are allowed to be what they are, presents itself to our minds and is a great comfort to us. And the Irish, too, when they are exasperated by the pedantry and unoff as a great and genial policy of conciliation' what is nothing of the kind, may be more patient if they know that there is an increasing number of persons over Lere who abhor this make-believe and try to explode it, though keeping quite in the background at present, and seeking to work on men's minds quietly rather than to bustle in Parliament and at public meetings. Before them, we adopt the tremendous alternative of either governing Ireland as a Crown colony or ourselves with the despairing thought that Ireland is going inevitably to confusion and ruin, there is still something left for us. As we pleased during which took place the consecration of ourselves with the imagination of Lord the olis. After mass the Blessed Sacrament Coloridge and Mr. Samuel Morley, and other like men of truth and equity, going as a commission to Ireland, and enabling us to break with the old evil system as to the land by expropriating the worst landlords, so we may do in regard to Catholicism. We may please the Passion being sung by Ravs. Fathers ourselves with the imagination of Lord Cole-

REVIEW OF BOOKS, MAGAZINES, &c.

ridge, and men of like f eedom from bigotry

and prejudice, going as a Commission to Ire-

land, and putting us in the right way to do

justice to the religion of the mass of the Irish

people and to make amends for our abomi-

nuble treatment of it under the long reign of

the Penal Code—a treatment maintained

without scruple by our religious people, while

on Louis the Fourteenth for his far milder

We have received from Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier the best work which has yet appeared on the Irish land agitation. It is edited by the Nun of Kenmare, is handsomely bound and profusely illustrated. It takes in the land question in all its bearings, and is so exhaustive on what it treats that it leaves little or nothing to be said even down to the latest day. Good portraits of the chiefs of City band was also in attendance and played the movement are contained in the book. including those of Parnell, Davitt, T. D. Sullivan, Miss Fanny Parnell, Brennan and tion. several others who have obtained celebrity through connection with the popular agita-We would advise those of our readers who wish to be thoroughly posted on the or more satisfactorily to all these who had great question of the day to procure a copy the pleasure of assisting at them. from the publishers, D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal; price \$1.50, sent free by mail to all parts of Canada and the States.

THE CELTIC MONTHLY, for May, is unusually interesting, filled, as it is, with interesting tales and sketches, written by some of the best Irish-American authors. The following are some of the chief works

lately issued by I. K. Funk & Co:-THE DIARY OF A MINISTER'S WIFE. Part II

No 58. Standard Series. Price, 15 cents. I. K Funk & Co., New York. It is quaint, it is laughable-not much exaggerated. There are ministers' wives who arrested. The executor Frobloff, received one can testify to many such experiences. Laymen, get it and read it.

THE NUTRITIVE CURE. By Robert Walter, M.D. No. 59, Standard Series. Price, 15 cents, I. K. Funk & Co., New York.

This book is full of practical hints on how to get well and keep well, without the use of medicines. The author ably maintains that food, properly used, is the best of madicines. It is a suggestive book on an important sub-

SARTOR RESARTUS.—By Thomas Carlyle. No. 60, Standard Series. Price 25 cts. I. K. Funk & Co., N. Y.

This is one of Carlyle's most famous books, Says Dr. John Lord of this book : "Every page is stamped with genius. It shows pictures of the struggle of the soul which are wonderful." We quote the following from Appleton's Cyclopædia," 1860 edition, "Carlyle," page 443: "In the course of the year 1833-4, he published, in Fraser's the most peculiar and remarkable of all his works, the quaint, the whimsical, the pro. found, the humorous and the poetic Sartor Resartus, into which he seems to have poured all the treasures of his mind and heart. Under the eccentric guise of a vagabond German philosopher, and on the homely topic of the philosophy of clothes. he has brought together much of the deepest speculation, the finest poetry, the noblest morals and the wildest humor that his or any age has produced."

The publisher says in reference to his works:

We send you, for notice, the following books included in our STANDARD SERIES. You will observe that the octavo size is but half the former size—the quarto. The reduction in the size makes the books much more convenient for handling. We would also call your attention to the large type employed. This adds, as you are aware, much to the expense of these cheap editions. The school boards, in several of our larger cities, have lately called attention to the alarming increase of "weak eyes" among the scholars, and attribute it to the poor typography and paper in many of the cheap books of the day, It is our purpose to give in our Series good

paper and good typography. I. K. Funk & Co., 10 & 12 Dey street, New York.

In the North American Review for April is a noteworthy article by Judge A. W. Tourges, in which the professed reformers of the civil service are put on the defensive and their schemes of reform pronounced to be imcompatible with American ideas of self-government, and on divers other grounds inadmissible and impracticable. The same number of the Review contains, under the fanciful title, "The Thing that Might Be," a profoundly philosophical study of the laws and conditions of human progress, by the Rev. Mark Pattison, Rectorof Lincoln College, Oxford. The third article is a strong defense of the Roman Catholic side of the controversy about religion in the Public Schools, from the pen of Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester. The great problem of the governmental control of monopolies is discussed with reference to railway management by the Hon. George Ticknor Curtis, who contends that when a railway company is incorporated by any State it agrees to this much and no more: that its property shall be subject to such legislative control as the act of incorporation embraces. to the exercise of the taxing and police powers of the State, and to the power of eminent domain. The same problem, in its bearing upon telegraph lines, is ably dis. cussed by the Hon. Wm. M. Springer. Mr. John Fiske has an article on The Historic Genesis of Protestantism, and Mr. Anthony Trollope an essay on the Poet Longfellow. Mr. Desire Charnay, the author of the series of papers on the ruined cities of Central America, has for more than two months been pursuing his researches in regions remote from all avenues of communication with the civilized world, and consequently neither the present number of the Review nor the one last preceding it contains any contribution from him. In the May number, however, will be published another of his very instructive papers.

SERVICES OF HOLY WEEK AND EAS-TER SUNDAY IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, OGDENSBURG.

The ceremonies of Holy Week, in the above church, were carried out with entire success. The Tenebrae, commencing on Wednesday, was sung by a number of the clergy of the diocese, who came from their distant missions to give a helping hand to

their beloved Bishop. On Holy Thursday, Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Right Rev. Bishop Wadhams, was borne to the Repository, which had been handsomely arranged by Sister Stanislaus and others. On Good Friday the services, commemorative of the Passion and death of our Lord, were performed with great solemnity, Devlin, Kellogher and Kelly, after which a very eloquent and touching sermon on the subject of the day was given by Rev. Father Ryan, of Waddington. The sermon was tollowed by the solemn and impressive ceremony of the Adoration of the Cross.

The offices of Holy Week closed with the functions peculiar to Holy Saturday.

EASTER SUNDAY.

The services of Easter were carried out with great pomp and splendor. At 10 o'clock a.m. Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Bt. Rev. Bishop Wadhams, attended by Rev. J Sullivan, assistant priest, Rev. J. Murphy, deacon, Rev. W. J. McCollum, C.S.V., subdeacon and Rev. J. J. O'Riady, C.S.V., Master of Ceremonies. The Courch was beautifully decorated with wreaths of evergreens, which hung round the Sanctuary walls and gallery, while the Grand Altar, in its rich adornings, presented an appearance that was well worthy of notice. The singing of Hayden's First Mass by the organ choir, under the direction of Prot. Dumochle, was admired by ail. The several beautiful and appropriate airs. After Mass, His Lordship gave the Papal Benedic-

Seldom, in the annals of St Mary's Cathe dral, have the services of Holy Week and Easter been rewarded with greater solemnity

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

St. Petersburg, April 23 -A printing press was discovered here on the 10th inst., and from ten to twenty-three persons were arrested. Recently, a press believed to belong to a Nihilist newspaper was discovered, and a dozen persons were arrested. On the day of the execution of the Nihilists, three persons printing notices referring to the execution were arrested. The proprieter of the house containing the press and laboratory and three occupants and two porters have also been hundred lashes for mismanagement in the hanging of Micheloff, whose rope broke.

April 27, 1881.

Continued from First Page.

THE LAND BILL CRITICIZED.

and on enquiry I found, further, that in all and on eviction for non-payment of rent cases of payment of rent during the last eight years, where tenants had during in the ground, these crops were confiscrops in the landlord, although they were the cated by the innurvia, although they were the property of the tenant, as provided by the property of 1870 (applause). Under the 9th Land Act tenants evicted for section of the Land Act tenants evicted for section of rent were entitled to compenformprovements as if they voluntarily sation to their holdings; and yet until the quitte Land League came into existence thousands tenant farmers were during some of tensur latinets were during some sears mannered and spent hunand their produces their holdings (hear, hear). These men who were evicted from their homes for non-payment of exorbitant rent nomes for received not one shilling of compensation for their improvements (applause). Why, I ask, did not those men try and derive some benefit from the law by filing claims in the county courts? My answer is, they were so often defeated in those courts, presided over by landlord nominees (hear, hear), who sat upon the bench surrounded by the magistrates of the county (applause), who talked to them and lauzhed with them while the poor tenant farmers were trembling at feet (applause; they were so defeated and driven from those courts without justice, that they failed altogether to seek in them even those rights which the law provided for them (applause). Now, I ask, what guarantee have we that this bill will be better administered than the Land Act of 1870? (Hear, hear, and applause). This bill, if law to-morrow, would be administered by the same courts which have failed up to now, and which stand condemned by the universal conscience of Ireland (applause). All I say is this, that if no change is made in the machinery for the working of this bill, the people of Ireland will not go into court to derive any benefit under it, but they will combine, as they have combined for the last two years, and they will hurl defiance in the testh of landlords (loud cheers). One word about leases. We all know that since the passing of the Land Act the landlords, in order to contract themselves out of what they considered the disabilities of the act, forced their tenants to accept leases (hear, hear). We all know that an immense number of Irish tenant farmers, under threat of rent-raising and eviction have signed their own death warrants in the shape of office-drawn leases (hear, hear). What protection does this bill propose to offer the victims of bad laws and landlord tyranny? It proposes to exclude them from the new law and throw them at the feet of the men who have for ages persecuted their forefathers and themselves (bear, hear). I say that no bill will be satisfactory or will be accepted as even an instalment towards the settlement of this question which does not empower the courts to go into the question of coercion as to those leases, and empower the courts also to set those leases aside. and place the tenants on the same footing as who hold their farms from men year to year (hear, hear). Now come to the fifth part, and I shall close. The fifth part of the Land Bill purports to deal with the establishment of a Beant proprietary in Ireland, and this much I must say for it, that with the exception of one clause it adopts Mr. Parnell's proposals for the abolition of landlordism and the creation of a proprietary interest (applause) Not alone do they adopt Mr. Parnell's proposals in the main, but they actually have drafted the proposal on the lines of his count for this extraordinary concession on of the Government, hostile to-day, was hostile the other day, is that Mr. Parnell, from a scientific point of view, exhausted the subject, and that nothing else was left to them but to adopt his proposal. I shall not detain you by going into the several propositions contained in this Part V. I shall only point out one or two to which I object, to begin with, to the provision which empowers the Land Commission to advance money to the teaents in order that they may become tenants in fee-farm of the landlords. What would be the effect of the measure? It would be this: the tenants would be constituted occupiors in perpetuity of their holdings by paying to the landlords a perpetual rent. Now, I say that that clause would preserve and perpetuate all the evils of absenteeism, for, if the tenant-farmers of Ireland, on a large scale, were constituted tenants in fee-farm, the landlords would live on their rents, and Ireland would be drained of the capital of the produce of the soil and of the tenants of the soil. Therefore I say no provision should be made by which the tenants should be made tenants in feefarm of the landlords. On the contrary, strennous efforts should be made to reject the proposition (cheer.) Thus, I say, the provisions in the bill are almost worthless, and no effect can be given to the fifth p rt of the bill by the Land Commission, unless the Government adopted the suggestion of Mr. Parnell as to registry courts (hear, hear). In that we will get rid for ever of researches, get rid for ever of those heavy bills of costs on conveyance of real estate, and in fact, so that real estate can be transferred as cheaply as shares in public companies or as a ship (applause). I find that all over France there are courts of registry where incumbrances are registered, and when a man wishing to buy land can walk in with the owner and simply putting down their names, and without any expense the conveyance is most readily and easily effected (hear, hear). That is what we want, and until a conveyance of land is made cheap, no action of the Land Commission will succeed in establishing a peasant proprietary (applause). In conclusion, I have to say that on the whole I am disappointed with this measure. I have almost come to the conclusion that it is impossible to make it a good measure at all (hear, hear). However, I should be very sorry to say that Mr. Parnell and his party should assume a hostile attitude towards it [applause]. I think it quite possible that when the promoters of this measure find out what are the grave objections to it that they may insert such amendments in it as will make it a tolerably good one. But no matter whether this bill passes or be rejected, no matter how it may be amended, the people of Ireland have one fixed determir ation, and that is that landlordism must be

THE LATE EARL BEACONSFIELD. TRANSPRERING THE REMAINS—TRIBUTES TO THE LATE EARL-THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER-

condemned to death (hear, hear), and that

the British Government must be the public

executioners (applause).

SHIP. London, April 23.—A special train bearing Beaconsfield's body left for Wycombe early on Sunday morning. On arrival at Wycombe the remains were transferred to Hughenden Manor and placed in a drawing-room. Owing to the secrecy of the proceedings, only thirty persons witnessed the departure of the hearse from Curzon street, and nobody witnessed its

arrival at Wycombe. London, April 24.—Beaconsfield in death is more popular than when alive. Working men have sent floral wreaths from all parts of the country, even from Scotland, Manchester and Birmingham, where a year ago his policy was utterly condemned and his candidates mown down by sweeping majorities. Contrary to general supposition, Beaconsfield left a fair fortune. It is not yet decided whether Parliament will adjourn for the funeral on Tuesday, but the general impression is there will be no adjournment nor any speech by Gladstone on Monday. If Beaconsfield had died while Parliament was assembled it would have adjourned, but next week's business is urgent. The Carlton Club is deeply perturbed respecting the Tory leadership. The party desire to avoid a conflict between Salisbury and Cairns. The Tories prefer Cairns, but the aristocratic portion desire Salisbury. The subject will probably be settled at a meeting this week. It is doubtful whether Salisbury will forego his present opportunity. The third proposal is to choose, temporarily, the Duke of Richmond or Sir Stafford Northcote. It is desirable that the Tories should adopt some definite action on the Land Bill.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NATIONAL CAUSE. To the Editor of THE POST:

Some months ago I wrote a letter to the Irish Nationalists of Montreal, in which I indicated a danger to the cause in allowing the mere social amelioration of a certain class in Ireland to take the precedence in all our labors for the improvement and regeneration of our mother country. In that letter I endeavored to show that, while I believed the Land League to be an organization deserving that hemisphere, arrayed in the strangest of our support and sympathy, it should never be forgotten that a solution of the Land question would not prove to be a settlement of the Irish question. At that time it was be-lieved that the publication of my letter might not serve the good purpose I had at heart; and, though I felt then, as I feel now, that too great a prominence to the unstained cause of "Ireland-a nation, free from foreign control" could never be given in our councils, yet, I submitted to the wishes of my friends in Montreal. At this moment, however, I think it would be treasonable on my part to maintain a longer silence; hence, I again subject myself to the possible refusal on your part, to permit my words of warning to reach ny fellow-nationalists in this Dominion through the medium of your journal.

It cannot but be apparent to every Nationalist that there is grave danger to the cause in any coquetting with the Foreign Government which has just now brought forward an inadequate Land Bill, the effect of which will not serve in any way, to protect the mass of the plundered tenantry of Ireland. If you Sir, recall the terms of Mr. Parnell's speech at Fermanagh, you will remember that he declared the teaching of the Land League to be, that the land of Ireland belonged to, and therefore should be dealt with by, the people of Ireland. In plain language the meaning of this is the nationalization of the land. a principle with which I cordially agree. But day, through the press, disclaims any con-Mr. Gladstone's bill is based on the contrary assumption, or that the land of Ireland belongs to England, to be dealt with, not as the Irish people require, but as the English Par-liament may please. Against this assump-tion every branch of the Land League should protest-at least against such a monstrous assumption of complete conquest—every Irish nationalist is bound to protest and I desire to do so, warning even Mr. Parnell himself that | be supplied with any degree of certainty, more | proposal is agreed to, receive back 13s 4d programme, and the only way I can ac- he must not do as O'Connell did, that is, he men would be put on. As it is the great per £1. must not fall into the mistake which O'Con- structure is at least assuming some shape and nell made, when the latter lowered his flag in the presence of possible concessions or

promises of justice, or threats. In making this protest I do not wish it to be understood that in the slightest degree I venture to impute anything derogatory to the standing or patriotism of the Land League chief. On the contrary I have and hold a very high opinion of Mr. Parnell, and gladly recognize the important services he has ren- a shot, or approach with fearful velocity, dered to the Irish people. But this policy of Parliamentary agitation was always a crooked thing, and the Land League agitation has not straightened it, as I think you will acknowledge, believing, as I fancy you do, that the ideas of "Sappho" are those of the great majority of the English ruling classes. In that elassical (?) gentleman's opinion the very shapes of our faces prove that we are unfit for freedom; and, seeing that a few thousand Boers have gained more for themselves in a few months by the policy of physical force than Ireland has in as many decades of years by the constitutional sham, it may be imagined that until our "facial configuration" is changed from that of slavish praying to the more manly shape of men determined to be free, creatures of the "Sappho" type-hermaphrodite writers anu slanderers though they are-will be fully justified in assuring us "that we will never

get Home Rule." I am, sir, yours faithfully, JAMES JOSEPH GAHAN. Quebec, 16th April, 1881.

FROM KINGSBURY QUE. Kingsbury, Que., April 22.—A boy named Lawrence was killed near Kingsbury, y sterday, by a tree falling on him.

AMERICAN PORK.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.-The Porte has A committee of Americans will ascertain the it will be destroyed.

THE CARLISLE MEMORIAL.

London, April 23.—Contributions for the proposed Carlisie Memorial, which were largely and freely made before the publication of his "Reminiscence," have since almost entirely ceased.

DAVITT FUND.

THE POST	\$	50	00
A few friends of the cause, Ottawa	•••	3	00
Henry J. Stafford	•••	5	00
W. O			00
John Curran		5	00
Father Graham		5	.00
James Kelly		1.	.00
Francis Curran, Teacher, Charlot	te-		
town, P.E.I		1	. 00
A Friend		3	00
J. C. Hanley, Read, Ont		1.	.00

Ex-President Haves is a true Obio man. He is described as going "about with a gripsack in his hand and riding in omnihuses, same as other people." His destiny is manifest. He will bring up at the White House, some day-leoking for au office .-Chicago Times. at New York.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

STREET CLEANING EXCITEMENT-THE MANSION HOUSE PLOT AND THE REFUGEES -BROOKLYN BRIDGE-ELECTRICITY VERSUS GAS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, April 22. The advent of summer weather, instead of olving, only tends to still further increase the intricacles of that great problem-street cleaning. The press is daily crying out against the dirty condition of the metropolis, the public are just as vociferous in their in-dignation; and though both typhus fever and small-pox, with other minor epidemics in their wake, are alarmingly on the increase, nothing is done.

The Citizens' Committee of twenty-one, who went off to Albany to conquer the State Legislature, Bull-Runlike, returned home defeated and dejected. They had not been in Albany twenty-four hours before street cleaning resolved itsself into a question of huge political significance.

If the appointment of a street cleaning bureau was given into the hands of a Democratic mayor, he would be sure to sweep everything before him at the next State election. If a Republican secured the power it was an ail in the Democratic coftin, &c., &c., and while they are still wrangling in the Local Legislature as to who shall secure the bone, the dirt is still accumulating on Gotham's byways and alleyways, slowly and insidiously undermining the health of the populace. It is a pity, but, nevertheless, a fact, that political prestige should be considered of greater importance than a large city's health and welfare.

The influx of emigrants up to date shows a large increase over former years. A walk down to the Battery any day almost leads one to believe himself transported from America to the heart of Europe, as the park is filled to overflowing with people from all quarters of strange costumes-from the picturesque to the grotesque. Uncle Sam seems to open his hospitable arms to all, and yet he can make severe exceptions.

Switzerland seemed to think American soil well adapted for the transplanting of a certain class, neither desirable or beneficial in that thrifty little republic, in the persons of two females, whose unenviable reputations and reshipped back to their native hamlets. and are now no doubt adding to the aggravation of the long-headed Council at Bottstein, whose plans of dealing with the " social evil" were neither ingenious or successful.

Sometime ago everybody seemed to be on the qui vive as to the probable capture of Coleman, the alleged perpetrator of the Mansion House plot. Just as the question was satisfactorily settled, public curiosity was again aroused by the publication a few days since in the daily papers of circumstautial details and incidents connected with that "unpleasantness by the party who claims to have committed the act. Such publications may mean very well as far as suspected parties who are innocent are concerned, but they certainly do not add to the popularity of the cause, which the writers invariably assert, they have so closely at heart. The trustees of the reserve fund, tonection with such projects.

Work on the Brooklyn bridge is being vigorously pushed forward. The huge piles of masonry on both sides of the river are completed, and work progressing favorably on mills to turn out steel and iron rapidly enough to keep the men busy. If the material could form of what it will exeutually become.

There is a great epidemic raging among children of both sexes just now; it is confined between the ages of 6 and 16; it is called the roller-skate epidemic, and is increasing with alarming rapidity. Children don't walk to school any more; they go flying at the rate of 8 and 10 miles an hour. Errand boys and District telegraph messengers glide past like promising to land at every moment somewhere in the vicinity of the pit of the stomach of the unlucky pedestrian; not a park in the city but is rendered uncomfortable by these juveniles on rollers, shouting and flying gracefully along the concrete pavements.

The revolution that was prophesied some years ago, that electricity would annihilate gas in the matter of light has never taken place; yet the electric light, is slowly but steadily driving gas from the field. Factories, theatres, restaurants and clothing stores of any note, are all lighted by electricity. So also is a large portion of Broadway extending from Union squere to 30th street. Edison has removed from Menlo Park and tak n up his headquarters on Fifth avenue. His Company are on the point of obtaining their city charter, and when obtained intend laying wires under ground, altogether a new departure. As the system is intended principally for domestic purposes, a few more months will thoroughly demonstrate its utility or inutility.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held to-night in the Cooper Institute to express sympathy with the Irish at home in their struggle for land reform. Messrs. A. J. Requier, H. George, W. E. Robinson and

others addressed the meeting.

Malcolm McPherson, a Scotch journalist who was a newspaper correspondent during the recent war in Afghanistan, has arrived in prohibited the importation of American pork. | New York, and proposes to inflict his experience, in the shape of lectures upon the public. value of the stock already arrived, after which | It is to be sincerely hoped for the sake of all concerned, that he resembles in nothing but occupation, the harpy Forbes, who disgusted everybody as completely as if he came here with the express intention of doing so. A grand fair by the ladies of St. Ann's Church will open on Tuesday evening in Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, and will not

finish until the 6th of May. The Metropolitan Opera House Company of New York (Limited) has to-day taken title to the block of land bounded by Broadway, Seventh avenue, 39th and 40th streets. It comprises about 20 full-sized lots, and the price paid was \$596,700.

Work will be begun on the 1st of May, and it is expected that the building will be finished within eighteen months from that time.

Business has been rather dull for the past few weeks, but is expected to spring up immediately after the Lenten season.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE ABANDONED The Conference of Socialists called in London for the end of April has been abandoned to await the course of political events in Russia and Germany. If the Socialist Con-

ference at Zurich is prohibited, an interna-

tional conference will probably be summoned

SCOTCH NEWS.

The grass parks at Dumfries House. Cumnock, belonging to the Marquis of Bute, were let by public roup on 2nd April, the prices advancing fully 10 per cent beyond last year's

Mr. Patrick Moir, of Bonbill, died rather suddenly at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon, having been found dead in his room. Disease of the heart is ascribed as the cause of his death.

James Macintosh, gamekeeper to Mr. Dewhurst or Abernchill, Comrie, has lately been successful in killing two full-grown otters and two cubs on the Ruchill and Earn, near Comrie, the two former respectively measuring 4 feet 10 inches and 4 feet 111 inches from point of nose to tip of tail.

A test pier has been erected a little to the east of pier No. 38 of the old Tay Bridge structure, pretty well in the centre of the channel. The object of the engineer is to ascertain the effect of sinking a pier in sand and mud, which the boring operations have disclosed exist at this part of the river bot-

About six o'clock on Saturday night, 2nd April, James Davidsou, a well-known character in Larkhall, was found dead in the hayshed at High Merryton Farm, death having been caused by exposure. He led an irregular life, and is said not to have been in a bed for 25 years.

On 4th April, when Robert Gillis, belonging to Methil (Fife), was working in the Fife Coal Company's pit, near Leven, he was so severely bruised between two waggons that he only survived four hours after the occurrence of the accident. Gillis was 25 years of age, and has left a widow and two children to lament his untimely death.

Mrs. Clark, wife of John Clark, farm servant, Charleston, Glamis, near Forfar, was found dead on Tuesday evening, 25th April. From eight o'clock the previous evening till the time at which her body was found she had not been seen, and her neighbours found the door open when they called to ascertain if all was well with her. The cause of death has not been ascertained.

A return of the expenses of the two candidates in the recent contest for the election of a representative in Parliament for the city of Edinburgh have been lodged with the Sheriff Clerk for the county. It shows had preceded them across the atlantic. On the expenses of the Lord Advocate's candidaarrival here they were immediately relabelled ture to be £1,181. Those of Mr. Edward Jenkin's, the defeated candidate, we understand, amount to £900.

> A meeting in Dundee has resolved to form an association, to be called "The Dundee and District Honseholders' Protection Association," having for its object the discussion of questions affecting householders generally, and the remedying of evils in connection with the present system of houseletting, with the defence of its members in actions brought against them in connection with this branch.

We hear (says the Dundee Advertiser) that, in consequence of the North British Ruilway Company, as a company, having settled, with only two exceptions, all the claims for compensation arising out of the Tay Bridge disaster, repayment has been asked and made of the £500 subscribed by the company to the Relief Fund. Intimation has also been given to the committee that the directors, who as individuals subscribed the further sum of £560, are not willing to allow it to remain as part of a permanent local fund for the relief of persons suffering from similar calamities. In these circumstances it is probable that the the cables spanning the stream. The great sub-committee will recommend the repaytrouble seems to be the inability of rolling ment of all the subscriptions pro rata to the subscribers. About £2,000 having been spent out of £6 000, each subscriber should, if this

> offer Henorary Degrees to the following gentlemen :- The Degree of Doctor of Divinity (D. D.) to the Rev. Frederick L. Robertson minister of Si. Andrew's Parish, Glasgow; the Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson, B.A., Rathgar, Dublin, minister Irish Presbyterian Church the Rev. Alexander Whyte, minister, Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh. The Degree of Doctor of Law (LL.D.) to Arthur J. Balfour, M.P.; James Burgess, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S. William Guthrie, advocate, one of the Sheriff Substitutes of Lanarkshire; Samuel N. Gardiner, Professor of History, King's College, London; Sir Da niel Macnee, President of the Royal Scottish & cademy; Bonamy Price, Professor of Political Economy, Oxford; A. W. Williams, Professor of Chemistry, University College, London. These degrees will be conferred at the graduation ceremonial in Arts, Science, and Divinity, to be held on Wednesday, 20th April.

> On 2nd April an application was made to the Lord Ordinary presiding on the bills (Adam) to interdict the sale of a photograph of Thomas Carlyle which is said to be an infringement of a copyright. The complainers are Messra, Elliot & Fry, photographers, 55 Baker street, London, who state that in the year 1865 they entered into negotiations with Thomas Carlyle which resulted in his agreeing to sit for his photograph. In the course of that year the photograph was taken, and in order to protect their interests, complainers had it duly registered as copyright. As Carlyle's fame had greatly extended, complainers, on 17th April, 1875, had themselves again registered as copyright proprietors of the photograph. The complainers aver that upon a comparison of the two photographs it may easily be seen that the one is a convo the other, and they therefore sue for penalties which amount to £10 per cory sold, and for interdict to prevent further violation of their Answers to the complainers' statements have been ordered by Lord Adam. -Glasgow News.

> On Saturday atternoon, 2nd April, a young man named Alexander McAllister, residing at 15 South street, Greenock, committed suicide by discharging the contents of a loaded pistol into his right temple. Deceased was engaged as clerk in a merchant's office in Greenock, and on the occasion of the railway collision at Pennielee, near Paisley, some months ago, he received considerable injuries. He was removed to his brother's house, where be has till recently been under treatment. Since returning to his house in Greenock he has been in feeble health, and is said to have been suffering from despondency. During the temporary absence of his young wife on Saturday forenoon, the unfortunate man entered the bath-room of his dwelling, and having bolted the door committed the fatal act. The report of the pistol having alarmed the neighbors, the door was burst open, when deceased was found to be dead. The body was subsequently seen by Dr. Marshall, and the occurrence was reported to the authorities. McAllister was under 34 years of age. He leaves a widow but no family. Since the railway accident the mind of deceased is said to have been effected. The pistol found in the right hand of deceased was a six-chamber revolver, five of the barrels being undischarg-

ed. Deceased and his wife had spent Friday night at the house of his sister, who resides talking to each other through the telephone. Hundreds here are disemployed.

near the Cloch Lighthouse. How he became possessed of the pistol has not been ascertained, as his wife always accompanied him when he went abroad.

THREATENED EVICTIONS IN SKYE. A Skye correspondent of the Aberdeen Free Press, who is evidently well acquainted with the present state of affairs in Skye, sends what he calls "the tenants' own version of their case," so that their position may not be misunderstood. "It is of course presumed," he says, "as it is understood here, that the estate in question is that of Kilmuir, the property of Captain William Fraser, residing at Nairo, and that the tenants particularly referred to are those of the townships of Valtos and Ellishadder, on the Eastside portion of that estate." They are people, he adds, of as sterling qualities as ever toiled to make an honest living out of the soil which was the home of their forefathers for untold generations, and people who, up to this year, "have paid the rents imposed upon them with uniform punctuality, and who would do so still if the landlord would only be pleased to accept what they, as the result of years of toilsome experience, find out the land is really worth." Their story, he says, briefly and boldly told, is as follows:-When Captain Fraser, some twenty years ago, purchased from the then Lord Macdonald the estate of Kilmuir, he found the tenants of Valtos-to take a representative case-paying £8 each year of rent. This was, in course of some years afterwards, increased to £10 10s or so, and four years ago to £15. The last increase was felt a particular hardship, inasmuch as it took effect in a year when everything looked gloomy, and which was the first of a series of very bad years for the tenants of Skye. The fishing was an utter failure. the crops all but the same, and the price of cattle entered upon that downward tendency which has since characterized it. The next and following years were much the same. In fact, these three years, during which the last and heaviest increase in their rents took effect, were, in the experience of Skye generally, "the worst which had been seen for the previous twenty years." But the increased rent was paid, nevertheless, punctually, though it is said with much and vehement protestings. These protests, of course, could not reach the landlord's ears, as he lived away at Nairn or elsewhere, an absentee from Skye, where he could know but little of the shifts and self-denials of these crofters to enable them to pay their rents. But by these shifts the rents were produced and paid in full on rent day-for in full it must be paid. The last increase, however, "drove the iron into the souls" of these poor tenauts, for they felt that to meet it and live they had not only to anticipate the produce of the year, but to encroach upon the value of their stock, so that ruin and the tender mercies of the

In these circumstances, and rightly or wrongly under such impressions, they tried by representations made through the factor to induce the Captain to rebate the last increase in the rent, modestly explaining that their crops had been destroyed by high winds, &c., &c. No reply from the proprietor was received, but the following letter from the factor, Mr. Alexander Macdonald. solicitor &c., Portree, dated 16th February, 1881, and addressed to the tenants of Valtos, speaks for itself:--Dear Sirs,-As you remember, you spoke

Parochial Board of Kilmuir, or expatriation,

appeared to them to be within a very "mea-

surable distance."

to me at the time of the recent collection about getting Captain Fraser to reduce your rent on the ground that there was a good deal of your crop destroyed by high winds, &c. I wrote to Captain Fraser explaining what you said to me, but he has not replied, being apparently of opinion that when you took the land you had to consider that risk, and take returned a verdict of guilty against Jones, but The Senatus Academicus, of Edinburgh, at | the risk of such damage. I have therefore to | were unable to agree as to Donohue. request that you will be prepared to pay me your rents in full at the time of your rent was made a K.C.B. three or four weeks ago, collection, which is shortly to take place at and a few days later obtained a divorce from Uig, and of which due notice will be given his wife on account of her desertion and misto you. I beg your particular attention. Your obedient servant,

(Signed), ALEX. MACDONALD, Factor.

The tenants, however, protested that they hoping still against hope that their cry of distress would pierce the comfortable envelopments of the Captain's heart at Nairn and find a merciful echo there; but the only echoes which reached them were more urgent and threatening demands through the factor to pay the uttormost farthing. The rents have not yet been paid, and summonses of removal have been issued against the Valtos tenants, requiring them to quit at Whitsunday.

Such are the facts of the case as communicated by the correspondent, who regrets that Captain Fraser, by not treating directly with the people and coming to terms with them, has lost "one good opportunity of doing something to smooth the galling yoke of landlordism" in the Highlands. But who knows, he asks, but the circumstance "may help to drive home one of the many nails which are ready for the coffining of that hugest of impositions under which the Highlands groan-our present land laws-and also help to expedite the extension to Skye clause,' under which it will be possible for Highlanders, bloodlessly and honorably, to redeem their lands, of which they have been iniquitously despoiled in the past?"

DISCREET VALOR.

An amusing reminiscence of the Czar bas been published. In the reign of Paul the First a law was passed interdicting all persons from addressing the Emperer, under any circumstances, while he walked abroad. Police always followed the imperial steps to see there was no breach of the decree. It was simply a measure of precaution. One day Alexander III., while promenading, met Laferriere, a French actor, then playing in St. Petersburg. With characteristic affability he spoke to Laterriere, who replied, and the two spoke for a moment. When they parted the actor was selzed by two gendarmes and conveyed straight to prison. That evening the Czar went to the the theatre, and found that the performance could not go on because of the mysterious disappearance of the leading gentleman. "Have him sought for instantly," said his Majesty, "I saw and spoke to him te-day." A lieutenant of police remembered that a French actor whose name he did not know had been arrested, and Laferriere was thus found and released to pursue his business. Six months aftetwards Uzar and actor met again. The former went frankly to the latter, and jokingly alluded to the unfortunste occurrence; whereupon the frightened Laferriere took to his heels at full speed, and soon disappeared round a turning. On the next morning the ridiculous ordinance of Paul the First was abolished by a decree of Alexander the Second.

It is wonderful how curt men can be when

ROUND THE WORLD-

A case of trichinae in fish is reported from Cincinnati.

The Austrian Crown Prince will be married on the 10th May.

Lewis Chipman has been appointed Town

of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Treasurer of Brockville. Large forest fires are raging in some parts

Brockville policemen have had their pay increased from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per day.

The Duke of Sutherland and Marquis of Stafford arrived at New York Monday.

Mr. Toliemach (Conservative) has been elected M. P. for West Cheshire, England.

By an explosion of a torpedo in Melbourne, Australia, five persons were blown to atoms. The bronze statue of Farragut, by Vinnie Ream, was unveiled Monday in Washington. Two men were killed by Indians at Ferry Point, near Bismarck, Dakota, on Thursday. Sir Stafford Northcote has notified Bradlaugh that he will oppose his taking the

oath. The long-continued drouth is causing much damage to fall wheat in the vicinity of Brockville.

Mrs. Louisa Allan Foster, mother of Edgar Allan Poe, died at Richmond, Virginia, on Monday.

The Conservatives will meet again at the Carlton Club on Wednesday to consider the Land Bill.

The number of telegrams sent in Italy in 1880 was 26,332,579, being 2,398,824 more than in 1879. United States vessels are reported to be

almost entirely disappearing from South American ports. Catherine Marshall, aged 14, of Glasgow

Scotland, has not taken food since the beginning of the present year. At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation,

Monday, a vote of condolence for the death of Beaconsfield was lost. The Toronto and Nipissing Railway is about to lay down another rail, and adopt the

standard gauge of 4 feet 81 inches. The Australian colonies have established an Intercolonial Court of Appeal. New

Zealand, being remote, has not joined. The Shah of Persia has received a telegram from the Porte, declaring that Turkey will do her utmost to prevent the renewal of Kurdish risines.

News received from Japan portends coming trouble between the Japanese and Chinese Governments.

The New York longshoremen on the ocean steamship docks of the North River contemplate striking. A. B. Walker, colored, has been admitted

as attorney at St. John, N.B. He is the first colored man admitted as attorney in the Canadian courts. The Viceroy of India telegraphs the India Office that focal officers fear much trouble at

Pherwara, and that he has ordered reinforcements from Bombay. Two boys, named respectively Hugh and Mexander Graham, were drowned in the river near Ottawa on Saturday, one while endeavor-

ing to save the other. A man named Russell and five other foreigners with him, suspected of being Nihilists, have been expelled from Bucharest, and have

gone to Constantinople. The Swiss Federal Council has ordered an inquiry regarding the recent posting of placards in Geneva, protesting against the execu-

tion of the Czar's assassins. At St. Thomas, Unt., on Saturday night, the jury in the Molsons Bank robbery case

General John Rose, of the English army,

conduct while he was in Afghanistan. A serious charge is pending against the Manager of the London, Ont., Loan Company: Mr. M. J. Kent. He is accused of detaining a business letter sent by a rival company could only give the old rent, and offered it, of a similar name, and which came into his hands by an error.

> The Cape Town correspondent of the Standard states that matters are going on badly in Basutoland. The difficulty of the war is increasing, the Cape Ministry are unpopular with all sections, and it is probable they will be beaten in a division on the Basuto war.

> There was a great demonstration against Mr. Gladstone in Cape Town recently, and his effigy was burnt. The British Lion was caricatured. The Argus and the Zuid Afrikaan office windows were broken. At Port Elizabeth, also, some thousands of the inhabitants assembled and burnt Mr. Gladstone's effigy. Funeral bells were tolled, and bands paraded the streets, playing the Dead March" in Saul. To add insult to injury, the leader of the movement telegraphed an account of the proceedings to the Prime Minister.

M. Alfrd Dumesnil, a son-in-law of Jules Michelet, claims to have made an interesting and the Highlands generally of a Bright and useful discovery how to preserve plants in perfectly vigorous state without any earth. With the shelter of a glass, hellebor taken up at the end of November and the middle of December have remained from two and a half to three months in blossom. Other plants primroses, daisies, violets, auriculas, &c. have not only been in bloom for three months, but have thrown out new buds. Bulbous roots, small shrubs, exotic plants such as azaleas and cyclamens take equally well to the process. M. Domesnil exhibited some specimens of plants blooming without earth, in Ropen, last December; and at his home, about 14 miles from that city, any one may see the result he has obtained.

The Marquis of Lorne, says the London World, in his grass-widowerhood, maintains, and perhaps increases his negative-tinted popularity. He is liked well enough, but there is no enthusiasm in the liking for him, as there used to be for the Dufferins. He is a triffe pragmatic, not a little self-conscious, and, now that he has got rid of a modicum of his shyness, has enveloped the paternal inheritance of a patronizing demeanor. By the way, the Duke did his son and heir a great deal of harm throughout Canada. During his visit he swaggered more suo; he could no more help swaggering than he can being shabby; and in the series of magazine articles in which he recorded his Transatiantic impressions, he spoke of Canada and the Canadians in a way which the Kanucks will resent while there remains a Campbell within their borders.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

BRADFORD, Eng., April 22 .- Owing to depression in trade factory, operatives are emigra-ting, chiefly to the United States, at the rate of 50 per week. Some manufacturers contemplate removing their business to America.

FATHER BURKE

SERMON ON CONFESSION

The Dublin Freeman gives the following sermon in continuation of the series of Lenten addresses now being delivered by Father

The reverend preacher took for his text the Gospel of the day-"At that time Jesus Christ was casting out the devil, and the devil was dumb, and when He had cast out the devil the dumb spoke, and the multitudes were in admiration at it." On this, the third Sunday of Lent, the Gospel of the Church puts before us-commemorates one of the very many miracles of our Divine Lord-a wouderful miracle, far more wonderful in its significance and its meaning than in the mere fact of its record. Jesus of Nazareth went through the city of Galilee, travelling everywhere, preaching to the people and teaching them the Word of God because it came from His lips, and He was God. They brought Him every kind of infirmity; the blind were led to Him, and the sick and helpless, and they were told to kneel at the feet of Jesus of Nazareth; and the eves that never saw the light of the day were open to behold this beautiful world, and to behold. first of all, the shining face of God in the person of Jesus Christ. Yet no miracle was so significant or instructive to us as that which the words commemorate in to-day's Gospel: They brought Him a deaf and dumb man. He could not hear; not a word. He could not speak a word; and yet, when the doctors examined his ears and his tongue, they found that he was a sound man, that the drum of the ear was perfect, that the tongue was prefect in its organiatzion, and they could not tell why this man was deaf and dumb. There was a power at work upon that man that no human skill or ingenuity could reach. There was an agency there that no man could find. What was it? It was the devil of hell, who had possession of the man so that he could not hear or speak. At that time, says the Evangelists, "Jesus Christ was casting out the devil, and the same devil was d af and dumb, and when he was cast out the man spoke, and the multitude were astonished." Therefore it was the deaf and dumb devil that was in him. Reflect, my dear brethren and fellow-sinners, on this. When we consider it deeply we can scarcely realize what was the benefit that Christ our Lord conferred on this man. He was deat and dumb. Now, would it not be well for some o us if we were deaf and dumb? What do we hear and speak? Is it not something sinful? When a young man is growing into youth or incipient manhood, and falls for the first time in his life into evil company, he hears double-meaning stories. Would it not be merciful of God if he was deaf and heard them not? When the evil tongue speaks impure of a man, uncharitable or revengeful of man-begins to speak bard and false of to confession?" Believe me, that man will be him-if he possesses impurities, ridicules him-or stabs his neighbor to the heart by to go to confession. In the name of God, I such uncharitable and wicked words-would it not be a mercy of God if that wicked tongue were dumb? To guard against this danger prayer, that makes us dumb in prayer; let men and women should go frequently to confession. Is it a man that is sitting of Him, the Lord, who cast him from the man there in the confessional? Not one bit different from us except this, that he has the ent from us except this, that he has the our sins to-morrow he worthy of becoming power of Christ, hears with the ears of God, the chanter of prayer at the glorious throne under the Church. If that man should hear of God for ever and ever. Amen. that which is most difficult to say-namely, the recall of every sinful thought, every filthy word that fell from us, and improper actions that we have been guilty of-there is nothing more difficult than this. I recognize that it is difficult, and in all its fullness I actually disappeared. Even elderly ladies wear nothing agony at the very thought of golug to confession. I have known strong men at hom and abroad-I have seen them expose themselves to danger-I have seen in my experience a brave man stand upon a hill while a regiment of eleven hundred soldiers were firing at that hill. I saw him there as the bullets fell around him | sheeting is also employed, and ombroidered as thick as snowflakes. That was in Italy; and as brave as he was he had not the Courage to go to confession. There are men who stare at death and expose themselves to danger, but they have not the courage to go to confession. It is hard for a man to bring back to his memory things that he is ashamed to think of much less to speak of. Oh, how often, then in his chamber when he covers, loose embroidery sketches being laid thinks of these things does he shudder? "Oh, upon it here and there. is it possible I have committed such crimes—that I am so bad, so degraded, so wicked?" and these things have not only to be recollected, but examined, scrutinized, and brought back to the memory as subject matter of confession; and then they have to be reflected upon-no longer as pleasing recollections, inciting to impure joy, but as the vilest, the filthiest, and most horrible—that which is only recollected with shame; and when we have viewed our own souls in this slavish examination, and put our very souls and hearts to shame at the recollection of these things, then we have something more terrible to do; we have to kneel down, and tell a man like ourselves these filthy things, that had passed away like a nightmare of hell. Our better nature recoils from us all, and Nature's manhood rises up against men, and protests that we would rather die than commit these to anyone again. "O Lord! spare us; you have seen them, and we acknowledge them. Spare us, and there will be no more returning." God says: "No, I will not forgive you unless you speak, and confess these to man. Unless you speak there is no remission of sins." I care not how much your sorrow be, for unless you go and speak them out there will be no remission. If the dumb devil takes possession of you, if the spirit is proud, say, as I have heard from the lips of many a man, "I am prepared for anything, but not prepared to kneel down and eat dirt at the feet of the contessor." Protestants-good men, intellectual men, generous men-have said to me, "I would become a Catholic, father, to-morrow, but you ask too much-to proclaim to you the evil sinner that I am." I know it; God knows it; but God will not give remission unless I go and confess those evil nameless sins. It is hard, it is hard, but that is the condition. "Confess your sins," says the Holy Ghost. Our Lord says to the Apostles-" Whose sins you shall remit they are remitted; whose sins you shall retain they are retained." But how is the priest to know what sins are remitted, unless he krows what sine are confessed? Consider. after this difficulty, the great advantages which God has given as a set off. The man who sits in the confessional is not a man, in the ordinary sense of the word. I don't care how true a hiend is, how dear a lover is, if you have any secret that you wish to be kept God bimself-take my advice and tell it to

sins, that moment he retain your sins, that moment he relating it in his intelligence, judges it, and says, as it were, in his legal knowledge, that it is of such and such a degree, and when he has fixed it as mortal or grievous he is done with you. He hears the next sin, and judges in like manner; and when he has heard their confession, he turns round and says a few words of encouragement or rebuke, as it may be, and, if he finds the man repentant, that moment, no matter what his sins may be, he lifts his hands and says, "From all these sins you have confessed, and all others you have been guilty of, I, invested with the authority of Jesus Christ the Son of God, hereby absolve thee, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." That minute every sin of that soul perishes, as if they had never been committed, and at the same moment every sin that may have escaped the penitent's mind perishes-no violation, no fear under any circumstances,

no matter what provocation, or under any persecution, even though they were to tear the heart out of his living body. Until the man representing God be heard as the representative of God, the dumb devil came; and no wonder the proud man came and said that it was too much-"Don't degrade yourself in going to confession." In this way the devil comes, and, under the shape of ability, says that no man can forgive you your sins; God alone can forgive sins. This was what the Jews said when the Lord had said to the paralytic man that his sins were for-Who is this man? No man has such given, power." And He turned upon them and said, Do you think I have no power to forgive? And He said to the paralytic man, "Take untry bed and walk." And He thereby proved that man, as the representative of God, can forgive sins. The dumb devil says to the man, "l'on't mind going to confession now. It is time enough in a few months." Now, listen to me. Every single week, every month, that the Catholic stays away from confession makes confession more difficult, and the validity of the sacrament more doubtful. Believe me, it is very hard to make even a month's confession as it ought to be made. What about a year's confession? I go every week and find it hard enough to remember what I have been saying and doing last Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday-very difficult; and if I put it off for a month, I confess I would give it up as an impossibility, and fling myself on the mercy of God. Therefore, I say, considering the weakness of memory, the will recoiled around and around with sio, the more one stays away from confession the more difficult he finds it to prepare himself and go to confession. The penitent thief on the cross made no confession; but he had this advantage, the Son of God was his confessor, and he said, "O Lord! forgive me." He could not recollect his sins; but, believe me, that man who imitates the penitent on the cross, that man will find it morally, perhaps physically, impossible to make a good confession in the last hour. The dumb devil comes and says, "You are not a great sinner; you don't rob or plunder anybody, nor you don't hold illwill to any living man. Why need you go a great sinner, and won't have the strength

THE FASHIONS.

ask you, let this dumb devil be cast from us

-the demon that will silence our lips in

us cast him from us by the power and might

in this day's Cospel. We may by confessing

What was formerly known as the headdress or coiffure, composed of lace and ribbons, has on their hair. Ladies who have not full suits of hair resort to wigs and braids, it they purpose to be fashionable.

Some of the newest chair backs are made of alternate squares of linen and satin, the linen being worked with large conventional design in crewels of one tone. Satin with passion or sunflowers, poppies or Japanese lillies.

Patchwork has taken a new start of late, and is becoming more elaborate and more difficult, but at the same time, far more satisfactory. Some of the fashions found in carved ceilings of the Sixteenth Century are being reproduced in patchwork for cushions and chair

The simplest petticoats for the streets are made of fine wool, commonly of vigogue, and trimmed with three narrow plaited flounces, the middle one embroidered with silk. Narrow galloon of the same color as the embroidery is set on the heading of the unper flounce. White petticoats are only worn with evening dresses, they are never seen in the daytime, even with the richest toilets.

Skirts which open or seem to open over a tablier are much worn. They permit a multitude of combinations and are particularly adapted for making over a dress. Burn cash mere dresses make up prettily having a tablier of black satin ornamented with pleated scarfs, trimmed with jet fringe and held in place by bows of violet satin or plush. The body is trimmed with the violet and black satin.

French and English prints for morning wear now come in cashmere colors and invariably have a border strip. The richer mixtures resemble delaine fabrics, and are in stripes of all the mode colors upon white grounds, or in small flowers and buds iu lighter blue, or else in white. Fresh looking lavender and lilac grounds have buds, leaves and blossoms set closely together on a ground of similar coloring.

45 marks.

no friend. No man or woman is to be trust-

CATHOLIC PRIESTS IN GERMANY. Two events in the diocose of Posen illusrate the religious situation. The parish of Xious, the revenues of which are enjoyed by an intruded schismatic Kubeczak, the priest Wisniewski has been arrested on the charge | burn, add by degrees your chocolate mixture; of having exercised priestly functions in the have molds ready, in which put your blanc-parish. Of course the parishioners know mange. well that their nominal parish priest is not merely useless, but mischievous, and consequently will have nothing to say to him. The other case is this: A clergyman, Dr. Surzynski, has just served his full time as a soldier in the standing army, and has been discharged. But previously he was tried by Court Martial for the offences of having twice said Mass, and once baptized a dying child. He was sentenced to nine days' imprisonment, and the alternative of a fine of

Ladies of our day take particular pride in setting off that greatest of all charms, a dry enough toust them; add one cho ped beautiful head of hair. Some, indeed, suca secret from men-from, it it was possible, ceed in imposing on their admirers by sub- to this a tenenpful of good strong stock; put stituting braids, but the generality rejoice in it all in the stomach and sew it up tight; put flowing locks of their own. We have been it in a pot of holling water with a plate on ed with a secret, and once you let it out it is told tout has by those latter that they use no- top of it; prick the bag in a good many no longer your own. But in the confessional thing but Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. | places to prevent its bursting; cook five it is not so. The moment the priest hear | Sola by all chemists.

THE "WANTAGE SISTERS."

A correspondent writing from Matheran to the Bombay Catholic Examiner says: "I have very joyful tidings for our Catholics of Bombay and Poons. I witnessed this morning the solemn reception and baptism of Sister Beatrice, hitherto one of the religious ladies of the English mission; they are, I think, called the Wantage Sisters.' This lady has been undergoing instruction here for some weeks past. She was this morning most solemnly received and baptized by the Rev. Father De Souza, assisted by four other Rev. gentlemen of Poons and Bombay. The few Catholics here were all in attendance, having been invited by our good priest to witness the ceremony. There were also a few other ladies and gentlemen present who seemed to view with much surprise the ritual of our Church. After the baptism, the Very Rev. Vicar-General in a few words exhorted others to follow the glorious example of good Sister Beatrice, asking them to put aside all selfthought, and with unbiassed minds, in eurnest prayer to seek God in the only place where He is to be found, the Holy Roman Catholic Church. The ceremony closed with High Mass and Benediction; there were many communicants, the new elect included." There are mean men in the world. A

while ago a "living skeleton" in a circus the thinnest one ever known, he was-got religion. And a society educated him for the ministry and sent him as a missionary to the Cannibal Islands. Imagine the disgust of the Cannibals.

"THE GREEN ABOVE THE RED." The New Ross correspondent of the Daily Express says, in Monday's issue of that

paper :--Some time ago I sent you a paragraph giving you an account of a flag. "The Green above the Red," which was placed on the top of St. Mary's Abbey, and was taken down by the Rev. Mr. Le Hunte, rector. About a dozen young men were summoned by the police for throwing stones at Mr. Le Hunte while taking down the flag but the summonses were all dismissed by the magistrates for want of sufficient identification of the parties who actually threw the stones. Since then the police were in the habit of remaining up all night in the church to watch and arrest the parties who, it was expected, would re-erect another flag in place of the one taken down. The watch was kept up by the constabulary until a few nights ago, when, as the wall was smoothly plastered over, and as the excitement had apparently died out, it was thought not necessary to watch any longer constantly. But the force of Mr. Gibson's words in the House of Commons when alluding to the temporary quiet and cessation of the outrages a few months agoviz: "That the serpent wis not dead? it was only in coma"-were equally applicable in this case. Early on Saturday morning a large green flag was found replacing the green above the red. I do not know yet whether any attempt will be made to remove it, but if there should be we will have a similar scene to that which was exhibited here not long ago. - Dublin Freeman.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE. CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—Take of grated chocolate, milk, molasses, and sugar, each one cupful, and a piece of butter the size of an egg; boil until it will harden when dropped into cold water; add vanilla; put in a buttered pan, and before it cools mark off in square

PEA SOUP WITH CELERY .- Boil split peas till they are in a thorough mash; melt a little finely chopped suet well in a pan, and frizzle in it a finely chopped onion; mix this with the peas, add more warm water to make soup, pepper, salt, and powdered sage, and let it simmer well for 20 minutes.

blocks.

ELDERBERRY WINE .- Boil three gallons of leider berries in two and one-half gallons of water for 20 minutes, then strain through a fine sieve, not bruising the berries; then measure the liquid into a boiler, and to every quart add one pound of moist sugar and the peal of four lemons; place on fire and heat scalding hot; add the whites of four eggs. well beaten, stirring into the liquid. When the liquor is cool place it in a keg; place a piece of toasted bread, spread with compressed yeast as you would butter, in the keg; bung the keg air-tight; a quarter of a pound of bruised ginger placed in the keg gives the wine a fine flavor; let it remain in the keg After Punch from six to eight weeks, when it will be ready

ORANGE PIE OR PUDDING .- One pound of butter, one pound of sugar beaten to a cream, one glass of brandy, wine, or rose-water, ten eggs beaten to a high froth; half two oranges and boil the rind until it is tender; change the water two or three times while it is boiling, then heat it in a mortar and squeeze the juice in, together with the rind of one lemon grated and the juice of the same; mix all well together with the other ingredients, and bake in a puff paste without an upper crust; half this quentity is sufficient for two ordinarysized pies.

Tomato Sour .- Place in a saucepean one carrot, one white turnip, and one onion, all sliced and fried brown in butter, and a quarter of a pound of ham; when the moisture is evaporated add two tablespoonfuls of flour and brown with the vegetables: add three pints of good beef broth, one can of tomatoes, a few bay leaves, a pinch of ground cloves, a s'a k of celery, a little grateed nutmeg; boil il! the vegetables are done, and pass forcibly though a sieve; place on fire, bring to a b il and skim; serve with plain boiled rice or small squares of bread

fried brown in butter. CHOCOLATE BLANC-MANGE.-Take three pints of warm milk and soak in it a package of gelatine; allow it to remain for two hours; sweeten with four tablespoonfuls of sugar after the gelatine is softened or melted scrape a square of sweet chocolate, and put in a small saucepan with two spoonsfull of hot water: if you use unsweetened chocolate, add to the water two tablespoonfuls of sugar; stir this all the time, until perfectly smooth; then, having your milk and gelatine ou the fire, watching it closely so that it shall not

Haggis.-It's an American idea to turn up your noses at a haggis. The sheep's stomach which enters into the making of the dish has really not more to do with haggis than the skir to the sausage. Take a sheep's stomach, clean it thoroughly, scrape it, turn it inside out, and put it in salt and water; take the lights, heart and liver of the sheep and mince them quite fine; add to them a pound of shreaded suct, which also divide finely; bake into scones a pound of out-meal; to do this mix the oat-meal with a little salt and water : spread the paste thin on a baking-tip and bake it crisp; pound up fine these scones; if not onibn, and season with salt and pepper; add ' hours.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Courtship is bliss, but matrimony is blis-

A correspondent asks us what is the relation of a university to an ordinary college. It is a step farther.

Eggs are higher in New York than was ever known before, and consumers are impatient to throw off the yoke.

A gentleman in Danbury, Conn., has had perseverance enough to take the temperance pledge 83 times and break it 82. "Carrie," said he, dreamily contemplating

her coil, "how beautiful-how very beautiful is your hair! Where did you get it?" In a recent discourse the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher described a bass drum as "two sheep-

skins spread over empty middleness." Wanted at this office, about four bushels of poems on "Spring." Our office boy who sells the waste paper wants to raise money.

A middle-sized boy, writing a composition on "Extremes," remarked that "we should avoid extremes, especially those of wasps and A young man generally gives a lock of hair to his sweetheart before he marries her. After

marriage she can help herself and use no A man said ale made him fat. His wife said she knew when it made him lean. "When "When you were too drunk to asked he."

stand," said she. The Elmira Free Press discovered that the declaration of the Albany Argus that editors are only human has created intense indignation throughout the civilized world.

Shortening a certain royal lady's rein in the hunting-field last season, a gallant Irish sportsman said, "Make it as short as I may, in Irish hearts Your Majesty's reign is sure to be long."

Fresh young man to lady he has just escorted to the dining room at a literary gathering — "Are you partial to 'Lambs' Tales?" Indignant young lady, after exhibiting much uncalled-for surprise-"No, nor 'mutton heads' either!"

The last piece of rustic laziness encounter ed by out-of-town correspondents is that of the man who, being asked what ailed his eye, answered, "Nothin'; I shut it coz I can see well enough with one. Sometimes I shut one, sometimes t'other."

An old gentleman accused his servant of having stolen his stick. The man protested entire innocence. "Why, you know," rejoined his master, "that the stick could never have walked off with itself." "Certainly not, sir, unless it were a walking-stick."

A young man met a rival who was somewhat advanced in years, and wishing to annoy him, inquired how old he was? "I can't exactly tell," replied the other; " but I can inform you that an ass is older at twenty than a man of sixty?"

"Mother," said a little girl, who was enaged in making an apron for her doll, " I believe I will be a duchess when I grow up. "How do you expect to become a duchess, my daughter?" "Why by marrying a Dutchman, to be sure!" replied the little girl.

On Miss Mann's recently marrying Mr Childe:-

That children should to manhood grow Is neither strange nor wild,

But by this match 'tis odd to know

How Man becomes a Childe. The attachment of some ladies to their ap-dogs amounts, in some instances, to infatuation. An ill-tempered lap-dog, biting a piece out of a male visitor's leg, his mistress hus expressed her compassion: "Poor little dear creature. I hope it will not make him sick."

While the very young daughter or a country clergyman was playing in the garden one lay, a stranger came along and inquired if her father was at home. "No," she replied: "but my mother is in the house, and she will pray with you, you poor miserable sin-

One of the quaintest jostlings of European culture with native savagery is to be found in a simple story of an indentured servant main at Fiji, who thus concluded the naration of domestic history in her own English: "Pa got jeslous; so he fight and kill ma; then he put her in an oven, and pa and his friends eat

After Punch-Little boy, youngest son of H.R.H. the P--- of W---, suddenly starting out of closet in front of old lady:"Grandma, Fenians!" Old Lady-"Laws,
child, how you frightened us! Our scentbottle quick. Call our Surgeon in ordinary.' Highlander, in kilt, presenting small bottle-"Drink this, your Majesty; it will revive you." "Thanks, John, we feel better. Prince Adelberg Harold Patrick Albert Plantagenet Hesse-Cassel Hohenzollern Edward James Alexander, go to bed.

Safes, Vault Doors, &c.

& McCULLOCH,

Galt, Ont.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES

VAULT DOORS

(Awarded First Prize at the late Toronto Exhibition.) With every facility at command, the most thoroug ly reliable work in Safes and Vauits is guaranteed

PRICES LOW!
TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY! Safes on view and for sale at our Warerooms, 29 St. Bonaventure street.

> ALFRED BENN, Agent for Province of Quebec. -A1.S0-

SAW, PLANING, FLOURING and WOOL WORKING MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

29 St. Bonaventure Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Mont. PROVINCE OF QUEHEC, district of Mont.

I real Superior Court. No. 112t. DAME TAVIE GOU. EON. of the City and district of Montreal, wife of BENJAMIN EPHERE. Meriner, of the same place, duty authorized to appear in judicial proceedings. Phonisif, vs. the said BENJAMIN ETHIER. Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

ROY & BOUTTLIJER.

Attorneys for equintiff.

Montreal, 7th April, 1881. 265

Marble Working.

LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS 91 BLEURY STREET. CUNNINGHAM BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Cemetery Work a Specialty. MANTLES

PLUMBERS'SLABS, &c. MADE TOORDER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED,

Being a Thorough History of the Land Question \$1.00 Cabinet Photographs of Parnell & Davitt..... 25e

Groups of Land Leaguers, 16 figures, 9x11.....\$1.00 Lithograph of Davitt, 18x24 60c SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

LANE & CO., 36} BLEURY ST., Montreal.

POND'S

PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEM-ORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbage Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Ontment (Occurs) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Ble ding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Nisan Syringes (25 cents) and Inhalers (31.80) are great aids in arresting internal heading.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. De-lay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific co. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative contains of the Extract; our Nasan Syrings on the standard of the Extract; our Nasan Syrings of the Extract; our Nasan Syrings of the Extract; our Nasan Syrings of the Extract our Nasan Syrings of the Extract our Nasan Syrings of the Extract of the Extract is the only specific and th

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. lt 15 s, cooling and cleansing. Use our Ointment councetion with the Extract; it will aid in aling, softening and in keeping out the air,

Burns and Scalds. For allaying its unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment 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 used according to direc-

tions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching.

Blind, Bleeding, or Itching.

Curing when other medianes have failed.

Pond's Extract Medicated Paper for close tuse, is a provenity a graint Chaling and Piles. Our Ontiment is of great veryice where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so clearly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Outment is the best emollient

Female Complaints. No physical becalled in for the ranjective of female diseases if the extruct be used. Full directions accompany such bottle. CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blowing the place and our picture trade-mark on surrounding but wrapper. None other is gontine. Always included in high Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.

NEW YORK AND LONDON. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Orders for \$2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$2.25. Orders for \$5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$5, if addressed to No. 14 West Fourteenth Street, New York City.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. FROM 196 MURRAY STREET.

James McAran, Bookseller, begs to inform his friends and customers that he has removed to 248 St. Joseph street, where he can supply the country people and public generally with the latest Old Country and American publications in newspapers and books. Address,

J. McARAN,

34tf 248 St. Joseph Street,

-THE-

CERTICURE PILLS! -FOR-

Indigestion, Dyspepsia,

BILIOUSNESS

Price 25c. A trial will convince. Wholesale by

Lyman sons & co., montreal.



Instrument and Musician Combined THE MUSICAL MARVEL.

Action.

The Gem of Nusical Wonders, THE ORGANINA, who more considered to time the constant of the series of times the indicate of the series of the surface of

Medical.

Diseases, when taken in season.

People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured nem at once. **Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like **Downs'* Elixir.**

Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

For sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere

HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL NIMEN For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts.
For Sale Everywhere.

Sept 8, '80.



and is the best preparation

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ever invented for RESTOR-ING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

97.3 BUCKINGHAM'S DYE WHISKERS

BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

CARPENTER'S

Is compounded of the best Remedies, proven by an experience of years, Purely Vegetable. Will not harm the most delicate woman or child.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder sure and certain.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTLES

Cures Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Billousness, Regulates the Boweis and Lestores the entire system to a healthy condition. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-pint bottles and sold for

25c. PER BOTTLE. It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers general; and if they have not got it and have not energ enough to order it, write us and we will tell yea where you can get it.

F. M. CARPENTER. Waterloo, Que



COMMON SENSE IN MEDICINE.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the and involved ment of diseases of the lungs actenum street, who recently took up his residence among us, seems to be meeting residence success. Already the doctor with executive of a hundred patients, who has pan up his system a trial and, so far as have given and, with both satisfaction and we have learned, with both satisfaction and we have benefit. Doctor Souvielle makes a deparbeneath the usual methods or treating disases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by the tree proper make the proper in the by pouring inhalation and absorption, not by pouring inhalanna and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being ment certainly has the best common seure, which is always the best common seure. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his

you that diseases such as bronchitis, asthma and catarrh are incurable; read the following

and catarrh are incurable; read the following notices and judge for yourselves:

MONTREAL, January 18th, 1881,

DEAR DOCTOR.—I have great pleasure in making public my experience of the benedicial effects I have derived from the use of your spinometer and remedies for the cure of featurh and Bronchitis, which I was afflicted with for several years; my health is now wonderfully improved since using your predicts.

Your truly,
C.H.ILL,
Dorchester street,
To Dr. M. Souvielle, 13 Phillips' Square,
Montreal.

Montreal, January 21st, 1881.

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

I am, yourstrate

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

MONTREAL, January, 1881.

Dr. M. Sounfelle Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—lam very pleased to give you this fellmony of the benefit I have received from the use of your instrument, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompanying it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarrh in the head, loss of voice and bronchitis, and I am happy to say that I am now quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your spirometer and remedies.

Yours respectfully, and remedies.
Yours respectfully,
S. Hilton,
Montreal.

Letters must contain stamp for reply. Instruments and preparations expressed to any address.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.
"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA"

has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It curs Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful." "Brown's Household Papacca," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If 50, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will by all dealers. relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE Pills, have been gotten up on Scientific PRINCIPLES, and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best spring medicine obtainable.

CHILDREN WHO PICK THEIR NOSES are most generally afflicted with worms. How they get into their little stomachs, it may be difficult to know, but it is easy to get them cut by using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COM-FITS or Worm Lozenges. They are pleasant totake: children like them, but the worms

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS. - MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the howels, and cures wind colic. Depend apon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately. 314

A TERRIBLE THING IS A PAIN IN the small of the back; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cold or a wrench. But in all cases, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, well rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble.

Josh Billings remarks that "Those who are too proud to enquire what a thing kosts when they buy it, are the fust ones to find

fault when they come to pay for it."

Too true, too true, Josh; our neighbor is troubled with some derangement of the stomach; it may be biliousness or dyspepsis; he calls in the aid of a doctor. Our neighbor is too proud to ask the probable cost of getting cured, and is treated for days, after which a large bill is sent in, and great growling and grumbling is the result. The doctor's bill need not be paid if Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are used. The result will be great joy and satisfaction.

Holloway's Pilla .- The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times.—They correct bile, prevent flatulency, cleanse the liver, and purify the system, renovate the debilitated, strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, invigorate the nerves, promote besith, and reinstate the weak to an ardor of feeling never before ex-pected. The sale of these Pills throughout the most sceptical that there is no Medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for removing the complaints which are incidental to the human race. They are indeed a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to those who suffer from any disorder, internal or external. Thousands of persons have testified that by their use other remedies had proved unsuccessful.

RUMORED POLITICAL CHANGES. London, April 21 .- It is rumored that Earl Spencer will leave the Cabinet and Lord Dorby succeed him.

THE GREATEST BLESSING.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man .. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column. —Eagle.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE. FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Paris, April 19 -The chief features of the first day's proceedings of the Monetary Conference were the admirable speeches of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance. M. Bartholemy De St. Hilaire, welcomed the courage of the gives a standing invitation to foreign delegates and explained the object of physicians and substitute of the series of t physicians and sufferers to visit him and test the conference. On motion of Mr. Everts, It matters not how often your advisers tell are represented:—Germany, Austria, Belstated diseases such as bronchitis, asthma France, England, Greece, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Bussia. Sweden and Switzerland. The representatives of each State will elect Commissioners to form a Committee of fifteen. The next sitting takes place on Saturday.

THE TURE.

The Newmarket handicap race was won by Berzeueze," Lorillard's "Mistake" being

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints, " Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties. 36-2

THE LATE LORD BEAUONSFIELD.

It is understood that the friends and relaives of the late Earl Beaconsfield are willing to assent to a public funeral and the burial of the remains in Westminster Abbey, unless directions to the contrary are found among the papers of the deceased. Many persons acquainted with the Will say that the wealth which Beaconsfield leaves is inconsiderable.

A cough is usually the effort of Nature to expel some morbid matter irritating the air passages of the lungs. It may however, proceed from an inflamed or irritable condition of the throat, a slight rash or humor often being preceptible. Let the cause be what it may, the remedy should be Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. A purely vegetable Balsamic throat and lung healer. For sale by all dealers in medicine, at 25 cents per bottle. 36-2

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is a purely regetable healing balsam. it cures by loosening the phlegm and corrupt matter from the Lungs and expelling it from the system. Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseners and all pectoral diseases yield to it promptly. It costs 25 cents per bottle 36-2

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

PARIS, April 20.-An official journal says that England has not yet accepted the invitation to participate in the Monetary Conference.

A committee, composed of one commissioner from each State represented at the Monetary Conference, will meet on Saturday to frame a draft of the programme to be pursued at the next sitting of the Conference, the date of which is uncertain.

With the approach of Spring, Biliary Complaints prevail that often lead to serious results. Guard against their attack in time by using Burdock Bitters: the best Liver Iuvigorator, Kidney Corrector, Regulator of Bowels and Secretions, and the purest, most

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. VIENNA, April 20 -A destructive fire has

broken out among the petroleum wells at sloboda in Galicia.

"Their name is legion"—the people who praise that matchless medicine, Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. It acts at once upon the Secretions, the Bowels, the Liver, the Skin and the Kidneys. It purifies the Blood, dispels all foul humors, and strengthens the nervous and debilitated system. No known remedy can do more. Try it and be convinced.

FLOODS SUBSIDING.

Szegedin, April 20 .-- Alter a fortnight's almost superhuman exertions the danger of an inundation is passing away

Mothers who are startled at the hour of midnight by that ominous hourse cough of your little ones, what would you not give for a prompt and certain means of relief from that dread destroyor of your children, Croup? Such a means you may have for a trilling cost of 25 cents. It is Hagyard's Yellow Oll, the great Household remedy for all inflammatory and painful diseases. Do not rest over night again without it.

GRAND TRUNK HAILWAY COMPANY. The Grand Trunk Railway Company's report has been issued. The available balance for the half year ending, December 31st, was £197,895, which pays the first and second preference dividends in full and adults of the payment of one per cent. on the third preference notes.

The great marvel of healing-the grand climax of medical discoveries is Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures all diseases of the Blood, Liver Stomach, Bowels, Skin and Kidneys, Female Complaints, Scrofula, Jeneral and Nervous Debility, and is a reliable Tonic in all broken down conditions of the system. Sample Bottles 10 Cents. Supplied by all dealers in medicine. 36-2

C. A. LIVINGSTONE, Platteville, says:-"I have much pleasure in recommending Da. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have evertried for rheumatiam.'

A man having a large lot of walnuts, was advised to sell them at auction. "Oh!" said he, "no need of that; they're going off ra

pidly under the hammer now !" "Why are old maids so devoted to their cats ?" asked a young coxcomb of an elderly lady. A Because having no husbands, they the globe astonishes every body, convincing take the next most treacherous animals," was the reply.

First and foremost among external curatives of pain is Da. Thomas' Ecusorate Oil. Nor is it less esteemed as a remedy for conghe, pains, swellings, corns, bunions, etc. It is an economic as well as inexpensive alone they have been restored to health after article, since the results produced by it necessitate the use only of a small quantity.

"Will you have the audacity to move a little further forward?" is the way a conductor on the Boston street cars puts it when he wants to make room for more passengers in his already crowded vehicle.

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THE WEALTH OF NATIONS consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Pantis, Snawls, Curtains, Table and Plano Covers, &c., &c., Cleaned, or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is guaranteed. guaranteed

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JOHN L. JENSEN,
Proprietor. ROYAL DYE WORKS,

Established 1870.

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PEACHES FOR PIES.

In packing our peaches we have a great many perfectly ripe that are rather too soft to use for table fruit, which we put in gallon cans without sugar, expressly for pies. As they are pared, they make very nice Peach Pies.

BIUHARD & ROBBINS,

DOUGH DELAMARE DOVER, DELAWARE.

A small congignment of above received by h. & R.'s Sole Consignees, and now ready for de-livery to the trade. ivery to the trade.

WM. JOHNSON & CO.,

77 St. James Street - - MOSTREAL.

Miscellaneous.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 7-G

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Cosdly outfit free. Address True to., Augusta, Maine. 7-0

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THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery, N.Y., and 9 South 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they can ot cure, Send 25c. for Book to Dr. C. W. H. BURN-HAM, General Superintendent, at either Office, and be cured

Farms For Sale.

A Splendid Farm on the Bauks of the Biver St. Bose,

Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth dood stone house, 42x38 feet, three stories, barns good stabling for cattle, and two houses for workingmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

Terms: One-third Cash and balance to Suit Purchaser.

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A Farm containing seventy scres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush; good house and barns.

Terms Easy. Particulars on applying at 249 Commissioners street, or 429 Mignoune.



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City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageous terms. Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada, 14 St. James Street.

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Revised Immigration Circulars just published and sint free to any address.

Address: Catholic Colonization Bureau,

ST. PAUL, Minn., U.S.

Exhibition.

Province of Quebec. **GRAND EXHIBITION**

A Grand Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be held in the City of Montreal in the month of September, next; the precise date will be shortly announced.

The Competition will be Open to

THE WORLD!

The prize list has been revised and enlarged and will be found very complete.

The magnificent Grounds and Buildings in Montreal Exhibition Park, together with the fact that the Exhibition is to be held at the Industrial and Commercial Metropolis of the Foundation, present unrivalled advantages to Exhibitors, which ought very generally to be taken advantage of.

taken advantage of. For further information, apply to the under-S. C. STEVENSON,

Sec. Council of Arts and Manufactures. GEO. LECLERE, Secretary & until of Applications. Montreal, 16th Maich, 1881.

Medical.

LUBY'S

A lady, an actress, who took great pride in her magnificent chevelure, found it suddenly turning grey. She was disconsolate, but fortunately found out in time the virtues of a certain remedy which made the Grey Hair disappear as if by magic, and beside served as a rich perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all druggists.

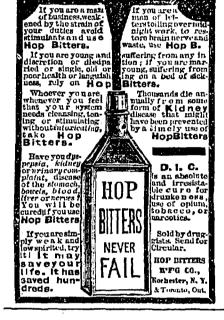
FOR

Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen had hair which was the envy of her subjects: It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

THE

On the Montreal Exchange one broker remarked to another: "Why, look, Blank has grey hair!" Blank who is a young man and somewhat of a beau, felt annoyed at the fact of having his grey hairs discovered, but went immediately and procured a bottle of LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty cents. The result was amazing. It is sold by all chemists.

How common and at the same time how painful it is to ee young people prematurely bald or prematurely grey. It is a source of humiliation to those deficient of hair and a source of anxiety to their friends. The question is, how can these things be remedied? We answer by using LUBY'S PARISLAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.



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Permanently Cured-no humbug-by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders willide all we claim for them we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

of their curative powers.

Price, for large box. \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D.

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Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbur, we will f rward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't driny in glying these Powders a 'risl, as they will surely cure you. Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on receipt of price. Address,

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HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and ac most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-failing remed; in all cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Scarching and Realing Properties ar Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub

bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitts, Cougha Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhenmatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pilis and Cintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford atreet Lindon, in boxes and arts, at 1s, 14d, 2s, 4s, 6d., 11s., 22s, and 32s each, and by all medicine vendo: a throughout the civilized world.

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DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 200; St. Joseph Street, (over McGale's Drug Store.) 18-G

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For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability, and Cheapness, Unequalled, MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass Each package of the genuine bears our Trad-dark—a cut of the Rising Bun.

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MENEELY & KIMBERLY.

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Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells,
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

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20 Feb., '78-28 lv BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, ds, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY

Schools, Erre Attains WARLIANTED, Cambonne sent Free, VANOUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O. 12-Q

Musical Instruments.

Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging

War on the monopolist renewed. Raging
free) before buying Plano or Ordan. Readmy latest

War Groular. Robest prices ever given Ordans
Adress Danier R. Robest prices over given Ordans Circular. Lowest prices ever given Organs Adress Daniel F. Braty, Washing-

Legal Notices.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF OURBEC, DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE—Superior Court. MELINA TELLIER dite Lafritune, of the parish of St. Lin. in the district of Joliette, wife FABIEN JEANNOTTE dit LACHAPELLE, hotel keeper of the same place, duly, authorized cester a justice. a ester en justice.

Plaintiff. The said FABIEN JEANNOTTE dit LACHA-PELLE,

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, this day.

CHAS. LABELLE,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Joilette, 29th March, 1881. Joilette, 29th March, 1881.

A BILL WILL BE PRESENT-A DILL WILL BE PRESENT
ED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE Province of Quebec, at its next session, to facilitate the levying, by assessment, of the sum destined to the payment of the debt already incurred for the building of the Church of the Parish ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DE MONTREAL, and, also, of the sum necessary for certain works in the interior of said Church—the whole according to a resolution passed at a meeting of the habitan's francs—tenanciers of the said purish, on the 27th of last February.

A BILL WILL BE PRESENTProvince of Quebec, at its next session, to authorize the administrators of the estate of the
interior like. Louis Marie Lefebvre, to devote to the
establishment and maintenance of an educational institution. In the Parish of Ste. Genevieve, that portion of the revenues of said
estate which are not requisite for the maintenance of the hospital established in said parish.

85.5 BILL WILL BE PRESENT-

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. Superior Court. DAME MARIE SUZANNE LOUISE PARENT, of the City of Montreal said District, who of BENJAMIN DELAHAYE, Jeweller, of Montreal aforesaid, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedings, Flaintiff, vs. BENJAMIN DELAHAYE, Jeweller, of the same place, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the first day of April instant. instant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. DAME MARY AUGUSTA TIERNAY, of the City of Montreal, wife of HENRY BROWNRIGG, of the same place, trader, duly anthorized to estere in instice, Plaintiff, and said HENRY BROWNRIGB. Defendant. A demand for separation de biens has been made in this cause.

J. J. CURRAN.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 4th April, 1881. 34 A6,13,20,27 Ms

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-

TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court.

wife duly nuthorized to ester en justice of PHILIP'S. ROSS, of Montreal, Plaintiff. The said PHILIP SIMPSON ROSS, of Montreal aforesaid, Accountant. Defendant.

DAME CHRISTINA CHALMERS DAUBKEN.

An action en separation de biens has this day been instituted in this case.

Montreal, 22nd March, 1881. CHURCH, CHAPLEAU, HALL, & ATWATER, 326 Altorneys for Plaintiff. DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTHEAL SUPERIOR COURT. No. 688.
DAME CELANIRE ROY, wife of AIME BELIVEAU, Hotel keeper, both of the City and District of Moutreal,

Plaintiff. The said AIME BELIVEAU, Defendant.

An action on separation de biens has been ustituted to-day in this cose,
Montreal, 8th March 1881.
LAREAU & LEBEUF,
325 Atty's for Pluit.

Church Ornaments.



Nov 17, 80.

Baking Powder.



Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and be convinced. Patronized by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise. Send 6c in postage stamps for sample, and the "Princess" Haker contains letters from Princess Louise, recipes. etc., or 30c for a Half-Pound Can; post free, Address; wm. LUNAN & SON, Proprietors, Borel, Que. C. mada.

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W. L. Mackenzie. Winnipeg. Waniteba. 50tf

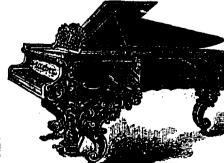
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"THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD."

Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States. "As song-bird after song-bird from the inimitable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kellogg, and artist after a tistleaves our shores, the last kindly addent from the deck of the parting steamer is invariably wafted to Weber." "There is an extraordinary richness and purity of tone—a capacity of portray feeling, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Piano."—ITALO COMPANIO, Tenor of H. M.'s Opera.

"The wealth and fashion of the metropolis call it their piano, and not to have a Weber Plano in the drawing-room would argue lack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount of greenbacks."—New York Tribune.

"Weber's Plancs were



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fashion of the metropolis call it their plane, and not to have a Weber Plane in the drawing room would argue lack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount of greenbacks."—New York Tribune.

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EXPOSITION.

Weber."

"For many years—in fact from the time of the periess Parepa Rosa, Nilsson, Patil, Albani, and hundreds of others—weber has thus been singled out by, them all. Partly, no dount, this is due to his kindness to them, but making in the tore, that extraordinary sympaths the probably in the world—weber Plane is so pure, product, this is due to his kindness to them, but making in the tore, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. Weber Plane which makes his instruments the special favorite of every great musician."—New York 1 image.

MISSIONARY PRIESTS IN FRANCE.

The Law on Compulsory Military Service.

The following powerful letter dealing with a subject with which we have already somewhat familiarized our readers, was addressed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster to the London Times of Monday, March

Sig-1 would ask you to oblige me by publishing in your columns the following statement on a subject which is of wider interest than any merely political question:

Hitherto all ecclesiastics in France have possessed, as in other cot-wries, an exemption from military service. At the end of the last Session in 1880 a private member of the Chamber of Deputies proposed a scheme on the service of the army. One clause of this Bill suppressed the exemption from military When the Chamber met again the Minister of War laid on the table a counter proposition. It abolished the exemption of ecclesiastics but limited the term of their service to one year with the colors for all who would pledge themselves to serve for ten years as clergy in the parishes of France or in the colonies. It then ordered that during their year of military service they should be employed in the hospitals or the ambulance.

It is not my intention to make and comment on this scheme in its bearing upon the Church, the clergy and the Christian religion in France. The Bishops of France have spoken, and all that remains sound of public opinion in France, not in religion only, but in politics also, has joined in the just and indignant protest of the episcopate. But my purpose now is special and limited to one point. In the year 1663 was founded the Seminaire des Missions Etrangeres, which has its residences in Paris in Rue du Bac. The members of this seminary bind themselves by a solemn promise to live and die as missionaries Their work is to preach the Gospel to the heathen, to educate a native clergy in the field of their missionary life. Since the year 1825 nine hundred and sixtyfour missionaries have been sent from that house into the far East. Of these, twentyfour have been martyred by sentence imposed by the heathen tribunals, and seven more been massacred while preaching the Gospel. Thirty-one, therefore, have won the crown of martyrdom for the Christian faith. Six hundred missionaries are at this moment still laboring in Japan, Cores, Thibet, China and the East Indies. Every year the average of adult baptisms is ten thousand, of infants. tenthousand, and the number of Christians under their care is about seven hundred

If the proposed scheme of the French Government were to pass into law it would cut up the whole of the work by the roots. The members of this seminary, pledged to live and die as missionaries among the heathen, would be required to serve in the army. This in itself would be fatal to the education of priests. Their service might be for one year if they would pledge themselves to serve as clergy for ten years in the parishes of France or the colonies. This would be fatal to their missionary life. They would enter on it on the average at thirtyfour or thirty-five years of age, with formed habits wholly unfit for the hardships of a missionary career, with habits of mind, too, formed in the common place life of parish duty altogether unlike the spirit which they day by day inhale in the Salle des Martyres in their seminary, where are treasured up the raiment in which their brethren suffered martyrdom, with their books and challices and letters, some written at midnight before their last conflict for the faith. The greater part of those who have laid down their lives have been put to death in those ten years, when by this law they would be detained in the parishes of Fance. Who can say that after ten such years the missionary or the martyr's courage would still survive? And if it did survive, they would enter Japan or China as beginners to learn the Oriental language when the habit of study is lost and the power of acquisiion is all but passed away.

But there is still an alternative. They may choose either ten years of parochial work or five years in the ranks. If the former be fatal, what would the latter be? Any one who knows what armies are—I will not say that the French army is-and what is the life of barracks and garrisons and the social habits of armies, will need no words. If this bill becomes law, the axe is laid to the root of the noblest missionary society now existing upon earth, the light which is now shining in the East will grow fainter year by year, and the darkness will once more close on the present and future of those who have once known the name of their Redeemer.

I can hardly believe that the authors of these Bills know what they do. If, indeed, they do know, and if they mean what they are doing, may France be speedily delivered from their hands! The millions of France have no need of a few hundreds or even thou sands of youths for their defence. The chivalry of France in other days would have felt this projet de loi a sature and a wound.

I have thought, sir, that you, who have ever spoken with a firm voice against all gratuitous deeds of wreck and wrong, would be willing to make public this statement, and that, further, you would not be unwilling to add to my words your own remonstrance, which has no light weight in the counsels and and in the public opinion of France.

I remain, sir, your faithful servant. HENRY EDWARD,

Cardinal Archbishop

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXTRADITION OF THE NIHILISTS-RISE IN CONSOLS. London, April 23 .- It is rumored in Conservative circles that the Liberal Cabinet has half yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon it by the Russian Ambassador in the matter of the extradition. There has not been any official demand made, but persons connected with the Foreign Office say that Dilke, Under-Secretary, while answering the question, officially put to him by the Russian Minicer of War, said England was not prepared completely to adhere to any International Convention restricting the right of asvium. He has, however, made an important concession. He declared that the British Government was not absolutely opposed to enter an Anti-Regicide League as proposed by Russia and Germany, but still the Government intended, in case it became a party to the Convention, to reserve the discretionary faculty of pronouncing upon the guilt of demagogues, who might be pointed out as

. POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

monstrate that the exile is a demagogue.

dangerous or regicides. The British Gov-

ernment wants it distinctly understood that,

exile, it will not be sufficient to alone de-

in order to obtain from it the expulsion of an

ATHENS, April 25 .- It is now stated that the Minister of War resigned because Greece's reply to the Powers did not contain the demand for certain concessions not included in the proposal of the Powers.

CITY NEWS

Tuesday, April 26. BENNETT's thoroughbred stallion was sold yesterday to D.O. Fitzgerald, of Maine for **S**1.000.

THE festival of Saint Marc; was celebrated vesterday by High Mass in the Church of Notre Dame.

THE Oddfellows of Manchester Unity Lodge are arranging for a monster picnic to Hot Springs on Dominion Day. A man named Ouellette fell into the river

near Hochelaga yesterday, and was rescued with difficulty by his companions. THE Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, and the Hon. Mr. McDonald, Minister of

Justice, arrived in this city yesterday. THERE were 451 out-door patients relieved at the Montreal General Hospital last week. The average daily of in-door patients num-

MESERS. M. H. Cochrane and H. L. McDougall are the Visiting Governors to the Protestant House of Refuge and Industry for the present week.

On Thursday next the Montreal Diocesan Theological College will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers, &c., in the library of the Synod Hall. MR. DESJARDINS, M.P., started yesterday for

Ottawa to take part in the negotiations relative to the establishing of a line of steamers between France and Canada. THE number of permanent inmates at the Protestant House of Refuge and Industry for

the week ending 22rd April was 118. There were 376 night lodgings given. THE meeting of the provisional directors of the Untario and Quebec Railway, for the final organization of the Company, will be

held this afternoon at the Windsor. THE Park Commissioners, Ald. Grenier, Proctor and Donovan, paid s visit yesterday to Mount Royal Park, and decided to complete the road from the Park to the Mount Royal Cemetery, and build a house on Flet-

cher's field to accommodate the keeper. THE following are the names of the officers elected by the Union Catholique for the ensuing year :- President, B A T DeMontigny; 1st Vice-President, S Lachance; Secretary, L J Ethier; Assistant Secretary, Richard Hubert; | tion, closed at a 31 per cent decline, namely, Treasurer, L J A Surveyer; Librarian, Marcel

A meeting of gentlemen who served on the Citizens' Committee of the Exhibition last to 621 year was held in St. Lawrence Hall yesterday afternoon. It was decided that a committee should be appointed to wait on the Mayor and ask him to convene a meeting of citizens with a view to forming a committee of management in connection with the exhibition.

YESTERDAY morning Mr. Thomas Bulmer, while ascending a ladder, lost his balance and fell to the ground, a distance of some twenty feet. He was at once conveyed to his home and Dr. McCallum summoned. Despite the exertions of the Doctor, Mr. Bulmer never recovered, dying yesterday afternoon from the effects of the injuries.

FRANCIS DESCREL, aged 15 years, of No. 1 Rose street, while helping his father-build the tower stairs in the Church of St. Mary, Craig street, yesterday morning, fell from the Indder he was on to the ground, a distance of some 40 feet. He was at once conveyed to his home. His injuries are supposed to be fatal.

A supposed incendiary fire occurred last night at the Mile End, involving a loss of some \$570. The Mile End Station of the Q., M., O. & O. Railroad had a narrow escape from being destroyed, the wind at the time

last night at the St. Lawrence Hall; it was well attended by our English fellow-citizens. The repest was a bounteous one, and it was evident that Mr. Hogan had been careful to provide his guests with the most acceptable national dishes, for the menu was thoroughly

THE Mayor of Sherbrooke, Mr. Lomas, paid a visit to Mr. Lesage, of the Water Department, this morning, to gain some information as to the working of the department. He expressed himself highly pleased with the results of his enquiries. He intends to model the Sherbrooke Water department after Montreal's.

Committee of Notre Dame, held last evening, the following motion was approved and adopted: - Proposed by Alderman Grenier, J. Beauchamp and J. R. Dougall, seconded by Henry Morton, S. A. Lebourveau and L. J. Herard, "That this meeting disapproves of the attack, violent and unjust, of which the Commissioners of Licenses of the city of Montreal have been the object from the Montreal Gazette with regard to the Meakin license, and that this meeting, on the con-trary, is pleased to render justice to the untiring impartiality of the Commissioners."

THE License Commissioners of Hochelag, are, it is claimed by the Vigilance Committee rather remiss in their duties. Several times the Mayor, Mr. Prefontaine, has asked them to meet him, but few if any ever appeared in response to his invitation. Yesterday morning Mr. Prefontaine called a general meeting of the Council to go in a body to visit the saloons and hotels. Only two responded. These two Aldermen and the Mayor made a round of inspection, and found very few of the hotels or saloons in the village at all qualified to sell liquor according to law. Mr. Presontaine and the visiting committee only reported three saloons as deserving of getting their licenses renewed. These were Madame Pessier, Messrs. Jette and Leclaire. The report of the Committee was approved at the general Council meeting, the three mentioned above being granted their licenses. This action of the Hochelaga fathers reduces the number of saloons in the municipality from

WHAT THE SUPERIORESS' OF THE CONVENTS THINK OF THE WEBER PIANOS.

New York Piano Co., Montreal: GENTLEMEN, -- It is with pleasure I announce that I am perfectly satisfied with the Weber New York) piano which I bought from you. it gives every satisfaction, and I would be happy to have it introduced into all our establishments, as well as to all those who wish to buy a fine piano.

Yours respectfully, SISTER ST. ROMUALD. Superioress Congregation de Notre Dame, Joliette

We have used the pianos of Mr. A. Weber in this institution for several years, and feel pleasure in recommending them for their fine tone and durability. They give entire satisfaction in every respect.

Sister Mary Angela Hughes,

Superioress Mount St. Vincent Academy;

WHAT THE CONSUMPTIVE NEEDS IS A medicine which not only relieves irritation of the lungs, but makes up those losses of strength always entailed by lung disease. Recovery can market is reported firm, with large sales never be hoped for so long as the vital current remains watery and impoverished, the nervous system weak and unquiet. It is the unison of invigorating elements with a pulmonic of acknowledged potency that gives Northrop & Rico, 52c to 54c. Bright syrup, 70c to 72c; per bush, 45c; rhubarb, \$1:75 per doz. Lyman,s Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hy- medium, 65c to 68c. Spices slow. Cloves, 40c pophosphites of Lime and Soda such a decided to 50c. Black pepper, 13c to 16c; white, 16% pre-eminence over the generality of preparations designed to overcome lung, throat and bronchial affections. The hypophosphites 62c to 74c; Prunes 62 to 62c; Malaga figs, 6c furnish the system with the most important to 7c; H. S. almonds, 6c to 7c; S. S. Tarraconstituents of clood, muscle and nervous tissue, and the highly prepared oil derived from the cod's liver acts as a subjugator of throat and lung irritation. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Northrop & LYMAN, Toronto.

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, April 26, 1881. FINANCIAL.

In the money market former rates of interest and discount obtained. Sterling Exchange was quoted at 91 prem. for round amounts of 60-day bills between banks, 94 prem. over the counter. Drafts on New York were drawn at 4 to 4 prem.

The greatest excitement prevailed on "the street" to-day, at the conclusion of this morning's Stock Board, when it became known that the Bank of Montreal, at its meeting today, declared a four per cent. dividend, with \$1.75 to \$2.25; do split brogans, 90c to a bonur of two per cent. The result was un-\$1.10; do buff congress, \$2 to \$2.25; do kip expected by the majority of investors, who only looked for four per cent. The stock, which closed at 184½ bid on the Exchange, was run up to 190 on the street at once, and this afternoon a substantial advance in stock will be established.

On the stock market this morning stocks were very weak, with the exception of City Passenger, which remained at 120 bid. Gas was conspicuously weak and went down to 1343 bid, closing rather firmer at a fall of only 13 per cent. Montreal Telegraph, affected by a proposed civic tax of \$2 per telegraph pole and by uncompromising attitude on the part of the Western Union Consolidaat 1151 bid. Bank of Montreal fell 11 per cent to 1843 bid; Merchants 1 per cent to 1181; Commerce 1 to 1423, and Richelieu 1

NEW YORK, April 26, 1 p.m.—Stocks lower R. I., 136; Ill. Central, 1354; N. Y. C., 143 L. S., 153\frac{1}{5}; C. S., 74\frac{1}{5}; M. C., 106\frac{1}{3}; Erie, 45\frac{3}{4}; pfd., 86\frac{1}{2}; N. W., 121\frac{1}{3}; pfd., 132; St. Paul, 111\frac{1}{2}; pfd., 122\frac{3}{3}; D. & L., 117\frac{7}{3}; J. C., 98\frac{1}{3}; U. P., 116\frac{2}{3}; N. P., 42\frac{3}{3}; pfd., 72; Am. Exchange, 771; W. U., 1174.

This afternoon the market was excited and higher on account of the Montreal dividend. Montreal sold up to 2001, closing at 1971 bid Montreal Telegraph closed at 1184 bid, and Gas at 137 bid.

Morning Stock Sales .-- 50 Montreal, 184 morning stock Sales.—50 Montress, 184; 25 do, 184; 25 Toronto, 149½; 25 Commerce, 143; 20 Richelieu, 62½; 100 Gas, 137½; 185 do, 135; 6 do, 134½; 80 do, 135½; 50 do, 136; 50 do, 135½; 25 Montresl Telegraph, 116½; 50 do, 115½; 25 do, 115½; 50 do, 115½; 480 do, 115½; 26 do, 115½; 50 do, 115½; 115; 200 do, 1141; 125 do, 1141; 500 do, 1151; 100 do, 116; 750 do, 1153.

Afternoon Stock Sales—250 Montreal at

199; 25 do 200; 10 do 200½; 25 do 200; 50

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Among the sbipping fraternity painters and carpenters are still at work, and the smell of paint and varnish is particularly familiar in many maritime offices and warehouses, a certain evidence that the present is a season of preparations rather than of business. The river front has been completely transformed. Instead of the bleak and unsightly appearanhe presented by broken ice and accumulations of all kinds, the wharves, piers and Ar a meeting of the Temperance Vigilance railway tracks have been cleared, cargo sheds erected, &c., and one large steamer and a fleet of schooners and wood barges from the lower parishes are in port, so that the harbor has quite a business-like aspect. A reduction revision of the canal tolls on the St. Lawrence and Welland canals has been announced, and the new measures are calculated to benefit the inland carrying trade very considerably. The new tariff ranges from 15c to 20c per ton on salt, iron, grains, &c., and no higher tolls are charged coming East than going West as formerly. This establishes a reduction of about 50 p.c on general merchandise such as boxed and barrelled meats, &c., which were formerly taxed more than grain in transport. The policy of the Government is calculated to divert a much larger share of the Western trade to the St. Lawrence. A bi-weekly line of steam propellers has been formed to trade direct with Chicago, and a new weekly line of propellers is to run from Montreal to Cleveland, which city is growing rapidly in importance as as pork-packing centre. Further particulars are forthcoming concerning the new steamship line between Montreal and the Tyne. The steamers range from 2,700 to 4,000 tons burthen, and the first vessel, the SS. Barcelona, of 2,700 tons is already on passage to this port from Newcastleon-Tyne. Sailings will be fortnightly or once in every three weeks, as freight offers The Belgian steamship line to trade between this port and Antwerp will bring over large quantities of glassware, gin and general merchandise for Canada and the western States. It is considered a safe venture, and other continental steamer lines will, it is ascertained, send some of their vessels to share in the trade as soon as experiments have demonstrated its success beyond all cavil. The wholesale city trade has remained fairly active, and as the spring advances there is a better movement in produce and provisions. A large quantity of merchandise is awaiting shipment by water, and will be promptly forwarded to the interior as soon as the canals are opened for traffic in the middle of the week.

GROCERIES.—The market, in a general way has been steady with a fair demand for the leading articles. In tens we hear of new arrivals, which, however, are not large, and are good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 40; one to choice, 4i to 53. Young Hygon, first, 48c to 50c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 272c to 1 29c. Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c;

good to fine, 500 to 600; finest, 640 to 70c. Congou, fine to finest, 41c to 60c. Souchong, fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar. The in raw sugars. Montreal yellow," 74c to 9c; granulated; 92c to 94c; Grocers A,91c to 91c; raw sugar 71c to 78c. Molasses— Quiet but steady. Barbadoes, 52c to 55c; Porto to 17c. Fruits are dull. Valencias raisins, 81c to 91c; Sultanas, 101c to 11c; Currents, gona, 13c to 15c; Walnuts, 91c to 10c; Filberts, 81 to 9c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Trade here is quite dull for everything but the light lines, sundries, &c. Advices from Liverpool are still unfavorable for heavy chemicals. For sodathere has been some enquiry, ash but at low prices which are not willing to accept holders readily. Borax, 15c to 17c; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bichromate of potash, 15c to 16c; soda ash, \$1 60 to \$1.90; cream tartar, ground, 32c to 34c; do, crystal, 29c to 31c; bleaching powder, \$1.60 to \$1.75; alum, \$1.90; flour sulphur, \$2.75 to \$2.87; roll do, \$2.25 to \$2.50; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal sods, \$1.15; saltpetre, \$950 to \$10.00 per keg; whiting, 55c to 70c; quinine, \$390 to \$4 castor oil, 10c to 11c; opium, \$8.25 to 8.75 bi-carb soda, \$3.30 to 3.50.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Manufacturers have no change to report in business or prices. Most of them are are fully as busy as they desire to be with old and new orders. Men's split boots, boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.50 to \$3; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.15 to \$1.50; do prunella, 60c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bals, \$1.00 to 1.20. .

DRY GOODS.-Wholesale merchants have experienced a fair demand from city retailers and also from points West and East, and remittances are good. Cotton is easier in England in consequence of an overproduction in Manchester and a fine outlook for the United states crop, and the increase in the capacity and number of mills in Canada, is causing some little anxiety among holders here.

LEATHER. - A good enquiry has been felt for sole leathers, but other kinds have been inactive at prices favorable to the buyer. Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1 B A, 24c to 25c. Ordinary 24c to 25c; No. 2 do 22c to 23c; buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c do No 2, 19 to 21c; hemlock slaughter No 1, 26c to 28c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 22c to 30; do small, 23c to 28c; caliskins, (27 to 36 lbs) 60c to 80c; do, (18 to 26 lbs) 60c to 70c. IRON AND HARDWARE—The market presents

every appearance of activity, and all descriptions of builders' material and agricultural implements are in demand. Some heavy lots of pig iron changed hands for spring and summer shipment at a slight reduction on prices quoted last week. Tin plates continue in demand, the production having been materially checked by the recent failures among English manutacturers. Canada plates, bar iron and rails meet with a ready enquiry. Pig Iron per ton, Coltness, \$19.50 to 20.50 Langloan, \$19.50 to \$20; Gartsherrie, \$19 to 19 50; Summerlee, \$19to19 50; Eglinton,\$18 50 to 19; Hematite, \$25 to 27; bars per 100 lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$180 to 190; ditto do 200]; 75 do 200; 100 do 200]; 25 do best \$2 10 to 2 25; Swedes & Norway, \$4 50 199; 89 do 198]; 10 do 198]; 50 do 198]; to 4 75; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6 to 6 50; 50 do 198]; 70 do 198]; 155 do Canada plates, Swansea and Penn, \$3 25 to 50 do 1983; 70 do 1983; 155 do Canada plates, Swansea and Penn, \$3 25 to 198; 170 do 1971; 87 Ontario 103; 350; Hatton, \$315 to 3 20; Arrow, \$3 50 363 do 1021; 175 Merchants 121; 25 to 3 60; Coke, IC, \$4 75. Tin sheets. Toronto 1493: 112 do 150; 25 Commerce 144; charcoal best No. 26, \$10 to 11; coke, best No. 50 do 1444; 75 do 1444; 214 do 144; 125 do 26, \$8 to 9; Galvanized Sheots Morewcods Diowing from the West, or the consequences might have been serious.

The annual dinner in connection with the Telegraph 118; 150 do 118; 825 do 118; 500 do 118; 5 Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$3 25 to 3 75; Sleigh Shoe, 2 50 to 2 75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs., ordinary brands, \$2 50 to 3; Ingot Tin, \$24 to 25 00; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse Shoes, 3 75 to 4; Coil Chain, \$ inch, 4 25 to 4 50; Sheet Zinc, 5 50 to 6; Lead, per 100 lbs, Pig, \$5 to 5 50. ditto, sheet, 6 to 6 25; ditto, bar, 550 to 6; Canadian Shot, 6 to 650; Cut Nails, per 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, (3 inches and larger) 260; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs. 3 50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs., 7 25. Raw Furs.—A few spring muskrat skins are offered, and they realize about 16c to 18. The season is now about over and no ship-

ments will take place until the next London sales. Otter, dark winter selections, 12c to 14c. Beaver is firm and quoted at \$2.75 to \$3. Mink is worth about \$1 to \$1.25. Fox plentiful and in light demand. Quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50. Fisher, \$6 to \$8; Bear, large prime, \$9 to \$10; Cubs and yearlings, \$3 to \$7.50. Muskrat, dull at 17c to 18c. Fine Seal were firm at the London sales, but inferior declined about 10 per cent. Martins, red, are quoted at \$1.25 and Lynx at \$2.

Wool.-The market is quiet, only a light demand existing. Cape, 18c to 19c; Greasy Australian, 28c to 31c; Canada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 32c to 33c; and assorted, 30c.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET-APRIL 26.

The dairy produce trade is gradually as

suming larger proportions, and prices are working quickly down to the summer level. All that dairymen wanted was a shower of heavy rain to improve the pastures and that was vouched to them, at least in the Montreal district to-day. Arrivals of new butter are disposed of without much difficulty at 19c to about the quotations; Creamery, 20c to 21c; Eastern Townships, 16c to Brockville, 14c to 15c. Cheese is beginning to move, some purchases having been made in the Ingersoll and Brockville districts at 12c to 121c. The factories have been greatly delayed for want of rain, the season being several weeks later than usual. Heavy mess pork is held at about \$20.50; lard at 15c to 151c; smoked hams at 13c to 131c, and bacon at 11c to

The sale of 100 pkgs of lard is mentioned at 151c. Eggs are easy and inclined to drop. The asking price is generally 14c, with 13c to 14c the range.

THE CITY RETAIL MARKETS-APRIL 26. The markets were well attended by farmers and also by city buyers in the early part of the day. Towards noon a storm of rain set in, which seriously diminished business. Prices were unchanged with few exceptions, notably potatoes, which are dearer on account of an export demand, and dairy produce, which is easier.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.-Flour, per 100 lbs.. \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwhent flour, \$2.10; soon taken up. The better grade Japan is lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.10; firmly held. Nagasaki Japan may be quoted Oatmeal, \$2.30; Cornmeal, do, vellow, at 25c to 35c; common Japans, 221c to 25c; \$150; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.10 per 100 1bs; Barley, per bush, 80c; Oats, per bag, 90c to \$1 : Peas, per bushel, 90c : Buckwheat, per bush, 70c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush, \$1.60 to \$1.80.

FRUIT. - Cranberries, Cape Cod, \$7.00

per barrel; Apples, per bri, to \$1.50 to \$3 00; Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$3.50; Malaga Grapes, per lb., 30c; Malaga Grapes, per keg. \$8.00.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, per bag, 70c to 80c carrots, per bush, 45c; opions, per bri, \$3.50 cabbages, per bbl, \$1; beets, per bush, 30c to 40c; celery; per dozen, 60c to \$1; turnips, POULTRY AND MEAT .- Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 80c; black: ducks do, \$1.50; turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to \$2.25 geese, \$2 to \$2.25; beef, per lb., 10c to 12c

mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; vesl, per lb., 10c; pork, 12c; ham, 12c to 14c lard, 14c to 15c; snipe and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c; quails, \$2.75 per doz.; plover, \$3 per doz.

: DAIRY: PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 22c to 24c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 21c; eggs, in boxes and in baskets, 14c to 15½c; Roll butter, first-class, 19c to 21c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .- APRIL 25.

A good business was done in shipping horses to the United States, and the local trade took between 30 and 40 fine saddle and carriage horses from Messrs. Ryan and Walsh, at from \$150 to \$300 each. These dealers leave in a few days for Ontario on a buying excursion, and will be back in a week or so. The following traders were in this market since our last weekly report :-H Hicks, Worcester, Mass; P S Fuller, Boston; G B Palmer, Norwich, Conn; George J Leonard, Canton, Mass; N F Benson, New Bedford, Mass; A E Austin, Meriden, Conn Cotts & Aldridge, South Deerfield, Mass; H N Hawkins, Rome, N Y; A Van Deusen, Albany, N Y; Jarvis & Guernsey, Keene, N H; C W Cottle, Kittery, Maine; S WeWhite, Catskill, N Y; T E Morris, New Brunswick,

Exports to the United States the past week:-April 18, 20 horses, \$1,739; 11 do 1,410; 19 do 1,634; 1 do 100; 9 do, 1,345; 8 do 632; 7 do 997; 19 do 2,298; 9 do 1,010; 9 do 1,158; 14 do 1,340. April 19, 20 horses, \$2,205; 16 do 1,265; 14 do 1,567; 15 do, 1,232. April 20, 8 horses, \$989; 7 do, 715; 17 do 1,485; 5 do 386; 19 do 1,762.50. April 21, 5 horses, \$815; 14 do 1,349; 1 do 90; 14 do 1,635.50; 9 do 978; 13 do 1,180; 6 do 523; 2 do 120; 11 do 1,362.50. April 22, 12 horses, \$1,080. April 23, 2 do \$115.

ST. GABRIEL'S CATTLE MARKET. The market to day was well supplied with cattle, about 400 head being under offer. Skies were at lower prices and the market was dull, advices from the other side not being satisfactory. The only buyers on export account werkennedy & Acer, who parchased 90 to 100 head at 410 to 51c. Sales were made to local traders and butchers at 4c to 55 per lb and over. Steamer freights from Hallfax are quo'ed at £3 per head.

Agricultural.

A HORSE OUT OF CONDITION.—When a horse has soft swellings in parts of the body and the water is dark colored it is an indication that the liver is out of order and the blood is diseased. After giving physic and clearing out the bowels, it would be well to give one ounce of hyposulphite of sods with one drachm of sulphate of iron, and one drachm of powdered Peruvian bark every day for two or three weeks. Feed moderately with hay, osts, and bran mash now and then, but give

Effects of Tamarac Bark.—Tamarac bark is astringent and diuretic when used medicinally. It acts on the kidneys. Wheat straw s indigestible, as are all husky substances that contain little nutriment. It is not much more nutritious than wood. The best medicine for a horse that is suffering from indigestion is linseed-oil in doses of one pint, and afterward a tonic consisting of one drachm of ground gentian root and one drachm of sulphate of iron given with the food. The best food for a horse is oats and good ripe timothy

GRAFTING GRAPES .- It is very easy to graft grapes. It should be done before the sap flows, or the union will not take place. No wax or bandage is required, but merely to cover the stock with soil. It is an improve-ment to dilute grafting-wax with olcohol aometimes, as it can be easily applied, but it is better to use strips of cotton cloth saturated with the melted wax, and bind the grafts with these. Cherries and plums should be grafted at once.

WHAT IS LIME PASTE?-The lime paste referred to as a safe depilatory is made as follows: Take a piece of quicklime as large as an egg, put it in a bowl and pour on water sufficient to cover it; the lime will slack down either to a fine powder or to a soft paste; if it is dry add water to make it into a paste; put it in a wide-mouthed bottle and keep it for use. It must not be kept on too long or it will destroy the skin, and, perhaps, cause a mark.

FEEDING ON STRAW .- Two horses may be fed alike and one may suffer from indigestion and another may not, more especially if they are fed on straw, which is not very digestible food. When the food is not digested diarrhoa or scouring will happen as a matter of course. The remedy is to stop teeding straw to the horse which suffers from scours, and give only oats. Give also a dose of linseed oil, one pint, and repeat it the third day, which will clear the bowels of undigested matter.

STRANGLES IN A COLT .- Strangles is a dis ease to which all young horses are liable. It consists in a feverish condition, with swellings of the glands of the throat at the angle of the jaw. The appetite fails, because it is painful to eat or swallow solid food. The treatment is to give one-ounce doses of hyposulphite of sods, to foment the swollen parts with hot water, and apply poultice of bran stepped in hot water, and to give soft food in moderation, with cold oatmeal gruel. The disease will run its course under this treatment in two or three weeks. If the swelling becomes large and filled with matter it should be opened and discharged.

TEMPERATURE OF CREAM FOR CHURNING .-The cream should go into the churn at a temperature of 62° to 65°. It should be kept at this temperature for at least 12 hours before it is churned, especially when it has been kept in a cool place. If it is kept at 45° to 50° it may be churned once a week, and will be ready for the churn after being gradually warmed up to 62° in a warm room during 12 to 24 hours. This ripens the cream. If it is kept at 60° it should not stand longer than three or four days or itr will become too sour. If it is kept warmer than this it will foam in the churn or make inferior butter. When churned too cold the cream will either not make butter at all or will be very slow in churning.

TREATMENT FOR CATARRE OR INFLUENZA IN Horses. Give in alternate doses every hour one tablespoonful of ground mustard mixed with like quantity of slippery elm bark ground; second dose, one tablespoonful of ground ginger mixed with half quantity of baking sods; cover the horse's head, neck, and body with blankets and do not remove them : use flunnel bandages around the limbs, and remove them only to rub the limbs with the hand briskly every two hours;

fumigate stable with carbolic acid, and re move every bit of debris from the premises bathe the neck, if it wells or forms bunches with kerosene oil: This, I believe, will cure every horse.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST

COMMUNION

CERTIFICATES,

IN FRENCH OR ENGLISH.

No. 444-For Girl's: size, No. 445-For Boy's : size,

12x18; per doz..... The above have figures of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus, Mary

and St. Joseph. No. 107-Boy's and Girl's: size, 12x18; per doz..... No. 439-For Girl's: size, 9x12; per doz.....

No. 439-For Boy's : size. 9x12; per doz..... No. 112-For Girl's: size, 6 x 10; per doz..... No. 111-For Boy's: size,

 $6\frac{1}{2}$ x10; per doz.....

FIRST COMMUNION SOUVENIRS

Silver Medals for 1st Communion, each..... Brass Medals for Confirma-

tion, per doz..... Lace Pictures for 1st Communion, with Dressed Figures, per doz..... \$1.12 Lace Pictures for 1st Communion, plain, per doz. 25c & 30c

Lace Pictures for 1st Com-

munion, colored, per doz.. Prayer Beads from 30c per doz, and upwards, in all sizes and colors.

The Great Day, a Souvenir Book for 1st Communion, cloth Counsels for Holy Commun-

ion, by Mgr. DeSegur..... Instruction on Penance and First Communion, by an Irish Priest..... Instructions for 1st Com-

My 1st Communion..... Life's Happiest Day or the Little 1st Communicant, by the author of Golden Sands, cloth, red edges. The Angel Guide or Year of Ist Communion.....

municants, by Dr. J.

Schmitt.....

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

CATHOLIC

Publishers and Booksellers 275 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

O-OPERATIVE.

During the next ten days we intend headler our advertisements with extracts from the English newspapers about co-operative stores. It appears they are all becoming involved in difficulties. Too many men at the helm of a sale are sure to wreck her; so too many "bosses at the head of a pusiness are sure to swamp!

NO. 1 EXTRACT.

One more of the limited co-operative slore has joined what must surely now have become the majority. The prominent establishment in Newgate street, known first as The Nonconformiss; and latterly as The City of London Co-operative Association (Limited), has gone into liquidation.—English Paper.

CHEAP LIST.

Useful Unbleached Cotton only 5c per yard. Good Unbleached Cotton for 6jc per yard. Yery good Unbleached Cotton only 7jc P Us ful Bleached Cotton only 64c per yard

Good Bleached Cotton only 71c per yard. Very Good Bleached Cotton only 90 per yard. Fine Bleached Cotton from 10c per yard.sn SPECIAL PRICES.

Useful Ticking only 0c per yard. Good Ticking only 11c per yard. Hessian 0c per yard and up. Oxford Shirting 81c per yard. Red or Blue Border Table Linen only 1 c pe

Huckaback Towels 4c each. Huckaback Towels 4c each.

Idren Towels from 4c each.

Wide Sheeting from 14jc per yard.

Hemp Carpet 10c per yard.

22-iu. Hemp Carpet only 18c.

Cocoa Mats only 40c each.

9 4 White Quilts \$1 each.

5-4 White Quilts 7cc each.

12-4 White Quilts \$1.50 each.

Cheap Horse Covers \$1.50 each.

Cheap Colored Quilts \$1 each.

S. CARSLEY

MONTREAL.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATIO

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

"True Witness

FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS.