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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 39.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. MAY 10, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT

THE LAND WAR

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY!

Lord Cavendish and Under-Sec'y Burke Foully Murdered in Phonix Park.

ARREST OF FOUR MEN, SUPPOSED TO BE ENGLISHMEN, ON SUSPICION.

LAND LEAGUE MANIFESTO.

The Deed Repudiated by the **Nationalists**.

PROBABLE ORIGIN OF THE MURDER.

INTERSE EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH ISLES.

UNIVERSAL INDIGNATION!!

COMMENTS of the EUROPEAN PRESS.

London, May 2-In the House of Lords freland, and the intention of the Government on their part that, upon a satisfactory solu- night. to release the three imprisoned members of Parliament. Earl Granville stated that reconsideration of the prisoners' cases would not extend to the case of Michael Davitt.

Earl Granville explained that Earl Cowper had not resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy because of any differences with the Government regarding their policy. Lord Carlingford would temporarily take the Presidency of the

Council. Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, made an announcement similar to Earl Granville's in the Lords. Mr. Gladstone stated that a large number of other suspects would be released, and the Government, instead of renewing the Coercion Act, would introduce a measure remedying the administration of justice in Ireland. Instructions have already been sent to Ireland for the release of the three imprisoned members of Parliament, and January, but it was so bad that he wanted the the lists of suspects are being carefully considered with a view to release all except those arrested on susticion of having been personally concerned in outrages. These releases with be on the Government's sole responsibility. Mr. Forster had resigned because he was unwilling to share this responsibility. Mr. Forster would make a personal explanation on Thursday. The measure which the Government will introduce, remedying the administration of justice in Ireland, deals with protection of life and

Sir Stafford Northcote likened the Government to a pendulum, swinging from one side back to the other.

Mr. Gladstone said if peace and security were jeopardized by the action of secret societies, the Government would propose counteracting measures. The Government did not think the Coercion Act had failed, as it served an important purpose in a great crisis. He expressed regret at the retirement of Mr. Forster.

Mr. Sexton said the Government had taken the first steps in a policy that would crown its administration with glory, and produce ties of mutual interest between Ireland and England.

DUBLIN, May 2. - There was great excitement here on the receipt of the news of the resignation of Mr. Forster. Crowds gathered. cheered for Mr. Parnell and groaned for Mr. Forster. Bands paraded the city playing national airs. Further changes at the Castle are expected. Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, and Mr. Hillier, Inspector-General of Constabulary, will probably resign. Fires are blazing on Wicklow Hill in honor of the release of the members of Parliament. There is spontaneous rejoicing throughout Ireland . At Limerick many people danced with joy, shouting, "Forster is gone; God save Ireland." The band turned out at Waterford, and emolems of rejoicing are universal.

Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly have been released from Kilmainham Jail. They drove around the outskirts of the city to the station, where they took the train for Avoudale. They will remain at Parnell's residence two days, and arrive in London on Friday. five suspects were unconditionally released

from Nass jail to-day. triumphed all along the line, and a new era Land League, he declared, had beaten the is opening up in English politics. It asks if Government and Mr. Gladstone recognized Castle, engaged in the transaction of official the Irish people. I always found Lord the amnesty is to be real, on what grounds Mr. Parnell as the ruler of Ireland.

Many suspects have been realeased from Clonmel and Kilmainham jails. The release of the Leaguers was celebrated to-night at Balla, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry and Youghali with torchlight processions, popfires and illuminations. General tranquility prevailed.

DUBLIN, May 3.—Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly have returned to Dublin from

Three members of the Ladies' Land League of Tralee have been arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, in default of

United Ireland has an article headed Coercion gives up the ghost," in which it Release of Michl. Davitt asks the people not to lose their needs are as needful to secure what they have won as they were to win it.

LONDON, May 4 .- Mr. Parnell was interviewed at Kingstown yesterday. It is reported that he said :- " From the altered tone of the Ministry since the meeting of Parling ment we had supposed our release might come after a few weeks, but had no reason to anticipate it so soon. It is, of course, entirely unconditional. I consider our release, coupled with Mr. Forster's resignation, indicates the determination of the Government to amend the Land Act as far as possible during the present session, and a desire not to revert to the policy of coercion. If as the result of their change of policy and the prospect of further remedial legislation in the state of Ireland be materially improved and outrages diminish, I shall be very much disappointed if the out-rages should not be materially diminished by a reversion to the policy of coercion. No efforts of mine will be wanting to end the outrages and crime, but the success of my exertions must materially depend upon the nature and extent of the remedial legislation proposed by the Government, and also upon the unconditional release of Michael Davitt and other popular leaders. Davitt's arrest was a fatal blow to the cause of Ireland. The man who succeeds Mr. Forster ought to be a strong man, in accord with real liberal thought, who, from his position and character, will be supported by pub-lic opinion in carrying measures of reform necessary for the peace and well being of Ireland. Such a statesman would see the necessity of the participation of Irishmen, under some representative system, in the management of their own affairs in accordance with the wishes of the ma-jority. I consider the prospects of self-government in Ireland have been improved by the change of the Government's policy. I believe the change indicates the desire of the Government to examine into

shall be worked out, must depend the prosperity of Ireland." Mr. Dillon's health seems to have suffered considerably from imprisonment, but Messrs. Parnell and O'Kelly are in their usual health.

tion of this question, after the land

LONDON, May 4. - In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Forster stated the reasons of his withdrawal from the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland. He could not agree to the release of the suspects unless he got from them a public undertaking to cease opposing the execution of law. As he could not obtain that he could not remain in office. He would have released the suspects if Ireland had been quiet or if the Government had full power, but he could not agree to unconditional surrender. He admitted that the condition of Ireland was better than in Government to let the rules of procedure wait until the fresh act securing punishment for outrages had been passed. The Coercion Act had broken up the League or put it under petticoats, and rents were being better paid, but he feared the unconditional release would undo all the good effects of the act. Justifying the arrest of Mr. Parnell, he said Mr. Parnell, if he had been allowed, would have be-come the uncrowned king of Ireland. Mr. Forster declared the proceedings of the imprisoned members had been far more dangerous thon individual incitement to outrage. Mr. Forster said if all England could not govern Mr. Parnell, let the Government acknowledge he was the greater power in Ire. land, but he believed neither such an admission nor weakening concessions were necessary. Better even hideous secret societies than paying blackmail to law-breakers. This was received with roars of Opposition cheers. Mr. Forster feared the price would have to be paid for immediate diminution of outrages which might be produced by the unconditional release of Mr. Parnell would be the weakening the power of any Government to protect life and property.

Mr. Parnell first entered the House while

Mr. Forster was speaking, and was loudly

cheered. Mr. Gladstone said it had been intimated to him that the "no rent" manifesto would be withdrawn.

Messrs. Dillon, O'Kelly and Sexton stated that such an intimation was without their authority.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the intimation came from Mr. Parnell. As that gentleman was then absent, he declined to make any further statement. Mr. Gladstone warmly praised Mr. Forster for not compromising Liberal principles. He declared there was no arrangement or bargain with the leaguers. but the Government availed themselves of the information tendered by men in a position to offer it. It was intended at the earliest moment to legislate on the arrears of

Mr. Wolff (Conservative) quoted Mr. Glad-stone's declarations that the Land Leaguers had caused outrage, rapine and murder, and ridiculed the Government for now releasing The Standard says: The Radicals have the Leaguers as if they were innocent. The

can Mr. Davitt be excluded from it.

Sir Stafford Northcote thought the property of the proper

aspect of affairs looked like a triumph for the | ner Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. agitators.

Mr. Parnell denied that the question of the release of himself and others was due to any condition as to their future action, though he stated verbally and in writing that he believed the settlement of arrears would have an enormous effect in restoring law and order, and if such a settlement were made be would be able to take such steps as would have a material effect in diminishing the number of

outrages.

Mr. Dillon said he had not directly or indirectly any communication with the Govern-

Mr. O'Kelly denied having agreed to anv conditions, which denial Mr. Gladstone confirmed.

Sir Stafford Northcoto complimented Mr. course of policy. He subsequently moved an adjournment of the House. Sir Wm. Harcourt defended the Govern-

ment. He believed the release of the suspects would have a good effect.

Messrs. O'Connor Power, Mitchell Henry, O'Donnell and others spoke. Mr. Gibson (Conservative) made a long speech against the Government. He maintained that the agitation in Ireland was mainly supported by the American press and American gold. Without American aid it would have been a very small affair indeed.

which the suspects were released was furnished by Earl Cowper and Mr. Forster (cheers), according to which the conduct of Mr. Parnell and others would not be hostile. It was said that after the act the murderers to the administration of the law and order, immediately drove off. There seems to be to the administration of the law and order, but tend in a contrary direction. The Government were therefore not justified in retaining the lenguers in prison a single day. Sir Stafford Northcoto withdrew his mo-

tion. Sir Willam Harcourt announced that the Government had determined to release Mr. Davitt. He said Mr. Davitt would be released for the same reasons as those for which the suspects were released. No conditions were attached to the release except

Mr. Gladstone announced that the charge of treasonable practices against Mr. Parnell would be withdrawn.

those attached to his previous liberation.

London, May 5 .- In Ballins, during the rejoicing over the release of the suspects, a collision occurred between the crowd and the police. The latter captured a drum. The crowd retaliated, and the police fired, wounding several citizens. One is dying.

Lord Cavendish proceeds to Ireland tothis evening Earl Granville announced the and discuss this great question with us with night to consider the cases of the other susresignation of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary of a view to its solution and the growing belief pects. Earl Spencer also left for Ireland to-

> Congratulatory meetings of League branches are talked of. At a meeting of some seventy Irish societies throughout the State

Charles Stewart Parnell: "The Irish American societies of Massachusetts send you greeting."

James Mooney, President of the Irish National Land League of America, has sent to himself saw the scuffie from his bedroom Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell at Avondale, county Wicklow, Ireland, the following for the accuracy of the rumor. iespatch :-

"In the name of the Irish National Land League of America, I congratulate you and the Irish people on the destruction of coer-

cion. May 6 .- When Gov. Clifton announced the conditions of release to Davitt the latter told that evil destiny which apparently pursued that official he would treat the conditions of ticket-of-leave with contempt, and refused to other blow which cannot be exaggerated in leave the prison until he consulted Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly, who travelled from London to welcome him back to liberty. Davitt looks younger and more vigorous than when he was arrested, and expresses the belief that our cause through this horrible deed; and the Government, by arresting him, have saved his life. On the morning of his release he had completed his fifteenth that of terrorism and national distrust, we month of imprisonment since his rearrest, making a complete record of nine Lish people will show to the world that the years and ten months spent in English jails for political causes. He stated that his the abandonment of hope of our country's treatment in Portland was lenient in the ex- future, is deeply and religiously abhorrent treme when compared with the sufferings and humiliations to which he was exposed during appeal to you to show by every manner his incarceration in Dartmoor. The prison rules were relaxed by order of the Secretary of State, and though compelled to wear an ordinary convict dress, in all other re- textation of its atrocity, or so deep sympathy spects he was treated with the consideration due to a political prisoner. He makes complaint that during fifteen months he was almost completely cut off from intercourse with his fellowmen, as he was not allowed to of unbappy Ireland during the present geneexchange a word with any fellow-prisoner and the warder was forbidden to speak with. him. During this imprisonment he has not spoken five hundred words. When saked by Parnell if he was surprised at his release he this cowardly, unprovoked assassination of a replied, "Oh, yes, but what strikes me as most wonderful is that with all this talk after a long silence it will take me some days to recover the faculty of speech." Davitt received the news of the conversion of the House of Lords to the principle of peasant proprietary with astonishment, but seemed not over sanguine that Parliament would really endeavor to solve the land question by making tenants owners. He was very much distressed by the news of the shooting of a number of boys by the police in his native county, remarking, "If the Government thought they could solve the difficulty by conciliating the leaders and shooting the people, they would find themselves mistaken on the wider question of policy." Davitt declined to express any decided opinion until he had had an opportunity to consult his friends and inform himself about the actual political situa-Dublin, May 6-Lord Frederick Cavendish

and Earl Spencer had remained at Dublin the amnesty is to be real, on what grounds Mr. Parnell as the ruler of Ireland. business, until six o'clock this evening when Cavendish a most amiable gentleman pains can Mr. Dayitt be excluded from it.

Sir Stafford Northcore thought the present the Earl drove to his residence. After dintaking, strictly conscientious in the fulfilis the confirm. The tendent to give the same of the confirmation o

Thomas Henry Burke, Under Secretary for Ireland, went for a walk in Phoenix Park. They were both strolling along about half a mile from the city gate and a quarter of a mile from the Chief Secretary's lodge, when a car drove up containing four men, two of whom jumped down from the car and attacked Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, stabbing them both several times in the throat and breast. The victims struggled bard for life, and in the struggle became separated, their bodies being found have been able to protect Mr. Forster, should some ten paces apart. The tragedy occurred apparently have not taken any steps to watch about ten minutes after seven o'clock in the over his successor during the few hours of evening and in broad daylight. The bodies were first discovered by two young gentle-men who were riding blcycles through the always comes at the moment when there park and who immediately gave alarm to Forster on his dignified explanation, and the police. Surgeons soon reached the place pressed the Government to declare a definite | but the police were already conveying away the body of Mr. Burke to the town where examination showed life to be extinct. The upper part of the body was perforated in a shocking manner and presented a ghastly sight. Proceeding further, the medical men reached the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish, which was being conveyed away from the park on a stretcher. The body of the Chief Secretary displayed the same dreadful wounds, in addition to which his left arm wes also broken and torn, as it is never left Portland. The crime was with was quite dead. The bodies were taken to motive. It is not only the most fatal blow was quite dead. The bodies were taken to struck at the Land League, but one of the struck at the Land League, but one of the struck at the Land League, but one of the struck at the Land League, but one of the struck at the Land League, but one of the struck at the Land League, but one of the struck at the Land League, but one of the struck at the Land League, but one of the struck at the Land League, but one of the struck at the Land League, but one of the struck at the Land League, but one of the struck at the Land League, but one of the struck at the Land League, but one of the struck at the land League which has been suswes also broken and torn, as if he ad put

Marquis of Hartington rebuked the Tories Stevens Hospital, where they will remain for not supporting Mr. Forster while in until an inquest is held. The locality of the office. He declared that the information on ourrage is terribly marked with blood. The spot where the body of Lord Frederick Caven. dish was found was absolutely deluged, while Mr. Burke's body lay in a pool of blood. no clue to the assassins at present, but the police ere taking most extraordinary measures to discover the perpetrators. A large quantity of notes and gold, besides their gold watches, were found in the pockets of the victims, showing that the object of the crime was not robbery.

Great excitement prevailed throughout Dublin and widespread indignation is expressed over the event. The telegraph officies are besieged for

news. Mr. Burke's sister has become hysterical and weak. It is reported that Burke was the victim whose assassination had been planned, and Lord Cavendish was only killed because he was in Mr. Burke's company.

The report which appears to have most

color of truth, and is most generally believed, is that the tour suspects are Englishmen.

The inquest opened to-day. The jury consists of gentlemen. Mounted police occupied the hospital yard, and there was a ay in Order that the ran regal lodge. It is said that Earl Spencer

LAND LEAGUE MANIFESTO.

The following manifesto of the Land League was adopted this afternoon at a hurriedly summoned meeting :-

TO THE PROPLE OF IRELAND :-- On the eve of what seemed a bright future for our country, us for centuries has struck at our hopes anits disastrous consequences. In this hour of sorrowful gloom we venture to give expression to our protoundest sympathy with the people of Ireland in the calamity that has befallen with those who determined at the last hour that the policy of conciliation should supplant earnestly hope the attitude and action of the assassination such as startled us almost to to their every feeling and instinct. We

expression, that amidst the universal feeling of horror which the assassination has excited, no people feel so deep a deswith those whose hearts must be seared by it, as the nation upon whose prosperity and reviving hopes it may entail consequences more ruinous than those that have fallen to the lot ration. We feel that no act that has ever been perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggles of the past fifty years has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as friendly stranger, and that until the murder ers of Cavendish and Burke are brought to justice, that stain will sully our country's [Signed] CHARLES S. PARNELL, name.

JOHN DILLON, MICHAEL DAVITT.

All the Irish members heard from concur in this declaration. Orders for the immediste printing and posting of the manifesto throughout ireland have been given. Parnell sent telegrams to the mayors of Dublin, that they immediately call a meeting of their respective corporations to denounce the crime.

LAND LEAGUERS INTERVIEWED. LONDON, May 7 .- Parnell, being interview-

ed, said :- " I am horrified more than I can express. This is one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed. Its effect must certainly be most damaging to the interests of

ment of his official duties. I did not share the disappointment expressed in Liberal Irish circles regarding his appointment, as I articipated the principal reforms during the present session, such as amendment of the Land Act, to be under Mr. Gladstone's personal supervision, and I believed administrative reforms would be somewhat postponed. I cannot conceive that any section of the people of Ireland could have plotted deliberately against the life of Lord Cavendish, and I am surprised that the Dublin police, who his official life in Ireland. There seems to be an seems some chance for the country, to destroy the hopes of her best friends. I hope the people of Ireland will take immediate practical steps to express sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in his most painful position."

Mr. Davitt said-" No language I can possibly command can express the horror with which I regard the murders or my despair at the consequences. I grieve to think that when the Government had just run the risk of introducing a new policy, when everything seemed bright and hopeful, when all expected outrages to cease, this terrible event should dash our hopes. I wish to God I had never left Portland. The crime was without most disastrous blows which has been sustained by the national cause during the last century. Its occurrence at this particular juncture seems like a terrible destiny. My only hope is that the assassins may be discovered and punished as they deserve. It is wonderful how the outrage could occur within a few hundred yards of the constabulary depot." Mr. Dilion deeply deplored the sorrowful tidings. He fully concurred in what Parnell and Davitt said. Mr. Sexton said :- "I am bewildered, hor-

rified. I regarded Lord Cavendish as an amiable, painstaking gentleman. He was certainly considered a capable administrator. The first feeling on his appointment was undoubtedly one of disappointment, but it began to be gradually understood that Mr. Cladstone sent him to Ireland to have the advantage of the service of one with whom he had long worked, thereby ennabling him to apply his own will more freely to Irish difficulties. There is no reason to believe that there was the elightest personal feeling against Lord Cavendish in any political quarter of Ireland. I cannot help surmising he must have been mistaken by the murderers for some one else." Mr. Burke had been connected with the Castle for many years. Public feeling from time to time had identified him with many large crowd outside. Mr. Whyte, coroner, harsh measures, but well-informed persons said he summoned the jury to meet on Sun-day in order that the remains might be re-himself rigorously to his duties. He was moved at once. He declared that language rather averse than otherwise to concern by the Irish Parliamentary party yesterday was inadequete to express the horror and himself with political matters. He was with reference to the action of the Canadian shame all must feel. After the jury had very little known to the Dublin popua cablegram was sent to Mr. Parnell as fol- viewed the bodier, the coroner stated that the lace. He was present, unrecognized, at a cause of death was quite apparent, but he great political meeting in Phoenix Park would adjourn the inquest till Monday for last summer. He belonged to a landformal evidence. The murder must have owning family. Many people have for a long been visible from the windows of the Vice- time believed him to be real Governor of Ireland. The crime is more inexplicable when one considers the good temper of the crowd window, but the police are unable to vouch at the rejoicing over the release of the suspects. Mr. Sexton remarked :- "The new departure of the Government has not yet shown its effects on local administration. The president and special magistrates still continue to arrest ladies and others connect. ed with efforts to shelter evicted tenants. The representations of Irish members in the House of Commons have been fruitless so far as causing the authorities to discourage police brutalities." Sexton said, "However, if the authorities continue to allow the police to exasperate the people and then take advantage of their ex. asperation to shoot them, it must be futile to expect any good results from promises of legislative improvement." Mr. Justin McCartby fully agrees that

the results will be disastrous to the Irish cause.

Mr. Biggar deeply deplores the tragedy, and says it is all the more lamentable, as Lord Cavendish was one of the least obnoxious Liberal members.

When Parnell heard of the murder, he was inclined to resign his seat in Parliament and withdraw for the present from politics. The advice of influential friends, some not belonging to his own party, induced him to give up the intention.

LONDON, May 7.—The Land League opinion is that the deed was committed by some enemy of Parnell.

IRISH NATIONALISTS REPUDIATE THE DEED.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Stephen J. Meaney, on behalf of the Irish Nationalists of this country, repudiates the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke. He says they are revolutionists but not ruffians.

WITNESSES OF THE ORIME.

A boy named Jacob states that while birds-nesting in the Park he saw, about 200 yards distant, close to the road, a group of men as if wrestling. He thought they were roughs, and paid no attention to them. He then saw two men fall to the ground and the four others jump on a car, and drive off towards Chapelized at a rapid pace. The boy was unable to describe them.

Capt. Greatrix, of the Dragoons, who thought the affair was a drunken row, said Cork, Waterford and Limerick, suggesting as the assassins passed "You have roughly handled them." They replied roughly "You be d-1." Greatrix can identity one man and the gate keeper of the park can identify two.

A gentleman says about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon he saw a country car of peculiar build driving through Grafton street. It contained four very suspicious-looking tellows with blackened faces, and wearing slouched hats pulled down in front, so as to conceal their faces.

(Concluded on Fifth Page.) Harry Long John

OBITUARY.

John Nelson Darby, the English religious writer, is dead at the age of 82 years.

The death is announced at St. Charles de Beliechasse of Etienne Pelchat, 100 years of

James R. Wood, an eminent New York surgeon, died in that city on May 4tb, aged

Reat-Admiral John Rodgers, of the United States Navy, died in Washington on the evening of May 5th.

Isuac Ward, father of the Ward Brothers, the famous oarsmen, died at Cornwall, N.Y., on May 5th, aged 84. Fourteen children sur-

Henry W. Baldwin, Registrar of Deeds, Judge of Probate and Issuer of Marriage Licenses for the county of Gloucester, N.B., died at Bathurst on Tuesday, May 2nd.

Mr. Fennings Taylor, assistant Clerk of the Dominion Senate, and a well-known lit-terateur, died in Virginia on May 4th. He had been ailing for some time and went South for the benefit of his health.

Mr. J. M. Meakins, Chairman of the Beard of Education, Hamilton, and a prominent Mason, died on May 5th of paralysis. Deceased was head of the firm of J. M. Meakins & Son, brush manufacturers.

Ephraim Shorman Durfee is dead, aged 97 He was Master of Rochester (N.Y.) Lodg of Masons in 1828, and conferred degrees of Morgan, who subsequently exposed Mason secrets. Owing to anti-Masonic exciteme Durfee was compelled to leave the countr He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

PAPAL ADDRESS TO IRISH PIL-GRIMS.

ROME, May 5 .- The Pope to-day received party of Irish pilgrims, to whom he expressed confidence that the sugacity and moderation of the people of Iroland would go far toward solving their present difficulties. Regarding the appointment of Archbishop McCabe to the Cardinalate, the Pope said he wished not only to reward Archbishop McCabe for his numerous services, but also to give Ireland a fresh token of Papal love. Archbishop McCabe has been wise in his counsels to the people. His Holiness trusted that disorder and agitation in Ireland would cease and the country once more enjoy tranquility.

Canada and the Irish Resolutions.

LONDON, May 5 .- The resolution adopted Legislature touching Ireland recognizes the influence of that Legislature in the salutary change in the Irish policy of the Government. In the House of Commons last evening Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Callan, member for Louth, said he had not yet received the resolution of the Canadian Legislature with regard to Ireland, and therefore could not present it to the House. As to any action upon it, the matters referred to concerned the Imperial Legislature alone. As to the portion of the Canadian address relating to the matter within the discretion of the Executive, it had the Government's close and constant attention before the suggestion contained in the address reached them in any shape from any quarter.

THE MYSTERY OF SUTION FLATS:

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERE -THE THEORY OF HOW THE MURDER WAS ACCOM-PLISHED.

The Sutton Flats mystery, it seems, is in a fair way of being cleared up. Some later developments have given a clue to the detectives. The body, it will be remembered, was discovered in the water, weighted down with stones, a peculiar feature being that from one leg both the boot and sock were removed.

It seems that the lest man with whom the ieceased was seen alive was one William. Richards, and that both men were known to have gone into the woods together. It was also known that deceased had in his possession the sum of about \$300, with which it was believed he intended to purchase a farm. Since he left in company with deceased, Richards has not been seen, and his whereabouts have been unknown. As Richards was suspected of foul play in connection with the matter, and though it would seem there is no direct evidence against him, it was determined to seek him out. A ciue-a faint one-was however discovered and worked up. The chief link in the chain which has led to his discovery, was a letter addressed to him at a place where he lived in this city, and which came into the hands of parties who putting it together with evidence previously obtained, got upon the man's track, and finally discovered him, following him up to Springfield, Mass., where he was last night arrested by H. D. Pickel, High Constable of that place. He is now lodged in Hartford jail. He will be extradited and probably tried at Sweets-

The theory of the manner in which the supposed murder occurred is that deceased had sat down on the bank of the stream to wash his feet, for which purpose he had taken off the boot and sock from one leg, and that while in the act he was struck from behind, the blow smashing in the back part of his skull and instantly killing him, as indeed such a blow must have done. The body was then weighted with stones and put in the bottom of the stream, the assailant taking from it the money which he of course knew to be in the possession of deceased, and which. doubtless incited him to the deed,

End award him of the extense and

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gladness of the time, now fast approaching,

when he shall be once more parted from her

who walks beside him with bent head and

quivering lips. His presence is a grief to her.

All these past weeks have proved this to him;

her lips have been devoid of smiles; her eyes

recover some of the gayety that once was hers.

And, once gone, why should he ever return?

creeps into the one of his that is hanging

loosely by his side, and, nestling in it, presses

dares believe it true that she should of her

longer apart. By that one tender touch they

"You are going abroad again?" she says

"I was going," he says, and then their

Coming to the stile that leads into the next

Then, springing down to the other side, he

But when his arms have closed round her he

tle soft happy sob she lifts her arms and lays

them round his neck; and then, he tells him-

self, there is nothing more on earth to be

"My wife-my darling!" he says unstead

The minutes pass; then she looks up to

moonlight, and on it is a new deep meaning

that Dorian has never seen there in all his life

before-a gentle light, as kind as death, and

As she so stands, gazing solemnly into his

"You do love me at last?" be says. And

"I do, with all my soul,"—in a tone not to

Thou with softest touch transfigurest This toil-worn earth into a heaven of rest

"Yes. How can I be otherwise? For

How could you so far have misjudged me?

he says, reproachfully, referring to the old wound. "What have I done to you, that you

should believe me capable of such a thing?'

vously. "Is it too bad to be forgiven?"

"It was my one sin," whispers she, ner-

"I wonder what you could do. I wouldn't

"I think you needn't have thrown my poor

glove out of the window?" she says with

childish repreach. "That was very unkind, I

"It was brutal," says Branscombe. "But

"Well, I did. You broke my heart that

"My own love," says Dorian, "what can I

do? I would offer you mine in exchange,

but, you see, you broke it many a month ago,

"Sweet heart, I bid you be healed," says

Georgie, laying her small hand, with a pretty

touch of tenderest coquetry, upon his breast.

And then a second silence falls upon them,

that lasts even longer than the first. The

moments fly; the breezes grow stronger,

and shake with petulent force the waving

boughs. The night is falling, and "weeps

perpetual dews, and saddens Nature's scene."

"Why do you not speak?" says Georgie,

after a little bit, rubbing her cheek softly

"Nothing. Don't you know that silence is

"How true that is! yet somehow, I always

want to talk," says Mrs. Branscombe-at

"Come home," says Derian; "it grows cold

"I'm starving," says Georgie, genially.

"There now; they say people never want to

eat anything when they are in love and when

they are filled with joy. And I haven't been

"Just shows what awful stuff some fellows

will talk," says Mr. Branscombe, with an air

go on their homeward journey until they

Here voices coming to them trom a side-

"That is Clarisse," says Georgie; "I sup-

"And Scrope is with her. I wish she would

make up her mind to marry him," says Brans-

combe. "I am certain they are devoted to

each other, only they can't see it. Want of

"They certainly are exceedingly foolish,

The voices are drawing nearer; as their

owners approach the corner that separates

them from the Branscombe's, Clarissa says in

"I never in all my life knew two such silly

"Good gracious!" says Branscombe, going

" You two!" says Clarissa, telling the truth

"You will be so kind as to explain your-self, Clarissa," says Dorian, with dignity. "Georgie and I have long ago made up our

minds that Solon when compared with us was

"A perfect fool!" says Mrs. Branscombe,

The brightnes of their tone, their whole

"Then why is Dorian going abroad, instead

"He isn't going anywhere; I have forbid-

den him!" says Mrs. Branscombe, with saucy

shyness. "Oh, Jim, they have made it up i" says Miss

Peyton, making this vulgar remark with so

much joyand feeling in her voice as robs it of

of staying at home like other people!" she

manner, tell Clarissa that some good and won-

both of them," says Georgie, emphatically.

gose she has come out to find me. Let us

hungry for weeks, until this very moment."

as charity, and I'm getting des erately hun-

the perfectest herald of joy: 'I were but lit-

against his. "What is it that you want?"

tle happy, it I could say how much."

which they both laugh.

gry besides. Are you?"

reach the shrubbery.

wait for her here."

brain, I suppose."

a clear, audible tone.-

out of sheer fright.

with conviction.

up to her. "What people?"

a very poor creature indeed."

derful change has taken place.

says, uncertainly, still puzzled.

people.

path attract their notice.

day. It will take you all you know "-with

don't believe you did love me then.'

both make up our minds to neal each

wounds, and so make restitution."

forgive," replies he tenderly, "now I know

fingers meet again and press each other gen-

Dorian's heart beats madly. He bardly

it with nervous warmth.

have been united.

wished for.

as soft as holy love!

then she says,-

you love me."

think."

ily.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

By "THE DUCHESS."

CHAPTER XXXVI .- CONTINUED. Herace, ascending the stairs cautiously, before the household is astir, opens the room where last he had seen Ruth, and comes genlly in. He would have passed out to the inner chamber, thinking to rouse her to prepare in haste for their early wedding, when the half-kneeling, half crouching figure

before the lounge attracts his notice. "Ruth," he says, very gently, fearful lest he shall frighten her by too sudden a summons back to wakefulness; but there is no reply. How can she have fallen asleep in such an uncomfortable position? "Ruth, he calls again, rather louder, some vague fear sending the blood back to his heart; but again only silence greets his voice. And again he says, Buth!" this time with passionate terror in his tone; but, alas! there is still no response. For the first time she is deaf to his entreaty.

Catching her in his arms, he raises her from hes kneeling posture, and, carrying her to the window, stares wildly into her calm face—the poor sad, pretty face of her who had endured so much, and borne so long, and loved so

She is dead !-- quite dead! Already the limbs are stiffening, the hands are icy cold, the lips, that in life would so gladly have returned kiss for hiss, are now silent and motionless beneath the despairing caresses he Lavishes upon them in the vain hope of finding yet some warmth remaining.

But there is none. Sho is gone, past recall, past hearing all expressions of remorseful tenderness. In the terrible lonely dawn she had passed away, with no one near to hold her dying hand, without a sigh or moan, leaving no farewell word of love or forgiveness to the man who is now straining her lifeless body to his heart, as though to make one last final effort to bring her back to earth.

There is a happy smile upon her lips, her eyes are quite closed, almost she seems as one that sleepeth. The awful majesty of death is upon her, and no voice of earth, however anguished and imploring can reach her icebound heart. As the first faint touch of light that came to usher in her wedding morn broke upon the earth, she had died, and gone somewhere

"Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot Which men call earth."

CHAPTER XXXVII-

"Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud
"Burn forth her silver lining on the night?"
MILTON.

Tre two months that Dorian has given himself in which to finish the business that, he said, had brought him home, have almost come to an end. Already winter is passing out of mind, and "Spring comes up this WBY."

The "checkered daffodil" and the soft plaintive primrose are bursting into bloom. The gentle rain comes with a passing cloud, and sinks lovingly into the earth's bosom and into the hearts of the opening buds.

The grass is springing; all the world is rich with fresh young life. The very snowdrops -pale blossoms, born of bitter winds and sunless skies -have perished out of sight.

Buth is lying in her grave, cold and forgot-ten save by two—the man who has the most wronged her, and the woman who had most to fergive her. As yet, Clarissa cannot rise out of the depression that fell upon her when Horace's treachery was first made known to Her love had seemed so good, so tender, it had so brightened all her life, and had been so much a part of her existence, that it seemed to carry to the grave with it all her youth and gladness. However untrue this young love of her life had been, still, while she believed in it, it had been beautiful to her, erest grief she has laid i acide; to her it had been a living thing, and even as it fades from her she cries to it aloud to stay, and feels her arms empty in that it no longer fills them.

"But, oh, not yet, not yet
Would my lost soul forget
Would my lost soul forget
to beautiful he was while he did live,
Ot, when his eyes were dewy and lips wet,
What kisses tenderer than all regrer. My love would give.

Strew roses on his breast, He loved the roses best;
He never cared for illies or for snow.

Let be this bitter end of his sweet quest; Let be the nallid silence, that is reat t be the pallid slience, that is rest And let all go!"

Mr. Winter's exquisite words come often to her; and yet, when the first pang is over, a sensation that may be almost called relief raises her soul and restores her somewhat to ker old self.

She is graver-if possible, gentler, more tender-than in the days before grief had touched her. And, though her love had really died beyond all reawakening, still the memory of what once had been has left its mark mpon her.

To Sir James she has never since mentioned the name of the man in whom she had once so firmly believed, though oftentimes it has occurred to her that relief might follow upon the bare asking of a question that might serve to make common the actual remembrance of him.

To-day, as Scrope comes up the lawn to meet her, as she bends over the "bright children of the sun," a sense of gladness that he is coming fills her. She feels no nervousness or weariness with him, only rest and poace, and something that is deeper still, though yet wague and absolutely unknown to her own

She goes forward to meet him, a smile upon her lips, treading lightly on the young grass, that is emerald in bue-as the color of my own dear land-and through which

"The meek datales show
Their breasts of satin snow,
Bedeeked with tiny stars of gold and perme

"You again?" she says, with a lovely

smile. He was here only yesterday. "What an uncivil speech! Do I come too often?" He has her hand in his, and is ho'd-

it inquiringly, but it is such a soft and kind inquiry. " Not half often enough," she says, and hard-

ly knows why his face flushes at her words, being still ignerant of the fact that he loves her with a love that passeth the love of

"Well, you shan't have to complain of that any longer," he says, gayiy. "Shall I take up

my residence here?

Do," says Miss Peyton, also in jest. "I would much rather you took up yours at Scrope," he says, unthinkingly, and then he finshes again, and then silence falls between them.

Her foot is tapping the sward lightly, vet nervously. Her eyes are on the "daisies pied." Presently, as though some inner feeling compels her to it, she says-

"Why do you never speak to me of-Horace ?"

"You forbade me," he says; "how could I disobey you? He is well, however, but, I leads to the avenue. think, not altogether happy. In his last letter to me he still spoke remorsefully of-

It is agony to him to say this, yet he does | with sullen purpose in its moan.

it bravely, knowing it will be the wisest thing for the woman he himself loves:
"Yes," she says, quite calmly . At this instant she knows her love for Horace Branscombe is quite dead. "Her death was terri-

"Yet easy, I dare say. Disease of the heart, when it carries one of, is seldom painful. Clerisse, this is the very first time you have spoken of her, either."

"Is it?" She turns away from him, and, catching a branch, takes from it a leaf or two. You have not spoken to me," she says. "Because, as I said, you forbade me. Don't

you know your word to me is law ?" "I don't think I know much," says Miss Peyton, with a sad listless smile, but she lets her hand lie in his, and does not turn away from him. "Horace is in Ceylon," she says, presently.

"Yes, and doing very well. Do you ofton think of him now?"

"Very often. I am glad [he is getting on successfully.

"Have you forgotten nothing, Clariesa?" "I have forgotten a great deal. How could t be otherwise? I have forgotten that I ever loved any one. It seems to me now impossible that I could have felt all that I did two months ago. Yet something lingers with me in a tone so low that he can scarcely hear -something I cannot explain." She pauses, her. and looks idly down upon her white hands, the fingers of which are twining and intertwining nervously.

"D) you mean you have ceased to think of Horace in the light of a lover?" he saks, with | path, he lays down his gun, and mounting | rian,"—she slips an arm round his neck, and an effort certainly, yet with determination. He will hear the truth now or never.

gain the top. "What! wouldst thou have a serpent sting thee twice?" she says, turning to him with | takes her to his arms to bring her to the some passion; and then her anger fades and ground beside her. her eves fill with tears.

"If you can apply such a word to him your love must be indeed dead," he says, in a curious tone, and, raising one of her hands, he lays it upon his breast.

"I wish it had never been born," she says, with a sigh, not looking at him.

"But it is dead?" perceits he eagerly.
"Quite. I buried it that day you took me to his-rooms; you remember?"

him with soft speaking eyes. There are no tears upon her checks, but her face is pale as "How could I forget? Clarissa, if you are unhappy, so am I. Take pity upon me."
"You unhappy?" She lifts her eyes to his.
"Yes. All my life I have loved you. Is

our heart beyond my reach?"

She makes him no answer. "Without you I live but half a life," be face, with all her heart in her eyes, Dorian goes on, entreatingly. "Every hour is filled stoops and lays his lips on hers. She colors with thoughts of you. I have no interests a lovely trembling crimson, and then returns apart from you. Clarissa, if there is any the caress.

hope for me, speak; say something." "Would not his memory be a shadow be tween us always?" whispers she, in trembling accents. "Forgiveness is within our power, be mistaken. Afterward, "Are you happy forgetfu ness is beyond us! Jim is this thing wise that you are doing? Have you thought now?"

"I have thought of it for more than a long year," says Sir James. "I think all my life, unconsciously, I have loved you."

"For so long?" she says, softly, and then, How faithful you have been!"

"When change itself can give no more 'Tis easy to be true," quotes he, tenderly; and then she goes neares to him—tears in her eyes.

"You are too good for me," she says. "Darling," says Scrope, and after that, somehow, it seems but a little thing, that his arms should close round her, and that her head should lie contentedly upon his shoul-

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

There's no life on earth but being in love."
BEN JOHNSON. Love framed with Mirth a gay fantastic

an adorable smile-"to mend it again." round;
loose were her tresses seen, her zone unbound;
And he, amidst his frolic play,
As if he would the charming air repay, so the bargain would do you no good. Let us

COLLINS. It is the afternoon of the same day, and Dorian with a keeper behind him, is trudging through the woods of Hythe, two trusty setters at his keels. He cannot be said to be altogether unhappy, because he has had a real good day with his gun, as his bag can testify, and, be a man never so disturbed by conflicting emotions, be he five fathoms deep in a hopeless attachment, still he will tramp through his heather, or ride to hounds, or smoke his favorite cigars, with the best, and find, indeed, pleasure therein. For, truly,-

'Man's love is of a man's life a thing a part;
'Tis woman's whole existence." The sun is sinking to rest; the chill of a spring evening is in the air. Dismissing the man who holds the bag, he sends him home to the house by a nearer route, and, lighting a fresh cigar follows the path that leads through the fragrant wood into the grounds of Sartoris. The breath of the bluebells is already scenting the air; the ferns are growing thick and strong. He has come to a turn, that is all formed of rock, and is somewhat abrunt. because of the sharp angle that belongs to it, over which hart's tongues and other graceful weeds fall lazily, when, at a little distance from him, he sees Georgie sitting on the fallen trunk of a tree, her head leaning against of very superior contempt. After which they an oak, her whole expression full of deep de-

jection. As he comes neater to her, he can see that she has been crying, and that even now two tears are lying heavily upon her cheeks.

A troubled expression crosses his face. looks so childish, so helpless, with her hat upon the ground beside her, and her hands lying listlessly upon her lap, and no one near to comfort her or to kiss the melancholy from her large mournful eyes.

As she hears him coming, she starts to her feet, and, turning aside, hastily dries the tears upon her cheeks, lest he shall mark her agita-

"What is the matter with you?" asks he.

with quick but suppressed concern. "Nothing," returns she, in a low tone. "You can't be crying for nothing," says

Dorian; "and even your voice is full of tears! Are you unhappy about anything?"

"What a question to ask me!" says Mrs. Branscombe, reproachfully, with a fresh irrepressible sob, that goes to his heart. He shifts his gun uneasily from one shoulder to he other, hardly knowing what to say. Is it his fault that she is so miserable? Must be blame himself because she has found it impos-

sible to love him?" "I beg your pardon," he says, in a low tone. "Of course I have no right to ask you any

questions." "Yet I would answer you if I knew how," returns she, in a voice as subdued as his

The evening is falling silently, yet swiftly, throwing "her dusky veil o'er nature's face." A certain chili comes from the hills and damps the twilight air.

"It is getting late," says Branscombe, gentiy. "Will you come home with me?"
"Yes, I will go home," she says with a little troubled submissive sigh, and turning, goes with him down the narrow pathway that all its commonplaceness, She turns to Scrope

Above them the branches struggle and wage a goblin war with each other, helped by

the night-wind, which even now is rising always for the future : aren't you Dorian?

" I am going to stay just wherever you are Dorian strides on silently, sad at heart, and very hopeless. He is making a vigorous for the rest of my life," says Dorian; and then effort to cross down all regretful memories, Clarissa and James know that everything has and is forcing himself to try and think with

come all right.
"Then you will be at home for our wedding," says Scrope, taking Clarissa's hand and turning to Branscombe.

Clarissa blushes very much, and Georgie, going up to her, kisses her heartily. "It is altogether quite too nice," says Mrs. Branscombe with tears in her eyes.

have lost their light, her voice its old gay " If you don't look out, Scrope, she will kiss ring. When he is gone, she may, perhaps, you too," says Dorian. "Look here it is near ly six o'clock, and dinner will be at seven. Come back, you two, and dine with us.' " I should like to very much," says Clarissa, And then-then! A little bare cold hand

as papa is in town." Well, then, come," says Georgie, tucking her arm comfortably in to hers, "and we'll send you home at eleven."

I hope you will send me home too," says

own accord, have given her hand to him; yet Scrone, meekly, "Yes, by the other road," says Mrs. Branshe holds it so closely in his own that his combe, with a small grimace. And then she clasp nimost hurts her. They do not speak; they do not turn even to look at each other, presses Clarissa's arm against her side, and but go on their way, silent, uncertain, but no tells her, without the slightest provocation, that she is a "darling," and that everything

> and Dorian are once more alone, Branscombe, turning to her, takes her in his arms.

is quite, quite, quite roo delicious!"

"You are quite happy?" he asks question ingly. "You have no regrets now?"
"Not one," very earnestly. "But you, Dobrings his face down closer to her own, as the steps, holds out his hand to help her to though to read the expression of his eyes more clearly-" are you satisfied? Think how unkind I was to you; and, after all,"-nsively -"I am only pretty; there is really nothing in me. You have my whole heart, of course, leaves them there, and draws her to his heart, you know that; I am yours, indeed, but

and lays his cheek against hers. With a lit- | then "-discontentedly-" what am I?" "I know: you are my own darling," says Branscombe, very softly.

> THE END. C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, Ont., says: have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, from baving used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In

> > REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

matism.

best preparation I have ever tried for rheu-

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Sile Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea, 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 Druggisst at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

MOTERES! MOTERES!! MOTERES!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth If so, go at once and get a bottle of MES. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelytepend 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 very last caughter of the house, born, if ever

TAKE CARE OF THE LITTLE ONES. Children are the mother's idol, the father's pride; they are entrusted to your care to guide and protect, to fill positions of honor and trust. If you truly feel the responsibility of your trust, and want to make the duties of your office as light and pleasant as possible, don't allow a slight cold to prey upon the little ones, for even a single day or night may reveal the dreaded destroyer, Croup, but a few doses of DOWN'S ELIXIR, if taken in season, will banish it. as well as Whooning Cough, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Price 25 cents and \$1 per bottle.

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

The interesting and imposing ceremony of conferring the Pallium upon an archbishop was witnessed in Milwaukee, Wis, on Sunday last. Milwaukee had been raised to a Metro politan See over two years. The Most Rev. recipient, Archbishop Heiss, was formerly Bishop of La Cross, and was transferred to Milwaukee as Condittor to Archbishop Henni. on the 14th of March, 1880, with the title of Archbishop of Adrianople, in part. infid. Bishop Klautbauer, of Green Bay, conferred the Pallium, celebrating Pontifical High Mass. Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, preached the sermon. The Papal Brief accompanying the Pullium, and creating Most Rev. Michael Heiss Archbishop of Milwaukee, is said to have been in the English language. If true. it is the first official message of that nature ever sent in that language.

Chicago has had a box-nailing contest. The feat was to make thirty boxes, each two feet long, a foot wide, and a foot high, and fastened by twenty-seven nails, the boards being previously sawed. The winner's time was exactly half an hour.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful appliwhich may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such artioles of diet that a constitution may be of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."— Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boilas she says this, her eyes large with delight ing water or milk. Sold only in packets and self absolutely plump into his arms.

"We have," says Georgio, sweatly. "Haven't tins (1 lb. and lb.) labelled—"James Eprs & Oh.) I am so glad!" she cries out, Oh.)

we, Dorian?" And then again slipping her Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, Eng. Frank, how nice of you to come. I've been hand into his, "He is going to stay at home land." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

e Author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife,"
'A Wonderful Woman," "A Mad
Marriage," "Redmond
O'Donnell," etc.

CHAPTER I .- Continued.

Outside there is the accompaniment of fast falling rains, dully sighing wind, wetness blackness, night; I set it down here in different words, and much more than Miss Ventnor told me, much more than she knew herself that memorable night. Bit by bit the strange affair has come to light, and to the knowledge of those interested therein, among whom no one is, or has been, more vividly interested than myself. If I do not carry you away as I was carried away that evening, it is pecause pen, ink, and paper do not constitute handsome young lady in silk attire, with sweet clear voice, sweet shining eyes, and a story-telling talent that would have done honor to one of those improper creatures in the Decameron, who told tales by moonlight in the garden of Boccaccio to the listening Florentines. This, in my way, and with ad-That evening, in the library, when Georgie dittons, is the story Olga Ventnor told me that wet October night-the tragic story of the Sleafords.

CHAPTER II.

WHICH BEGINS AT THE BEGINNING.

The village of Brightbrook! You do not know it, perhaps, and yet it is not unknown to fame or fashion in the heated months-but t was both, twenty odd years ago, when Olga Ventaor first set her blue, bright eyes upon it. A slim lassie, an only child, an heiress, a dainty, upright, fair-haired fairy, all Swiss muslin, Valenciennes lace, Hamburg embroideries, many tucks, and much ruffling. Straight as a dart, white as a lilya delicate little aristocrat, from the crown of her golden head to the sole of her sandled foot; idolized by papa, adored by mamma, paid court to by friends, relatives, playmates, teachers, servants, village folk—a small princess, by royal right of beauty, birth, wealth. That is a correct picture of Miss my own case I will say for it that it is the Olga Ventner, wlat ten.

And yet, in spite of all, of spoiling and flattery enough to ruin an army of innocents, she was a charming child, simple and natu-ral, with a laugh all wild and free, pretty childish ways, full of flawless health and rosy life. It was for her sake-the apple of his eye, and the pride of his life-that Colonel Ventuor resigned Swiss mountains, Lake Como sunsets, ascents of Vesuvius, Texan very seldom takes Olga with him anywhere plains on fleet mustangs, yachting adown the picturesque coast of Maine, camping out on the Andirondacks, mountain trout baked in cream, and all the other delights of his existence, and built this pretty villa in Brightbrook, and came down here in the month of reses, with eight "in help," and a pretty, pallid, invalid wife—forswore all wild, wandering ways for ever, so that little Olga might run wild among the clover and buttercups, and from much fresh air, and sweet milk, and strawberries picked with her own taper fingers, grow up to blooming health and maidenhood.

Colonel Ventnor-be had served with distinction all through the "unpleasantness"was a very rich man, and the descendant of a family of very rich men. Such a thing as a poor Ventnor perhaps had never been heard of. They were wealthy always, high-bred always, holding enviable positions under Gov-ernment always, never defiling their patrician fingers with trade or commerce of any kind, and, in a general way considering their status and superiority to all earthly pursuits, with quite as many brains as was good for them. Of these mighty men, Colonel Raymond Livin her Swiss tucks and Leghorn sun-hat, the awful way. lle and heiress was vet, with a go en spoon in her mouth.

We must marry her to Frank Livingston in about ten years from now, said the family conclave, and so keep everything in the family. Pity she is not a boy-too bad to sink the Ventnor for Livingston-but Frank can add the old name by and by when he marries Olga.'

Perhaps the imperial ukase was not read in form to the bride elect, but it met the approval of papa and mamma, and certainly was announced to the future bridegroom, a slim, very pretty young fellow of eighteen or so, with a passion for baseball, and another for pencil drawing. He was really a bright lad, and at this age quite a wonder to see in the way of taliness, and slimness, and straightness. And he only grinned when his fond mamma folded him with effusion in her arms, and announced, with joyful tears, that behe-her Francis-her darling boy, and not Anselm Van Dyack, nor Phillip Vandewelode, had been chosen for the distinguished position of prince consort to the helress of many Ventnors.

'And you need never lower your family, nor slave yourself to death painting pictures now, my dearest, dearest boy! Olga Ventnor's fortune must be simply immense-IM-MENSE!

All right mother,' says Frank, still griuning, and when is it to be-this week or next? Or um I to wait until she grows up? I am on hand always; when you want me please to ring the bell.

Frink, this is no theme for jesting. They will not permit it for at least ten years. Say her education is finished at eighteen, then two years of travel, then the wedding. Meantime, whenever you see little Olga be just as nice as possible-impressions made at her age often last through life.

Frank throws back his head, and laughs immoderately. Did I ever dream in my wildest dime-nov-

el-days it would come to this? Did I ever think that, like Dick Swiveller, I would have a young woman growing up for me? Don't vear that face, mother, or you will be the death of me. I'll run down to Brightbrook pext week, it you like, and do a little stroke of courting, and hunt butterfiles with the lit-

So Frank runs down, and is made welcome at the pretty white vills, all embowered in at his elbow, selects a fair and unspotted pink vases and scented honeysuckle like a page, points a broad black pencil, and becottage in a picture, and by none more gladly gins.
than little Olga. All that mere money can buy is hers, but even money has its limits as to power, and it cannot buy her a playmate cation of the fine properties of well selected and constant companion of her own age. The of Z. Lys has provided our breakfast child is a little lonely, surrounded by love and takins will a delicately flavored beverage splendor. Brother or sister she has never had, mamma is always ailing and lying on the sois, papa is away a great deal. Jeannette, the bonne, is lazy and stunid, and says gradually built up until strong enough to it is too hot to play, and in all Brightbrook resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds there is no one this dainty little curled darling may stoop to romp with. Yes, by the by, there is one, just one, of whom more anon, but she is not always available. So the little princess, forgetting the repose which makes the caste of Vere de Vere, utters a scream of joy at sight of cousin Frank, and flings her-

ma, you know I've been wanting cousing Frank. Mamma smiles. Frank lifts the little white-robed, golden-haired, rose-cheeked vi-sion up higher than his head, kisses her, and with her perched on his shoulderr, and shrieking with delight, starts off for the first game of romps. It is all as it should be. Mrs. Colonel Ventnor settles her muslins and laces. lies back in her blue satin chair, and resumes her book very well pleased.

Frank's one week lasts well into Septem. ber. Brightbrook abounds in cool hill side streams and tarns from which it takes its name, and these sparkling waters abound in turn with fine trout. Fishing is dreamy, lazy, insouclant sort of work, suited to sleepy, artistic fancies, and this young fellow spends a good deal of his time armed with rod and line and lunch basket, and waited upon dutifully by his devoted little handmaiden, Princess Olga. All the world adores her, she in turn adores Frank. He is the handsomest, the cleverest, the desrest cousin in all the world. He paints her picture, he bears her aloft in triumph upon his shoulder, he sings her German drinking songs, he teaches her to bait her hook and catch fish, he takes for long rambles in the woods, he instructs her in the art of waltzing, he tells her the most wonderful goblin tales ever human brains invented. And all this without a jot of reference to

his mother's romance of the future. That he laughs at—simply because she is the prettiest little darling in the world, and he is foud of children. Marry her in ten years-ten years forsooth! Why not say half a century at once, and have done with it. He is seventeen-ten years looks a long perspective, a little for ever, to eyes seventeen years old. October comes. With the first black blast and whistling drift of maple leaves, these

birds of summer forsake their fragile nest and flutter back to the stately family home of the Ventnors on Madison-avenue. The pretty white ville, with its roses and verandehs, and conservatories, sun-dial, is shut up, and only an old man his daughter left to care for it until the next June honeysuckles blow. Little Olga goes back to her books and her

piano, under an all-acomplished governess Frank goes in for painting, and takes a trip to the everglades of Florida. Early next summer the Ventnor family return, making a mighty stir throughout Brightbrook, and in due course down comes Frank. A year has made its mark on that young

man. His fine tenor voice is changing to an ugly bass, a callow down is forming on his upper lip, and is loved and caressed as a youthful mother may her first-born babe. He is absent a great deal from the cottage, and he DOW. Nobody knows where he spends his time.

Olga is the only one who inquires; Olga, piqued and pouting, yet too proud even at eleven to let him see how much she cares. Where have you been now? she will

'Oh, up the village!'

It is his invariable answer, and it being a dull little village, and Mr. Francis of a lively turn, and fond of life, even rough and rollicking life, it is a little puzzling. Olga does not like it at all; he is not nearly so nice as on the preceding year; he leaves her to Jeannette and mamma, and amuses himself very ; well without her. The absences grow more

and prolonged. He stays away whole days, and h = latch key opens the hall-door gently far into the dim watches of the night. Lying awake, looking at the summer mounlight stealing whitely in, the child will hear that cautious click, that light footstep passing the door, and presently the little Swiss clock on the mantel will chime out, silvery and sharp, two or three. Three in the morning, and up at the village. It is odd. But presently the mysingston Ventner was the last, and little Olga, | tery is solved for Olga in quite a sudden and

CHAPTER III.

HOW LITTLE OLGA GRTS LOST. Cousin Frank !"

There is no reply. Stretched on the sunsteeped grass, his straw hat pulled over his face, his long length casting a prodigious shadow in the afternoon sunshine, cousin Frank is leagues away in the lovely land of dreams. Frank! cousin Frank! Frank Livingston! Ob, dear l' sighs Olga, impatiently. 'No wonder he is a leep. It struck three this

morning before—Frank! Oh! how stupid you are! Do, do wake up! Thus adjured, and further urged by the pointed toe of a most Cinderella like shoe of blue kid, Frank consents to slowly and lazily

open his handsome eyes. Oh! she says, with a pout, at last! You are worse than the Seven Sleepers. Here you have been fast asleep for the past two hours, and all that tiresome time I have been waiting here. I think it is horrid of you, Frank Livingstop, to act so !'

'To act so? To act how, fairest of fancy cousins? What has your Frank, the most ab ject of thy slaves, Lady Olga, been doing now, to evoke your frown? There is no harm in taking, a snooze on the grass, is there?' says Frank, with a prolonged yawn.

Miss Olga stands beside him, slim, straight white, blonde, pouting, and very, very pretty 'There is harm in never coming home until half past three in the morning every night. It you didn't do that you wouldn't eleep on the grass all the next afternoon. What would mamma say?"

He rises suddenly on his elbow and looks at her. Pretty well this for a demoiselle of eleven! She stands rolling the gravel with one blue poot-tip, her wide-brimmed leghom hat shading her face, the long, almost flaxen rioglets falling to her elender waist, her dellcate lips pouting, the light figure upright as a dart.

'Princess Olga,' Frank says, after a paus and a stare, what an uncommonly pretty lit tle thing you are getting to be! I must make a sketch of you just as you stand, that sunshine on your yellow curls and white dress is capital! Do not stir, please; my sketchbook is here; I will dash you off in all you loveliness in the twinkling of a bedpost!

Frank's sketch-book and Frank himself are never far spart. He takes it up now, as it lies

Just as you are-do not move. "Just s I am, and waiting not, to rid myself of onesome sort of blot"-how is it the hymn goes And so you heard me come in last night! Now, who would think such pretty little pink ears could be so sharp. !'

'Last night!' pouts Olga; 'this morning you mean. Half-past three. I heard the clock strike.' Don't believe the clock-it is a foul slan.

derer. Those little jewelled jimoracks that play tunes before they strike always tell lies. Did you tell mamma about it this morning Olly? She flings back her head, and her blue eye

-very like Frank's own-kindle. Tell mamma! I am not a tell-tale, cousin Frank.

The young fellow, sketching busily, draw breath of relief. Most gracious princess, you are a little

(Continued on Third Page.)

wanting you every day of my life since we came down here—oh, ever and ever so! Mam-

trump. I ask pardon. Turn your head just a hair-breadth this way. Ah! thanks that will do. Well, now, Olga, I was out rather late; but I met some—some fellows, and' we played a game or two, and so ---

Were you up to the village? Yes, up to the village. You see Brightbrook is such a deadly-lively sort of place at the best, and a fellow must amuse himself a little in some way. And that reminds me—I have an engagement at five. What's the time, Olly just look at my watch, will you?"

She obeys after a moment—a moment in which wistful longing and precocious pride struggle for mastery. There she stoops and

A quarter of five. But you said--'

Well, I said-

You said-you promised Leo Abbott yesterday that you would drive me over there this afternoon, and we would have croquet

'Oh, did 1?' carelessly. 'Well you must let me off, Olly, and make my excuses to little Leo. Upon my honor, I cannot manage it-awfully sorry all the same. But it need not keep you, you know; your papa will drive you, or Peters will.'

Peters is head coachman, the safest of charioteers. Papa is always willing to drive his darling anywhere. But Olga Ventnor turns hastily away, and the childish eyes that look at the setting sun are full of tears she is too

proud to let fall. 'There!' Frank says after five minutes more devoted to the sketch; 'there you are, as large as life, but not half so handsome. Here it is for a keepsake, Olga. When you are a tall, fascinating young lady—a brilliant belle, and all that—it will help to remind you of how you looked when achickabiddy of eleven.

He tears out the leaf, scrawls under it, Princess Olga, with the love of the most loyal of her lieges,' and hands it to her. She takes it, her lips compressed, pique, pain in her eyes, plainly enough in spite of her pride, if he cares to look. But Frank has a happy knack of never looking, nor wishing to look below the surface of things, and he has something to think of besides his little cousin's whims just at present.

'I am off, 'he says, jumping up. 'Andlook here, Olly-go to sleep like a good little thing, when you go to bed, and don't lie awake o' nights in this wicked way counting the clock. It will bring gray hairs and wrinkles before you reach your twelfth birthday. You will wake up some morning and find, like Marie Antoinette, all these long curls turned from gold to silver in a single night.'

He pulls out one of the long tresser, fine as floss silk, to an absurd length as he speaks. And besides I am going to reform, to turn over a new leaf, numbers of new leaves, to become a good boy, and go to bed at ten. So say nothing to nobody, Olly, and, above all, above everything, shut those blue peepers the moment your head is on the pillow, and never open them, nor the dear little pina ears, until six the next morning.'

He gives the pink ear an affectionate and balf anxious tweak, smiles at the grave face of the child, flings his hat on, and departs.

The little girl stands watching him until he is out of sight, then, with a deep sigh that would have infinitely amused Master Frank could he have heard, turns for consolation to the drawing. Is she really so pretty as this? How clever cousin Frank must be to sketch so-dash off things as he calls it-all in a moment. She has it yet, yellow, faded, away among the souvenirs treasured mosr.

"Madame votre mere says will mademoiselle not come for one leetle walk before her supper?" says the high Norman sing-anvsong voice of Jeannette, appearing from the house; "it will give ma'amselle an appetite for her tartine and strawberries.

"Very well, Jesnnette. Yes, I will go. Here, take this up to my room. I will go on

this way. You can fellow me. So, with a slow and lingering step, the little heiress of many Ventnors sets off. She is a somewhat precocious little girl, old-fashloned, as it is phrased, a trifle prim in speech and manner, except now and then when the wild child nature bursts its trammels, and she runs and sings, and romps as wildly as the equirrels she chases. Just at this moment she is under a cloud. Cousin Frank has wounded and disappointed her. He will not tell her where he goes or what he does all these long hours of absence.

"Up the village' is vague and unsatisfactory to a degree; he has broken his promise about taking ber to Abbott Wood, and she likes to play croquet with Geoff and Leo Abbott. Frank's promises she is beginning to discover are very pie-crusty indeed; he makes them with lavish prodigality, and breaks them without a shadow of scruple. All these things are preying on Miss Ventnor's elevenyear-old mind for the first few minutes, and make her step lagging and her manner listless. Then a brilliant butterfly swings past her, and she starts in pursuit—then a squirrel darts out of a woodland path and challenges her to a race. Then a tempting cluster of flame-colored marsh flowers catches her eve and she makes a detour to get them; then she finds herself in a thicket of raspberry bushes, and begins to pluck and eat. Overhead there is a hot, hot sun, sinking in a blazing western sky like a lake of molten gold.

In these woody dells there are coolness and shadow, sweet forest smells, the chirp of birds, the myriad sounds of sylvan silence. A breeze is rising too. She goes on and on, eating, singing, chasing birds and butterflies, rabbits and field mice—all live things that cross her

All at once she pauses. Where is Jeannette? She has been rambling more than an hour, she is far from home, the sun has set, she is tired, the place is strange, she has never been here before. Her dress is soiled, her boots are muddy; woods, trees, marshes are around her--no houses, no people. Oh! where is she-where is her bonne?

"Jeannette! Jeannette!" She stops and cries aloud; "Jeannette! where are you?" Her shrill, childish voice echoes down the

dim woodland sisles. Only that, and the gathering stillness of the lonesome evening in the wood.

"Jeannette! Jeannette! Jeannette!" In wild afiright the young voice peals forth its pitcous cry. But only the fitful sighing of the twilight wind, only the recurriful rustle of the leaves, only the faint call of the little mother birds in their nests, answer her. Then she knows the truth-she is lost!

Lost in the woods, far from any habitation, and night close at hand. Jeannette has lingered hehind to gossip; she, Olga, has gone heedlessly on; now it is coming night; she is alone, and lies in the black, whispering aw-

ful, lonely woods! She stands still and looks around her. Overhead there is a gray and pearl-tinted sky, very bright still in the west, but with a star or two gleaming over the tree-tops. In the for-est it is already pitch dark. In the open, where she now stands, it will be light for half an hour yet. To the right spreads the pine woods whispering, whispering mysteriously pened to be the bear's day for having fun with in the solemn darkening bush; to the left is a waste of dry and dreary marsh land, inter- Niegara Falls buried a backman the other mediate and blankly gray in the very gloam- day worth \$38.000. Glory! let the good

CHAPTER IV. A WILD GIBL OF THE WOODS.

What shall she do? The child is not coward-she has been so sheltered, so loved. so encompassed by care all her short life; that fear is a sensation almost unknown. If it were roonday she would not fear now; she would wander on and on, calling for Jeannette until some one came to her aid, some one who would be sure to take care of her and bring her home. But the gathering darkness is about her, the tall black trees stand up like threatening giants, the deep recesses of the wood are as so many gaping dragons' jaws, ready to swallow her up. Perhaps there are ghosts in that grim forest-Jeannette has a wholesome horror of revenants, and her little mistress shares it. Oh! what shall she do? Where is papa? where is Frank, mamma, Jeannette, any one, any one she knows, to come to the rescue? She stands there in that breathless, awesome solitude, a panic-stricken, lonely little figure, in her soiled dress, and muddy, blue kid boots.

"Jeannette! JEANNETTE! JEANNETTE! The terrified voice pierces wildly the stillness, its desolate echo comes back to her, and frightens her more and more. Oh! what shall she do? Must she stay here in this awful, awful place until morning? What will become of her? Are there bears, or lions, or robbers in that spectral forest? She has on a necklace of gold beads-will they kill her for that?

"Jeannette! Jeannette!" she cries in sobbing despair, but no Jeannette answers. She is indeed lost, hopelessly lost, and the dark, dreadful night is already here.

All this time she has been standing still, now a sudden panic seizes her. Fiery eyes glare at her out of the vast depths of the wood, strange weird moans, and voices in pair, come to her from its gloomy vastness. She turns wild with fright, and flies, files for life from the haunted spot.

She runs headlong—how long or how far she never knows. Panting, gasping, slipping, falling, flying on! She does not cry out, she cannot, she is all spent and breathless. Soomething terrific is behind her, in hot deeds (laughter), and likewise at the Guildpursuit, ghost, goblin, fiery dragon—who hall, which might have been considered a new what ?-stretching forth skeleton hands more consecrated precinct, delivered opinions to catch her-a phantom of horror and de- of this kind. Well, I cannot recall all the spair! And still the silvery twilight deepens, speeches I have delivered on the sucject, but the stars shine out, and etill she rushes on, a

summer dusk. (To be continued.)

Holloway's Outment and Pills-Rheumatism | was made in the Guildhall in 1881. But and Gout.—These purifying and seething the three speeches made out of Parliament remedies demand the earnest attention of all were balanced by three made in Parliament; persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other pain- for in 1872, as Prime Minister, I made a reply ful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. to Mr. Butt, precisely in the same spirit as The Ointment should be applied after the the declarations I have now made, and in the affected parts have been patiently fomented spirit of the sentences I uttered last week. I with warm water, when the unguent should did the same in 1874, when I was not Prime be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, Minister, but leader of the Opposition; and I unless the friction should cause pain. Holdid the same thing in 1880, when I sat on loway's Pills should be simultaneously taken these benches as an independent member. to reduce inflammation and to purify the Perhaps I may be allowed to read a few blood. This treatment abates the violence, words of that speech. My hon. friend the and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumat- member for Cork (Mr. Shaw) in the beginism, and all spasmodic discuses, which spring | ning of 1880, on the 27th of February, from hereditary predisposition, or from any made a remarkable speech upon this quesaccidental weakness of constitution. This tion. He made a proposition which I could Ointment checks the local remody. The Pills not accept any more than I could acrestore the vital powers.

RELEASE OF MICHAEL DAVITI.

GREAT REJOICING IN THE IRISH METROPOLIS-THE VICEROY FROM DUBLIN-THE IRISH CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP, AC., 40.

Dunlin, May 4.—Great rejoicings here tonight over the release of Davitt. Torch- the tone of the hon, member's remarks, if the bearers paraded the streets, and effigies of relations between England and Ireland were Forster and Gladstone were burned.

The Corporation presented Earl Cowpor with a farewell address expressing regret that his Viceroyalty had been coincident with spirit in which I received the declaration government by repression, and congratulating bim upon the fact that the system of repression had not produced civil war. Early from Ireland, and every one of the pression had not produced civil war. Earl Cowper said, although he regretted coercion, be considered it indispensable. He was convinced that in time of trouble and difficulty the position of Vicerov with Chief Secretary in the Cabinet and virtually entrusted with the government of the country is a thorough- Prime Minister, after an interval of reflection, land to-day. The streets were crowded. He comment, and criticism, relterates the dewas frequently cheered.

Ireland. It is freely asserted that the appointment of Lord Cavendish is an endeavor to conciliate the Whig members of the Cabi-

ed at the selection of Cavendish, London, May 4.—Correspondence between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the publication in the United States of incitement to outrage in Ireland, is printed. A despatch from Earl Granville to Sir Edward Thornton, dated June, 24, 1881, makes reference to United Ireland. A despatch from Sir Edward Thornton to Earl to be called upon to deal with it. I care Grauville, June 27th, details a conversation | nothing for these speculators." I say it is a with Blaine. A despatch from Earl Granville practical, a burning question. It is the most to Mr. Drummond, July 27th, expresses satisfaction at the views expressed by Mr. Blaine. In a despatch from Earl Granville to Mr. West, April 27th, Earl Granville says: "I think it well to state that Sir Edward Thornton reported to me last summer that he had been confidently informed through a trustworthy source that the Government of the United States was not disposed to take up too warmly the cause of American citizens. native or naturalized, who went to England and Ireland with the express object of agitating, and then appealing to the United States for protection." It considered there was no reason why such Americans should be entitled to better treatment than Irishmen for the same offence.

FEAR NOT.

All kidney and urinary compisints, especitroubles Hop Bitters will surely and lestingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have Hop Bitters has and can do.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Columbus, Ohio, has evoluted a verse-builder who subscribes himself. W. Farrand Fèlch."

Let's see! Wasn't there a native scientist named Edson? Who can throw any light on his present whereabouts?

Leigh Hunt wasn't noted as a chemist ; but he tells us that gentleness and patience compounded are as powerful as dynamite.

"Never send a present hoping for one in return." Never. Get your present first. always, and send yours when you have time. Two Nevada boys mistook a grizzly bear the boys.

ing. No house, no living thing to be seen work go on; the more Niagara hackmen far or near the state of the state of the state of the better.

THE IRISH RESOLUTIONS

GREAT SPEECH

Hon. EDWARD BLAKE

RESOLUTIONS!

[Concluded from last week]

of dealing with that demand. In my opinion, the wise and the just method is to require that before any such plan can be dealt with, or can be examined with the view of being dealt with on its merits, we must ask those who propose it—and this is the question I have invariably put-" What are the provisions which you propose to make for the supremacy of Parliament?" That has been my course, and that is the course I intend to pursue. I am bound to say I have not received an answer to that question. I have never heard, in the time of Mr. Butt or from the mouth of any other gentleman, any adequate or satisfactory explanation upon that subject. To this declaration I have only one limitation more to add, and that is, 1 am not prepared to give Ireland anything which in point of principle it would be wrong to give to Scotland, even if Scotland ask for it. (Home Rule choers.) That is, I appre-hend, what Irish members—those members of the most popular classes will be ready to accept. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman was determined to make out that these declarations on my part were a formidable

novelty, and he said he believed that I had in Midlothian, the scenes of so many mis-I have taken the pains to recall six of them wildly flying, small white figure in the lovely (laughter), which seems to me a very tolerable allowance. One was made in 1872, at Aberdeen when I was Prime Minister, the next was in 1879 in Midlothian, and another cept the proposition of my hon. friend the member for Tipperary (Mr. P. J. Smythe) the other night; and professing himself an advocate of what I think he termed Home Rule, argued for it and pleaded for it in a LIBERATED "SUSPECTS" DEPARTURE OF THE spirit I own won my sympathy and regard. I did not hesitate then as I do now to use these words. (The hon. gentleman then quoted the words in which he said that from to become satisfactory, the most important contribution to that essential end would have been made by Mr. Shaw.) That was the

speeches to which I have referred is, believe, in complete and exact conformity with the brief outlines of my opinion upon this question." Now, sir, I have read that speech for three reasons. First mond as an essential condition preliminary London, May 4.—Lord Frederick Caven- to action on this subject, that a satisfactory dish has accepted the Chief Secretaryship of Folution of these difficulties shall be propounded by those who ask for it on the Home Rule benches. Therefore, we find the suggestion that it stand until a day which may net. The Home Rulers are much disappoint never come. Secondly, there is a declaration which he says he has made for ten years, and therefore we find no advance in his views upon this question. Lastly and most importantly, we find him using these same fatal words with which Irish questions, as I have practical and burning question we can conceive, and when the Minister has stated that the results are not satisfactory as they stand, that there ought to be a change, that there ought to be a grant of local rights and privileges, that justice demands it, and that it cannot be expected that they will be satisfied if the Parliament of the United Kingdom does not discharge the duty that ought to be remitted to the local bodies, justice demands that those who have the power and the responsibility should propound that legislation

which will meet the emergency. OUR INTEREST.

Now, sir, I come to the consideration of another branch of this question, and that is, whether we have any interest in this question calling upon us to interfere in it, and I deal with that branch of the question now greatly because the hon, gentleman has alluded to it. ally Bright's Disease, Diabetes and liver and greatly because it is not the first occasion on which a great Irish question has come under the consideration of this House, and been cured in your own neighborhood, and has been treated by this House in one way or you can find reliable proof at home of what another. I alluded awhile ago to the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church as one of vast importance both in its direct and indirect relations to the conditions of Ireland; and it happened that while that question was under debate s late respected member of this House, the Hon. Mr. Holton, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, moved on the

31st May, 1869 :-"That this House will immediately resolve itself into a committee to consider the

following proposed resolutions:-"1. That in the opinion of the House the measure now pending before the Imperial Parliament for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church will, if it become law, by the removal of one of the chief causes of the deeply-rooted discontents which have long existed among a numerous body of Her Majesty's subjects, promote the tranfor a calf and chased him half a mile. It hap-pened to be the bear's day for having fon with measurably to the strength as well as to the just renown of the great empire of which this Dominion forms no inconsiderable part."

Province of Canada, for the controversies have an interest in every great and impor- in the intensity of their feelings on this sub-

The Whitely Downson

which had during many years disturbed that Province and retarded its progress were finally and happily terminated in 1854 by an Act of the Provincial Legislature bearing a close resemblance in its essential features to the measure now before the Imperial Parliament. "3. That a loyal and dutiful address founded on the foregoing resolutions be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, and that a

Special Committee of members be appointed to prepare the address and report the same. To this the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald moved, seconded by Sir George Cartier, the previous question, and the previous question was upon that eccasion carried by the hon. centleman, with the assistance of his supporters, against the vote of the Liberal party. The hon, gentleman supported his motion for the previous question by a speech. He eaid:-

"Sir John A. Macdonald replied that he did not doubt that the hon, gentleman was in-fluenced by patriotic motives; but it was quite certain that his object was just as mischievous as his mode of bringing it up. The hon. member appeared to give up the whole case when he admitted that as a matter of legislation we had no right to deal with it. The Parliament of the Dominion, he acknowledged, was only authorized to pass laws for the good, order, and peace of Canada. Therefore, the hon, member said that all we could do was to give a simple expression of opinion. Nay, more, that we should not do so ordinarily, except on important occasions or in respect to matters of supreme necessity. Now, the question immediately suggested itself, where was the necessity for the present motion? The measure has been approved by the public opinion of Great Britain; it has been sanctioned by an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons; and the hon. gentleman himself has been uncertain that the House of Lords, in due submission to the popular sentiment, would agree to its passage. Now, surely it was an extraordinary course on the part of the hon, member to ask the Rouse to deal with a matter with which it had no concern, and render itself amenable to the answer that it should mind its own business. The hon, member acknowledges that our Parliament should not deal with such a matter, except in a case of supreme necessity.

Hon. Mr. Holton-I said on a question of supreme importance to the empire.

"Bir John Macdonald-There was no supreme necessity for the motion. It was not of supreme importance to the Empire what our opinions on such a question might bewhether we were favorable or opposed to the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland. The hon, member had asserted that we were in the habit of passing addresses to the Sovereign on matters of interest affecting berself or family. Now the Queen of England was the Sovereign of Canada; every one bad an interest in herself and family. In the very Act of Confederation the first clause sauctioned by the British Parliament declared that the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland shall be our own Sovereign for all time to come, and therefore it was quite within the limits of our jurisdiction and propriety to refer to matters connected with the presperity and happiness of her family. The hon. member had also said that we had expressed an opinion respecting peace and war. But every one would see that the moment such a state of things arose every section of the Empire was vitally affected; therefore, as loyal and devoted subjects it was our duty and interest to sympathize with the heart of the Empire. But in the case of the present question, neither our loyalty nor our interest was at stake. He for one would not go into the discussion of the merits of the messure; he would not say whether it was good or not, for it was not the place to debate it. The hon member had no right to force an expression of opinion in the Canadian Parliament, and he must have known that there was a very considerable and respectable minority in the country immediately affected who received the bill with heart-burning and the deepest or other antipathies to excite them; yet the hon, gentleman wished to transfer to the Dominion the heart-burnings and animosities of the Old World. If the policy of the hon. member were sanctioned, then we should see country coming forward, embodying their respective feelings on this vexed question. The hon, member had not assumed to discuss even the merits of the question, to go into details and show that it was worthy of the support of the House. Yet he was calling upon the House to express a decided opinion on a question respecting which it had only a general idea. There could only be one object in such a motion, and that was to create an ill-feeling between the Protestants and Catholics, to bring discord into this now happy country. It was quite obvious that if the cause of the course of the hon, gentleman was legitimate then it would be within the province of the Legislature to deal with the Reform Bill and other questions of equal importance affecting Great Britain. On the same principle the House would be found interfering in the affairs of Spain, and referring to her coclesiastical establishments. Nay, more; the Parliament of the Dominion with equal justice might be called upon to give a strong expression of sentiment respecting Separate Schools, or church endowing, or other matters of interest to the people of Lower Canada. In whatsoever light he viewed the question he could not avoid seeing the unpopularity of the motion brought forward by the hon. member for Chateauguay, and was convinced that the House would deal with it promptly and effectually, so as to prevent the introduction of similar resolutions in the future. In conclusion he would move the previous question in amendment to the

motion before the House." Now, sir, I maintain that the hon. gentlereal feelings and sentiments of the great that so far from the motion being, as the hon. gentleman said, calculated to excite discord, heart burnings, and religious difficulties, we would have all agreed nad he but seen the question in another light in favour of that solution of the question, just as we had in the old Province of Canada, lively though were opportunity of thinking on this subject the the feelings of religious difference in that old Province, settled a somewhat similar question. I refer, sir, to this statement because I wish to express the hone that in the interval between 1869 and 1882 the hon, gentleman has advanced in his views, has observed the current of events, and will be disposed to take a different line, and instead of arguing on the precedent which he himself created by moving the previous question on that occasion as he stated there would be an effectual barrier to similar resolutions in the future, he may be disposed to admit our right to tender some advice on this occasion and give his support to the motion before the House.

OUR INTEREST IN THE QUESTION.

"2. That this opinion is strengthened and everything which will tend to develop the disus, French, Scotch, English or Irish to supported by the recent experience of the late strength and the unity of that Emploe; we suppose that there is any material difference A Comment of the Comm

tion and organization of the Empire at large. Nobody can doubt that through chaos, and dency of the constitution of the Empire has been more and more, perhaps through drifting, perhaps otherwise, towards the adoption

THE FEDERATIVE FORM.

We ourselves are the outcrop of that idea. Our present position is due to its partial, unsymmetrical, unreasoned, but practical develthat without power effectually to interfere, without power of legislation, we yet bave a right as members of the Empire to express an opinion upon this subject. As a part of men, by Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen, we have a deep interest in a question and happiness of our countrymen in the old land.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

As a country wanting immigrants, as the hon. faith, to the United States instead of to Canada. We know that our share of the Irish share of Irish Roman Catholic immigration is but a very small proportion in these latter days of even our share of Irisk immigration. We know on the other hand that enormous that that was due largely to the difficulties to which I referred, and hoped that a better feeling might be engendered by remedial measures applied to the state of Ireland, hon. gentlemen opposite did not seem to sympathize with that remark. I was glad to hear the hon, gentleman repeat it to-day, and I hope it has become to a large extent the accepted sentiment of the people of this country.

HOW IT AFFECTS OUR RELATIONS WITH THE

UNITED STATES. We are interested materially in another sense in this question. We and our neighbors have a common frontier three thousand miles long. That country is, and must always be, a country in our cordial and friendly relations with which must lie a great part of our own prosperity, and no man can doubt that the existence of the Irish question is a main feature of the difficulties between the United Kingdom and the United States, and cannot but re-act most untavorably upon us. We recollect what has happened in former days. We recollect when our peace was broken, our territory invaded more than once, expense was incurred, and blood shed. We recollect that such a state of things existed in the United States that redress, whether by expression of regret or by pecuniary compensation, was absolutely denied, on the score, I presume, that the state of feeling in that country rendered it impossible for any such concession to be made. If you look at some of the figures of the recent census, you will see how directly be on friendly terms-we are interested in this question. Take the State of Massachusetts, in which out of a population of 1,625,000 the foreign-born people, if I remember rightly, number some 420,000 souls, and of these no less than about 240,000 souls were born in Ireland, so that more than one-half of the foreignborn population of the State of Massachusetts is of Irish birth, while if you add to those the number who are the descendants of Irishmen in that State you will see what a formidable factor in the prosperity and the progress of that country is the Irish immigration. Of that immigration we want a share for ourselves, and we want still more nied, and so enlarge the strength and indissatisfaction. The people of Canada lived ! earnestly that those who choose the Rein harmony and peace, and had no religious public instead of the Dominian shall not choose the Republic with feelings of animosity and disaffection towards the Empire of which we form part, but with those friendly feelings which animate the Englishmen and the Scotchmen who also happen to prefer. the sad spectacle of different sects in this for material reasons, the Republic to the Do-

minion. WE CAN SPRAK FROM EXPERIENCE

Now, sir, there is another reason why we should interfere. We can speak with authority on this subject. We are federalists ourelves. We are experienced in the bonefits of home rule. We know what it means. We know that it is our most precious possession, We know that there is nothing that we would part with with greater reluctance or more difficulty than our portion of home rule. We know that there is nothing that we would sacrifice more to retain than our portion of home rule, whether you revert to that portion which the Dominion has in relation to the Empire, or that portion which the Provinces have in relation to the Dominion. In reference to the important tederation which exists between Canada and the United Kingdom, or the more perfect form of federation which exists between the Dominion and the Provinces. If any people in the wide world can speak of the difficulties engendered for the want of home rule and the benefits to be secured by the grant of home rule, it is the people in whose name and for whose interests

we sit and delibrate in this hall this night. WHY HIS PRESENT OPINIONS ARE HELD.

Now, sir, the descendant of Irishmen my self-my grandfather, by the father's side, a rector of the church to which I have referred. and sleeping in his parish church yard, and my ancestor by the mother's side slain in a conflict with insurgents-while it might have been my fortune had I been born and bred in the old land to adopt from prejudice views man was on that occasion mistaken as to the very different from those I hold this night yet it having been my good fortune to have majority of the Canadian people. I believe been born and bred in the free air of Canada, and to have leaned those better, those wiser, those more Christian and just notions which here prevail upon the subjects of civil and religious liberty, class legislation, and home rule itself, I have always entertained ever since I have had the sentiments to which I have given feeble utterance this evening. I believe that these are the sentiments native to our own sentiments of freedom and justice or forbearance and toleration, and a desire to deal with this subject—as the hon, gentleman said, who moved it-in that spirit which says. unto others as you would they should unto you." I had been anxious that this discussion should be raised, and had myself prepared a motion on the subject, when private circumstances called me from the deak here. On my return I learned that the same hon, gentleman to whom the member for Victoria has alluded had taken the matter in hand, and it was thought better not to meddle with OUR INTEREST IN THE QUESTION.

I say we have an interest as a part of the great Empire, as sharers in its prosperity, as sharers in this shame—we have an interest in but just scapt justice to the feelings of Capa—

tant question affecting the general constitu- ject from those whom the hon gentleman who brought forward the motion more particularly seems to represent. I believe our without any formal system, the gradual ten- settlement is one based on the countril principle of political action to were been educated, and which has a venced our prosperity and our intellectual and moral standing in the world now.

REGRET AT CHANGES IN RESOLUTIONS. heard the hon, gentleman's resolution with regret for one reason, that I find it emasculated. I find it very much weaker opment, and I say, sir, we must consider than the resolution which he put on the paper in the first instance. In some particulars it does not legislatively suit my view. He has fallen into something like the error an opinion upon this subject. As a part of ascribed to Mr. Gladstone, and, not willing the Empire largely peopled by old country-myself to repeat that error—for I would prefer to vote for the best resolution we can get men, we have a deep interest in a question —yet I will vote with reluctance for the which must materially affect the prosperity measure which hypothetically grants a meaof self-government to Ireland. The hon. gentleman in the altered resolution expresses the hope that, if consistert with the integrity and well being of the Empire, and if the gentleman has said, we have a material in- status of the minority be preserved. Home terest of a very great degree. We all know Rule shall be accorded to Ireland. We have where the Irish immigration goes. We all no idea that the rights and interests of the know that those who cross the sea and land minority will be other than fully protected upon the shores of America go almost wholly, and secured. I believe that the best security particularly those of the Roman Catholic is to be found in a united Irish people managing their own affairs. I say that the possession of such a measure is essential to the immigration is insignificant, and that our | maintenance of the Empire. There ought to be no ifs or ands in the expression of the views of the Canadian people upon this most important subject. It is only upon the theory, only upon the strong view that numbers of that people have gone to the the possession of such a law is essential United States. When I said two years ago to the integrity of the Empire that we can agitate or act with effect in dealing with this matter. I am not disposed to sot hypothetically; I am not disposed to deal with this question, with its and and's. I am willing to advise conciliatory measures and ample justice to Ireland. I should like the Canadian people through their representatives in Parliament to say to the Imperial Government politely that in their opinion as 4,000,-000 of British subjects, they believe that the integrity of the Empire demands self-government for Ireland. So with reference to the clause that speaks to those men deprived of constitutional right of trial by jury. I do not understand them to invite the clemency of the Crown, or to be charged with political offences. I understand them to be imprisoned under a law which does not call on the Government to charge thom with any crime What we ought to have asked for those gentlemen is the restoration of the habeas corpus and a trial by their peers on any charge which the Government of England may think fit to make against them. It is not an application for clemency and mercy that they demand, and that we should express but a keps that the ordinary constitutional right of every British subject may be extended to these par-ticular British subjects, namely, the right of habeas corpus and of trial by their poers for any offence with which they may be charged against the law of the land to which they belong. I hope that the resolution, weak as it is, unsatisfactory as it is, failing, as in and indirectly-directly as wanting immi- my opinion it does in those two points grants ourselves, indirectly as those with in a manner which I do not myself whom the people of the United States should admire, will yet pass because it is not amendable, and it is infinitely better that it should pass that be rejected, because some may think it too weak and others too streng. In this question I have shown we are interested in many ways. Although we have no direct voice in the legislation of Great Britain, notwithstanding we have a right to venture our counsel and express our views. We have a right respectfully to approach our Sovereign and strengthen the hands of her Prime Minister, whose sentiments are not hostile to reform. We have a right to give the influence of 4,000,000 of British audicots to the redress of grievances too long maintain.

THE DRESSES AT AN EARL'S WAD-DING.

which we form part. (Loud and prolonged

cheers.)

the mighty

At the wedding of Lady Georgiana Hamilton, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, with the Earl of Winterton, which took place last Thursday at St. George's, Hanover square, the bride wore the usual white satin, with orange blossoms and Brussels lace. The bridesmaids, six in number, two of whom were Sisters of the bridegroom and four nieces of the bride, had dress sof ruby nun's veiling, combined with plush of the same color. Ruby bridesmaids are a decided novelty, and form an effective contrast to the all pervading whiteness of the bride. There seems to be a reaction just now against pink, blue or cream-colored bridesmaids. In several recent instances violet has been the color taken into favor. The Princess of Wales were a most becoming dress of violet velvet. The bride's mother wore a costume made of bronze-colored satin and moire, trimmed with many-colored beads. Lady Claud John Hamilton were myrtle green satin and small white straw bonnet; Lady Balfour, of Bur-leigh, and Lady Middleton wore dark blue velvet, and Lady Alexandrina Murray the same material in light blue. There was a great preponderance of dark tints in the dresses and bonnets, offering a very marked contrast to a fashionable wedding fifteen or twenty years ago, when every possible variety of brilliant color would have been represented. The comparison is certainly in favor of the taste to-day .- London Truth .

REFUSING A PRINCE.

It appears that the young lady who refused a prince, and was indignant that he should aspire to her hand is not Mr. Mackay's own daughter, but a stepdaughter, with a romance clinging to her skirts. Her father was a gold miner, who worked beside Mackay when they were starving to death as Gold Hill, Nevada. His name was Johnson-"Doctor Johnson," as he was there called, and he and Mackay were warm friends. Johnson died in 1862, and left a wife and one daughter. Mackay "struck it rich" and married the widow of his old friend, and the daughter is the present Miss Mackay. No one ever knew who Johnson was, but his wife was a woman of refinement, and gave the impression of gentie breeding. Mackay has always lived happily with her, and seems to think as much of her daughter as if she was of his own blood.

Patrick O'Donnell, a wealthy contractor of Charleston, S.C., has just died and left bis estate to Rev. Tom Burke, of Galway, Ireland, the native town of the testator, in trust for the benefit of the destitute poor of Galway, without distinction of creed.

In the action of the United Ireland against Mr. W. E. Forster to recover £26,000 damages on account of the seigure of that paper, the defendant refuses to answer the interrogatories on the ground that they concern matters of State.

Two hundred and firty suspects have been released since the first of the present month.

The second secon

子。所述李维等的《三日》《京本》,學的記述的"德"、一時的議畫因為董事的一體便對當園 安县鐵區

OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, April 16. Never before in the history of this country was politics in such a muddle as they are now. Out of chaos, it is said, comes order; but just now matters are so terribly mixed that it is really difficult to understand how the legislative work of the great British Empire can go on. The cloture is law, but many feel that it is far from being justice, consequently there is all over the country more or less of an sgitation sgainst it. For instance at Brighton, a large town 56 miles gouth of London, there was a meeting held to hear an explanation from Mr. Harriott, the sitting member, why he voted against the gagging measure, and he replied that, as a Liberal, he could not consistently support a bill which had for its object the making of Parliament dependent on political leaders. This reply was satisfactory to the Chairman of the Brighton Liberal Association, but not to the Chairman of the Radical Club, who said the hon. member should have followed Mr. Gladstone. Here is a nice pickle. Whige more Liberal than Radical, and Tories taking the wind out of the sails of the Liberal party by proposing a peasant proprietary for

In a game of political leap-frog recently played by the Marquis of Salisbury at Liverpool, he said revolutions never went backwards, and as the Land movement in Ireland was a revolution of a terrible kind it was better to deal with it in a thorough manner than to handle it in the fainthearted way the Liberals did. Ireland is now the ghost of English legislation, and will remain so while Englishmen are making their laws. Lord Salishury is a narrow-minded aristocrat, whose ancestors for ages were quartered on the public purse and who is bimself so bigoted that he will not let one of his London houses to a Jew, or sell a bit of land at Hatfield, where he resides, to the Wesleyans whereon to build a church, but some of his Parliamentary followers are hungry for office and they see in the Irish inbroglio a means of stepping into power, and consequently pressure was put upon him to make the Liverpool declaration. W. H. Smith, a member of Disraeli's Cabi-

net and an important man in the Conservative party, has charge of a bill to estab-lish in Ireland a peasant proprietary by purchasing out the landlords, and, as the Tories expect the support of the Irish party on this measure, the leader had to support it in his Liverpool speech. It is all bosh to talk about English statesmen being actuated by high principles, because they are not. Men in England who make politics a profession are governed by sordid selfishness as much, or perhaps more, than in any other country in the world. Four years a Cabinet Minister entitles a man to a pension of ten thousand dollars a year for life and twenty-five thouand while in office. Four years Lord Chancellor gives a man a pension of twenty thousand dollars year for life and fifty thousand a year while in office. Yet people will say there is no political corruption in Eng-To increase the muddle, the peripatetic and erratic professor as Beacons-field, in "Lothair," called Goldwin Smith, has been giving his opinion on the condition of Ireland in a letter to the Times. Hear him, oh you Irish-Canadians, and when he next honours your country with his presence, fall down and worship him. This man, who does not know his own mind for a month together, counsels the Government of Eugiand to take more drastic measures to crush out the aspirations of Irish freedom than even were taken by Charles the First to enforce ship money in England,-a stretch of power which paved his way to the block. "Instead," says Mr. Goldwin Smith, "of " fanning the flame of feeble half-measures " and appeals as futile as they are ignominious a let the conflagration in the interest of distracted "Ireland as well as of England be quenched "at once by a sufficient exertion of national a power. Let things which the exigency of at the time unhappily requires be calmly and "humanely, but firmly done. In place of " jury trial, which has become worse than a " mockery and manifestly falls to punish "crime or protect life, let a Commission of « Assize be appointed for the trial of agrarian " outrage. To remove the encouragement to "outrage, let the rents, when once justly st fixed, be collected by a summary process, which would be no more a departure from rinciple than is the Land Act itself. To " crush the rebellion in Parliament, where it " is trying to paralyze legislation and gov-" ernment, let the representation of rebel disstricts be suspended. Let the journalism of " murder be silenced, as it may be without " the suppressing of anything that deserves " to be called opinion. If foreign emissaries " presume to enter these realms for the purpose of kindling civil war, let legislation so be directed against them, and let them and s the Governments whose protection they a claim be made clearly to understand their a position and the liabilities they incur. In " peril, probably without shedding a drop of " you in firm, though in humane act, the " hearty approbation of all the children of England in the United States." Now what do you think of the author of

the Bustander. Has he not thoroughly demonstrated the one striking peculiarity of years has everywhere brought disgrace on the English name.

A very different man is Charles Russell, the member for Dandalk. He can plainly Government centralization, and he has the fortitude to state his opinion on the subject in a public letter to his constituents. Mr. Bussell does not belong to the Irish Parliamentary party, and consequently his opinions comes with greater force. He says :- "There is no country that I know, of which the "little voice. The real political governors of "Ireland at this day are neither the Lord " Lieutenant nor the Chief Secretary to the # Lord Lieutenant but the permanent Under "Secretary at Dublin Castle and the Resident " Magistrates and Inspectors and Sub-Inspecstors of Police throughout the country. It sig u vicious system which throws no due sense of responsibility upon the people or supon the representatives of the people for "the good government of the country. It he had unexpectedly eluded their knife, they tends to make these, in the public mind, turned it against his favorite and most ob-"matters which are the business of the Exe-"cutive, and of the Executive solely. I "should like to know has the Chief Secretary "ever thought it right to consult any Irish * members upon his policy in Ireland."

The Scotch are beginning to see the hideous absurdity of thousands slaving and starving, so that one may be a Lord and dress in fine linen every day. Lords, Dukes and Karis, are made by the Monarch, and to keep up their grand state the cultivators of the soil must and imaginary conversation between an mart of Earl Spencer, who, as is well known, person- is lands, for the Tories are almost inclined to proving of themselves as they have in the heart and soul of that Dublin Castle which seconded the motion, and it was passed.

Breadalbane and the devil, in which occurs ally possesses more of the confidence and re- islands, for the Tories are almost inclined to proving of themselves as they have in the heart and soul of that Dublin Castle which seconded the motion, and it was passed.

the following passage. "They and be damned, what right have they to meat or drink or light of day, much less to wealth, to power or freedom, except what your Lordship likes to give them." The croiters of the Isle of family. Had Mr. Chamberlain accepted the Skye think very different, as the following Chief Secretaryship Lord Spencer would not will show: "The tenants on the Island of Skye, Balmeanach, Pelnohoran, and Gedintaillear, bave refused to pay rent, and as there was resolved to put the law in force. On Friday a sherift's officer was instructed to serve. " summonses on twenty or more refractory tenants. For some time a regular system of watching the holdings by sentinels has been adopted to give warning of the approach of strangers, and when the officer and his party made their appearance the populace were immediately summoned, about 200 respond-"ing to the call. Upon the sheriff's officer " making known his errend he was seized " the summonses taken from him and burned before his eyes, and then he was coolly told | sufficiently well, but Lord Spencer and Mr. worse for him. The agitation is spreading | land together. rapidly and assuming alarming proportions.

Surely the world is moving on, of which there can be no stronger evidence than to see those slow going phlegmatic and hardheaded Scotchmen standing manfully out against Feudal landlordism in the lines laid down by the Irish National Land League.

During the last three weeks immense preparations have been going on at Windsor Castle for the matriage of Prince Leopold. This useless young fellowis to receive in future sixteen thousand pounds sterling per annum, while numbers of people are starving. The following on the marriage is from Reynold's paper, which in this country has a circulation of over a quarter of a million. The disease alluded to is, I believe, a kind of scrofula for which there is no cure :-

which there is no cure:—

The inauspicious, and we might almost say unnatural, marriage (says Reynolds) about taking place is an occasion which cannot be let silp by toracies and tufthuniers. It would have been far more decent if the ceremony were performed in the strictest privacy, and no opportunity presented for such a disgusting display of lip loyally and sham rejoicing as seems to be brewing in certain quarters. The embryo bridegrom is a young man suffering under an afflictive and offensive disease, from which he never can recover. It is not unlikely he will go to the altar on crutches, or be trundled there in a Bath chair. The bride is a girl who, like all German princesses, has been brought up to look upon the making of a good match as the first and almost the only consideration of life. She is penniless, and she has to be handsomely provided for by the British public. But, perhaps, the height of impudent mendicancy was reached when Lord Archibald Campbell, whose brother married Prince Leopoid's sister, went touting in Scotland for coppers. His Lordship, in a begging letter to the Inverness Town Council, bad the effrontery to declare that "it would look ill were Scotland to give nothing to her junior duke, the Duke of Albany, on this occasion." Whereupon the town council, which must be both a spirited and sensible body, told this high-born beggar that he was a fool, and consigned his episile to the waste-paper basket.

What a fall for the noble house of Argyle to have a letter from one of its sons contemptonely thrown into the waste basket by the town Council of Inverness. The fact is that this princely begging business is beginning to stink in the nostrils of sensible people. The shop windows are full of the photographs of the royal bride, but by no stretch of imagination can she be styled a beauty; indeed, on the contrary, she is very plain, which is not improved by a turn-up nose, or, as the vulgar would say, a cock-nose. But then she is a German princess, and consequently we must fall upon our marrow bones to worship her.

ANGLO-CELT

CAVENDISH AND BURKE.

One who seems to know of what he is writing sends the following to the N. Y. Sun :-

To the Editor of the Sun-Sin: The murder of the Irish Under Secretary, Thomas Henry Burke, was evidently the sole object of the assassins. That of Lord Frederick Cavendish, like the murder of the innocent car driver and clerk who happened to be with Lord Leitrim when he was similarly slair, became a necessity to their protection. Lord Frederick had only arrived in Ireland the day before, had done nothing to make himself obnoxious, and was of so little prominence in England, and so wholly unseen or unheard of in Ireland up to that hour, that his person must have been entirely unknown to the men who committed this murder, which had evidently been premeditated and carefully planned. The assassins will probably be infinitely surprised to learn the name and position of their second victim. He unfortunately, and by mere accident, happened to join the Under-Secretary in his walk, and so found his doom.

The Under-Secretary, on the other hand, has long been a marked man, and was perhaps the most unpopular official in Ireland. He was a Roman Catholic, of the County Galway, aged 52, and beir to the Baronetcy of Burke of Glynsk. He was grandnephew of the late Cardinal Wiseman, and was educated at the Roman Catholic College of Oscott, of which that eminent divine was for some time President. On leaving Oscott in a few months you will be at the end of the 1847, he was appointed, at the age of eighteen, to a clerkship in the Unlef " blood, and I repeat, you will carry with Secretary's office, by his countryman, Sir Thomas Redington, the then Under Secretary, and commenced his career of unpopularity by being the clerk who opened Smith O'Brien's portmenteau in 1848 and ransacked his private letters. He continued to improve on this auspicious beginning, and made himself so genmost Englishmen, namely, a right to rule erally and unscrupulously useful that on Ireland by a method which for hundreds of the retirement of Capt. Larcom be was appointed Under Secretary, a position he has since filled. Of course, the succeeding Chief Secretaries being almost entirely dependent on the permanent Secretary for coaching in see the evil of the feudal system of English | their duties, at all events at the start, as the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries are on the permanent Secretaries in their departments, Mr. Burke was in a large measure the controlling power in the government of Ireland. He it was who directed all the Fenian prosecutions in 1866-67, and compelled the temporary retirement of "Government is so intensely centralised, or | that movement. He had been during the last "in whose government the people have so two years the adviser and chief executive great effect on Italy, as it will assure that officer of Mr. Forster, had received repeated warnings and threatenings, and had been under the close protection of the police. Probably the belief that the release of the suspects and the opening of a more conciliatory course would bring to him personal safety tempted him to take that fatal unprotected evening walk. Doubtless the men who murdered him had contemplated the assassination of Mr. Forster, but finding that

> noxious agent. In discussing the apppointment of Lord Frederick Cavendish as Chief Secretary for Ireland, it seems to have been wholly forgotten that for a long period he was Mr. anyone could see, never swallowed coercion. Gladstone's regular private secretary, and that when Parliamentary life removed him from that post he had always continued as a sort of semi-secretary, and might, therefore, better than any man in the House of Commons reflect Gladstone's views and advance with a thorough zeal the new policy under

gard of Mr. Gladstone than any other member of the Cabinet. Lord Frederick's widow ls a niece of Mrs. Gladstone's, and he had been always regarded as a member of the have gone as Vicercy, but some such person would have been selected as Earl Cowper, who, on leaving, stated with naive honesty no prospect of their doing so his lordship that, except in a few matters of executive action within the few days past, he was not responsible for anything which occurred during his Viceloyalty. Mr. Forster was the power. Vice versa, during Lord Ciarendon's long and memorable rule in Ireland, he had in Sir William Somerville a Secretary who was as irresponsible as Lord Cowper. A strong Viceroy, a weak Secretary -a strong Secretary, a weak Vicercy, has ever been the rule in Ireland. Sometimes two medium men like the Duke of Marlborough and Jemmy Lowther have got on to return where he came or it would be the | Chamberlain could never have governed ire-

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

OATHOLIO CALENDAR.

MAY. THURSDAY, 11 .- St. Catherine of Sienna, Virgin (April 30). Bp. Lavialle, Louisville, died, 1867. FRIDAY, 12 .- SS. Nereus and Companions,

Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Moore, St. Augustine,

SUNDAY, 14 .- Fifth Sunday after Easter. Epist. James i. 22-27; Gosp. John xvi. 23-30

Monday, 15 .- Feria. Rogation Day. TUESDAY, 16 .- St. Ubaldus, Bishop and Confessor. Rogation Day.

WEDNESDAY, 17 .- St. Paschal Baylor, Confessor. Vigil of the Ascension. Rogation Day. Montreal founded, 1642.

WE suppose it is treason to draw attention to the bayoneting of children in Ballina, County Mayo, at present. And yet the lives of innocant children are sweet.

The great Anglo-Saxon race has asserted Paris has now fifty-five English or American it will be necessary to make an analysis of Ireland fills the world with horror, but no matter what her masters might say. She bars, not lawyers you know, but tap-rooms, the numbers in the House, but even then it to no part of its population does it held bravely on the straight and true path, places for mixing sherry cobblers, &c.

MR. SAMUEL MORLEY, M. P. for Bristol visited the United States and Canada some few months ago. He lectured lately in England and praised up the United States as a field for emigrants, but spoke never a word of the Canadian North-West, And yet our fuming loyalists here are all the time thanking England for nothing.

THE Senate of Canada have passed the Irish resolutions by a vote of thirty-six against six. This large majority has agreeably disappointed us, for it was prophesied they would be thrown out, probably by those with whom the wish was father to the thought. All is well that ends well.

We fancy we can hear the ringing cheers in Ireland over the release of MICHARL DAVITT. Next to Parnell he is the man who stands next the Irish heart to-day, and no wonder. He is really the Apostle of the land movement, though were it not for the coplebeian Davitt might go down to his grave perched upon his banner.

THE German Empire has sent Baron Von Schlozer as its Ambassador to the Vatican, a sure sign that friendly relations have been established between the two powers, for the Vatican is undoubtedly a power. Bismarck may now carry out his financial policy, secure of the support of the Catholic party in the Reichstag. England is also nibbling at diplomatic relations with the Pope, and the New York Sun thinks the Catholics of the United States will induce their Government to follow suit. The action of Germany will have country that the great military power of Europe, having made peace with the Pope, it will not allow him to be persecuted.

THE policy of Mr. Gladstone and the Radical portion of the Cabinet in liberating the suspects and otherwise dealing out justice to Ireland has displeased Mr. Goschen, one of those old grey rats of Whigs whom O'Connell described as "base, bloody and brutal." The member of the Imperial Cabinet who has had most to do with the change of base is the "that force is no remedy," and the Gazette is | we believe they have done so. of peace and reconciliation between the two same amount of energy to the im- Ireland, knowing that Mr. Burke was the

do anything to save their estates, not only in States, the result would be the same, or was dealing out such calamities on Ireland. Ireland but England, Scotland and Wales, perhaps better, but once the idea entered not forgetting the Isle of Skye.

THE British Whigs and Tories proper, are in a terrible state of excitement over the Government's change of policy. They scented blood and are disappointed because the game is out of their reach. They wanted an insurrection, and it now appears that Forster, the benevolent Quaker, quotha, was a pliant with pride of the valor of their ancestors, not know. The weak point in this hypotool in their hands. It was Chamberlain who who whipped England and Canada in spoiled the game, and all their execrations are directed against him. "Their beastly bellowing" is temporarily withdrawn from the | become Walker, and Leblanc will glide into Irish members to silence the brave Englishman who has consistently opposed coercion. The fact is Chamberlain knows the public opinion of England better than they; he has stay in the States; but would it be in the tice to Ireland and confusion to Dublin Castle with all its ancient iniquities. It is to be re- | patriate themselves how long would they Galway or Dublin or anywhere but a drawing | naturally as the Irish of the Old Counwill have to be accepted. The Castle is short time; there are foul gasses collected inside it to burst it asunder, if the groams of no extraordinary obstacles are thrown in the hope for Irish sympathies after committing a its victims did not tumble it down, as did Joshua's trumpet the walls of Jericho.

BRITISH POLITICS.

A grave political crisis is approaching in

England, which it is doubtful if the Govern-

ment will be able to tide over. It is evident

that the Conservatives are solid against Glad-

stone's new Irish policy, and that numbers of the Whigs are protoundly dissatisfied, those, for instance, who believe with Argyle and Landsdowne that the landlords' interests are of descendants of British Canadians-Irish, in danger, not only in Ireland, but through | English and Scotch-to return. Neverthethe United Kingdom at large. It is true the Conservatives themselves were preparing a programme by which peasant proprietary would be attempted in Ireland by the purchasing of the landlords' interests, at fancy prices, but this was spoilt by Gladstone's change of flank. Not but the landlords would gain by the carrying out of this policy, for, in thirty-three years, it is doubtful if the tenants would be any better off than they are at present. It is SATURDAY, 13 .- St. George, Martyr (April the opinion of the most clear headed public men they would never be able to pay the instalments demanded, and Canadian has not yet become racy of the soil; the consequence of this would be that the all our faith is in England and Ireland lands would revert to the Government which had advanced the money. But apart from this the Conservatives are bound to make an | the British national anthem is sung. Canada onslaught on the Ministry any way, and force should be as free from foreign domination as a dissolution if possible, when they would go the States and as prosperous. It is broad to the country with the cry that Gladstone enough and has resources enough, but still it had disgraced England in the Transvaal and quailed before veiled rebellion in Ireland. | ways a tendency to lessen our population. In this crisis it is not out of place to calcu- First let us make Canada a country to be late the forces for and against the Government | proud of, and then let us talk of repatriain case of a division on Sir Michael Hicks- tion. Beach's resolutions, which practically amount to want of confidence in the Government. In order to do this with any degree of precision will be difficult, for the vote on the cloture bring more grief than to the Irish never swerving aside for a moment. Outwill not serve as an index to a vote on the at home and abroad. The only people Government's Irish policy. Mr. Gladstone who really exult are those implacable came into power with a majority of over 100 enemies of Ireland and her cause, who see in as against Conservatives and Home Bulers this murder a prospect that it will be the combined, but two years have wrought sad | means of throwing it back another half cenhavor with this majority. Suppose that a tury, who see a hope of martial law and division were taken to-morrow and that its accompanying horrors. No friends of 597 members were in their places-the Ireland committed the murder, of that we number as voted on the cloture, and that all are positive, and we are also positive that with the Government, they would have sine will be brought to their doom. If it a majority of 93. And it is, of course, were Forster or Clifford Lloyd who were pretty certain the Home Rulers will vate unanimously with the Government. But it is probable more than 597 will attend, came as the harbinger of good news, a as the Liberal recalcitrants on the cloture messenger of peace, the man who will not have the same reason for staying was to carry out the new and away from a division of an entirely different and even opposite nature. As there were The heart of Ireland revolts at the terrible eighteen of those it would give the deed, the voice of Ireland calls for justice on Government a majority of 111, or there the murderers. would be in all 354 Ministerialists sgainst 243 solid Conservatives. But circumoperation of the aristocratic Parnell the stances alter cases. Mr. Goschen, a Liberal with patience for the re-action which will leader, and Mr. Forster, late Chief Secretary, surely come. with a broken heart, while as matters stand are capable of forming a cave, and that they the way is bright before him, success is will have followers is beyond question. The be advanced regarding this melancholy afappointment of the "colorless" Lord Cavendish as Irish Secretary was evidently a sop to | for the supposition that the Land Leaguethe Dovonshire branch of the Whigs, but who | which means the Irish people-had any share of Goschen and Forster. The question now is a detective of himself when deputed to hund on a division? If 56 go into the crime?" and he governs himself accordingly. other lobby the Government will be defeated, | Well, who has gained by the assassination of will then be a dissolution, and as no one prehowever, which may be fairly bazarded is we find the Standard talking of a which is the same as saying that the Irish crees of fate and deal out justice and com- its vilest forms. When the news was repensation.

REPATRIATION.

their minds that the neighboring republic the cable informs us, was driving in would afford them ample scope for their ability the Park, but seeing Lord Caventies they became discontented with themselves until they went thither. Some of them returned after awhile but the vast majority remained and will remain, and become ab sorbed in the surrounding population and speak English, and their sons will declaim 1776 and 1812. Their French names will be anglicized; Le Marche will been proclaimed, and that Burke's power for White. Now, even were repatriation possi- fore, the murder was useless. They would ble would it be advisable? Those who have settled down and accumulated property will sounded the caucuses and they proclaim jus- | interest of Canada to bring back those who have not, and if they were induced to regretted Mr. Chamberlain has not accepted the stay in Canada? French-Canadians will go as Burke's and Cavendish's. post of Irish Chief Secretary. This Cavendish, to New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and scion of the Devonshires, is not the man for other large centres of industry as room, but he is the men of a compromise, and try gravitate towards London, Glasgow, Birmingham and Manchester, or as the hope for the sympathies of those in whose bound to go; its fall is only a question of a Italians flock to Toulon and Marseilles. It behalf—as they supposed—they were about to is a law of trade and Commerce, that, where immolate two enemies. But, could they way, men do not hang so closely on to their nationality as to prevent them seeking higher | country new and great oppression? wages. And besides Canada is not French the State of Vermont, New York, is as much a home to French Canadians, as the Province of Ontario or Nova Scotia,

They have now in the States their Churches schools and newspapers; they are at home there and they will never return to the land of their ancestry. You might as well expect the four or five millions less, the desire of our French Canadians fellow-citizens to see their brethren and themselves under the same flag, forming part of the same State, is a natural one, and much to foul deed, it is not necessary we be commended; it shows the generosity of the French heart. What should be done now is to prevent the drain going on forever, for so surely as another period of depression visit us-and come it will—so gure will their be an execut from Canada to the States of French Canadians and British as well. Why we have not even national pride to detain them. The word and Scotland, countries three thousand miles away, and Archibald Forbes says we cry when is only a Province, and hard times has al-

FATALITY. The late terrible news from unfortunate sixty-four Home Rulers voted | through the assistance of frishmen the assasassassipated the deed would be atrocious, but still explicable; but Lord Cavendish, who beneficent policy! it is inexplicable.

> We excuse the English this time for their ery for blood and martial law, but we wait

There are several hypotheses which may fair, but in none of them do we find room will reconcile the immediate followers in the murder. The first question asked how many Liberals will vote with the Tories | up a murderer is, " Who has gained by the but knowing Mr. Gladstone's character it | Cavendish and Burke? In the first place the may be premised that except he has a major | landlord party, and the second place, the ity of at least thirty he will resign. There Conservative party-the one financially, the other politically. The Conservative newstends to accurately guage public opinion so papers know this, as we see by cable, and on one can foretell the result. One prophecy, Parnell and Davitt know it also, for that Ireland will elect seventy Home Rulers, | new Ministry, while Parnell talks of retiring from political life, and Davitt wishes to God party will hold the balance of power. And he had not left Portland. For now there is so do events march on to accomplish the de- at least a half-decent excuse for coercion in ceived in America it was at once pronounced by the Irish that it was four Englishmen did the deed, but this merely shewed that they Numerous efforts have been made during | wished the disgrace removed from Ireland. the past ten years to induce the French It is, of course, possible that the as-Canadians who have settled in the States to cendancy in Ireland, seeing their power Right Honorable Mr. Chamberlain who, as return to Canada, but without success. Nor departing, would make one desperate is this lack of success in a patriotic en- effort to recover it, and what more His paper, the Pall Mall Gazette, has always deavor to be wondered at. The French Cana- successful with that view than flingbeen consistent in promulgating the doctrine dians left Canada to better themselves, and ing a terrible edium upon unhappy Ire-It | land? That is one hypothesis. Another is a power in the land. Now that the Whigs is more than probable that had they that parties in America or England, where a have been dished we may hope to see an era remained in Canada and devoted the conspiracy is more easily hatched than in

determined to assassinate him. Burke, dish walking, alighted and joined him. If the murderers, who are said to be four in number, were dogging the footsteps of Burke with a fell purpose it is not likely they would be diverted by the presence of Lord Cavendish, whom it is higly probable they did thesis is that if they were Irish sympathizers they would understand the new policy had mischief had been taken away, and that, therealso understand the fearful crime would ex. cite more hatred against them in the breasts of their countrymen than among any other sections; in fact, they would realize that every time they raised their daggers they were about to strike at the heart of Ireland as well

That it was a political crime is clear from the fact that the property of the unfortunate gentlemen was found untouched on their bodies, and after all political assassins would crime which might bring down upon the

It is possible, of course, that it is as the English papers hope and say it is, but we must wait before we judge. But we repeat it, none more regret the outrage than the Irish people. This regret has been expressed both in Ireland and America, it has been expressed by the Land League and the National party who hold still more extreme views, it has he been expressed by all, for aside from their hatred of it per se they recollect the aphorism of O'Connell, "that crime gives strength to the enemy."

In saying all this, and even if it be found that Irishmen or Irish-Americans did the should abase ourselves. The Irish Secretary and Assistant Secretary were two mortal men, and, divested of its political significance, the crime is no greater than the murder of two ordinary individuals. When McLean attempted to murder the Queen, Scotland did not go down on its knees. It is sufficient for Irishmen it they denounce the assassination and do their best to bring the assassins to the gallows. But it is fatality all the same.

THE ASSASSINATION.

As we anticipated, the atroclous murder of last Saturday in Phœnix Park is made the means of forging more fetters for Ireland, and thus the assassins have not only sent two human beings unprepared to the Judgment Seat, but have done more to wound a whole nation, not only sentimentally, but physically, than all the coercionists in the Imperial Parliament. Well might Parnell despair, well might Davitt grow wear?. The crime was the work of fiends in human shape. Ireland was in the right until last Saturday, were considered as reprisals, and were certainly condemned by the Irish people. But the Phonix Park tragedy has staggered her. As a matter of course we do not admit that Ireland is to blame for the crime. She has protested against it with her heart in he voice. What more can she do except discover the murderers and drag them to just

But we have seen that so hampered and chcumstanced are the men in power willing to do justice that it was only after a supreme effort they brought themselves to change their policy and remove Forster, who, by the way, has suddenly become a hero with the English rabble. Then came the crime and the reaction, the Ministry succumbs to overwhelming popular prejudice, and Irelandit to have more coercion, more bayons rule. Surely it is fatality. But see the revolting injustice of the thing. All Ireland must suffer because a secret society over which it has no control, chooses to muder two gentlemen in the Phoenix Park! I is monstrous, but it is inevitable, because when passion is roused justice sleeps T give an idea of this passion and consequen want of logic, it is only necessary to refer to the cablegram, which says:-" An American who scrutinized the footprints, and distinctly recognized the marks of a peculiar broad toed boot commonly worn by Irish Ameri cans." Perhaps there is a factory special! devoted to the turning out of Equare-tool toots for Irish Americans. If this be so or stock of information is increased.

Nevertheless we cannot bring ourselves believe the present passion and prejude will continue. In times of great excitement the clamour of the unreasoning rabble ascen the loudest and agitate the air in greater volume; after awhile the voice of reason heard and events take their usual course. The Tories are working up the present efferve cence for political purposes, but even the Tories cannot make it live longer than the is call for it. England wants peace as we as Ireland; she cannot afford to ado the high and mighty role of a Provident where it is altogether out of place. The po ple of Ireland, the Irish in England, Scotland Canada, the United States solemnly denous the crime. Why then should martial law proclaimed? Come forth, Pastor of Ze Church, and answer. .

Mr. Justin McCarthy presided at the special meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party London, on Tuesday. Mr. Bernard Molly offered a motion thanking the Canadian Party of the C liament for adopting the resolution in farm autonomy for Ireland. Sir Joseph McKen

THE REVEREND MR. BRAY AT A LOSS.

Our contemporary, the Witness, in its issue of yesterday, contained just such an article on the atrocity in Ireland as might have been expected-frenzied, narrow-minded, vindictive, with a round Sunday-school ring about it. The article surprised no one, disappointed no one; it was simply a giving to its readers the worth of their money in blood-thirsty literature. But singularly enough it placed none of the blame of the murder on the Catholic Church. Perhaps the editor thought by so doing he would entrench on the province of the Beverend A. J. Bray. Hardly had the news of the sad event been received when that reverend firebrand jumped into the pulpit and said his say. It was a preamble to his sermon. And such a preamble! He (the Christian minister) hoped Dublin would be under martial law to-morrow; that the trial by jury would be suspended; that martial law would be proclaimed in every village where an agrarian crime had been committed, and so on; and then he winds up by telling his audience that one of the three | road. enemies of Ireland was "a priesthood keeping her in ignorance and inciting her to rebellion." And yet Mr. Bray is at a less to under-

stand the reason for the attack by THE Post. Such innocence. If the Reverend Mr. Bray would keep with the hare and run with the hounds, he should exclude reporters from Zion Church. If he would successfully pose towards one party as an Irish sympathizer of a certain character, and with another as a deep-dyed bigot and anti-Irishman after its own heart, he should keep his ravings from the press, for Irish Catholics can read the newspapers, although their priestbood keeps them in ignorance. But when such pronouncements as his wander into the columns of our contemporaries be should not be at a loss to understand why the people he vilifies should be angry. Mr. Bray thinks patience is one of the good qualities of Englishmen, and yet he is an Englishman who had not patience tails of the murder. He does not know even now if Irishmen or Irish-Americans committed the terrible crime. But admitting they did, were his frothings in perfect order? At all events, were they Christian? Some men there are who cannot wait to unburthen themselves legt they burst; but Mr. Bray is an editor in sole charge of a newspaperthough we believe one or two Irish Catholics have stock in it,-Mr. Bray, we say, has a newspaper and there is nothing to prevent him issuing a Sunday edition. Perhaps it would not draw as much cash as his pulpit deliverance, but it would be in better taste. But then, as the homely proverb has it, "one cannot extract blood from a turnip." In contradistinction to the Reverend A. J. Bray's deliverance we place the utterance of the Reverend Gavin Lang. And yet the Reverend Mr. Lang is as good a Protestant as the Reverend Mr. Bray; indeed it is hinted the latter gentleman is not a Protestant at all, that he worships none but himself. and this, devoutly, three times each day. | tache blearing, blue pilot coat and soft hat. Some people lay their religion down on the broad basis of loving God and hating the devil, the Rev. Mr. Bray simply loves himself | the appearance or sailors or firemen." and hates Irish Catholics. Let them have martial law he says, and grinds his teeth in impotent rage. And so the Irish priests keep the people in ignorance. Now, we beg the assassins. to differ from the reverend gentleman. We maintain the Irish Catholics are as well educated as English Protestants, though owing to penal laws they were not a century ago, or fifty years ago. It was only last month a Catholic professor was allowed for the first time in Trinity College, Dublin. But why go on? Does not the Reverend Mr. Bray say Tex Post agrees with him? | rived here. And so it does, it Mr. Bray realizes that he is a charlatan and one whose insone bigotry is a cause of discord in Montreal.

Ir the English really want peace and concord in Ireland they should not, apart from | men of Boston. the hideousness of the murder, or rather we should say, the rank of the victims-for all murders are hideous-they should not, we say, regret the event from a political standpoint. Up to this the sections of the National party and the extremists touched, now a breach has been made between them, always suppose it was Irish-Americans or Irishmen | Chapelized. in any form did the deed. The Irish people are now ready to come to an understanding. but if Gladstone be overthrown and a reactionist take his place then good by to reconciliation. The chasm will gape still wider-But we hope for better things.

one locality, the statement of their indebtedness to Tue True Witness. We request them to forward to this office the amount of such in debtedness, as besides requiring it in the ordinary way of business, we have to prepare for an extra expenditure to defend the heavy suit which is pending against us in the law courts, and will come on at the June term of Queen's Bench. As we have remarked more than once, the amount of indebtedness is small to the individuals, but in the aggregate is of very great importance to us, amounting as it does to several thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, as also those of our subsoribers who have responded, while to those of them whose beneficent efforts in our beso much the amount that troubles our sub- issued a card denouncing the flendish act. scribers as the manner of sending it, a diffi-

(Continued from First Page.)

Ireland!

THE DUBLIN TRAGEDY.

Boston, May 8 .- The Herald's Dublin special says four men have been arrested there on suspicion. Popular feeling there is in-

DUBLIN, May 8 .- The last official act of Lord Cavendish, in conjunction with Earl Spencer, was to arrange for the immediate re-

lease of all the suspects except eighty.

London, May 8.—Davitt looks weary and downhearted, seeming to have grown older since his release. He said yesterday that he had not slept a minute since the news of the assassination reached him.

The Herald's cable says :- When the bodies were first found, Lord Cavendish's lips were moving, as if trying to speak, but he showed no further signs of consciousness. The assassinations are attributed to Fenians, although it is pure conjecture. The assassins entered the Park on a car, and driving rapidly along the main road, must have encountered their victims as they were crossing the

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 8 .- At a meeting of the Land League vesterday, Dr. Burke brother of the murdered Under Secretary, protested in great carnestness against the idea that the tragedy was caused by friends of the Land League.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 8 .- The Land League here has adopted resolutions expressing the opinion that Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke fell by the vengeance of the Irish landlord system as represented by Captain Lloyd and the Emergency Committee.

New York, May 8 -At a meeting of the various branches of the Land League yesterday, the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke was denounced.

Boston, May 6 .- The organ of the Land League says Nibiliam has invaded Ireland. The Land League must aid the authorities in bunting down the butchers and bringing them to justice.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6 .- James Mooney, President of the Irish National Land League or the United States, has issued a proclamation to the National body denouncing the awful crime. He exhorts Irish societies to use every effort to bring the perpetrators to justice, and to show their detestation of an act which only some arch enemy of the Irish enough to wait a few short hours for the de_ race or an irresponsible idiot could have conceived or executed.

Augusta, Ga., May 7 .- The Land Lesgue has passed resolutions denouncing the murders of Cavendish and Burke.

CHICAGO, May 7 .- Prominent Irishmen agree in regarding the assassinations as an uncalled for and astonishing piece of folly.

The Land League this evening passed resolutions expressive of horror at the murder Cavendish and Burke, and condemning all assassination.

WORDESTER, Mass., May 7 .- The assessination in Ireland was severely denounced in all the Catholic churches to-day.

Oswago, N.Y., May 7 .- At a meeting of theLand League to-night the assassination was severely denounced. Father O'Connell stated that if the responsibility of the act was traced to the Land League be would sever his connection with it.

DUBLIN, May 8 .- The detectives have a register of all car-drivers here, and are examining the drivers individually to ascertain their whereabouts on Saturday.

Dunlin, May 8 .- The police issued the following: "Wanted for the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, two men, first, age 33, stout, fair complexion, whiskers short and dark, and mous-Second, aged 30, hair, whiskers and moustache, sandy complexion, dressed in a faded brown overcont and soft hat. Both men had

Conk, May 8-The Herald deprecates the idea of martial law inview of the tremendous manifestations of public feeling in Ireland, showing that there is absolutely no sympathy for

BEBLIN, May 8, -The Emperor, on hearing the news of the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, was as much shocked as when the Czar was assassinated.

The Freeman's Journal appears to day in mourning.

Noon—There is no clue yet to the identity

of the assassins of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

The Attorney-General for Ireland has ar-

Boston, May 8 .- The following was this morning cabled to Mr. Parnell:—"Reward
—\$5,000 is hereby offered by the Irishmen of Boston for the apprehension of the murderers, or any of them, of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke. May 6th. On behalf of the Irish-

"JOHN BOYLE O'RIELLY. (Signed.) "PATRICK A. COLLINS."

Dublin, May S .- It is stated that the usual police patrols in Phonix Park were dispensed with on Saturday.

It is rumored that the driver of the car which took the assassins to and from the park was murdered by them to prevent discovery, and his body has been found in

London, May 8 .- Mr. Gladstone was attending a reception at the Austrian Ambassador's when the first news of the assassination came. The telegram was delivered Sir William Harcourt, who called Mr. Gladatone to a private room, where he informed him of what had occurred. Mr. Gladstone's face became absolutely We have mailed to each of our subscribers staggered to a seat. For a moment it was thought he would faint, and there was a where there are a good many subscribers in rush for restoratives, but he gradually recovered. At first he would not believe the story, but after he became convinced he entered a carriage and was driven home. He spent nearly the entire night writing and reading telegrams, dictating to his secretary and forming plans to mest the situation It was six o'clock in the morning before the Premier retired. He was up again at nine

> Mr. Gladstone telegraphed to the Vicerov of India:-"The object of this black act is plainly to arouse indignant passions and orime in Ireland. He believed he would be embitter relations between Great Britain and assisted from all quarters of the House. On Ireland."

Charitable Irish Society to-day received a rent. telegram from Mr. Kenny, President of the Sir Stafford Northcote seconded Mr. Glad-Society, who is now in New York, hoping stone's motion for adjournment. He promised. that the Society would be called together at | that the Opposition would support the Govthe earlist possible time to condemn in the ennment in measures for the repression of name of the Irishmen of Hallfax the atropious crime. He considered the occasion too sad assassination in Dublin on Saturday night. half we have not yet telt, we would recom-mend prompt action, knowing that it is not Land League, on behalf of its members has Mr. Parnel

A man named Charles Moore was arrested

Longford, but, feeling ill, took a ticket for Maynooth. He almost fainted when arrested. He returned from America lost Friday, and answers the description of one of the murderers, and has marks on his face. He was formerly in the army. Moore has been brought to Dublin for identification.

Wassington, May 8.—The President has instructed Frelinghuysen to cable Lowell the deep regret and sympathy of our Government and its abhorrence of the crime committed in Dublin on Saturday.
Rome, May 8.—When the Pope heard of

the assassinations, he sent instructions to the hish bishops to request the clergy to express of outrage, a heavy fine, in the shape of com from the pulpits his execuation of the crime and to exhort the faithful to respect the law of the land.

The presidents of the Irish National and Parnell Land Leagues cabled Parnell, expressing a bore that the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke would be brought to justice, and repudiating the deed.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8 .- In the House of Assembly this evening Murphy offered the following :- "Whereas in common with all civilized people the citizens of this State have been greatly shocked by the news of the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Dublin, therefore resolved that the Legislature of the State of New York records its detestation of the crime, its belief that only private revenge could be responsible for so terrible an act, and its hope that the guilty parties may be brought to speedy and just punishment." Unanimously adopted.

NEWCASTLE, May 8 .- The Chronicle, owned by Mr. Cowan, M. P. says the assassinations are regarded as even more of a blow at the Land League than at the Government.

At the inquest to-day at Dublin, the formal evidence of the identity of the victims was given. Mr. Johnston represented the Government, and spoke with considerable emotion.

The jury of the inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder against a person or persons

unknown. At a largely attended meeting of the corporation of the city, resolutions were passed expressing horror and detestation at the assassinations, declaring that until the perpetrators are brought to justice, Irishmen must feel dishonored. The corporations of Cork, Londonderry, Wexford and Limerick have taken similar action.

The suspects in Naas jail have passed a resolution denouncing the crime and condoling with the widow of Lord Cavendish. The shutters are up on all business houses

It is reported on the best authority that a car containing four persons on Saturday night drove out of Knockmaroon gate of Phoenix Park in the direction of Lucan. The borse was covered with foam and dust. This corroborates the evidence at the inquest to-day. If the police can follow up this clue, there is some hope of capturing the murderers.

Two men with a dray on Saturday evening nearly came in contact with a red-backed car being driven furiously, and containing four men, who can been identified. Mr. Gladstone called upon Lady Cavendish

to-day. Both were much overcome during the interview. After she left for Chatsworth, a telegram from the Ladies' Land League was received, expressing a hope that she did not believe the Irish people sunk so low as to murder one who brought a peace-offering to Ireland.

It is understood that the Ministry intends to postpone the procedure rules, and the whole of the rest of the session will be cccupled with Irish business.

A Dublin correspondent says the general release of suspects is not taking place at present.

The general tone of the English press is most re-assuring. Outside of London no Liberal organ favors retreat from the new policy in Ireland The extreme Nationalists lead the way in denouncing the crime. The London Times stands absolutely alone in the attempt to turn this appalling catastrophe into a calumnious famous attempt to inflame national passions. If the two murderers had been at the elbow of the leader writer, they could not have dictated words more admirably calculated to serve their end.

Mr. Johnson, Attorney-General for Ireland, temporarily takes the Chief Secretaryship. The Pall Mall Gazette says :- "The American Fenians made no secret of their designs.

There were special grounds for thinking some piece of ferocity on their part has been for weeks close at hand. The prospect of pacification of the country was calculated to disgust the extreme Fenians. It is probable enough they had drawn lots for an attempt on the life of Mr. Forster, but were baffled. The change in the policy of the Government only made them more resolute in their determination to establish a blood feud between Ireland and England. There is every sign that these odious calculations will be balked. The strocity of the crime will for a moment rally the Irish to the side of order. Nothing makes this more certain than that the policy of arbitrary arrest has been aban-

doned. It is stated that a few days ago Mr. Burke received a letter warning him that if he did not clear out at once and follow the example of Forster, he would only have three days to

live. Lord Cavendiah's remains were conveyed on a gun carriage from the Viceregal lodge to the wharf this evening and placed on the upon the people. The crowd then dispersed steamer for transportation to England. The Dragoons accompanied the remains, and all boys, as it was a children's band and the along the route of the procession there were evidences of sympathy by the immense

Earl Spencer went out several times today, and was everywhere received with enthusiasm.

Every part of the House of Commons was crowded this aiternoon. At 4,20 o'clock Mr. Gladetone arese, and with great emotion and tremulous voice moved the adjournment of the House. He said the blackness of the crime and the horror it had excited through- their books, etc., into the hall in St. Ann out the entire kingdom were unparalleled. In the murder of Mr. Burke they had been robbed of one of the ablest and most upright members of the civil service, but the hand of the assassin came nearer home, and one of the noblest of hearts ceased beating while full of hope for Ireland. As far as the Govern-ment was concerned, said Mr. Gladstone, all previous arrangements must be recast. would on Thursday ask the House for leave to introduce a measure for the repression of reland."

An early day he would introduce a meaHALIFAX, May 8.—The Secretary of the sure dealing with the question of arrears of

for more than a passing tribute of respect to

Mr. Parnell expressed the detestation of all Irishmen for the crime. He believed it was the work of those to whom he had always been opposed.

Messrs. Forster and Lowther culogized Mr. Burke.

The House adjourned till Thursday. It is understood that the Government is disposed to accept Mr. Goscheu's amendment. making a two-thirds majority necessary for the adoption of cloture.

The bill which will be introduced for prevention of crime in Ireland will include clauses dealing with secret societies and providing for the trial of agrarian offences by special tribunals. It is probable that in cases pensation, will be imposed on districts in which the crimes are committed. It is expected that if the bill does not interfere with personal liberty and right of public meeting, the Irish members will not offer serious opposition.

In the House of Lords, East Granville moved the adjournment. Ho delivered an eulogy on Lord Cavendish, who, he said suffered a shocking death but a glorious one, for he fell in the service of his country. The Marquis of Salisbury seconded the

motion. He said, though this was not an occasion for political observations, he had no doubt the course taken to-night would be only the prelude to steru and vigorous action.

Earl Cowper expressed his sense of the irro-

parable loss the country had sustained. The Duke of Marltorough fully concurred in the sentiments expressed by Earl Cowper and referred to the great services of Mr. Burke. Lord Carlingford spoke in a similar strain.

London, May 9 .- It is rumored that the Under Secretaryship of Ireland has been offered to Mr. Biage, one of the special mugistrates appointed by Mr. Forster.

The Times says: "Even if it be true that the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke was done by American-Irish desperadoes we must not forget that Mr. Parnell has boasted of consolidating an alliance between the Irish in America and those at home. We are unable to accept the plea that the men who who pursued the Land Leaguers' course are divested of all responsibility for the crime

they now denounce.' Miss Aupa Paraell says she doubts the Government's policy of conciliation when families in Clare whom Mr. Forster turned out are living in hovels and six hundred people in one county alone are liable to death by cold, it being illegal to belp them. She remarks that if any persons are surprised the assassin's arm is not idle, they must not forget that there is such thing as human nature among Irishmen.

Mr. O'Donnell, member l'arliament for Dungarvan, Vice-President and Honorary Secretary of the Irish Home Rule confederamost moderate vigilance would have more proved themselves unequal to prevent or repress crime. Mr. O'Donnell warns the authorities to work with redoubled zeal to

defend and protect threatened persons. It is rumored that the forthcoming Irish of murder trial by jury to be suspended and

with the right of appeal.

Mr. Gladstone had a long conference with Mr. Goschen yesterday.

to an officer bearing special despatches from Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Earl Spencer is expected here to-morrow. On his return to Ireland he will be accom-

panied by his wife. The Queen will visit London to-day and give an audience to Mr. Gladstone.

Three more arrests have been made at Kildare. The Dublin police do not consider lation for Ireland." them important.

The body of Mr. Burke will be buried today pletely abandoned.

Conces, N.Y, May 9.—At a general meeting of Land Leaguers last night, it was resolved that "in common with Land Leaguers at think the opinion of the world will ultimately Celt has risen to distinction in every sphere home and abroad, we indignantly repudiate come to the conclusion that the people had the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and denounce the act as brutal and

Shooting Children in Ireland.

London, May 7.—A serious nilray took place on Friday night at Ballina, county Mayo. There were illuminations, and tar barrels were lighted to celebrate the release of the Irish members of Parliament. A band of music turned out to parade and play, when the progress of the crowd was arrested at the principal square of the town by the police. under a sub-inspector, who seized the instruments of the band. The people became excited and threw stones, striking the police, who charged several times with b yonets. As the police turned down Main street they were again stoned. They fired on the crowd. wounding a number of persons, who were afterward attended by three physicians. Oue, who is a mere youth, is reported dying. Muffeny, an ex-suspect, addressed the crowd from a window, advising the people not to oppose the police; that proper steps would be taken to avenge the unprovoked attack quietly. All those who were shot were little crowd was principally composed youngsters.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Roman Catholic Council of Public Instruction have been summoned to meet in Quebec on the 17th inst.

The St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute, Quebec, has amalgamated with the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, and removed

After ten months of duty as assist nt priest, the Rev. Father O'Brien took his departure from Brockville, Ont., on Friday, 5th instant, to take up his abode in Trenton. Before leaving he received a handsome testimonial of esteem in the form of a valuable together with many private gitts from his numerous friends. These were very gratefully received, as the rev. gentleman had been the recipient of a purse of \$120 a few months ago .- Brockville, May 8th, 1882.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston has made the following changes among the clergy of the diocese:—The Rev. Michael Donoghue having at his own request been relieved of the pastorship of Erinaville, has been appointed to Belleville; Rev. J. T. Hogan has been transferred from the Cathedral, Kingston, to the pastorship of Erinaville; Rev. Patrick Hartigan, from Peterborough to the Cathedral; Rev. James Conwas committed in order to frustrate his cause. | nolly, from Madoc to Peterborough; Rev. culty easily overcome if it is understood that on suspicion at Maynooth last evening. He He did not deny that the Government might John Fleming, from Lindsay to Madoc, and money can be safely transmitted fo this office | travelled by the four o'clock train from Dub | be compelled to take steps to restore order in | the Rev. Morgan O'Brien, from Brockville to money can be safely transmitted to this office travelled by the four o'clock train from Dub— be compelled to take steps to restore order in the Rev. Morgan O'Brien, from Brockville to That this meeting denounces in the name medy for this disease, and would use no either in P. O. orders, or registered letter. In. He stated that he intended to go to Ireland. He was of opinion that the crime Trenton, as assistant to the Rev H Brettargh. of their 'countrymen the assassination, the other.

IRELAND'S MISFORTUNE

Opinions of the President of the Land League, Rev. Gavin Lang and Other Prominent Citizens on the Morrible Tragedy which Occurred in Irc'and.

A representative of THE Post called on several of our citizens this afternoon to obtain their views anent the deplorable news from Ireland, and which has sent a thill of horror through this community, as well as the world at large.

The President of the Montreal branch of the Irish National Land League was in great demand by newspaper correspondents reporters. Mr. Doherty, on being asked what he had to say about the murder of Lord Cavendish and the Under-Secretary, Mr. Burke, eald :-

"I look upon the crime, of course, as a horror. As to endeavoring to explain it, it is impossible. It is not susceptible of explanation. It certainly is not the work of any Land Leaguer or sympathizer of the Land League. Nothing throughout the whole agitation has occurred that has dealt so serious a blow to the cause of Ireiand's best interests. What do you think of the comments of the

English press? It strikes me painfully that their articles seem to be inspired much more by their delight in being able to tell Mr. Gladstone, "I told you so," than by regret at the horrible

calamity. Has the Land League here done anything about it?

At the meeting yesterday the members, who had just heard of the report, expressed, one and all, their great horror of the crime. The President, Vice-President, Mr. Connaughton and others spoke. It was proposed to adopt resolutions upon the subject, but inasmuch as the meeting, not having positive information, still hoped the report might prove unfounded the formal adoption of resolutions was deferred. The next gentleman our reporter approach-

ed was the Rev. Gavin Lang, who gave expression to the following views and sentiments. "It is unwise for people to magnify this unhappy incident and to assert that it is the work of the Irish people. There is every that of irresponsible parties; it is a melancholy act and not a political one. It could never have been counselled by the Land League or its officers; it is not the work of the Fenians; in fact, I believe it can be attributed to no organization which Cor. Sec, JO'Neil; Collecting Treasurer, J J should and could be held responsible. Smith; Assistant do, M Ferguson; Librarians, Let no one, therefore, condemn a whole people for what may be a dark Providence,' and for which they cannot be held responsible. The leaders of the Irish nation, Par- year. nell, Dillon and Davitt, have stigmatized the tion of Great Britain, says that the assassins in the strongest terms, and repudiated in the clearest manner the great crime. absolutely prevented the tragedy in Let us accept their words as an indication of Dublin. The Irish police have once the feelings of the Irish in this sorrowful calamity. Let us shed tears over the graves and the untimely end of the of the race, Irvine having intimated that he victims, but let us not hasten to fasten wrongfully the guilt of four men on an entire nation. It would be unfair and 51 miles, I lap; Irvine, of Ottawa, 40 miles. Protection Bill will provide in certain cases unjust. My opinion is that the London dallies and English Press have gone too far, the accused to be tried before three judges and have unwisely endeavoted to excite indignation against the Irish people and their cause. Their efforts to hound the Government into turther ill-treatment are calculated The Queen, last evening, gave an audience to do harm. Gladstone and his Government should not think of abandoning their pacific policy in regard to freland. It would be absurd to have to say that four men. murderers though they may be, were capable of deranging the plane of the Government and of baulking it in its pursuit after conciliation. The Government should continue its efforts to procure conciliatory legis-

An ex-President of the Irish Protestant Benevoleut Society said: "It is certainly no in Glasnevin Cemetery, a suburb of Dublin. | friend of Ireland who committed the believes DUBLIN, May 9.—The illuminations in honor crime. The event will, no doubt, prove de- shown trimental to the cause of Ireland for some time; prejudice which was dying out will be revived. It was a fearful blow at the same right to regulate her own affairs liberties of the Irish nation, but I nothing to do with it. Their sentiments have been truthfully foreshadowed by Davitt, Dillon and Parnell, whose expressions of abhorrence are in perfect harmony with the feelings of the people. As to who are the prolific Erin alive with sympathy for their assassins I am slightly inclined to think that they may have come from this side of the

water, however it is impossible to say. Mr. Edward Murphy, on being questioned said: " It is simply horrible, and dreadful to contemplate. The deed is brutal and divilish in the extreme. Fears may be entertained as Brilliant Scientific Triumph. to the consequences in regard to the relations of the Government with the Irish people, but 1 am satisfied that the crime is the work neither of the Land League or any national organization. The Irish people are more averse to crime than that. Their leaders have one and all condemned the atrocious act, and they have done so sponland; but I hope Gladstone will rise above udice and passion.

MASS MEETING. A meeting of representative Irishmen was

held yesterday in the reading room of the St. Lawrence Hall to organize a committee to call a meeting of the Irish citizens of Montreal, irrespective of creed, which will pass resolutions expressing their horior at the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke in the Phoenix Park on Saturday last. Among others present were Messrs, Edward Murphy (in the chair), J. J. Currap, Q. C.; M. C. Mullarky, William O'Brien, B. J. Coghlin, P. J. Coyle, C. J. Doherty, D. Barry, Robert McCready, M. C. Mullin, Jno. P. Whelan. It was at first intended, at the suggestion of Mr. O'Brien, to offer a reward to, catarrh and catarrhal deafness. of \$2,000 for the arrest of the murderers, but after a discussion this proposition was withdrawn, as very large amounts bad already been offered, and it was propable the assassins would be in safe-keeping ere gold watch and chain, presented by the mem-bers of the Catholic Literary Association, then decided to hold a mass meeting in the then decided to hold a mass meeting in the Mechanics' Hall on Wednesday night.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the above Society convened last night, occasion was taken to give expression to the horror and detestation telt by members of the society at the the crime committed in Phoenix Park on Saturday.

The following resolutions were proposed by Messrs. J. McShane, M. P. P., J. McKeown and D. Barry, and seconded by Mesers. P. O'Meara, Loranger, Bellew and M. J. Quinn : Irishmen of all denominations and of all shades of political opinion in this city have heard with horror and grief amounting to

in the Phœnix Park, Dutlin.

most wanter, cruel and unpardenable that has ever disgraced the annals of a civilized people.

That we cannot and do not believe that the assassins were Irishmen, and we fervently hope that, whoseever they may prove to be they will speedily be discovered and brought

to justice. That we deeply sympathize with the familtes of the deceased gentlemen, and also with the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Messrs. Parnell, Chamberlain and fellow-workers in

the cause of Ireland in the trying hour. That the above resolutions be immediately cabled to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladetone and Charles Stewart Parnell, Esq., M.P.

The Montreal City Council, at a meeting beld on Monday afternoon, adopted resolu-tions expressive of their abhorence of the crime committed in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on Saturday evening last.

From the easy expectoration, increased respiratory power of the Lungs, and the removal of irritation, manifest from cossation of Coughs and other alarming symptoms, after using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, it is clear that the formation of tuberculous matter is not only stopped, but that already deposited is being carried away, 104-2-wa

Lieutenant-Governor Cauchon, of Manitoba, has just ordered a magnificent grand "Weber" piano for his new residence in Winnipeg. The order came through the N. Y. Plano Co., who are Weber's Dominion agents. The piano trade of that enterprising town is now represented by about a dozen plano houses but in all the public concerts, and among the leading musical and wealthy families, "Weber" is the tavorite instrument.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S LITERARY & BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Young Irishmen's Literary & Benefit Association, held in their hall last evening, an unanimous vote of thanks was passed Mr. M. C. Mullarky for his very generous donation of a magnificent life-size painting of the Irish probability, if not certainty, of the act being patriot, Robert Emmett, to the Association. The following gentlemen were elected as office-bearers for the ensuing six months: President, C McDonnell, re-elected; 1st Vice do, E Tobin; 2nd do C Curran; Tres. surer, C McCambridge: Rec.-Sec. T Crowe: M McGowan, J Gallery; Marshal, M O'Nell. The Society decided on rolding its annual pienie, etc., on 1st July (Dominion Day) this

> In the last four hours racing in the go-asyou-please between Irvine and Gallagher, on Saturday night, the former gave up at 10 o'clock, and at a quarter-past that hour Mr. Tansey was requested to appounce the result would not resume the race. The score at the end of the race was: - Gallagher, of Montreal,

> MIDNIGHT DOCTORS are the most unwelcome visitors—even the Doctor himself curses the luck that compelled him to leave his comfortable but. Suppose you try our method, and keep a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in the house, and let Doctor Squills stay in his bed and cojoy himself.

In addition to the other discoveries which the British Government has made not the least important is that the Irish question cannot be settled by overcoming Irlshmen in Ireland. Millions of the children of the green isle are scattered over the globe, and wherever they go England will find an onemy until she does justice to the land of their birth. Their influence in Canada was not many days ago by adoption of a petition by the Dominion Parliament to give to Ireland the of life, and has his arm bared wherever labor is adding to the comfort, wealth or progress of the Republic. Turn where we may, there the spectacle is presented of the offspring of home and kindred, possessed of the brain and the hand to compel respect, and determined to give no peace to England until the wrongs of centuries are righted, and righted completely.-Brooklyn Eagle.

IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

It is now recognized by the leading medical men that Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer is the most wonderful invention of the age for the cure of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all lung diseases. After having been used in taneously and without any preconcerted the leading bospitals, it was proved that 75 action. I hope the Government will offer a per cent. of these diseases, by many called reward large enough to procure the arrest of incurable, can be cured by the Spirometer, he ruffians or miscreants who have so ruth. an instrument which conveys medicinal lessly struck at the peace and welfare of Ire. properties direct to the parts affected. This discovery is proving a blessing to mankind the clamor and not give way to popular pre- and a credit to his name. Many persons in the city of Montreal, and all over the Dominion, have been cured of the above diseases. Below are a few of the many hundreds:-

Mr C. Hill, Montreal, catarrh and bronchitis. Mr. DEBOCCHERVILLE, of the Indian Department, Ottawa, catarrh of many years; now cured. Mr. GEO. AGER, Ottawa, catarrh and lung

diseases; cured.

Mrs. SMITH, London, wite of Medical Dstective, cured of catarrh. GEO. MAGUIRE, Toronto, 482 Adelaide street West; daughter cured of asthma.

GEO. WILLIS, Exeter, Ont., catarrh and bronchitis. JOHN DUNN, 8 Robert street, Toronto, bron-

chitis. J. D. ARMSTRONG, 186 Yonge street, Toron-

THOMAS TELFER, 12 Melinda street, Toronto, asthma; oured. Mr. Benj. A. DRAKE, St. Urbain street, Montreal, for many years suffering from

bronchitis and asthma, is now cured. Several of my friends have been cured of Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, also a member of my family, by using the spirometer.—Jno. P Weelan, Manager The Post

and TRUE WITNESS, Montreal. Thousands more could be given, but the above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. Call or write, inclosing stamp, to M. Souvielle, ex-Aidesurgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's

Square, Montreal. Physicians and sufferers can try it free. Full particulars sent free and instruments expressed to any address.

Robert Lubbuck, Cedar Rapids, writes: 1 have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil both for despair, of the dastardly crime committed myself and family for dyphtheria, with the very best results. I regard it as the best re-

and the second of the second o

MAY, SWEET MAY.

"Ave Maria," said the angel, ages since in Nazareth.
While, softly, over earth and sea, its joyous echos linger yet,
'Mong Erin's hills the pessant wakes them round his cottage hearth.
While they link him, and his loved ones, with the holiest things of earth,
'Mid the vine-clad hills of sunny France, where Lourdes' blessed watersgleam,
The music of the Ave's heard, till of but Heaven we dream.

The music of the Ave's heard, thi of but Heaven we dream.
In this bright month of Spring time, the fairest of the year,
We, too shall wake those echos, awake them far and near
With bright May weaths we'll deck our shrines, bring garlands fresh and green,
For the lovely royal maiden of heaven and earth, the Queen.
Garlands fair, and blossoms sweet, upon her shrine we'll lay.
In this fairest month of all the year, May, sweet May!

We hear, 'mid the music of the breezes, in the dear month of May, The inspired tones of voices gone, of loved ones

The inspired tones of voices gone, of loved chespassed away.
When, in sunset's golden splendor, when chiwe our Vesper belis.
We gather round our altar, where the Hidden Presence dwells.
Where the hidden fountain gleameth, and there our Aves tell.
He, once in fair Samaria. "sat thus beside the well."

He, who thundereth in the heavens, whose He, who thunderell in the neavers, whose mighty throne's above Resteth on our altars, He, whose name is Love. Thy Son, Sweet Virgin, Mother, our Brother, too, is He, Who, when kings their homage pald, sat throned upon Thy knee. Garlands fair, and blossoms sweet, upon Thy shrine we'll lay.

In this fairest month of all the year-May,

Loved memories, soft and tender, a preath of childhood's hours. Comes wafted with the fragrance of May blossoms and its flowers;
But like our life's glad morning, it soon must
pass away,
Like all things bright and beautiful, on earth it

there to pray, And take its blessed memories to light our heavenward way.

O beauteous Queen Immaculate! Hall fory of White Lily of the Trinity! Hall Virgin full of

grace, When death's cold hand has stilled the heart and dimmed the smiling eye,
May thou, from that deep fullness, all our defects supply,
Garlands fair and blossoms sweet upon thy
shrine we'll lay,
In this fairest month of all the year—May,

sweet May.

LATEST IRISH NEWS BY MAIL

[From the Cork Herald, April 22nd] Miss McCormack was released from Lim-

erick prison on Tuesday. Mr. MacCarthy's Sub-Commission opened its circuit at Listowel on Tuesday. Mr. MacCarthy delivered an address on the occa-

A police but which was recently constructed on the lands of Mr. Frank Massey, J.P., Suir Castle, Golden, was blow up on Monday

night. Mr. Smyth, who was recently fired at in Westmeath, was present at the General Synod on Wednesday, and was loudly sp.

plauded. The Protestant General Synod in Dublin on Tuesday passed a resolution expressing

shame and sorrow at the condition of the country. The priests of South Tipperary who belong to the Diocese of Waterford have passed a

resolution approving of the demand that Mr. P. J. Smyth should resign. Mr. William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, was on Saturday unconditionally re-

feased from Kilmainham after six months' detantion. United Ireland is now sold open-Several stones were found on Friday on

the railway between Claremorris and Bally-haunis, and were removed just before the passing of the Passenger train from West-

On Monday three brothers named Daley, who live near Kilbeggan, and a man named Duffy, residing near Ballinagore, were arrested under the Protection Act, charged with inciting to murder.

Eight young men who took part in a demonstration of joy at the release of Mr. Parnell were arrested near Listowel on Tuesday morning, but were released on giving substantial bail for their future behavior.

The Press Association states that the first meeting will be held in a few days of an infinential provisional committee appointed at a meeting of Irish landlords held in Dublin last week for the formation of a society for their mutual insurance and aid.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench Division yesterday refused a conditional order to quash the warrant of commitment in the case of Miss Power O'Connor, a Lady Land Leaguer, who was sent to prison for alleged incitement to the non-payment of rent.

At the Southern Police Court, Dublin, on Tuesday, Mr. Curran ordered Rev. Mr. Rice, Whitechurch, County Cork, charged with having arms without a license, to find bail, and gave him a week to do so. The defendant was stated to be in an excited frame of

An attempt was made to lynch two Irish prisoners at Camborne, Cornwall, on Tuesday evening, and a desperate riot followed, in the course of which the local Catholic Church was wrecked. An Irishman named Driscoll was severely injured. Great precautions were taken next night against a renewal of the riot, and the publichouses were closed at four o'clock.

An extraordinary meeting of the Dungarvan Board of Guardians was held on Tuesday to consider the embarrassed condition of the Union. It appeared there was £1,400 in rates uncollected. It was decided to call on the collectors to close their collections by the 1st of May on pain of dismissal, and to ask the Bank to honor the cheques for outdoor relief in the meantime.

At a meeting of the Mansion House Committee of the Property Defence Fund the Lord Mayor stated that the fund amounted to £20,000. The committee's report stated that during the last three months agents had attended 95 sheriffs' sales, 172 caretakers had been supplied for unoccupied farms, 54 laborers provided for boycotted farmers, 172 writs served and £17,000 in rent recovered for

Mr. W. Boyle, proprietor of the Kilrush Herald, a weekly print, was arrested on Saturday, at Kilrush, on the charge of printing and publishing a notice calling on the people to boycott a local shopkseper. He was brought before the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Smith, on Saturday evening, and charged with the offence. Mr. Smith said he would take ball, and in default thereof he was committed to

prison. Mr. S. Thompson, Muckamore, Antrim, has written proposing that the period of reprice of all farms to be fixed at twenty-eight asking your neighbors, who have been outed gulf of the St. Lawrence to the shores of the with my feet against the ceiling but I am years' purchase on the Government valuation, by it.

and arrears of rent to be added to the purchase money. The Pall Mall Gazette Says that some such scheme as this will receive the sanction of Parliament seems now pretty certain.

The selection of Mr. Shiel by the Catholic bishop and clergy of Meath, and (notwithstanding Mr. Patrick Egan's objection) his unopposed return to Parliament is claimed by some English papers as an indication of a disposition on the part of Irish constituencies to return to more moderate politics. The London correspondent of the Leeds Mercury, after putting this view of the case, states that

faction to the members of the advanced party. The carriage of a Miss Royse was stopped by three men on Sunday, while that lady was returning from Church at Adare, County Limerick. The object of the assailants appears to have been to intimidate the recently appointed coachman, who made off and was pursued by one of the party and fired on, but escaped. The three men escaped across the country after assuring Miss Royse they did not intend to harm her. The lady appears to have acted with great courage and presence

of nind. A report that she was fired at is

unfounded. Three men have been arrested. At a meeting of tenant farmers held in the Marquet-square, Castlederg, County Tyrone, resolutions were adopted to the effect that amendments of the Land Act of 1881 are imperatively demanded in order to relieve tenants from pressure of the arrears of exorbitant rents, and to increase the facilities for purchase of fee simple by tenants by means of larger advances, reduced interest, and extension of time for repayment; also that in order to make the Act of any practical value tration of it must be greatly extended, and its provisions thoroughly and fearlessly applied. Mr Thomas A Dickson, M P, County Tyrone; may not stay. While its sunny hours still linger, let's hasten Mr James Dixon, MP, Dungannon; and Dr Hans M'Mordie, Belfast, addressed the moeting.

> The Earl of Carnarvon, speaking at a Conservative banquet at Leicester, said that he helieved that the time had come when the fundamental points of the constitution had teen reached in the desire for change, and when people should say—thus far and no farther. The responsibility of the ghastly and shameful condition of Irelend he threw upon the Government. There had been another failure of the so-called Government policy. It could not be supposed that the state of things in Ireland would stop here. Social revolution must rise into a cry for National independence. Englishmen were not prepared for that. He had waited for a new policy, or a new departure of Government in vain.

> A terrible murder was committed at Cloverfield, near Kilteely, County Limerick, on Monday night, the victim being one Richard Roche, aged 70, and a bailift in the employment of the Property Defence Associaton, who was shot dead in a bye-road early on Monday morning. Roche was residing with some other men in a small house off the public road, and he was last seen alive about eleven o'clock p. m. Nothing more was heard of him until early next day, when word was brought to the police barrack that he was lying dead on the road. Roche was in charge of a farm from which a tenant in the neighbourhood was evicted. It appears that he had been to Limerick for provisions, and when returning home he was set upon by a party of men who took from him the loaded revolver that was in his pocket, and shot him through the head and chest. Three men were arrested in the evening in connection with the

INTERVIEWS WITH MR PARNELL AND OTHER PROMINENT STATESMEN.

LONDON, May 4 .- A correspondent interviewed Mr. Parnell and others to-night. Mr. Parnell said he thought the appointment Lord Cavendish looked badly for the success of Mr. Gladstone's plans. He was aired to the monument, have been placed in the he was too weak and vacillating. The liberation of Mr. Davitt he considered the strongest blow Mr. Gladstone had struck.

Mr. Labouchere thought the appointment of Lord Cavendish a farce, and that the new policy was likely to produce grave results in Mr. Gladstone's party. It would cost it about seventeou Whigs, and a dissolution was not impossible, though improbable at present. The plan of the Opposition would be to form a coalition Cabinet, relying on the aid of the Irish and bolting Whigs. He thought Mr. Gladstone intended to secure the Irish vote, but was not willing to pay the necessary price. If the new policy fails Mr. Forster was the coming man. If it succeeds he was rnined.

Mr Storey (Whig) said the new policy would fail. Lord Cavendish was a bad selection. A large Whig bolt was already organized. The

results of the new policy must be grave.

Mr. Healy said: "The Government threw a sprat to catch a mackerel. We got the sprat and kept the mackerel. We are glad Lord Cavendish is appointed. We could not have fought Mr. Chamberlain, but Lord Cavendish is sure to be such a failure that we cannot show him any more quarter than is due to the Government for what it has done. I regard the appointment as the worst possible thing for the Liberals. The new policy, if carried out to any extent, will have the effect of checking outrages and evictions, and no doubt | ed the notice of everyone that might happen restore order to a great extent in Ireland. Beyond the immediate present, however, we are in great uncertainty till we know what

new laws are to be adopted." Mr. Shaw said the appointment of Lord Cavendish indicated that the policy would be small in all its details. He had lost all faith in the success of the movement, but did not think it would lead to a dissolution City Parleh Poor House in the winter time though re-organization might be necessary. He thought Lord Caverdish was selected because be would consent to let the policy fritter away, where a man like Mr. Chamberlain his health began to fall, and he again took to would insist on carrying it through. He the Poor Rouse. Dr Robertson and Mr. did belive very deeply in the sincerity of the Laing, the respected governor, very kindly Government. He thought the prisoners took an interest in Wallace, in seeing that were released on account of the enormous

pressure from all over the world. A correspondent says the Irish members have the air of men who will demand more concessions.

A Paris correspondent gives an interview with Mr. Egan. He says the Government, finding that its policy of coercion only increased the number of outrages in Ireland, adopted a new policy, which is only a humbug upon the Irish people. He said the intimation that a compromise had been made with the Gladstone Government is utterly false and without the least shadow of foundation. There will be no weakening nor change of front on the part of the Land League.

LIVER, KIDNEY AND BRIGHT'S

DISEASE. A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root payment by farmers purchasing their farms them out of the system, is above all price. should be extended to sixty years, and the Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive them out of the system, is above all price.

SCOTOH NEWS.

(From Glasgow Herald, April 15.) The plum trees in the gardens in and around Hamilton are now completely covered with blossom. This is unusually early for auch an occurrence.

A marble bust, executed by the late Wm. Brodie, R.S.A., for subscribers, of the late celebrated geologist Hugh Miller, was last week placed in the National Gallery at Edinburgh.

The estate of Maileny, in Mid-Lothian, has been purchased by the Earl of Rosebery for Mr. Shiel's election has given great dissatis-£125,000. It extends to 2972 imperial acres, of which 2127 are scable. The net rental is £4350.

> A telegram has been received at Kilmarnock from Naples, announcing the death of Lady Harriet Scott Bentinck, who succeeded in 1879 to the Ayrshire estates of the late Duke of Portland.

> Archbishop Eyre, of Glasgow, on Wednesday opened a bazaar in the Grand National Halls in aid of the funds for the erection of the new Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St. Margaret, Kinning Park.

> About the end of February a box was received at the Waverley Station, Edinburgh, booked from King's Cross, London. No one came to claim the box, and in consequence of an offensive odor being emitted by it it was opened this week, when it was found that it contained the body of a child. The matter was reported to the police, who are investigating the case.

Lord Rosebery and the Lord-Advocate on Tuesday received an influential deputation from the landlords and house-factors' associato the tenant farmers of Ireland the administions in Scotland, who called attention to anomalies in connection with the stamp duties upon yearly leases, and to the need of amendment of the law relating to the recovery of rents of small houses. A deputation representing the Scottish Wine, Spirit and Beer Trade Association and the Licensed Grocers' Association also waited on the Lord-Advocate to give their views on Lord Colin Campbell's Linering Bill.

A demons: under the auspices of the Ladies' Land L. . 10 of Dundes and Loches, was held in the Kinnaird Hall, Dundee, on Tuesday. There was a large attendance. Mrs. Thomas Smith occupied the chair. Mrs. Moore had promised to be present, but a letter written by her in Tullamore Jail was read, stating that as she had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment she could not be present as she had expected, but she hoped her absence in the circumstances would appeal as elequently to the hearts of the people as any address that she could make. A long address by Mr. John Ferguson, of Glasgow, was delivered, in which he said that the way to get rid of outrages was for Government to open the prisons and take counsel from the Irish leaders to the extent of asking what ought to be done. Give them one month without coercion and they would chase crime out of Ireland. Resolutions were passed expresing sympathy with Mrs. Moore in her confinement, stigmatising as recreants and cowards the Irish who had supported the coercion Government in carrying the cloture, and calling on all to demand them to resign their trusts, which they had so basely betrayed, and congratulating the Ladies' Land League on their energy and activity and success.

The monument which forms such an imposing feature in the landscape of Princes street, Edinburgh, is now about to be completed. As originally designed by the unfortunate Kemp, niches were provided over the main arches and in the pinacles of the structure for figures representative of the princivarious novels, but the want of funds stood | ed in mid-air. in the way of these figures being supplied. Some years ago a certain number of the statues were placed in position, and now the Town Council, from money paid by visitors position of adding other 32 figures. These having been completed, were placed on view on Wednesday in the Calton Convening

Rooms. Seven of them are life size, namely, John Knox, Balfour of Burleigh, Ivanhoe, Knight Templar, Heien Macgregor, Rob Roy, and Oliver Cromwell, and the others are of varying heights suited to the niches in which they are to be placed. The statues are thoroughly artistic in conception and finish. With respect to some of the lesser figures, it may be said that the clever portrayal of character will be lost to the spectator owing to the distance from the eye at which it will be necessary to place them. "Wee Jamie Wallace," as he was termed,

who has been for a long time past an inmate of the City Parish Poorhouse, died in one of the infirm wards, after a short illness, on Wednesday morning, the 6th inst. Wallace was a native of Glasgow, and had much pardonable pride in being a "Scotchman born." Jamie was a complete prodigy. There was no proportion in the form of his body. When sitting on a seat with his back to any person or persons, they would take him to be a very stout man of about six feet in height, with a very large but well formed head, whilst his little legs were only fourteen inches in length and his arms twelve; but his legs and arms were well formed, and he had pretty little hands and feet which attractto see him. In his young days he served for a considerable time with a flesher named Thomson, in the East End of Glargow, and after that he was employed about the inn and Scotch fruit market in Kent Street. A few years ago his little short legs began to fall in carrying the weight of his large body, so he resorted to going into the and coming out in summer, for he always got something to do about Kent Street as long as he was able to move about. Some time ago proper justice was done to him, and many respectable men visited Jamie during the long time that he had been in the house the last time before he passed away. His brother and his son, a respectable-looking young gentleman, came on Saturday last and removed the body from the "big house" to the silent city of the dead.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild

Cherry. The standard remedy for the cure of coughe, colds, influenze, bronchitis, hoarseness, asthma, whooping cough, croup, sore throat, dyphtheria, difficulty of breathing, quiney, phthisis, pain in the side and breast, spitting of blood, liver complaint, bleeding of the lungs, and all diseases of the throat, lungs she came and got herself saved." In Chesterand chest, including even consumption. It le-Street "there was a man so bad that he upon the virtues of this favorite remedy. It would come home sometimes so drunk that was introduced to the public by Dr. Wistar his wife had to hide his razors, but now a nearly a half century since, and by the wonimmediate and enviable reputation, which to | public houses and stand on my head on the rate of interest reduced to 24 per cent., the proof of this can be found by one trial, or by this day it has fully sustained. From the table, and play my concertina and dance

without "living testimonials" to the rapidity and certainty of its curative effects. The proprietors, mindful of their responsibility to the afflicted, exercise the utmost in the selection and compounding of the various ingredients of which the BALBAN is composed; and the sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which its popularity is based, will always be maintained. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS

An Ohio suitor, unable to make the young woman say yes, threatened to shoot himself in her presence. Theraupon she relented. But next day, having considered the matter carefully, she wrote to him that she would not keep the promise made under coercion, and that, while she strongly advised him against suicide, she would feel no responsibility about him. He blew his brains out.

The marriage of Timothy Haley, aged 70, to a girl of 17, was not expected by the people of Brookville, Ky., to prove a happy one; yet they are surprised by the separation that has taken place, as it was brought about by the old man instead of the bride. He is convinced, he says, that she married him solely for his money; and she gives color to the charge by suing him for one-third of his \$150,000.

A writer in Land and Water describes an attempt, made in 1870 on a grand scale at the instance of the Khedive, to plant mulberry trees in the Daira, with a view to the creation of a great silk culture in Egypt. Everything favored it, but after a few years the 130,000 trees imported were neglected and then destroyed. "No matter," says the writer, "what it is that the Turk bullds or plants, he never repairs or nourishes it."

The London Tablet says that there are a number of young Roman Catholics at Oxford and Cambridge, and people are saking if the ban has been taken off these institutions. According to the Tablet it has not been, although in Cardinal Wiseman's time it was removed. The conviction that a spirit of unbelief prevails at these seats of learning, and not that Roman Catholic youth would be sechief ground of objection.

A party of nearly forty young men, sons of gentlemen residing in all parts of England, left Bristol the other day for New York, on their way to Minnesota, where they are to be placed as pupils with well-known American farmers. They are under the charge of the Rev. G. Pridham, Vicar of West Carptree, who has been induced to promote this emigration by the success which has followed a similar placing out of several of his own re-

Garibaldi has improved in health beyond all expectation. He recently took a drive to Monreals, near Palermo. The population filled the streets in perfect silence, but uncovered, and they filled the carriage with flowers. To a deputation of the University professors, who said, by their spokesman, that his suffering hand made Italy, Garibaldi replied that "Italy was made by the Italians, and when certain gentlemen beyond the Alps say they made it they lie."

When the tornado that swept over the neighborhood of Cuthbert, Ga., a few days ago, struck the house of Judge Knowles, a hen was in her nest in a barrel in the back yard. Persons say that the barrel was picked up, whirled round and round, blown over the house, and dropped right side up in the front yard. After the storm Judge Knowles went out to move the barrel. To his surprise the hen was still at her post, and it most fastidious of critics can find nothing to pal characters introduced by Scott in his was evident that some of the eggs had batch- carp at.

Albert King, a notably handsome and polite young man, was a favorite guest for three months at a Hot Springs hotel. He did not pay his board bill, and his pocket money was provided by means of loans; yet he remained popular and lived luxuriously. At length the landlord peremptorily demanded pay. That night king stole some watches, jewellery, and wallets and fled the town. He had not | ing is the table of contents :- Birth of Leon used a dollar of his own money during his stay, and got off with about \$300 worth of His Arrival at Tours-His Attitude as a Fer plunder.

The Connecticut Legislature has provided that School Boards, on the petition of twelve adult residents, may order instruction in the public schools concerning the effect of intoxicating beverages. The liquor dealers in some of the cities are preparing to oppose the use of text books made for the purpose by total abstinence societies, and to insist on scientifically accurate works. The brewers will take a part in the controversy by de- of the Devotien to the Holy Face-Certifimanding that the children be taught that beer in moderation is not hurtful.

A St. Louis dog, recently deceased, was a property holder. His estate consisted of a house and lot left to him by his deceased master. There was a trustee, of course; but the income was conscientiously spent in paying for the animal's food, lodging, and attendance. He was a handsome spaniel, and was not made vain by his wealth, but associated freely with common dogs. At his death, a few days ago, the trustee had him buried in a costly coffin, a hearse conveying the remains quite ceremoniously to the family

cemetery. If the negotiations which have recently been going on at Vienna with a view to a reconciliation between the Emperor of Germany and the Duke of Cumberland should end favorably, the enormous private fortune of the late King of Hanover will be given up by the German Government, and the Princess Frederics of Hanover will receive about \$2,500,000 as her share. The ex-Queen of Hanover has become reconciled to her married daughter, but the Duke and the Princess Marie are still as indignant at what they regard a mesaillance as they were when the Duke received Queen Victoria's intimation that she had sanctioned the union-an interference on Her Majesty's part which he very much resented.

The experiences of the converted of the

Salvation Army, now raiding different parts of England, before conversion are curlous. At Middlesbrough a recruit explained how he used to turn black nouses into white ones by the aid of whitewash." At Blackburn "one who used tobacco for twenty-one years, and could not pray without a chew, has, after a hard fight, made a surrender." At Hallfax a "brother said that when he told his wife he had joined the Salvation Army she called him names, and threw his shield through the window. He and his son got on their knees and prayed that God would have mercy on While doing so, old boots were flying about, but they prayed on, and the next night she came and got herself saved." In Chesterseems hardly necessary to dilate at length went by the name of Charlie Peace. He wonderful change has been wrought in him." derful cures which it performed, gained an In Winsford a brother says: "I used to go to

REVIEW OF BOOKS, MAGA-ZINES, &c.

"JOB'S COMFORTER," a little brochure, by Joseph Parker, D.D., is an answer to Typdale and Huxley. It is sold by the Funk Publishing Co., 10 and 12 Dev street, New York, for ten cents.

AVE MARIA .- The last number of this beautiful periodical, now a monthly magazine, contains matter that must be read to be appreciated. It should be in every Catholic family that desires to honour the Blessed Virgin Mary. It can be had from the American News Co, New York, and is \$2.50 a year in advance.

MONTH OF MARY.-We have received from D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 31 Barclay street New York, a copy of their new religious work by Agnes Sadlier, entitled the "Month of Mary;" translated from the French of the Abbe L. S. S. This beautiful Catholic work, which is bound and compiled in prayer book form, will be sent free by mail for 50 cents. and can be had from Sadlier's book store, 275 Notre Dame street.

THE CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW Of ISSI issue is unusually interesting. It contains an able article by John Boyle O'Reilly, now a well-known name in American literature. entitled, An Irish Government for Ireland The religious rights of Untholics in public institutions; Mcdern spiritism versus Christianity; The existence of God demonstrated. On what grounds does the atheist deny the existence of God ?-conclusion; "The new French Minister of Public Instruction." Reply to the "Harpers'" latest calumny; The practice of shaving in the Latin Church; The Papacy and the European Powers, 1870-1882; The monks of old; England's return to the Faith; The Cincinnati pastoral and its critics; Book notices; The life of St Francis Xavier Protestantism and the Church; A hand-book of charity organization; Science and skepticism: All for love, or from the manger to the cross; Epitome ex Graduali Romano quod curavit Sacrorum Rituum Congregatio dacta; Officium Majoris Hebdomada, a Dominica in Palmis usque ad Sabbatum in Albis; Original short and practical sermons for every feast of the ecclesiastical year. duced into Protestantism, seems to be the This magazine can be purchased of D. & J. Sadlier, of Montreal, or subscribed for.

PICTURESQUE B. & O .- The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has advertized itself famously in the publishing of a book or pamphlet with the above title, containing some splendid engravings. The illustrations and reading comprise pen and ink sketches and pencillings of this road all slong the whole line, and include many graphic pictures of battle scenes is simply gorgeous. When a railroad company issues for grainitous distribution so superb a publication as "Picturesque B. & O." the great publishing firms of the country will have to exert themselves lively to produce works which will be deemed worthy of sale. To take up and look over this latest offering of the l'assenger Department of the Baltimore & Ohio, one cannot but he amszed that such a book has been made solely for the purpose of free distribution. The majority of illusbe compared with the "Picturesque B. & O. than is silk to calico. For that matter, many pretentious presentation books which command big figures holiday time are a long way inferior to this exquisite publication, which is is so little of such character about it that the

HOLY MAN OF TOURS .- This work, elegantly bound in cloth, comprising nearly 500

It treats of the life and devotion of Leon Papin-Dupont, who died at Tours in the odor of sanctity, March 18th, 1876. The follow-Papin-Duport-His Youth-His Marriage vent Christian; His Correspondence with Grace-His First Efforts in the Work of Reparations; His Vocation-His Relations with Sister Saint-Pierre _L: Salette; His Daughter; Mr. Le Pailleur and the Little Sisters of the Poor: Various Works of Charity; The Nocturnal Aderation; The Work of St. Martin; Satan and the Medal of St. Benedict The Holy Scriptures; Commencement of the Devotion to the Holy Face; Second Period cates; His Correspondence; Death of His Mother—His Affection for His Relatives and Friends: Third Period of Devotion to the Holy Face; Lourdes; His Love of the Church; His Faith-His Humility; His Hope—His Love of God—His Mortification : His Devotion to the Sacred Heart, the Blessed Virgin, the Saints, the Angels, and the Souls in Purgatory; Fourth Period of the Holy Face; Prussian Occupation—the Commune -Pontmain; Isolation and Suffering-Last Period of Devotion to the Holy Face; His Last Illness—His Death ; The Oratory of the Holy Face-Conclusion.

PUTTING THE CHIEF ON HIS FEET. The Hamilton, Ont., Fire Department, under the training and supervision of Chief A. W. Aitchison, is not excelled in efficiency by that of any other city in the Dominion. Chief Aitchison, by the way, met with a very severe accident in driving to a fire not long ago. His head, shoulders and back were injured in a terrible manner. Being asked how he accounted for his rapid recovery, he replied: "Simply enough; St. Jacobs Oil can put any man on his feet, if there is any life in him at all. I used that wonderful medicine from the start, and the result is, that I am to-day in prime health and condition. St. Jacobs Oil, the panaces that comes to the relies of the Fireman for rheumatism, burns, etc., served me in 'my trouble and cured me quickly, completely and permanently. It is the standard medicine here in the Fire Department."

THE LOST ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

St. Petersburg, May 3 .- Danenhauer's opinion is that DeLong and comrades landed within a very few miles of inhabited settlements and were misled by inaccurate maps and went into the wilderness. Jack Cole, who is insane at times, threatens Danenhauer and once wounded him with a knife in his hand.

ANOTHER SPLENDID RUN FOR THE GREYHOUND OF THE ATLANTIO. The Guion line steamship "Alaska, which left New York on the 27th April for Liverpool via Queenstown, arrived at 3.30 p.m. Tuesday, the 2nd inst. Time of passage, six days 21 hours and 46 minutes.

ILLNESS OF THE EX-EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

Paris, May 4.—It is stated that the ex-Empress Eugenie is here seriously ill

SOCIALIST TACTICS.

BERLIN, May 4.-The Socialists in the Reichstag, supported by a section of the Progressists, intend moving for the repeal of all exceptional legislation, including the laws against the Jeauits and Socialists.

THE PARNELLITES AND THE NEW VICEBOY.

London, May 4 .- It is understood that the Parnellites will give the policy of Earl Spencer a fair trial.

FRESH OUTRAGE ON THE JEWS.

Sr. Petersburg, May 4. - Anti-Jewish disturbance have occured at Gambine in the Government of Warsaw, and at Ekatorinoslav. Several shops and public houses were wrecked. A number of arrests were made.

THE RIMOUSKI SEMINARY FUND.

His Lordship the Bishop of Rimouski publishes in a pamphlet a list of the contribu. tions made in aid of the rebuilding of the Seminary of St. Germain de Rimcuski, which was destroyed by fire on the 5th of April in 1881. His Lordship returns his warmest thanks to all those who so generously contributed to the work, which is one not only of charity, but of national interest. The following is a list of donations up to the 1st or March, 1882 :-

Diocese of Saint German de Ri-Diocese of Trois Rivieres..... Diocese of Saint Hyacinthe..... Diocese of Montreal..... 289 03 Diocese of Sherprocke..... 146 00 35 00 Archdiocese of Saint Boniface.... 20 00 United States.... 140 25 Denmark.....

The \$100 credited to Denmark were given by the Countess of Berling.

WHAT DARWINISM IS. Reducing the conception to the greatest

possible precision, Herbert Spencer defines volution as a change from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, from the general to the special, from the indefinite and simple to the definite and complex. On this hypothesis, the universe as it now exists is the result of an almost infinite series of changes, " related to and dependent upon each other, as successive steps, or rather growths, constituting a of the late war. The cover of the pamphlet progress analogous to the unfolding or evolving of the parts of a growing organism." This process of development is considered to be "traceable in the formation of the worlds in spaces, in the multiplication of the types and species of plants and animals on the globe, in the origination and diversity of languages, literature, arts, and sciences, and in all the changes of human institutions and society. In biology, as at present employed, evolution is a general name for "the history of the steps by which any living being has acquired trated works now selling in the stores for the morphological and the physiological charseventy-five cents to a dollar are no more to acters which distinguish it. exception is, at this time, known to the gen-eral law, established upon an immense multitude of direct observations, that every living thing is evolved from a particle of matter in which no trace of the distinctive characters of to be given away for the asking. As a the adult form of that living thing is dismatter of course, it is an advertisement of cernible." The doctrine of evolution, howthe Baltimore & Ohio Road, but no one ever | ever, is not identical with Darwinism, a term before saw such an advertisement, and there | which came into current use with the publication of Mr. Darwin's "The Origin of Species" and "The Descent of Man." Darwinism is one of the attempts to explain

the law or manner of evolution, finding the cause of the differentiation of species to lie in the struggle of the organism to adapt itself pages, is also from the French of M. to the constantly altering conditions of its L'Abbe Janvier, and is published by the environment. These conditions of external firm of John Murphy & Co., 182 Balti-life act on plants and animals in their natural state with an effect analogous to that by which artificial cultivation or breeding by man can change and improve the characteristics of the different domestic plants and animals. This process of the operation of natural circumstances, by which those varieties or individuals best adapted to their suiroundings of climate, station, character of soil, food supply, and the number and kind of living beings competing in the "struggie for existence," are preserved the longest in life, was called by Mr. Darwin "natural selection." But he not only saw that the constant battle for life going on among living creatures must be a "winnowing and improving process, those least adapted for the situation giving way before those better adapted; * * his merit to discover that natural selection is capable of producing fitness between organisms and their circumstances, and discerning the importance of the consequences that follow." From the almost general admission of naturalists that natural selection was potent in the production of varieties in species, Mr. Darwin went further, and held that one species sprung from another "by a long continued process of slow variation and natural selection.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Montreal P. O. is to have a \$1,200 clock. Gread exodus from Europe to America going on. The Americans are pushing the British out

of Australian markets. The Irish Parliamentary party are to pass

a vote of thanks to Canada.

Mauritias up to 1867, when fever broke out was so healthy as to be an Anglo-Indian sauatorium. Now it is almost as dreaded as Sierra Leone.

Switzerland has had to pass a law to pro-

tect its Alpine flower, and the country round London cries for one to save the wild primroses and cowslips. It is reported that the Bannocks and Snakes have broken out at Fort Washaki, Wyoming The report is not officially confirmed. The

Indians number over 2,000. Mr. Tennyson has carefully revised hi new play, which has been given to Mr.

Irving, on the pledge that it is to be brought out within a given time. Alfred Drake fired two ineffectual shots in St. Paul, Minn., at Jennie Faulkner, a school

girl, who refused to marry him clandestinely Being pursued by the crowd Drake shot and killed himself.

A despatch received at New York says the Pacific mail steamer "Salvador" is beach." at Punts Arenas Roadstead in Central America. The passengers and crew were saved and the cargo partially, but there is little hope of getting the vessel off.

Ling John Herm, a young Chinaman of Boston, made love acceptably to Kate Engelhardt, while visiting Philadelphia, and they were married. Although she was a young and pretty girl of good character, the Mongol her brutally before a week elapsed, besides

failed to appreciate his prize, and whipped spitefully outting up her clothes. Then the separated.

A Striking Reply to the Charges against

The Brooklyn Preacher's Attack on their Character Fittingly Rebuked, and Puritan Bigotry and Intolerance Exposed—Beecher's Ignorance of History.

Mr. Beecher has spoken many eloquent words of sympathy for the people of Ireland. Yet, within the last three weeks, Mr. Beecher has been vehemently denounced by Irish-American orators and journalists in every part of our country. My attention has repeatedly been cailed to these two facts as an illustration of "Irish intolerance and ingratitude." Do they establish a charge? I think not.

Last week Mr. Beecher delivered a lecture at Washington on "The Moral Use of Luxury and Beauty." He interjected into this lecture an attack on the Irish character. He

"It is said a German will live upon what a Yankee throws away, and the Yankees are considered close; that the Jew will live upon what a German throws away, and a Chinaman will live upon what a Jew throws away. (Applause.) This is the reason why the immortal Irish hate them so. (Laughter.) This popular prejudice against the Chinaman is pure Irish bred prejudice. It is doing again what the Know-Nothings tried to dothese very Irish themselves. From time immemorial the Irish people have been vehement for their liberty and_ damn liberty to other folks.' (Applause.) While this is not part of the lecture, it is an addendum that comes in very apt." (Laughter.)
Now, both with regard to aucient and

modern times, these statements about the Irish are conspicuously incorrect, whether the test be applied to the relation of the Irish people to civil or to religious liberty. Wherever there is an element of truth in the charge that Irishmen have fought for their own liberty and yet have been unwilling to grant liberty to other races, it is still an unjust attack on them, because it isolates them from the communities in which they have shown these uncomely traits, when, in this respect, they have not differed from the most honored names and most representativa classes in the history of the people among whom they have lived.

Instead of being an exceptional race in French, that has shown so great a love for of equality in religious rights.

When one criticises a man, or a race, or a Church, he assumes that he at least is free. both as an individual and as a representative, from the particular fault that he condemns. Mr. Beecher is a representative American citizen, a representative descendant of the Puritans, and a representative exponent of Puritans, and a representative exponent of for their own liberty—and damn liberty for the Protestant faith. Let us examine and other folks?" No! The King's speech decontrast the record made by the American people themselves, by the Puritans in Ireland and America and by the Protestant Church in Ireland, and see whether Mr. Beecher has any right to criticiae the Irish as American citizens, or their Catholic forefathers in Ireland, or the Irish adherents of the Roman Catholic Church of to-day.

The man is either a saint or a serf who does not fight for his own liberty. From mystical or religious motives, as well as from lack of manhood, a person may submit to tyranny; but whatever his reason, and whatever the effect on his own soul, the effect on the progress of civilization is essentially the the pathway of liberty. Yet, although it is noble to contena for one's own rights, or for the rights of one's own race, it is not essentially a human trait-far less an exalted human trait- for the rat, the wolf and the lion for centuries have fought as courageous. ly for their natural rights to life and liberty as Leonidas, or Wallace, or Washington or any other of the heroes of civil liberty. There is no other people of which it can be said with more truth that, " from time immemorial, they have been vehement for their own liberty and damn liberty to other folks,' that it can be said both of the English and the Americans. England is proud of her own struggles for liberty, and yet she is a tyrant in every quarter of the globe to day. What did the Revolutionary patriots of '76 do? Was it not true of them, each and all of them, that they were "vehement for their own liberty and damn liberty to other folks." Did Washington, even when he overthrew speech, to show their true relation to civil lib-London tyranny, overthrow the more inex- erty than the negroes in our Southern States cusable tyranny of Mount Vernon. Why denounce Pat for a more venial offence than was committed by George? Again: If it is wrong for the Irish of California to oppose the immigration of the Chinese, was it not wickeder still for the Revolutionary Fathers to continue the enslavement of the Africans? When were Americans as a nation ever otherwise than " vehement for their own liberty, and damn liberty to other folks?" Slavery was not abolished from philanthropic motives, but as a resistless military necessity. Bullete, bombs and freedmen these were each. and they were equally missiles of war. If the Irish, therefore, have been "vehement for their own liberty and damn liberty for other folks, they have been neither better nor is due to Catholic constituencies, therefore, worse than the Americans from Washington up to 1829 for electing or for following Proto Lincoln, and including both of these distinguished representative men. For although President Lincoln fired off emancipation at the South, the same Lincoln showed that he was "vehement for liberty" for Americans "and damn liberty for other folks," when, as a member of Congress from a Free State, he voluntarily introduced a bill to extend the operations of the Fugitive Slave law over the District of Columbia. Pat and Mike, therefore, judged by American history, are not worse than George or Abraham.

When we come to examine Mr. Beecher's right, as a descendant of the Puritans, to cri- Mayo is represented in Parliament to day by ticize the Irish race, what does a glance back- O'Connor Power, a nominal Catholic, and by "vehement for their own liberty and damn cases since the repeal of the penal laws-

After a campaign under Cromwell, whose inpersontions to their agrarian robberies and most malignant English Protestant Tory military atrockles. They enacted a code of Looking back at this long record of over two penul laws against the Catholics, of which,

under later Protestant rulers, Monteeque said that "it must have been framed in hell to be executed by demons," and of which Edmund Burke said that "it was a machine of wise and deliberate contrivance as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment and degradation of a people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man." That was what the Puritans and Protestantism did for the Irish in Ireland. Yet the Puritans professed to be champions of civil and religious liberty; or, rather, their descendants make that claim for them. The Protestant Church in Ireland has always prolessed to be the upholder of English liberty. Would it not be as fair to say of them then, as by any possibility it could be fair to say of the Irish, that from "time immemorial they have been vehement for liberty for themselves-and damn liberty for other folks." The history of the Protestant Church in Ireland is one unbroken record of religious de. | great enough to confess his error when he spotism and persecution. These Irish "Protestants" were British set-

tlers. What r cord has been made by the real Irish-the "ould stock"-in respect to pagans they never persecuted. St. Patrick new religion. No blood was ever shed and no violence was ever used to prevent him or his successors from undermining the foundations of the older faith? How have the Irish Catholics acted when they have had the power? There were no persecutions in Catholic Ireland from St. Patrick to Heavy VIII. The people, it is true, were all of one faith; but the internal discensions of the Church were also free from the bloody quarreis that so often disgraced the ecclesiastical annals of Eastern Europe. But a time was coming to test the sincerity of these Irish Catholics—to show whether, in the Godly phrase of Mr. Beecher, they were "vehement for liberty for themselves-and damn liberty for other folks." James II. was a Catholic. On his ascension to the throne of England he appointed the Earl of Clarendon as the Viceroy of Ireland. Clarendon admitted Catholics into the Privy Council and advanced them to the Bench. King James published a declaration giving equal civil privileges to all classes of religionists. On the landing of William of Orange, King James fled to France. Soon afterward he determined to strike a blow for his crown in Ireland. He landed in Ireland in March, 1689. He was loyally received by all classes of the Irishby the corporations, the gentry and the lergy; for even the clergy of the Protestant Church vied with the Catholic priesthood in ardent professions of allegiance. The Irish Parliament met in May. It was opened by the King in person. It was the first and the their intolerance, there is no race, except the only Parliament that ever met in Ireland, from the earliest English invasion down to equality of rights. The Irish, first among the present hour, that fairly represented all races, recognized and legalized the principle classes and both religions of the Irish people. The Catholics predominated in the House of Commons. In the House of Lords there were Protestant Bishops, but no Catholic prelates. What did this representative Irish Parliament do? Did it demonstrate the truth of Mr. Beecher's assertion, that "from time immemorial the Irish have been vehement nounced all violations of the rights of conscience as abhorent to his principles. He promised security of property. He upheld the perfect equality of Protestants and Catholics. This Parliament passed an act for the full establishment of liberty of conscience. In this Parliament the vast majority were Catholics, yet this act received their unbroken support by vote, and their most

cordial support by voice. This act was the first law ever passed by any race recognizing and establishing religious equality. This act, be it remembered, was passed when religious intolerance was one of the most conspicuous as well as one of the saddest features in the contemporary | He now feels constrained to relinquish it enhistory in every nation in Europe, whether tirely, and has placed in my hands the for-Catholic or Protestant—for in this respect the mula o that simple vegetable remedy distwo rival religious houses did not greatly differ. I claim, therefore, that this act is the especial glory not of the Irish as Catholics, nor of the Irish as Protestants, but of the Irish as a race, and that to the Irish people must forever be ascribed the immortal glory due to the establishment of religious liberty in modern times and nations. This great act was repealed and still worse penal laws passed than were enacted by the Puritans, just as soon as the English rule was re-established in Ireland and the Protestant interest permanently backed up by English bayonets.

What has been the record of the Irish people since that date? The penal laws against the Catholics were not repealed until 1829. Up to that date, therefore, the Catholics of Ireland had no more opportunity, excepting by in the days of slavery. It is certain that during all this time the Irish were "vehement for their own liberty," and if it be true that, as the old Greek said, "The Gods look down with admiration on the spectacle of a great man struggling with adversity," surely they must have beheld with equal sympathy and greater admiration the spectacle of a great race, always overpowered, constantly beaten down, but never subdued, and forever struggling to be free. This long struggle is one of the grandest moral spectacles in Europear history. Up to 1829, if the Catholics wanted a leader in Parliament, they were forced to elect a Protestant, because the penal laws disfranchised the Catholic. No especial credit testant leaders. But since the penal laws have been repealed Catholic constituencies in Ireland have elected Protestants, times without number, to represent them in the Imperial Parliament and in other representative capacities, as well as recognized their leadership in national political movements. The present leader of the Irish people is Protestant-Charles Stewart Parnell.

The most Catholic county in Ireland is the County Mayo-that is, there are fewer Protestants in it to the square mile than there are in any other county in Ireland. Yet ward at colonial annals tell us? It shows Rev. Mr. Nelson, a Presbylerian preacher that the Parltans of New England were from Belfast. There have been hundreds of liberty to other folks." Religious liberty since Catholics have been eligible—in which owes them nothing. Religious liberty in Catholic constituencies in Ireland have America was established by the Baptists of elected the most pronounced Protestants to Rhode Island and the Catholics of Mary-represent them politically. There has not been a single instance in the annals of "West What did the Puritans do in Ireland? British," or English-Protestant Ireland, in which a Protestant constituency cond- sple barbarity would whiten into has elected a Catholic to represent it. In wirth by contrast the most savage campaigns the full record of Parliamentary history of Sitting Bull and our other Indian savages during this century, there have been only -after massacres of women and children, as seventeen instances in which Protestant conwell as of unarmed garrisons that had sur- stituencies in England, Scotland, or Wales rentered—after driving the whole Irish race have ever elected even an English Catholic from the lands they owned, and had rendered to represent them—and linevery case, save aralle in the East into blesk and sterile one, I believe, the Catholic thus accepted has Consaught; the Puritans added religious been as rabid an anti-Irish rights man as the

when it had attained its complete growth as Mr. Beecher phrased it, " From time immemorial the Irish have been vehement for their own liberty-and damn liberty for other folks?" Does not the history of our race, and of our religion over there show it is not of the Irish, and not of the religion of a vast majority of the Irish; but, on the contrary, of the people of our blood and of our creed that it may be said with justice that they have been "vehement for liberty for themselvesand dawn liberty for other folks."

Only ignorance of Irian history can account for Mr. Beecher's slanders of the Irish race. But, as "ignorance of the law excuseth no man" when he commits a crime, so ignorance of the history of Ireland is not a sufficient excuse for Mr. Beecher in thus defaming the Irish people. He went out of his way on his Balaam-like mission to utter those calumnies, but unluckily, for his own credit, he went on foot. I trust he will study the history of Ireland, and especially the epochs I have indicated, and that he will be finds, as he will find, that he has done the Irish race a rude injustice.

If Mr. Beecher referred to the Irish in America only, his statements were both unreligious liberty? When the old Irish were generous and unjust. But I have not space pagans they never persecuted. St. Patrick to discuss that phase of it. What he says was welcomed and allowed to propagate the with respect to the origin of the prejudice against the Chinese is not only historically incorrect but conspicuously ridiculous. Mr. Beecher can soon learn, if he will study the history of the protest against the admission of the Chinese into California, that it is not the result of a "purely Irish prejudice," but that it is pre-eminently an American movement-that the entire population of the coast, native as well as naturalized, alike and equally, are "solid" in the opposition to the unlimited and unregulated introduction, nor of Asiatic emigrants, but of Chinese serf-labor into their Pacific States and Territories. If it is true, as the opponents of the Asiatic influx assert, that these laborers are introduced under such onerous contracts to capitalists at home as to make their coming here not an emigration of free men, but an importation of Chinese serf-labor to compete with American free labor; then the people of California are not only not acting in opposition to the cardinal ideas of American civilization, but in thorough and loyal obedience to them, and they are suffering from our resistence to their petitions for protection a greater wrong than the wrong that drove the colonies in armed rebellion against King George III.

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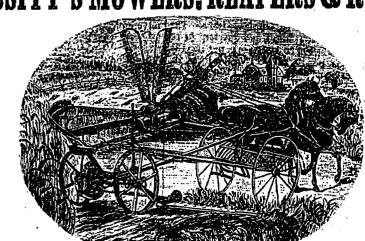
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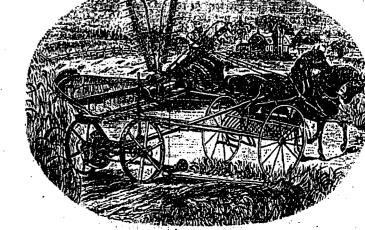
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Trader, duly authorized a cater en justice,
Plaintiff, vs. Levi Abrahams, of the same place,
Trader, Defendant. An action for separation as
to property has been issued in this cause.

Montreal, 29th April, 1882.

T. & C. C. De LORIMIER.

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FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, May 9, 1882. Local stocks this morning were decidedly stronge:, there being large orders in the market from both town and country. Bank of Montreal advanced 1 to 2)31 bid; Toronto 2 to 186 bid; Merchants 1 to 1331; Com-

2 to 186 bid; Merchants 2 to 1333; Com-merce 13 to 151; Richelieu 1 to 67, and City Passenger 11 to 1484 bid. Morning Stock Sales—25 Montreal 213; 25 do 2134; 10 do 2132; 165 do 2133; 25 do (ex-div) 2094; 6 Ontario 674; 25 To-ronto 186; 50 Telegraph 132; 1,000 do 1314; 50 do 132; 50 do 1314; 200 Commerce 150; 100 do 1493; 1,059 do 150; 125 do 1501; 210 do 151; 15 do 1514; 40 Richelieu 67; 171 do 674; 150 do 67; 100 City Passenger 149; 10 Gas 170; 200 do 171; 75 do 1714; 100 do 1714; 25 do 1714; 25 do 1714;

171]. In the afternoon Montreal, Merchants, Telegraph, City Passenger and Gas fell 1 per cent, and Commerce and Bichelieu 1 per cent. Ontario rose 1 to 671 bid.

Commerce dividend is expected in a few

days. Afternoon Sales.—125 Commerce 151; 30 do 1504; 50 Merchants 1334; 5 do 1334; 50 Hochelaga 96; 74 Coal 42; 50 Ontario 674; Hochelaga 96; 74 Coal 42; 50 Ontario 674; 25 Eastern Townships 1221; 175 Telegraph 132; 50 do 1312; 5 do 132; 25 do 1312; 525 Gas 172; 1,210 do 1712; 236 do 1712; 50 do 1712; 25 City Passenger 1482; 6 Dundas 128; 16 Montreal Building 66.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS. Business showed signs of improvement in more than one branch of trade this week, but the detention of the first occan steamers of the Spring fleet in the ice proved quite a drawback to the general trade of the city. We notice that, despite the poor outlook for grain freights from this port in the immediate future, several of the smaller steamship lines are increasing their facilities here, and

about a dozen fine iron steamships will trade

here this summer for the first time.

FLOUR. — Superior Extra, \$6.40 to \$6.50; Extra Superfine, \$6.30 to \$6.35; Spring Extra, \$6.15 to \$6.20; Superfine, \$5.70 to \$5.80; Canada Strong Bakers', \$6.50 to American Strong Bakers', \$7.50 to \$8.00; Fine, \$5.15 to \$5.25; Middlings, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Pollards, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Ontario Bags, Medium to Strong, \$3.05 to \$3.10; Spring Extra, \$2.95 to 3.00; Superfine, \$2.85 to 2.90; City Bags (delivered), \$3.80 to \$4.00.

We quote Canada red winter wheat \$1.46 to \$1.47. For Canada white, \$1.38 would be taken, the difficulty being an absence of buyers over \$1.36. Canada spring is quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50, according to quality. In peas there is some business doing at easier prices than formerly, a sale of 10,000 bushels being reported on p.t., the figure supposed to be a shade under \$1. We quote 99c to \$1. Oats are steady, holders asking 43c. Barley is purely nominal at 65c to 67c, and rye at 85c to 90c.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET .- May 9 The public markets to-day were fairly supplied with produce, but only a moderate business was done. The season being yet early there are few important changes to note in vegetables and fruit, though strawberries, pine apples and green stuffs are all easier One steamer brought in 80 cases of oranges thus putting an end to the scarcity of this

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 50 to 3 60; buck-wheat flour, \$2 00; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; corn-meal, do, \$1 80 to 1 90; moulle, do, \$1 60 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 25.

GRAIN—Oats, per bag, \$1.05 to 1 10; peas, per bush, \$1.05 to \$1.10; beans, \$2; buckwheat, per bushel, 80c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 95c to \$1 10; carrots, per bushel, 50c; onlons, per bbl, \$1.75 to 2 50; Montreal cabbages, per brl, \$3.50; lettuce, per dozen, \$1.50; Montreal turnips, per barrel, \$1.50; beets, per bush, 75c; parsnips, \$1 per bushel; artichokes, \$1 per bushel; rhubarb, 75c to \$1 per doz. bunches; cucumbers 20c to 25c each; lettuce, 30c to 60c per dez; arparagus, 75c per bunch.

FRUIT. -Apples per barrel, \$4 00 to 5 50; cranberries, \$1 per gallon, \$5.50 per box, \$9 to \$12 per brl; oranges \$12 per case; lemons, \$6 per case; Florida tomatoes, \$2 per box; strawberries, 50c per quart; pine apples, 40c to 50c each.

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 30c; tub butter, new, 22c to 23c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 16c to 18c. POULTRY ANG GAME .- Fowls, per lb, 11c; chickens, per 12c; turkeys, per lb, 13c; geese, 10c; wild ducks, 50c per brace; plower, \$3 50 per doz; black ducks, \$1 per

brace. MEATS -Boof, per 1b, trimmed, 13c to 15c mutton, 10c to 12c; lamb, per quarter, \$1 to
2; veal, per 1b, 10c to 15c; pork, per 1b, 13c
to 15c; hams, per 1b, 14c to 15c; land per 1b,
The People Know Them! The People Use Them! The People Praise Them! 13c to 15c; sausages, per lb, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9.75 to 10.

FISH .- Lake trout, per lb. 121c to 15c; smelts, 12c; fresh herrings, 30c per doz; pike and lobsters, per lb, 12c; white fish, per lb 12c; halibut, per 1b, 15c to 20c; haddock and cod, per lb, 6c to 7c; mackerel, per lb, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40c to 50c; maskinonge, per 1b, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per 1b, 122c to

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET .- MAY 8

Prices ruled firm again to-day and as high as 62c was asked in one or two instances. Butchers say they will have to go into the back country to buy. For good to choice cattle 51c to 61c was paid on an average. W. Roberts of the Townships had two loads of shipping cattle and one of butchers' cattle, he sold the latter at 41c to 51c. Price & Delorme, city traders, sold a lead at much the same price. R. Monette, city trader, sold part of a load to butchers at 5 c; W. Kinnear, Toronto, sold a load at 510 to 610, and B. J. Hopper 1 load at 44c to 54c. At Viger

market the offerings were 150 cattle, 100 calves, 50 sheep and lambs, and 25 live hogs. Calves brought \$3 to \$10 each; sheep, \$10 to \$12; lambs, \$4 to \$6, and hogs \$2.50 to

FIREARMS, ETC.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement in other columns of Mr. Charles Stark, No. 52 Church street, Toronto, who is the largest importer of firearms of every description in the Dominion. Mr. Stark has likewise in stock an endless variety of clocks, silver and platedware, watches, jewellery and outlery, to which he invites the attention of the public from all sections. All he goods we have enumerated are beautifully illustrated, and their prices specified, in Mr. Stark's catalogue, which will be torwarded to any address on receipt of a six cent stamp to prepay postage.

DIED.

DOWNEY.—At Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, April 28th, Thomas Downey, aged 79 years and 7 months,

7 months,
1 pecessed was a native of the County Limerick,
1 reland. He emigrated to Canada in the year
1847, with his wife and four children, to seek
shelter from the cruel laudlord and periodical
famines caused by British misrule. He strug
gled to maintain his children and hew out a
home in the age when machinery was almost
unknown to the backwoodsman. He was a
fervent Catholic, and died fortified with all the
rites of the Church, which again proves as a
man lives so he must die. He moved to Wisconsin in 1877, to spend his last hours amongst
his children, whom he loved so well, who, in
their turn, went to seek a home in the West. He
had seven of them to smooth his pillow in his
last hour. He had no fear for the fature nor
regret for the past. He subscribed for the TRUE
WITNESS over twenty years, and no other paper
pleased him so well. Gantle reader, breathe a
prayer for his soul, that is now enjoying the reward of a goo Christian, a loving husband,
and an indulgent father. Deceased was a native of the County Limerick.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 273. Dame Ezilda Bougie, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Didler Leonard, of the same place, Nailmaker, duly authorized to estern justice. Plaintiff, vs. Didler Leonard, Nailmaker, of the same place, Defendant. An action for separation as to properly has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 4th May, 1882.

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Every great artist prefers them." - Car-

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"In speaking of these two Planos, we do not ignore the claims of other makers. The Chickerings, Knabes, Decker & Son, Decker Bros., Vose & Son, all good commercial Planos, in the sense in which we speak of commercial pictures as distinct from those that are acknowledged works of art. They are generally well and honestly made, and, being manufactured and sold at a moderate price, give satisfaction to the ordinary purchaser. But the musician, the artist or the connoiseeur, who would obtain from the Plano the grandest results of which this noble instrument is capable, must seek these results from either of the two great names that head this article.

must seek these results from either of the two great names that head this article.

"The Weber and Steinway Pianos are universally acknowledged to be the leading Pianos of America. They are not, nor have they ever been, strictly speaking, rivals. In a mechanical sense there is positively little difference between them, and the cost is about the same. Both makers have achieved the utmost limits of perfection so far as durability and good workmanship are concerned, but in respect of tone there can be no comparison between them. The Steinway Pianos doubtless possess great power and sonority, perhaps equal in this respect to Weber, but here the comparison ends. They cannot approach the Weber for purity, richness and volubility—three qualifications which combined give that distinct and perfect articulation, which cally one hears in vocal organs of the highest order and calibre. Hence all the principal artists of the present day, whether vocalists or instrumentalists, prefer the Weber Planos for their public performances and private use. They are sympathetic, and capable of giving the various lights and shades of expression in so remarkable a manner as to make them incomparably superior to any other plano of this age."—Spectator.

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THE CAUSE OF DISEASE IN THE

STOMACH, KIDNEYS & NERVOUS SYSTEM!

Below will be found a brief Summary of a Lecture upon the Liver, delivered before the Educite College of Medicine, by

DR. J. HAYDOCK.

The Liver has been known as the great blood-maker and blood-purifier of the circulation. From its size and spongy structure, it plays a most important part in the animal economy, as regards resimilation and nutrition. Food taken in the mouth and acted upon by the digestive organs or the stomach is converted into Glucose or Peptone, and in these forms enters the Portal vein. Here, by the action of the Liver, these substances are converted into a form of sugar and pass out of the Liver by a large vein, called the Hepatic vein, into the general circulation. The new material now formed serves two purposes, viz.: the maintenance of heat in the body and saisting in the cell growth of the system

Dr. Murchison says:—'The composition of bile and its secretion is very complex. It is constantly being secreted by the Liver and, increasing suddenly before eating, gradually decreases as soon as the appetite is satisfied and feeding ceases.'' Now, if this most important organ of the body becomes torpid, or the passage of bile interfered with, emaciation and disease ensue. I note eight marked peculiarities that now occur, and which we all know of:

1. The patient complains of a feeling of weight and faliness of the epigaatrinm.

2. Distriction of the Stomach and Bowels by wind.

3. Heart-burn.

4. A feeling of weariness. pains in the limbs, and great sleepiness after mea's.

5. A bad taste in the month, especially in the morning, and farred tongue.

6. Constipation, with occasional attacks of diarrhesa.

7. Headache in front of bead.

8. Depression of apperite and great melancholy, with lassitude and a disposition to leave everything for to-morrow.

All of the above symptoms go to show functional derangement of the Liver; and now comes the great importance of any error made as to the condition of the patient. He should immediately provide himself with a Liver Stimulant, the most common form of which is a Pill. Daily experience shows that this, when the Pill is compounded properly, is the readlest mode of inciting and promotin

WHAT HUNDREDS OF LETTERS SAY FROM PATIENTS ALL OVER THE HABITABLE GLOBE.

Dr. Haydock, your new Liver Pill has rid me of all billousness.

No more noxious doses for me of five or ten pills taken at one time. One of your pills are marvellous.

Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me.

Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me. cured me.
Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me.
Send me another vial to keep in the house.

Our doclors treated me for chronic constipa-tion, as they called it, and at less said I was incurable. Your new Liver Pills cured me. I had no appetite; Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills gave me a hearty one. Dr. Haydock has cured my headache that was

Your vial of Dr. Haydock's Liver Pills cured me of terrible neuralgia and pains in the head.

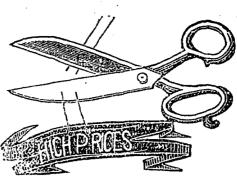
Send two vials. I want one for a poor family.
Send me five vials of your New Liver Pills by return mail. Dector, my biliousness a d beadache are all gone.

For all Diseases of the Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills are a perfect cure. One pill will satisfy the most skeptical, For Pennsle Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassinge, Want of Appetite, and Sick Headache, Dr. Haydoon's New Liver Pills will be found an Effectual are universal in their effects, and a cure can almost always be guaranteed

Each Vial Contains Twenty Pills—One Pill is a Dose. Price, Twenty-five Cents. For Sale by all Druggists.

EF Every Pill is Sugar-Coated. If your druggist does not keep them, we will mail them free to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Five vials for \$1. BUY AT ONCE. DO NOT DELAY.

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in this our rising Dominion. Suit for a Boy from four to certainly no Boy should go prices, up to \$16, beginning each quality up to \$16.00. RANGE at EACH PRICE



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OVERALLS-Blue, 50c; Brown, 60c; St. Iped, 90c; Check, 75c; White, 75c.

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