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TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Some Startling Statistics Regarding the Extent of the Liquor Traffic in England.

The Necessity of Temperance Agitation-The Good Results of Total Abstinence Societies.

From the Notre Dame Scholasti.

The Rev. P. P. Cooney, C. S. C., delivered avery instructive lecture on "Total Abstinence," on Sunday evening, before the students assembled in Washington Hall. Father Cooney's labors in this grand cause are known throughout the land and his discurs s on the subject are always replete with wisdom, and more than ordinarily instructive to the herer. Such was the character of the lecture on Sunday last, as may be seen from the following

brief synopsis:

This subject of temperance is one which is now engaging the attention of the greatest minds of the age. No one who has at heart the welfare of mankind and the preservation of our Christian civilization can be indifferent to it. No one can shut his eyes to the fact that the No one can shut hat eyes to the rest that the abuse of liquor, in all its forms, threatens the very destruction of society; for it is the main source of all the poverty, wretchedness and misery to be seen everywhere in society. And this is true, not only of the United States, but also of every civilized nation on the globe. Of the condition of England in this respect

we have statistics, published eight years ago by Canon Farrar, an English clergyman of high repute. Upon his authority we find that "one out of thirty of the inhabitants of Great Britain is a pauper," and that "intemperance is the

main cause."

"In England," he says, "there are annually 326,902 arrests for drunk-nness alone. There are 500,000 drunkards, 350,000 liquor sellers, and the same selections of the same selections. are 200,000 cardinates, 300,000 induor senera, and 130,000 salrons, or places where fiquor is sold; and yet this does not represent one-tenth part the shame, the ruin, the misery, the loss and the burden which are directly due to this cartille."

Imagine, then, the learful work of this army of destroyers in a single year! and when we consider that the United States are no better—if not worse—you can form something of an idea of the extent of the evil, and the impor-

NECESSITY OF TEMPERANCE AGITATION.

I shall mention only one fact—and it tells the extent of the evil in the United States—firely, that in the single city of Chicago there are 4,980 saloons, and the drink bill is \$30,000,000 annually. The drink bill of the whole United States by the most careful calculation, amounts to the enormous sum of \$900,000,000. Add to this the corowful fact that the greater part of this immense sum of money comes from the hard earnings of the amking clarser. Two years of total abstinence would wine out our present national debt. No wonder, then, that during the past year there were in the United States 2,225 published suicides and God alone knows how many hundreds more that were concealed to avoid discover. Conven Expres spanking of his disgrace. Canon Farrar, speaking of his own country, said :-

"Take away liquor, and we might shut up nine-tenths of our gaols, poor-houses and insane sylums, and dismiss one-half of our police force...Drunkenness is the national sin of England and Scotland,"

The same can be truthfully said of the United States. Drunkenness is our national sin. The celebrated Dr. Wm. Parker, of New York, de-

clares:
"The extent to which liquor is used in the United States is truly alarming. It must be stopped, or civilization must die out. It is the chief cause of all the prevailing crime, vice, idnocy and suicides in the country, and these

are increasing every day." HEBE IS THE UNQUESTIONABLE TESTIMONY of one who, as a physician and philanthropist bas studied this subject and its bearing on the prosperity of the country. It is declared by the most reliable statistics that "the manufacture, sale and consumption of liquor in the United States 'have doubled within the past seventeen years'" that is, since 1870. I have spoken only of England and the United Stater; but the same may be said of Germany, France and other nations in proportion to population Intem-perance, then, is confined to no particular nation race. The crime of drunkenness is the frightful epidemic of the human race; and it has always been so. Nearly fifteen hundred years ago, St. John Chrysostom, the golden-tongued Patriarch of Constantinople, declared drunken-ness to be "the scourge of the human race." If this was true at the end of the fourth century, how much more truly can it be asserted of the human race to-day! for there never was an age when as much liquor was consumed as at the present time, according to population. The extent of the consumption of or appears to keep pace with civilization. What a disgrace to the boasted enlightedment of the nineteenth century! Hence it is, students of Notre Dame, that, seeing the danger to which you are exposed when you leave your Alma Mater, the authorities of Notre Pame have organized amongst you total abstinence societies in which in which you can be drilled to habits of total abstinence, and

WARNED AGAINST THE DANGERS

that beset you on every side when you leave bere. Half the battle is to know where the danger is. If, in the battle of life, you are conquered by liquor, for what purpose did you study the various sciences, from the lowest to the highest? Your life becomes a failure and adiscrete not only to your family, but also to ad disgrace, not only to your family, but also to humanity. In the meritorious work of organizing total abstinence societies among her students, Notre Dame, I believe, stands alone among the educational institutions of the United States; and the Press of the country have justly lauded her wisdom upon this point. And, considering the dangers to which young men are daily ex-posed, it is a public recognition of the fact that the habit of total abstinence is one of the most precious elements of a young man's education; the modern State render it no longer for it is the protection of all the others. It is or expedient to deprive ourselves of also in recognition of this fact that "The Total best means of knowing what the Pope this

for it is the protection of tall the others. It is also in recognition of this fact that "The Total Abstinence National Union" did Notre Dame the honor of holding its annual Convention here that August and of keeping him advised as to what we think. For the Pope is a great power in this Notre Dame claims no merit to herself on this Notice Dame claims no merit to herself on this is to come. The salvation of the soul is not

whose welfare she prizes highly. Here I may remind you of the fact that, for the inauguration of the temperance motement among the students of Not e Dame the credit is especially due to your beloved President, Rev. Father Walth.

TEMPERANCE IS MODERATION

in eating or drinking, and in this respect it is a the eart g or drinking, and in this respect it is a Christia- and codinal virtue. Men is lifted to the day iny of being the image and likeness of his Creat r. God mode him a slaver in His own diving perfections. Now, the principal perfections of God grethre. Knowledge, Loreand Freedon. God is absolute knowledge, and He has given man an intelect to acquire knowledge and share in His own. Man, then, ty his in-telect and rea-on, aided by faith, can soar sloft to the very throne of his Creator and see the reward which God has prepared for those who sub at their recon and intelligence to His holy will; God is infinite Love, and he has given man a heart cap ale of love, and so capacious that nothing but God Himsel can satisfy it. Hence it rejects all created things as insufficient; for God create a man's heart for Himself.

and he must be victorious, as I ng as he remains fai hful to his Lord and Master. Thus gifted and thus protected, we may ask what power can overcome him? Is there any demon in hell that can conquertim, or rob him of these God-like eifts? The demon of hatred, envy and revenge may in use him to commit injustice and even murder; but his gifts of intellect, heart and free-will still remain. The demon of lust and impurity may cause him to steep his soul in the comes of Sodom, but his gift, though interior till remain and there constitute his impaired, still remain; and these constitute his manhood. He is still a man. Is there any one, among all the deviis in hell, that can deprive him of the egifts—the stamp of his Creator and thus annihilate his humanity? Alas! there is one, and only one-and that is the demon of drunkeness. He alone can stand over the prestrete form of the drunken man and in-ult the Creater of all things. He can say:

"O God, if thou be the Author of natures and grace, show me in this man the proof of Thy claim? His in eller, is give; his heart is menable of love, his will and free dom are gone! Those gifts he delivered willingly to me, and sacrificed them on the attar of damkenness. Infinite and omnipot-nt as Thou art, O God, Thou art powerless to wrest this man from my pos-session. He is mine, by every right and title!" And this scene is being enacted every day around us, without exciting more than a pass-

ing thought!
Young men, this wretched being was once a moderate drinker. Beware of the danger, then, and seek the surest remedy against so terrible a fate by uniting yourselves with the Total possible that with exertion and right means a Abstinence Society—of which most of the mother may have more control of the destiny best students of the University are faithful of her boys than any other influence whatever. members.

A SCOTCH HOME RULER.

At a St. Patrick's Day meeting in the City Hall, Glasgow, under the auspices of the local branches of the National League, Mr. Cunvingham Graham was the principal speaker. He said Ireland was not the largest, she was not the richest, he was sorry to say that she was not the beat educated, of the three portions of the United Mr. Kingdom; but let them remember this, that, 'n pite of all her disadvantages, in spite of all that England had done to keep her down and to repress her legitimate expansion, it was left to Ireland, and to Ireland alone, to uphold the flag of liberty for the democracies of Europe, cheers). Respectability !- be hated respectbility and he hoped they would never see ability and he hoped they would never see Irishmen fall into the vice of respectability. (laughter). What did respectability mean? It means a viceroy, a grand jury, Protestant ascendancy, and thirty thousand English bayonets. It was a popular belief, but an exploded one, that God made the world. He did. He made most of it except Ireland (laughter). He did not mean to say for a moment that the devil made Ireland (laughter). No, what he wanted to say was this—that it was the Irish landlords who made Ireland. They sat down and created it (laughter). Ireland. They sat down and created it (laughter). That was the first work that the Creator appointed them to do (laughter). There was a rebellion in Ireland, but a rebellion which was righteous—(cheers)—a rebellion which if not appeased quickly with Home Rule might be a canker that would eat the fair apple of Great Britain to the core (cheers). Thank God they had a government. It was a government by pantomine—clown, harlequin and pantaloon—that filled the treasury benches; they were all masquerading in grotesque masks that were too big for them. If the Government attended to the problem of the configuration of too big for them. If the Government at-tempted coercion they would see England arraigned before the bar of the democ-racy of Europe and found wanting; they racy of Europe and found wanting; they would see England, formerly the home of liberty, pointed at with the finger of scorn, (hear, hear). The three kingdoms were as the shamrock, three in one; they were like the Trinity, three persons but one God, (cheers). Three kingdoms united in common interests and tra-ditions, but differing each one in sentiment, in nationalism and individuality, (cheers).—Ayr Advertiser.

ENGLAND AND THE POPE.

"How long," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "shall we have to wait, we wonder, before we have a Papal Nuncio duly accredited to the court of St James? Not very long, we should calculate, at the pace at which things are going to-day. Not very long, we hope, in any case, for the Pope now represents too real, and in some respects too valuable a force in the affairs of this world for any State to do well to keep up the political boycott which was decreed in the all days when the Pope and the rulers of our old days when the Pope and the rulers of our English realm were at mortal foud. There are, of course, some few smouldering embers of the old theological strife which the proposal to open up formal diplomatic intercourse with the Vatican will fan into temporary flame. But they are of the past, and they will die out. The permanent factors and forces which govern

point; she is simply discharging her duty to you, a matter for diplomatic representations. But whose welfare she prizes highly. Here I may the Pope has learned that subsidiary to his primary function of chief paster of the souls of men an immense deal can be done by a judicious attention paid to their worldly welfare. To avert heedless war, for instance, is one of the most simple and obvious of all the duties incumbent upon a welfmeaning man. The Pope has already arbitrated in one international dispute, of small impor tance, it is true, but it is the first step that costs, and the Papal Chair may become the Peace Centre of the mod-rn word. This, however, is but one of the many p subilities of the future to which we cannot shut our eyes. How much lorger is England to remain outs'de a centre of influence which seems destined to effect great things for humanity and civilization?

God create 1 man's heart for Himself.

God is absolute freedom, and He gave man were not free he would not be the imaze of his creator. Freedom then is the source of man's morit. Man being free, he is enabled to unite his will with that of his Oreator, and in this union consists man's perfection. Thus gitted with mind, heart, or love, and free-will, man, assisted by God's grace, can successfully resist the attacks of all the devils in bell, and keep his soul pure in the loving embrace of his Creator.

GOD FIGHTS HIS BATTLES,

an I he must be victorious, as I ng as he remains fait hful to his Lord and Master. Thus sufficiently Surely that night cometh minght cometh west were to be punished. Mr. Balfour repli d that his night cometh west were to be punished. Mr. Balfour repli d that the Government would exercise perfect impartially in suppressing disorder everywhere. Mr. Labouchere said the worldly enjoyment hang Losely about you, that it may be easily dropped when death comes to carry you into another world. When the carry you into another world. When the carry you into another world. When the carry you into another world the fruit is ripe it fals off the tree easily. So when a Christian's heart is truly what the Orange faction that it could not be importial. Mr. Gladstone suggested that the districts be defined under the other carries the minsert were to be punished. Mr. Balfour repli d that the Government would exercise perfect impartially in suppressing disorder everywhere. Mr. Labouchere said the score to the punished. Mr. Balfour repli d that the Government would exercise perfect impartially in suppressing disorder everywhere. Mr. Labouchere said the score to be punished. Mr. Balfour repli d that the Government would exercise perfect impartially in suppressing disorder everywhere. Mr. Labouchere said the Government would exercise perfect impartial the Government would exercise perfect impartially in suppressing disorder everywhere. Mr. Labouchere said the Government would exercise perfect impartially in sup

HOW TO SAVE BOYS,

Women who have sons to year, and dread the demorslizing influence of bad association, ought to understand the nature of young manhood. It is executively re-tiess. It is disturbed by vain ambit ons, by thirst for action, by longings for excitement, by irrepressible desire to touch life in manifold ways. It you, mothers, rear your sons to that your homes are associated wit, the repressions of natural in stincts, you are sure to throw them into the society that cunnot in any measure supply the need of their hearts. They will not go to the public-house at first for the love of liquor; they go for the animated and lubrious companicuship they find there, which they find does much to repress the disturbing restlessness in their breast. See to it, that their homes comnete with public places in their attractiveness. Open your blinds by doyand light brightfire by night. Hluminate your rooms. Hang pictures upon the wills. Put books and newspapers upon your tables. Have music and entertaining games. tables. Have music and entertaining games. to do their duty, as was often the case with Eanish demons of dullness and apathy that have so ruled in your household, and bring in mirth and good cheer. Invent occupations for Mr. Gladstone did, on the same level as the your sons. Stimulate their ambitions in worthy disturbances in Belfast, was to condone and directions. While you make home their delight directions. While you make name their dengine and them with higher purposes than pleasure.

Whether they shall pass happy boyhood and enter upon manhood and refued tastes and enter upon manhood and refued tastes and some killed in the Belfast riots, and that only a few of the mobile ambitions, depends upon you. Believe it

CONSECRATING A BISHOP.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT HAMILTON ARCHBISHOP LYNCH CONSECRATESTILE NEW PRELATE OF PETER-BOROUGH.

HAMILTON, May 1 .- The event of to-day in Roman Catholic circles was the consecration this morning, at St. Mary's Cathedral, of Rev. Dr. Dowling, of Paris, Ont., as bishop of the diocese of Peterborough, in succession to the late Bishop Jamot. Bishop Dowling is extremely popular with the people of his first and only parish of Paris, where he has labored for twenty-one years. Born at Lim-erick, Ireland, and educated in Canada, he is yet a young man of vigorous constitution and spiritual graces and intellectual attainments, which eminently fit him for the important position he has been called to fill. The priests of the diocese of Hamilton yesterday, through Vicar-General Henan and Rev. Chancellor Keough, ot Dundas, presented Dr. Dowling with a gold cross with chain and ring made by the Pope's jeweller at Rome, and with a full set of pontifical robes and gold mitre. The gifts were supplemented by an address, which showed how highly the new bishop is regarded by the priests of this diocese. Admission to St Mary's cathedral to witness the ceremony of consecration was by ticket only, yet the spacious church was literally packed by one of the largest congregations ever seen in this city. Among those present to witness the ceremony were the mother of the bishop, Rev. Father Agnew, of Chicago, and Mr. J. and Mrs. and Miss B. Dowling, of Chicago, who are relatives of the bishop. Prominent among the prelates present were Archbishop J. J. Lynch, of Toronto; Birhops Walsh, of London; O'Mahony, Eudosia; J. Cleary, of Kingston; J. Carbray, of Hamilton. There was a very large representation of clergy from all parts of Canada and regrets were sent by many others. Archbishop Lynch was the consecrator, his assistants being Bishop Walsh and Bishop Carbray. The ceremony of consecration impressed the vast congregation deeply. The music used was the Gregorian chant, and during the Mass a very fine choir sang numbers from Mozart's Twelfth Mass. The sermon was a most eloquent effort, and was preached by Bishop Cleary, of Kingston. At the close of the ceremony the new bishop, in company with Bishops Walsh and Carbray, went through the congregation blessing the people. The clergy dined at St. Joseph's convent.

WHY THE QUEEN BOYCOTTS IRELAND

But few persons in America, or even in England as far as that goes, are acquainted with the reason why Queen Victoria has so persis-tently boycotted the Irish portion of her dominions. It appears that years ago, shortly after the Prince Consort's death, the Dublin Corporation refused point blank to grant a site for the purpose of creating a monument to his memory. Queen Victoria was desply affronted memory. Queen Victoria was deeply affronted at the time, and vowed then that she would not visit Ireland while she lived. During her fifty years' reign she has only visited the Jele" once. - London Letter.

CLOTURE ENFORCED

IN THE DISCUSSION OF THE CRIMES BILL.

Blood-Stained Belfsst-Healy's Amendments Rejected-Lord Randolph Churchill Heard From.

LONDON, May 2 .- In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Healy moved that the first clause of the Crimes bill be so amended as to indicate of the Crimes bill be so amended as to indicate clearly to what portions of Ire and the bill would be applicable. He suggested that the words "proclaimed districts" be omitted and that "Kerry, Londonderry and Belfast" be inserted in their stead. Mr. Balfour declined to accede to this proposal. He said the Covernment intended to apply the clause to all parts of Iraland where the averaging an of the clause to all parts of Iraland where the averaging in the clause to all parts. spirits as if you were not to wake until the heavens be no more, and when you wake in the morning consider that new day as your last and live accordingly. Surely that hight cometh of which you will never see the morning, or that morning of which you will never see the might, but which of your mornings or nights will be such you know see

was not sufficient, because the ministers had often referred to the particular perts of Ireland where the bill was meant to operate. No doubt the people of Belfast regarded with disgust and horror the prevalence of disorder in their mid t,

THE SAME APOLOGY WAS EQUALLY GOOD for other districts. The conduct of some persons in Belfast recent, y stained the name of Le-land (cheers). Lord Ray dolph Churchill said the suggestion Mr. Gladstone had neade might have been valuable, but its value had been destroyed by the raising of points which were calculated to lead to a controversy. Mr. Gladstone had made himself a party to the instituation that the Government intended to apply the clause only to certain parts of Ir-land and leave B-Hast out. There had been disorder in Belfast, but the law had not been arrested. There was no analogy between the riots in Belfast and

THE "MOONLIGHTING" IN KERRY, for which not a single per on had been amenable to justice. No one would venture to a sert that the juries in the north of Ireland had failed

persons were mainted for life and some killed in the Belfast riots, and that only a few of the rioters had been punished. He said the state ment was untrie that there had been no conwith its in Kerry. There had been over twenty Mr. Holmes said that not a single "moon

lighter" had ever been convicted. It was only by change of venue that any convictions could be obtained. Mr. Healy postponed his motion in deference to Mt. Gladstone's suggestions. AN AMENDMENT

proposed by Mr. Healy, that an enquiry beheld only when evidence has been withheld on account of intimidation, was rejected by a vote of 206 to 110, after a discussion that lasted two hours and a half. Mr. Healy then moved that the High Court, not the Attorney-General, be empowered to order an enquiry. Mr. Gibson, Solicitor-General for Ireland, replied that the Government was unable to accept the amendment, Mr. Gladstone, rising to reply to a statement by Mr. Elhott that he (Mr. Gladstone) was responsible for the equally strong system of five years ago, said that Mr. Elliott overlooked an essential difference, namely, that his bill had been directed against rine, while the one under discussion was not. (Cries of 'Oh.") At least, he added, the present bill was directed against acts that had not hitherto been considered crimes. Any way, he would not renew his former proposals, because he was convinced they aggravated the evil. Mr. Haldanc, Home Rule Liberal, proposed to substitute "judge" for "High Court" and Mr. Healy recented Court," and Mr. Healy assented.

CLOTURE ENFORCED.

The discussion being continued, Mr. W. H. Smith, amid cries of "shame," moved to enferce the cloture rule. The motion was carried by a vote of 257 to 135. Mr. Gladstone and the other Opposition leaders walked slowly into the Opposition lobby, while the Parnellites and Gladstonians stood cheering wildly. Mr. Healy's amendment was then rejected by vote of 261 to 142. Mr. Nolan moved to report progress on the bill. Mr. W. H. Smith said the Government was unable to agree to this because only nine of the 140 amendments to the first clause had been disposed of. Later, however, progress was reported.

THE POPE AND HOME RULE. (From the Pall Mall Jazette)

Mr. John Sweetman sends to us with reference to our query: "Does the Pope approve of Home Rule?" the following anecdate which be thinks may be of interest just now: "A month ago, when in Rome, an American Bishop told good, when in Rome, an American Sishop told and the state of me the following story: An Irish lady asked Cardinal Howard (the Englishman) whether it would be better for her to tell the Pope at the audience she was to have that she was an Irish woman. 'Oh, yes,' said Cardinal Howard 'and if you only say you are a Home Ruler, you will be all the better received."

A PREDICTION. (Boston Pilot.)

The Coertion bill will pass, and it will last about seven months Then, when some correst of evicting landlords and agents and leading officials of corcion are killed by the evicted and madened Irish peasants, and the public agita-tion in Ireland has been transformed by the stupid tyranny into conspiracy, and crime has stupid tyranny into conspiracy, and crime has increased, and property values have gone to Land smithereens,—then the Tories will be defeated through on a division; and relieved England will inshed impries a majority. About March, 1888, Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill will rush through its lair. three readings in the Commons; and it will go to the Lords, who will throw it out, At this dehance, the indignant manhood of the English cause many feet have trodden it,

Commons will stiffen its backbons. Gladstone will appeal to the country without a day's day. And the answer of England will sweep over the dismayed House of Peers like an in-coming tide over an anchored log with a short chain; and the next time the Lords vote on Home Rule, which will be about December, 1888, they will have learned the lesson of the 19th century,—that a lord is a belated mistake anyway, but a lord who as umos to stand in the way of the people's will is an in tolerable nuisance. The Pers will pass the bill on its second presentation, because it will be hasded to them by a terrible Messenzer from the Commons, with "1793" stewed across the front of his cap. And in 1889 the line-saffe ing Irish nation, after "its splendid tight for Home Rule" will settle down to a century of honor and prosperity under its own Parliament; the British Empire will renew its youth and strength in the trian kin of Ameryouth and strength in the friendship of America, Canada and Australia; the people of Great Britain and Ireland will unharn the old hatred and misunderstanding that was generated and nursed as a policy by their aristocratic rulers and the scattered millions of the Irish race in other lands will turn to their adopted flags with increased devotion, having waited a prayer across the sea for Iroland's happy and glorious voyage into the future.

OUR SEPARATED BRETHREN. (From the New York Independent.)

There is one other most graceful concluding persage in the Cardinal's patriotic address, which will especially interest Protestants. After thanking the Holy Father, in the name of his own archdiocese of Baltimore and of the Catholics of the whole country for the honor conferred, he ends with these words:

"I presume, also, to thank him in the name of our separated brethren in America, who, though not sharing our faith, have shown that they are not means while indeed that they are

they are not insensible—indeed, that they are deeply sensible—for the horor conferred upon our common country, and have again and again expressed their warm admiration for the enlightened statesmarship and apost lie virtues a d benevolent character of the illustrious Pontiff who now sits in the chair of St. Peter."

Such a recognition of "our separated breth-ren," separated but yet brethren, speaks the gentleman and the Christian. It is not the lan-guage of bigotry. The Cardical says no more than is true when he declares that the Protest-ants of this country recognize in Leo XIII a pontiff whose superior in wisdom and purity has harfly occupied the ch ir of St. Peter. He has proved himself an ascute statesman, and an example of official dignity and force as well as of personal modesty and piety.

A SHOCKING FACT.

A great man once said that a man or woman striving to fight the great battle of life without a proper education and a well-informed midd, as against those equipped, was like one who went through the worl! "with eyers upon his wrist;" in other words, he must be the "hewer of wood," while those with superior knowledge will be masters of the situation.

That was a dispenseful state of things des cribed by Bishop Corgrove in our last issue, crined by Bishop Corgrove in our last issue, that "about one Catholic in forty is a subscriber to a Catholic newspayer," or about ten and a half per cent.; and the Bi-bop adds the shocking fact that the abominable journal called the Police Gazette has a circulation equal to the entire Catholic press of the country, whilst the journal published by the Methodist Book Conce n exceeds by several thousand the circulation of our Catholic papers.

In the life of Archbishop Dixon, Primate of

all Ireland, by Sister Mary Frances Clare, there is recorded a great fact as to the importance of Catholic newspapers. On the Primate's visit to Rome, in 1861, he had a particular audience with the late illustrious Pius IX After inquiring the population of the Province of Ulster, which the Primate said amounted in round numbers to a million Catholic souls, the Pontiff next asked the Primate. "How many Catholic newspapers are in the province?" "I trembled," said the head of the Catholic Church in Ireland to the present writer, "to confess to the Vicar of Christ that we had not one!" The Pope was astonished at the admission, and gave utterance to some grave truths, one being that "the poor man's only literature is his news-paper," and ordered the Primate on his return to his province to at once e tablish a Catholic

paper for his people.

It is of vital importance, our giving a generous support to our Catholic papers, in order that they may be free to defend the truth and advocate those great questions that are sgitating the country, and which so largely concern our Catholic population everywhere.—Mirror.

SCOTCH NEWS.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED COLONIST .- The DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED COLONIST.—The death is announced of Mr. James Macandrew, M.H.R., of Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand. He was a native of Aberdeen, and was one of the pioneers of the colony of New Zealand. Mr. Macandrew was widely known throughout the Australian colonies as a leading politician.

LAND LAW REFORM DEMONSTRATION AT OBAN.—A land law reform demonstration was held in the Volunteer Hall under the auspices of the Argyllshire Reform League. Mr. Cunninghame Graham, M. P., who presided, in the course of some remarks said that if the crofters hoped to have their particular grievances re-dressed they must follow the example of the frish and persistently agitate. He would specially warn them against the professions of Mr. Chamberlain and the Birmingham school.

THE CROFTERS' COMMISSION.—Up to the close of last week the Crofters' Commission had re-ceived applications from 1874 Skye crofters to fix fair rents, and on 530 of these the Commis-sioners had heard evidence—269 on Lord Mac donald's estate, with a rental of £1,370, and arrears of £3,360; and 261 on the Kilmuir estate, with a rental of £1,986, and arcears of £5,100.

The Crofters' Aid Committee met in Glasgow and adopted the following resolution:—
"That this meeting calls upon the crofters and their friends to stand aloof from Mr. Chamberlain until he severs himself from the Tory coercionists of their struggling Irish brethren, and returns to the party of progress led by Mr. Gladstone." Copies of the resolu-tion were ordered to be sent to the Highland Land Lengue branches and kindred societies throughout Scotland. As this committee furnished the fund to support the families of the imprisoned crofters, it is believed their influence will be strong enough to boycott Mr. Chamber-

The way of the transgressor is hard-be-

O'BRIEN'S PARTING WORDS

He will put the Who'o Case of Lansdowne's Shameful Trentment of his Tenants Before the Bar of Public Opinion

"The People of Canada Hold the Fate of the Humble Community c Luggacurran in the Hollow of their Hands."

ex, May 2.—Roplying to an address at yesterday William O'Brien, who is a w to Canada, said, "The addresses and en rotate to Canada, said, "The addresses and this no gnificent welcome prove that I do not go alone on my mission, but that I carry the hearty good wishes and full approval of the Irish priests and people. Nothing has been left undone by the people to effect an amicable settlement with the Marquis of Landowne but the tenantry and those acting for them have en roi

TREATED MOST BHAHEFULLY, and it only now remains for me to place the whole case tefore the bar of public opinion in Canada and the United States. I feel assured that when the liberty-loving Canadians have heard the true account of Lansdowne's cruelty to the tenantry they will not permit themselves

to be governed by such a man.

In an interview Mr. O'Brien said:

"Meetings have been arranged in
the four principal cities of Canada:
Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto.
These I intend to compass, if possible, within eight days; by which time, I trust, Canadian public opinion will have had sufficient material of poor people he has left homeless at lug-gacurran. I have no notice as to the inten-tions of the Canadian Government, but the Canadians will not tolerate any attempt to refuse ma fair play in pleading our poor people's case. If Lansdowno has no better answer to make to me than a warrant of arrest it will be a more crushing condemnation than any I could pass upon him. I am very certain that

PROPER OF CANADA HOLD THE FATE of the whole humble community at Laggacur-ran in the hollow of their bands. Lansdowne is carrying out the first systematic clearances attempted in Ireland since the years following the great famine. He proposes to sweep his estate hare of its whole population. I don't believe the Canadian people will allow that if they can prevent it. I propose to show that even in high state no man is now exempt from responsibility for cruel sufferings inflicted upon his poor tenante.

AN APPEAL TO CANADIANS

TO CIVE WM. O'BRIEN A FITTING WELCOME. Dunlin, May 2.—The Dublin corporation has adopted a recourtion calling upon Canadians to give Mr. O'Brien an enthusiastic welcome, in order to mark their sense of the Marquis of Lansdowne's conduct. Copies of the reso ution are to be sent to mem ers of all the Canadian

MOBBED.

TRISHMEN MANFULLY RESENT THEIR A-PIRA-TIONS BEING BUBLESQUED BY A COMPANY OF VILLBAR ACTORS -- AN INSULTING REPRESENTATION TREATED AS IT SHOULD BE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30 .- Ireland had just been freed in the play of "McSwiggius's Parliament," at McCaull's Opera house, when Barry and Fay, the Trish comedians, and their company of actors, were mobbed by sympathizers with Ireland, who objected to the hits in the play that were a burlesque on Ireland's long struggle for liberty. Hissing began as soon as the curtain fell on the first act, and continued for nearly an hour. While the hissing was going on Special Officer O'Donnell, of the theatre, grabbed one of the men who was hissing. The man hit the offi-cer in the face, and then his friends jumped on the officer and a free fight followed, Women in the lower part of the theatre got frightened, and several ren out. Then some-body attached to the theatre hurried to the Fifth District Police Station house, at Fifteenth and Locust streets, for help Officers came quickly and other policemen arrived from the Nineteenth district, and the offenders, more than a dozen in number, were dragged out of the theatre, and several of them taken to the Fifth and Ninth District Station house.

There was a terrific struggle between the men who were arrested and the policemen. The play was out a great deal, and the curtain fell at least half an hour before the usual termination of the play. One scene represented the Irish Parliament about to go into session, and a number of the members of Parliament were seated in the Parliament House wearing large green robes made of paper muslin. They were dressed like Roman senators in the time of Julius Casar, except that their togas were green instead of white. One of the members of the Parliament had carmine hair and a nose that looked like a large carrot. This scene brought hisses and howls, and when a conspirator stated that he was going to throw a bomb under the Sceaker's chair, somebody hurled an egg on the stage, and it struck one of the members of the parliament on the side of the face. The yolk of the egg trickled down his neck and down on his green togs.

At this juncture the audience was in an uproar. Then the police came in a body, and after considerable trouble got the disturbers out. The most prominent man arrested was Dr. Peter McCahey, secretary of the Clan-na Gael About midnight they were all released on their own recognizances for a hearing on Saturday. It is said that the charges against the disturbers will be withdrawn, and that the play will not be produced again.

THE New York Sun rises to enquire :-Which of the two great political parties is going to be the first to make the peaceable acquisition of Canada a plank in their plat-

Don't both speak at once, but think about it, gentlemen. Think about it carefully and prayerfully as well as wisely it is a great subject, and will not become

March of Barrell Section Control of

any less great till the thing has been done,

CHAPTER V. -Continued.

"That must do," he replied, somewhat re-lieved at this advice; "We shall be hack soon after tea, so you will not have him long on your hands. Entertain him as well as you on your nands. Entertain nim as well as you can, there's a good girl. He had quite forgotten, and so had I for the moment, that Francein was out for the evening, and that possibly Aunti Philippa might object to a young man joining the school-room tea; but, as it proved afterwards, she was more shocked at Uncle Brian than at any one else : she said he ought to have given up his dinner and stayed with his guest.

I confess I do not see what Ursula could have done better," she remarked, severely; "she could not spend the evening alone with him in the drawing-room; and of course he wanted his tea. That comes of allowing Fraulein to neglect her duties: she is too fond of spending her time with Fraulein Missuhenstock."

I did not dare break the news to Jill, for me at the station and look after my luggage, so I should have no trouble, and I hoped that or she never liked the society of young men; I should wake up among my neighbors the fear she would look herself in her own room, for she never liked the society of young men; they laughed at her too much, in a civil sort of way: so I hurried down into the drawingroom and explained matters to Mr. Tudor, whom I found walking about the room and looking somewhat ill at ease.

He seemed rather amused at the idea of the school-room tea, but owned that he was hongry and tired, as he had a fourteen-mile walk that day.

"It is all Mr. Cunliffe's fault that I am quartered on you in this way," he said, laughing a little nervously,—and very likely Uncle Brian's dignified reception had made him uncomfortable; "but he would insist on my bringing my bag, and Mr. Garston has a dinner-en gagement, and cannot attend to business until to-morrow morning."

"I am afraid you would like a dinner engagement too, after your fourteen miles," I returned, in a sympathetic voice, for he did look very tired. "We will give you some tea now, and then you can get rid of the dust of the journey, and by that time Mrs. Martin will have done her best to provide you with

some supper." "I see I have fallen in good bands," he replied, brightening at this in a boyish sort of "Where is the school-room? I did not know there was such an apartment, but of course Mrs. Garston told me that her studies. I think I saw her once ; she was very tall, and had dark hair."

"Oh, yes; that was Jill-I mean Jocelyn, but we always call her Jill. Will you come this way, please? Fraulein is out, and we were having a good time by ourselves."
"And I have come to spoil it," he an-

swered, regretfully, as I opened the door, I shall never forget Jill's face when she saw us on the threshold. She quite forgot to shake hands with Mr. Tudor in her dismay, but stood hunching her shoulders, with So ty still clasped in her arms and her great eyes staring at him, till he said a pleasant word to her, and then she flushed up, and sausided into her chair. I stole an anxious glance at the cake; to my great relief, Jill had been quietly proceeding with her meal in my a sence, for I knew that in her chagrin she would refuse to touch another morsel. I wondered a little what Mr. Tudor would think of her ungracious reception of him: but he showed his good breeding by taking no notice of it and confining his remarks to

Jill's ill humor thawed by and by when she saw how he . ntered into the spirit of the fun. He vaunted his own skill with the teasting fork, and, in spite of farigue, insisted on superintending enother batch of the buttered toast; he was very particular about the clearness of the fire, and delivered quite an harangue on the subject. Jill's sulky countenance relaxed by and by; she opened her lips to contradict him, and was met so skil fully that she appealed to me for assistance.

friendly with Mr. Tudor as though we had known him all our lives, and Jill was laughing heartily over his racy descriptions of school-room feasts and other escapaues of his youth. He looked absurdly young, in spite of his clerical dress; he had a bright face and a peculiarly frank manner that made me trust him at once; he did not look particulary clever, and Jill had the best of him in argument, but one felt instinctively that he was a man who would never do a mean or an uuind action, that he would tell the truth to illown detriment with a simple honesty that rade up for lack of talent.

I could see that Jill's bigness and cleveruss surprised him. He evidently found her musing, for he tried to draw her out; perlans be liked to see how her great eyes opendand then gre w bright, as she tossed back perblack looks or shook them impatiently, When Jill was happy and at case her face would grow illuminated; her varying expression, her animation, her quaint picturesque talk, made here thoroughly interesting. I was never dull in Jill's company; she had first? Manners before a wet coat." always something fresh to any; she had a til heard no more, for Max hurried me into fund of originality, and drew her words newly coined from her own mint.

I did not believe that Mr. Tudor quite understood ner, for he was a simple youngfellow. But she piqued his curiosity. I must have appeared quite a tame, commonplace person beside her. When Jill went out of the room to fetch something, he asked me rather curiously, how old she was, and when I told him that she var a mere child, not quite sixteen, ne said, half musing, that she seemed older han that. She knew so much about things, ut he supposed she was very clever.

We went down into the drawing-room ifter this, and Jill kept me kept me company while Mr. Tudor supped in state, with Clayon and Clarence to wait on him. He came ip after a very short interval, and said. salf laughing, that his supper had been a most formal affair.
"By the bye, Miss Garston," he observed,

as though by an after-thought, "I hear you are coming down to Heathfield." He stole a glance at Jill as he spoke. She had discarded her Indian muslin and coral necklace as being too grand for the occasion, and wore her ruby velveteen, that always suited her admirably. She looked very nice, and quite at her case, sitting half buried in Uncle Brian's arm-chair, instead of being bolt upright in her corner. She had drawn her big feet carefully under her gown, and was quite a presentable young lady.
I thought Mr. Tudor was rather impressed

with the transformation; Cinderella in her brown school-room frock, with a smutty cheek and rumpled collar, was quits a different person:—presto—change—the young princess in the ruby dress has smooth locks nd a thick gold necklace. She has big shinspeyes and a happy child's laugh. Her little hite teeth gleam in the lamp.light. I do not conder in the least that Mr. Tudor looks at I will open the gate, and you must just run

But I answered him quite graciously.

honest eyes. "I think it is a good work, Miss Garston. The vicar"—he always called Uncle Max the vicar-" was talking about it up at Gladwyn the other day and Mr. Hamilton said-

"Gladwyn? Is that the name of a house?" I asked, interrupting Mr. Tudor a little ab-

ruptly.
"To be sure. Have you not heard of Gladwyn?" And at that he looked a little of Gladwyn that night, for the next moment Aunt Philippa came bustling into the room, and Sara and Uncle Brian followed her. amused. But I was not fated to hear more

CHAPTER VI.

THE WHITE COTTAGE. Good-by is an unpleasant word to say, and I said mine as quickly as possible, but I did not like the remembrance of Jill's wet cheek that I had kissed: I was haunted by it during the greater part of my brief journey. For some inexplicable reason I had chosen to arrive at Heathfield late in the afternoon; I wanted to slip into my new home in the dusk. I knew that Uncle Max would meet

put a gentleman in my compartment : I fancied they had not noticed me, for a large

black retriever followed him.

The gentleman lifted his hat directly he saw me, and apologized for his cog's presence, uctil I assured him it made no difference to me; and then he drew a news-paper from his bag and tried to read by the somewhat flickering light. As I had no hing else to do, and his attention was extremely cheerful, especially as Tinker, the evidently very much absorbed, I looked at collie, had taken a tancy to the him from time to time in an idle, furtive sort rug, and had stretched himself upon

of way. He had taken off his hat and put it on the seat; his dark smooth-shaven face reminded me of a Romish priest, but he had no ton-sure; iustead of that he had thick closelycropped hair without a hint or suspicion of baldness, was strongly built and very broad, and looked like a man who had undergone training.

I was rather given to study the countenance of my fellow passengers,—it was a way I had,—but I was not particularly prepossessed with this man's face; it looked hard and stern, and his manner, though perfectly Mrs. Barton at her death.
gentlemanly, was a little brusque. I abandoned the Romish priest theory after a second with a brass ring and old youngest daughter had not finished her glance, and told myself he was more like a Roman gladiator.

As we approached Heathfield, he folded un his paper and patted his dog, who had sat all this time at his feet, with his head on his knees. It was a beautiful, intelligent animal, and had soft oyes like a woman, and by the way he wagged his tail and licked the hand that fondled his glossy head I saw he was devoted to his master.

Just then I encountered a swift, searching glance from the stranger, which rather sur-prised me. He had looked at me, as be spoke, in an indifferent way; but this second look was a little perplexing; it was as though he had suddenly recognized me, and that the feet annueld him; and yet we had never met before,-it was such an uncommon face, so singular altogether, that I could never have forgotten it.

I grew irritated without reason, for how could a stranger recognize me? Happily the lights from the station flashed before my eyes at that moment, and I began nedding and smiling towards a corner by the bookstall, where a falt hat and brown head were all that I could see of Uncle Max.

"Well, here you are, Ursula, punctual to minute," exclaimed Max, as he shook hands 'Halloo, Hamilton, where did you spring from?" going to the carriage door to speak to my fellow-passenger. I was so provoked at this, fearing an introduction, for Max was such a friend'y soul, that I went to the luggage-van and began counting my boxes, such homely country fare; but t and Max did not hurry himself to look after you will be your own housekeeper."

me. By the time tea was over, we were so he condescended to join me, "is your luggage he condescended to join me, "is your luggage all right? Do you mean all those traps are yours? Bless me, Uraula, what will Mrs

I took the news philosophically, and assured him it did not matter in the least. We could hear the rain beating against the windows as we reached the booking-office. A cleaed waggonette with a pair of horses was waiting at the door; my fellow-passenger, woom Max had addressed as Hamilton, was standing on the pavement, spaking somewhat angrily to the coachman. I heard the man's answer as he touched his hat.

"Miss Darrell said I was to bring the wagonette, sir: it did not rain so oadly when the order was brought round to the stables." "I could have taken a fly easily: it is worse than folly bringing out the horses this wet night. Jump in, Nap. What, must I go first? Manners before a wet coat."

fly, and the wagonette passed us on the

road.

"Who was that?" I saked, curiously. "Oh, that is Mr. Hamilton. Why did you not wait for me to introduce him to you, Ursula? He is a rich doctor who lives in these parts; he practices for his own pleasure among the poor people; he will not attend gay little tea-ray, marvelling secretly at the gentle-folks. He told me that he had studied scarlet flamingo. There were plenty of homemedicine meaning to make it his professsion, but a distant relative died and left him fortune, and by so doing spoiled his career.' "That was rather ungracious of him; but he looks the sort of man who could do

plenty of grumbling. Where does he live, Max? "Oh, at Gladwyn; I canno: show you the house now, because we do not pass it. There is the church, Ursula, and there is Iudor in eight o'clock he remembered he had an his mackintosh coming out of the vicarage: that is the best of Lawrence, he never shirks his duty; he hates the job, but he does it, He is going down to see old Smithers and get

sworn at for his paine." "Have you got any cases ready for me, Max?" I naked, with a little tingling of ex-

"Hamilton has. I was at Gladwyn the other evening, and had a talk with him. He was a little off-hand about your mission ; he thinks you must be romantic, and all that sort of thing. You would have laughed to have heard him talk, and I let him go on just for the joke of it- It was rich to hear him say that he did not believe in hysterical goodness; a girl would do anything now to like to pop in.
get herself talked about—no, I did not mean "I hope I s to repeat that," interrupting himself, with an annoyed air. "Hamilton always says more pearance. A square of dark carpet covered than he means. Look, Ursula, there is the White Cottage; that bow-window to the table in the centre was hidden under a crimwhite teeth gleam in the lamp. light. I do not right belongs to your parlor. Now, my dear, son cloth, and two big elbow-chairs stood on I will open the gate, and you must just run sat in one, with a little round table in from of ave with me.

It is a habit people on the gate, and you can, for you sat in one, with a little round table in from of him, covered with books and papers, with a large great part books and papers, with a large great part books and papers, with a large great part books and papers. You see the cottage does not boast of a car-

coking me full in the tace new with his solved to basis the first solv

past the dripping laurels that bordered the narrow path. The cottage door was open as little confused at my entrance, for he got up soon as our fly had stopped at the gate; and by the light I could see the neat flower-borders and climated many and all could see the neat flower-borders and climated many and all could see the neat flower-borders and climated many and all could see the neat flower-borders and climated many and all could see the neat flower-borders and climated many and all could see the neat flower-borders and climated many and all could be seened a little confused many and climated ma borders and clipped yews, and a leatiess widespreading tree with a seat under it. As I made my way into the porch, a very big man without his coat passed me with a civil "good evening." I thought it must be Nathaniel, from his great height, and of course the prim-looking little widow

"Good evening, Mrs. Barton. What dreadful weather! I hope my wet boxes will not spoil the oilcloth."
"That is easily wiped off, Miss Garston:

but I am thinking the damp must have made you chilly. Come into the parlor: there is a fine rousing fire that will soon warm you. A fire is a deal of comfort on a wet, cold night. have lighted one in your bedroom, too."

Evidently Mrs. Barton spared herself no trouble. I was a fire-worshipper, and loved to see the ruddy flame lighting up all the odd corners, and I was glad to think both my rooms would be cheerful.
The parlor looked the picture of comwith it. A large old-fashioned couch was drawn across the window, the round table had a white cloth on it, and the tea-tray and a cottage loaf were suggestive of a meal. The room was long and rather low, but the bowwindow gave it a cosey a pect; one glance satisfied me that I had space for the principal part of my books, the rest could be put in my bedreom. When Mrs. Barton stirred the fire and lighted the candles the room looked it after giving me a wag of his tail as a welcome Mrs. Barton would

> and take off my things while they brought in the luggage. I found my bedroom had one peculiarity; you had to descend two broad steps before you entered it.

> hardly give me time to warm my hands be-

fore she begged me to follow her up-stairs

It was the same size as the parlor, and had a bow-window. The furniture was unusually good; it had belonged to the previous lodger, Mrs. Meredith, who had bequeathed it to

I was thankful to see a pretty iron bedatead with a brass ring and blue chintz hangings, instead of the four-poster I had dreaded. There was a commodious cupboard and a handsome Spanish mahogany chest of drawers that Mrs. Barton pointed out with great pride. A bright fire turned in the blue-tiled fireplace; there was an easy-chair and a round table in the bow-window; a pleasant perfume of lavender-scented sheets pervaded the room, and a winter nosegay of red and white chrysanthemums was prettily arranged in a curious china towl. I praised everything to Mrs. Barton's satisfaction, and then she went down-stairs to see to the tea, first giving me the information that Nathaniel was coming up stairs with the big trunk, and would I tell

rather shy and retiring.
I left him loosening the straps of my box, and went down stars to find Uncle Max. He had made himself quite at home, and was sitting in the big easy chair contem-plating the fire.

"Well, Ursula, how do you like your rooms? On, yes, there are two cups and saucers," as I looked inquiringly at the talle,

ove with the White Cottage, and that I liked took a great deal of notice of Peter. Mrs. Barton excessively, that my bedroom It was strange to look round the low cotwas especialty cosey and was most tage room by the flickering, fast-dying fre-comfortably furnished. 'You will see light. The rain still pattered on the garden-Barton say? Put them on the fly, you fel. how pretty this room will took when I paths. I was rather dismayed to find that it lows, and he sharp about it. Come slong, put up my new cutkins and pictures, "I went had not ceased the next morning it is so child; it is pelting cats and dogs, if you on; "it is a little nare at present, but it will pleasant to wake up in a fresh place and see know what that means; you have a wet soon have a more furnished appearance. If the bright sunshine. This piece of good luck welcome to Heathfield." mean to be so busy to-morrow settling all my was denied me, however. When I looked out treasures." And I spoke with such anima- of my wixdow I could only seedripping laurels

> to see Mrs. Drabble. Lawrence will be out : that fellow : Iways is out "—in a work so busily thumorous tone of vex ation. "He notice the rain. makes himself so confoundedly agreeable that And so it pro prople are always asking him to dinner; he is terribly secular, is Lawrence, but he is employed in unpacking and arranging my young and will mend. Come up to the vicarage and dine with me. U sula; I want you to taste Mrs. Drabble's puncakes; they are food for angels, as Lawrence slways pays."

I accepted the invitation a little regretfully, for it seemed hard to leave my hermitage the first evening; but then Uncle Max had been so good by me that it would never do to disappoint him, and, as Mr. Tudor would be out, we should be very cosey together.

Mrs. Barton brought in the ham and eggs at this moment, and I sat down before my ly delicacies on the table, -- bot cakes and honey, and a basket of brown-and-yellow pippins. Uncle Max shook his head and pretended the hot cakes would ruin his digestion, but he enjoyed them all the same, and made an excellent meal.

We sat for a long time talking over the fire, chiefly of Lesbia and Jill, for he took engagement, and went off rather hurriedly, and I went up-stairs and unpacked one of my boxes, and arranged my clother in the chest of drawers and in the big, roomy cup-

hoard. When the church clock struck ten, I went down again in search of hot water. At the sound of my footstep, Mrs. Barton came out in the passage and invited me into the

kitchen. "There is only Nat there at his books, she said, in her plaintive voice; "he works late sometimes, though I tell him he uses up candle and fire-light. Please make yourself at home, Miss Garston; we shall always be pleased to see you in our kitchen, when you

"I hope I shall not come too often," I re-turned, looking round at its bright snug appart of the red-tiled floor; the round deal But I answered him quite graciously.

"Yes, I am coming down to Heathfield day after to-more w. I suppose I ought say Deo volente, a nope you all mean to be good to me, Mr. Iudor, and not laugh at my poor little pretensions."

"I shall not laugh, for one," he replied, ooking me full in the face now with his and a laugh at solved to banish him from my mind, as I rar ooking me full in the face now with his and a laugh at solved to banish him from my mind, as I rar ooking me full in the face now with his and a laugh at solved to banish him from my mind, as I rar ooking me full in the face now with his and a laugh at solved to banish him from my mind, as I rar ooking me full in the face now with his of the laugh at la

gether, so I took pity on his emharrassment, and only spoke to Mrs. Barton.

She took me into the little outer kitchen to show me where she did her cooking, and I asked her in a low voice what he was study

ing:
"He does a little of everything," she said,
with a sort of suppressed pride in her voice. "Sometimes it is history, and oftener sum ming; he will have it that a man cannot have too much learning, and that he wants to improve himself; he is always fretting be cause he never had a chance when he was young, all along of his baving to work when his poor father died, and so he is all for making up for lost time ; sometimes Dr. Hamilton comes in and helps him with the Latin and—what do you call those figures ?" I suggested mathematics, and she nodded

assent. "Oh, Nat is a sight cleverer already than his master," she went on. "I am thinking that if he goes on learning more and more that Mr. Roberts will be taking him into the business some day. Nat is a sort of foreman now, for his master thinks a deal of Nathaniel, and no wonder, for it is not only his learning, and his sitting up late, and getting up early in the winter's morning, and creeping down-stairs without his boots so as not to wake me; for all he is such a good son; but I will say it that there is not a young man in these parts that can beat Nat," finished the

little window, in a broken voice. I said I was glad to hear it, for she evidently expected me to say something; and then I asked how long Dr. Hamilton had given him lessons in Latin and mathematics. She was only too ready to tell me, and seemed

pleased at my interest. "Ever since Nat hurt his arm in the railway accident; and I will say that Dr. Hamilton brought him round in a wonderful way; he found him at his books one evening, and ordered him off to bed in a hurry ; but when he came next time he had a long talk with Nat and promised to give him an hour when he could spare it. Sometimes Nat go a up to Gladwyn, but oftener Dr. Hamilton drops in here; he has taken a fancy to our kitchen, he says; but this is his way of putting it. There are plenty of folks who find fault with the doctor, and say he is not what he ought to be to his own flesh and blood; but I always will have it, and Nathaniel says the same, that the doctor has a fine character. Why, Nat swears by him."

I was beginning to be afraid that Mrs. Barton would never arrive at a full stop; she was a little like Mrs. Drabble in that; they were both discursive and parenthetical speakers, only Mrs. Drabble's meaning was more involved; but before I had time to answer a deep voice from the kitchen startled

"Mother, how long do you mean to keep Miss Garston in that cold, dark place? It is enough to starve her." And at this rebuke Mrs. Barton hurried me into the front kitchen. I was tired by this time, and glad to bid them both good night. And yet the widow's talk interested me. It was not Mr. travy trunk on his shoulder as easily as hough it were a toy. He was a good looking man, with a fair beard and a pair of honest blue eyes, and in spite of his area. blue eyes, and in spite of his size and strength of his, "that a girl would do anyfor he was a perfect son of Anak—seemed
rather shy and retiring.

I left him loosening the straps of my box, volent I hoped Uncle Max would deter the introduction as long as possible. I never wished to know anything of Gladwyn or its master. These thoughts occupied me notil I fell asleep; and then I dreamt of

Once of twice I woke in the night, distarbed by a low grewl from Tinker, who because Mrs. Bacton expects me to remain slept in the passage. I heard afterwards to toa. She is trying ham and eggs at the that his dreams were always haunted by present moment; I hope you do not mind cars. He was an inveterate enemy to all the such homely country fare; but to meriow feline species, with the exception of Peter, you will be your own housekeeper." the great tabby cat. They had long ago I assured Uncle Max toat I had follen in sworn an armistice, and, in his way, Tinker

tion that Uncle Max smiled at whathe called and great pools in the gravel walks. The my youthful enthusiasm.

"You may be as busy as you like all day," he returned, in his pleasant way, "so that you come up to the vicarage in the atternoon and breakfast-table would look cheerful by seemed comparison : and afterwards I would set to work so busily that I should not have time to

> And so it proved; for until my early din- Hall," he said, one day. "She was an heirner-or rather luncheon-was served, I was less; old Ralph Combermere knew what he

> On my journeys to and fro I often paused at the low staircase window to recono tre maids told me seriously that Mistress Com-the weather. There was no garden behind bermere walks here on windy nights with the cottage; a small gravelled yard, where Mrs. Barton kept her poultry and some rabbits belonging to Nathaniel, opened by a gate into a field. There was a cow-house there, and a white cow was field and the cow belonged to Mrs. Barton, so I could always rely on a good supply of sweet new milk.

Nathaniel had put up my book-shelves when I had sent them with the other furniture, so I had only to arrange the books. I made use, too, of some nails he had driven in for my pictures.

The parlor really looked very nice when I had finished; the new cream-colored curtains were up, and I had tied thom back with amber silk; two or three sunny little Jandscapes, and and the corner cupbeards held some of the lovely old chins that had belonged to mother. Aunt Phillippa had wished me to leave it behind, as she feared it might be broken but I liked to feast my eyes on the soft rich colors, and every piece was precious to me.

Charlie's portrait, a beautifully-painted photograph, hung on the walls: my favorite books were in their places, and the mantelpiece and the corner cupb; ards held some of the lovely old china that had belonged to mother. Aunt Philippa had wished me to leave it behind, as she feared it might be broken; but I liked to feast my eyes on the soft rich colors, and every piece was precious

When I had disposed the furniture to the best advantage,-had placed my davenport and work-table and a special chair in the bow-window, and had replaced the shabby red cloth by a handsome tapestry one,-I called Mrs. Barton to see the room.

She held up her hands in astonishment. "Dear me, Miss Garston, it looks quite a different place. What will Nathaniel say when he sees it?—he is so fond of books and question when I told her it was my twin-

brother, now in heaven. orother, now in heaven.
"That is where my husband and my dear little daughter both are," she said, with couch, moist eyes, as she turned away from the lidid picture. "Oh, there is a deal of trouble in any bet the world, but you are young to know it, ma'am." And then she looked kindly at me, and went away, to give Nathaniel his dinner.

CHAPTER VII.

GILES HAMILTON, ESQ. It was quite late in the afternoon when I put the last finishing-touches to my sitting-room, and it was already dusk when I left the cottage and walked quickly up the road that led to the vicarage.

My busy day had not tired me, and I should have enjoyed a solitary ramble in spite of the wet roads and dark November sky, only I knew Uncle Max would be waiting for me. A keen sense of independence, of liberty, of congenial work in prospective, seemed to tingle in my veins, as though new life were coursing through them. I was no longer trammelled by the constant efforts to move in other people's grooves. I was free to think my own thought and lead my own life without reproof or hinderance.

The vicarage was a red, irregular house, shut off from the road by a low wall, with a court-yard planted somewhat thickly with shrubs; the living-rooms were chiefly at the back of the house, and their windows looked out on a pleasant garden; a glass door in the hall opened on a broad gravel ter-race bordered by standard rose-trees, and beyond lay a smooth green lawn almost as level as a bowling-green; a laurel hedge divided it from an extensive kitchen-garden, to which Uncle Max and Mr. Tudor devoted a great deal of their spare time and superflacus energies.

It was far too large a house for an unmarried man; the broad staircase and spacious rooms seemed to require the echo of children's voices. Uncle Max used to call it the barracks, but I think in his heart he liked the roomy emptiness; when he was restle.s he would prowl up and down the wide landing from one unused room to another. It was an old-fashioned house, and more toan one generation had grown up in it. Uncle Max was fond of telling me about his predecessors' histories. Two little children had died in the big nursery over-looking the garden. There was a little brown room where a ci-devant vicar had written his sermons, with a big supboard in the wall where he hung his cassock. He had a grown-up family, but his wife was dead. One day he married again and brought home a stim, palefaced girl-a certain Priscilla Howethe mistress of his house. There were stories rife in the village that her step-children were too much for poor, pretty Priscilla; that while her husband wrote his sermons in the little brown room the young wife pined and moped in her green sitting-room.

Uncle Max found a picture of her one day in a garret where they stored apples; a faint musty smell clung to the canvas. "Priscilla Howe" was written in one corner; there was a childish look on the small oval face; large melancholy eyes seemed appealing to one out of the canvas. She was dressed in a heavy white material like dimity, and held a few primroses between her fingers. What an innocent, pathetic little bride the stern-faced vicar must have brought home!

I read her e, itaph afterwards when Uncle Max showed me her grave,—"Priscilla, wife of Ralph Combermore, azed twenty, and her infant son." What a sad little inscription! But Uncle Max read something sadder stil one day. A letter in faded ink was found in a corner of the same old garret, and the signa-ture was "Priscilla"; there was only one sentence legible in the whole, and to whom it was written remained a mystery: "Trust me, dear love, that I shall ever do my duty, in spite of flaunts and jeers and most unkindly looks; and if God spares me health, which I cannot believe, He may yet right me in the eyes that no longer look at me with

to love her. No wonder the poor child dwindled and pined among "the flunts and jeers and most ankindly looks" of her stepchildren. One could imagine her clasping her baby to her sad heart as she closed her eyes to the bitter misunderstanding of this life. "Where the weary are at rest,"they might have written the words upon her

The thought of Priscilla used to haunt me when I roamed about the passages on windy days; the old garret especially seemed haunted by her memory, Uncle Max once said to me that he could have constructed a romance out of her poor little history. Sie came from a place called Eccleshourne was about when he transplanted the pale primrose. Do you know, Ursula, this room is supposed to be haunted? And one of the bermere walks here on windy nights with | Of course you have no answer ready; of her babe in her arms. Fancy such a report

in an English vicarage!" When I reached the house the lit le maid who opened the door informed me that Uncle Max was in his study; it was a large room standing rather disconsolately under some with a bow-window over-looking the garden, trees. I found out afterwards that both the and I knew Uncle Max never used any other with a bow-window over-looking the garden, room except for his meals. I had volunteered o announce myself. I was never formal with Max, so I knocked at the door, and, without waiting to hear his voice in reply, murched in without ceremony.

But the next moment I stood discomfited on the threshold, for instead of Uncle Max's tamiliar face I saw a dark, closely-cropped head bending over the table as though searching for something, and the ruddy firelight threshold with a vengeance. I was always reflected the broad shoulders and hairless sorry for that old fellow. Well, \dot{a} prospos of

profile of the obnovious Mr. Hamilton. graph, hung on the walls; my favorite books were in their places, and the mantel-piece and the corner cunheards held some start and to escape, and my flugers were in their places, and the mantel-piece don," coming towards me and specific particles. My first idea was to escape, and my fingers deep peculiar voice I had already heard. was hunting for the matches that Cunliffe always mislays. You are Miss Garston, are you not? I was told to expect you." then he actually shook hands with me in an ff-hand way.

I am not generally devoid of presence of mind, but at that moment I behaved as awkwardly as a school girl. If I could only have thought of some excuse for leaving him, -an errand or a message to Mrs. Dral ble; but no form of words would occur to me. I could only mutter an apology for my abrupt entrance, and ask after Uncle Max, stammering with confusion all the time, and then take the chair he was placing for me, while he renewed his search for the match-tox, "Oh, Cunliffe has only gone down to the

village to post his letters; he will be back in a few minutes. Ah! here are the matches. Now we shall be able to see each other." And he cooly lighted Uncle Max's readinglamp and two candles, and stirred the fire with such a vigorous hand that the huge lump of coal splintered into fragments.
"There; I do like a mighty blaze. Take

too hot?" And he spoke so imperatively that I actually obeyed him, and got rid of my hat and ulster, which he deposited on the

I did not like the look of Mr. Hamilton any better than I had liked it yesterday. His dark, smoothly shaven face was not to my taste: it looked stern and forbidding. He had a low forehead, and there was a hard selook about the mouth, and the eyes were most disagreeable in their keenness.

Perhaps I was prejudiced, but he looked to

me like a man who rarely laughed, and who would take a pleasure in saying bitter things; his volce was not unpleasant, but it had a peculiar depth in it, and now and then there was an odd break in it that was almost a hesitation.

"Well," he said, looking full at me, but, I was sure, not in the least wishful to set me at my ease, "I suppose I ought to introduce myself. My name is Hamilton,"
I bowed. I certainly did not think it necessary that I should tell him that I was

aware of that fact.

"We met yesterday, when you were good enough to put up with Nap's company. I was half disposed to introduce myself then; only I feared you would be shocked at such a piece of unconventionality; young ladies

a piece of unconventionality; young ladies have such strict ideas of decorum."

"And very properly so, too," I put in, severely, for my irritation was getting the better of my nervousness. I could not bear the tone in which he said "young ladies." I felt convinced he had an apathy to the whole sax. "Our skies were very uncivil in their welcome," he went on, quite disregarding my remark: "it was the wettest night we have had for an age. I was quite savage when I found the horses had been taken out of their warm stables; the coachman was an ass, as 1 told him."

"You scolded him somewhat severely." "Ah! did you hear me?" smiling a little at that, as though he were amused. "I am afraid I speak my mind pretty freely, in spite of bystanders. Well, Miss Garston, so I hear you have come down as a sort of female Quixote among us. Heathfield is to be the scene of your mission."

I was so angry at the tone in which he said this that I made no reply. What right had a perfect stranger to meddle in my business! It was all Uncle Max's fault; if he had only held his tongue.

had only held his tongue.

"Cunliffe was up at Gladwyn the other night," he continued, in the same off-hand way, "and he told us all about it."

"I am sorry to hear it," very stiffly.

"Sorry! Why? Good deeds ought to be talked about, ought they not, pro bono publico, eh? Why not, Miss Garston?"

"Cood intentions are not dead?"

"Good intentions are not deeds." "True; you have me there. I suppose

you think you must not reckon on your chickens before they are hatched; the probono publico scheme is not properly hatched yet, except in theory. I am atraid I shall make you angry if I tell you I was rather amused at the whole thing." "I am glad to afford you amusement, Mr Hamilton."

"Ah, I see you are deeply offended; what a pity, and in five minutes too! That comes of my unfortunate habit of speaking my mind. Let me follow this out. I am afraid Cunliffe has been a traitor; that fellow is not reliable; no partons are. Let me hear what you have against me, Miss Garaten. I have spoken against your pet theory, and you are

aggrieved in consequence."

He spoke in a half-jesting manner, but his ironical voice challenged me. I felt I detested him, and he should know

wby, "I expected to be misunderstood," I returned, coldly, "but bardly to be accused of hysterical goodness. To be sure, a girl will do anything nowadays to get herself talked

about!" "Oh," in a low voice, "that rascal! But I will be even with him. How many more of my speeches did Cunliffe repeat?"

"On, I had heard enough," I replied, heatly, "Does it not strike you as a little hard, Mr. Hamilton, that one should be fondness."

Poor Priscills: so her husband had ceased that because some girls are full of vagaries, the whole sex must be condemned?'

"Oh, if you put it in that cut-and-dried way, I must plead guilty; in fact, I should owe you same sort of apology, only "-with a stress on the word-" my speech was not intended for the house-top. I am rather a sceptic about femule missions, Miss Garston, and do not always measure my words when I am discussing abstract theories with a friend. In my opinion Cauliffe is the one you ought to blame, though if the speech rankles I will take my share."

"I certainly wish you had not said it, Mr. Hamilton."

"There, now,"-in an injured voice,-"that is the way you treat my hardsome apology, and I am not a man ever to ovn myself in the wrong, mird you. What co-s it matter, may I ask, what I think of girls in the abstract? I had not met you, Miss Garaton, or discussed the subject in its barings; so where may the offence lie? course you have taken offence where none is meant. This is so like a woman, -to undertake to renovate society, and lose her temper at the first adverse word."

He was looking at me with a neculiar but not unkindly smile as he spoke; in fact, his expression was almost pleasant; but I was too much prejudiced to be softened. I did not care in the least what he thought of my temper; I was quite sure he had one of his own.
No one likes to meet discouragement on

the threshold," I answered, curtly. "Not if it comes out with tembrels and dances, like Jephtha's daughter, to be sacrithat was discouragement on the that touching remark,—which, by the way, is exquisitely feminine,—supposing we strike a truce. I dere say you look upon me as an intertering stranger; but the fact is, I am the poor folks' doctor down

alters the case, eh?'-with a smile meant to be propitiatory, but really too triumphant for And my teste.
in an "Under those circumstances I could wish that you had less narrow views of women's work," I returned, with some warmth.

He opened his eyes so widely at this that

here; so you cannot work without me. That

at any other moment I should have been amused. "By all that is wonderful, it is the first time I have been accused of narrowness. And here he gave a gruff little laugh. "1 think I had better leave you alone, Miss Garaton, and laber you 'dangerous.' There is a hot sparkle in your eyes that warms me to keep off the premises. 'Trespassers will be taken up.' I begin to feel uncomfortable. Cunliffe has put me en parole, and I dare not break bounds. Can you manage to

sit in the same room a little longer with such a heretic?" " Heretics can be converted.

He shrugged his shoulders at this. " Not such a hardened sceptic as myself. Now, look here, Miss Garston, I will say something civil. I believe you are in earnert; so it shall, be pax, between us; and I will make it quite a bower. May I make so bold, afraid of their complexions." Why need he promise not to thwart you. As for women's ma'am, as to ask who that pleasant-faced have said that, as though my brown skin mission in general, I believe their principal young gentleman is in the oak frame?"—but were Sara's pretty pink cheeks? "Why do mission is not to stop at moment and

last straws that break the back of the smancipated woman." And with these audacious influence there." words Mr. Hamilton stirred the fire again with prodigious energy. Happily, Uncle Max came into the room at that moment; so

I was spared any reply.

Max must have thought that I was surpiciously glad to see him, for he looked from one to the other rather anxiously.

Sorry to be so late, Ursula; but I met Pardoe, and he entrapped me into an argument. Well, how have you and my friend Hamilton got on together?"

I turned away without answering, but Mr. Hamilton responded, in a melancholy voice,it I have been suppressed, like the dormouse in Alice's teapot. There is very little left of me. I had no idea your niece had such a taste for argument, Canliffe. I take it rather unkindly that I was not warned off he track."

he track."
"So you two have been quarrelling." And
Uncle Max looked a little vexed. "What a
fellow you are, Hamilton, for stroking a person the wrong way! Of course Uraula has believed all your cross-grained remarks ?"

Swallowed them whole and entire; and fit of moral indigestion is the result. Well, I must be going; but first let me administer a palliative, Miss Garston. What time do you have breakfast? If it be before ten, I shall be happy to introduce you to a very eligible case.

I would have given much to dispense with Mr. Hamilton's patronage; but under the circumstances it would have been absurd to refuse his offer. I could not sacrifice my work to my temper; but I recognized with a sinking heart that Mr. Hamilton would cross my daily path. The idea was as delightful to me as the anticipation of a daily east wind, restrained myself, however, and briefly mentioned that I would be ready by nine.

"Ob, that is an hour too early; I will call

for you at ten. Let me see, you are at the White Cottage. You are not curious about your first patient; in that you are not a true daughter of Eve. Well, good-by, Miss Gar-ston; good-by, Cunliffe." And he left the ston; good-by, Cataline, And he lets the room without shaking hands with me again. Uncle Max followed him out into the ball, and they stood so long talking that I lost patience, and went into the kitchen to see Mrs. Drabble,

She received me in a resigned way, as usual, and talked without taking breath once while she buttered the hot cakes and prepared the tea-tray. I understood her to say that Mr. Tudor's collars were her chief cares in lift; that no young gentleman she had ever known was so hard to please in the matter of starch; that her master was a lamb in comparison; and did I not think he was looking ill and overworking himself?

I had some difficulty in finding out to

whom she was alluding, but I imagined she meant her master, who was certainly looking greys never seem to lose their fashion. a little thin, and then she went off on another

tack. "Folks seem mighty curious about you, Miss Ursula; people do say that only a young lady crossed in love would think of doing such an out-of-the-way thing as putting up at the White Cottage and nursing poor people. There was Rebecca Saunders,—you knew Rebecca at the post-office,—she said to me last night, 'So your young lady has come, Mrs. Drabbie; the vicar was at the station. I near, and Dr. Hamilton came down by the same train: wasn't that curious, now? I am thinking she must be a mighty independent sort of person to take this work on her; there has been trouble somewhere take my word for it, for it is not in young folks' nature to go in for work and no play."

"Oh, I mean to play as well as work," I sturned, laughing. "Don't tell me any returned, laughing. "Don't tell me any more, Mrs. Drabble; people will talk in a rilliage, but I would rather not hear what mey tay." And then I went back to the study and made tea for Uncle Max, and tried pretend that I felt quite myself, and was the least uneasy in my mind, -as though could deceive Max.

Well, Ursula," he said, shaking his head tme, "did Hamilton or Mrs. Drabble give you those hot cheeks?"
"Oh, Uncle Mex." I returned, hastily,
"I am so sorry Mr. Hamilton is your

"Why so, little she-bear?"

"B:cause-because-I detest him : he is e most disagreeable, insufferable, domineer-

gperson I have ever met." Candid ; but then you were always outmoken, my dear. Now, shall I tell you what

this disagreeable, insufferable, domineering person said to me in the hall?" "Oh, nothing he said will make any difierence in my opinion, I assure you."

"Possibly not, but it is too good to be let. He said, 'That little girl actually believes in herself and her work; it is quite refreshing to meet with such naïveté nowadays. Ursula did you call her? Well, the ame just suits her.' How do you like that, peor little bear ?"

"I like it as well as I liked all Mr. Hamilton's speeches. Max, do you really care for that odious man? Must I be civil to "Indeed, I hope you will be civil, Uraula,"

oplied Unde Max, in an alarmed voice. My dear, Giles Hamilton, Esq., is my most ofluential parishioner: he is rich; he doctors ll my poor people gratis, bullies them one noment, and does them a good turn in the ext; he is clever, kind-hearted, and has no ad of good points, and, though he is eccentric ad has pleaty of faults, we cham together ercellently, and I am very intimate with his

people."
"His people—who are they?" I asked,

irritahly, "On, it is a queer household up at Glad Fig." returned Max, rather uneasily. 'Hamilton has a cousin living with him, as well as his two sisters; her name is Darrell,— Etm Darrell; she is a stylish-looking woman, hout five-and-thirty; one never knows a ddy's age exactly."

"Are his sisters very young, then? Does Mis Darrell manage the house?" "Yes. How could you guess that?" looking at me in surprise. "Gladys, Miss Hamilton, is about three-and-twenty, but

she is very delicate; the younger one, Elizabeth, is two years younger; they are Hamilton's half-sisters,—his father married iwice: that accounts for a good deal." "How do you mean, -- accounts for a good

"Why, people gay that Hamilton doesn't lways get on with his sisters," he returned, eluctantly: "there are often misunder landings in families,—want of harmony, and hat sort of thing. Mind, I do not say it is

"But you are so often at Gladwyn, you ight to know, Max."

Yes, of course; and now and then I have n Hamilton a little stern with his sisters ; e is rather irritable by nature. I don't quite derstand things myself, but I have got it to my head that they would be happier ithout Miss Darrell; she is a splendid usger, but it puts Miss Hamilton out of

her own age; she is reserved, peculiar, u might be a comfort to her ; you are sym

home and homely duties are the pathetic, sensible, and have known trouble yourself. I should like to see you use your

> name is Gladys ?" "Yes, Gladys, of Gladwyn," he returned with a smile, but I thought he said it with rather a singular intonation, but it had a musical sound, and I repeated it again to myself,-" Gladys, of Gladwyn." (To be continued.)

> There are a number of varieties of corns-Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them Call on your druggist and get a bottle at

FOR THE LADIES.

Female students in colleges in the United States are said to number 18,000.

Lace plays a conspicuous part just now, not only f r trimming dresses, but also for fichus, jackets, on hats, and even muffs.

Until women acquire and put into practice habits of order (889% a writer in the Queen), they cannot expect their work to be appreciat ed and well paid for.

Lace and muslin fichus, with lace or fine embroidery, are very fashionably worn with low dresses or open bodic s, and a great variety of them are to be seen at the principal centurieres and lingeres.

There is a revived arrangement of skirts that

t is well to remember in arranging spring and summer dresses, v.z., that the front breadth is often put in full with tiny gathers. It is most becoming with striped dresses. Fine steel trimmings of all kinds are greatly in favor, and no wonder; they are bright, and show off nearly all colors to advantage. Panels of dresses, long V-shaped pieces for bodices, epaulettes an i galons are all to be had in this fine a eei work. It loks well with revers of mouses yelled to a white stime and the second states.

mourse velvet on a white sitin dress. Mrs. E. Putnam Heaton, of the Brooklyn Times, has been weighing the dresses at a fash-ions ble modiste's, to find the average weight of a woman's gown. She found that jet-trimmed reception dresses weighed from 34 lb. to 49 lb., plain we king dre-ses from 12 lb. to 19 lb. Nothing was found that weighed less than 10

The Zodiac is a woollen material, plain and broche, a kind of cr-pon of a delicate creamy white, the plain of which combines beautifully with white Pompadour moire. The broche Zodiac is the white material studded at intervals with large irregular circles of shaded plush in three dark colors, which look very rich on

the pure ground. The best dressmakers would appear to be using only mater als which drape well, and, however rich and thick, the silk must be supple. Never was more art displayed in the amalgamation of colors. Chey are faint in tone, though strong contrasts, deft'y maneged, are allowed, such as grass-green and heliotrope. Bluish

Summer dresses will be made of much Swiss is an evident inclination to use this cl ss of work in place of lace. There is a new lace—Aquitaine—with a clear, silky ground and a thick pattern of silk, like coral; and colored silk laces, which can be had now in every shade, are employed for all kirds of purposes. Striped tulles are new, and there are some novel makes of creice, which is a most fashicnable material for ball gowns.

A good, handsome, durable class of black silk is what everyone wants, and it can be had in the new Armure Boyale. A dress of this was made recently with a long trained perfectly plain back-long dresses are de requeur for dianer wear-with side paniers, the front covered with pendant bead tassels, one end of brought on the left shoulder of the bodice. This same idea was carried out on an emerald green velvet, which had side panel pleats made of Indian shawl, and from one a corner was brought up on to the bodice.

In evening materials, velvet gauze and lisse will be much used, the latter being made with designs in wool and fine floss silks. The new tulle has shaded stripes, besides being spangled, covered with dewdrops and crystal drops, cut in facets. Tarletan, an old acquaintance which has not been seen for years, has changed much on its reappearance this year, and is embroidered with tineel goldthread, beaded and crystalled. Then for young girls there is a very fine veiling with checks of silk, llama with the same, and plenty of foulard and surab.

Among the novelties in plain wollen materials, the Arabesque may be employed for the whole toilette. It is a woollen of b autiful texture, in various colors, darned all over in Arabesque pattern with parti-colored silks. Siroco is a capital plain material for spring mant'es; perhaps "plain" hardly describes it correctly, for the surface is a fine filigree but regular mass of black and white threads eccentrically and ir regularly crossed with indistinct red threads at intervals. It is very new. All the plain materials among these novelties are double width, the elaborate pekins and broches being single width, about 27in. wide; the plaids are double width, like the plain fabrics.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves Worm Ext rininator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

HOME RULE FOR THE CREOLES.

MADRID, April 28.—Prime Minister Sagasta and the Liberals propose to make important changes in the colonial policy for the purpose of pacifying the Creoles until their Home Rule aspirations can be satisfied. The proposed changes include the abolition of export duties in the West Indies, as well as the duties here on sugar and alcohol from Cuba and Porto Rico, the assimilations of the colonial to the imperia tariff, and the granting of subsidies for West Indian railways and other public works.

A FAIR OFFER.

For many years the proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil have offered to refund the money to all purchasers of that medicine where it failed to give relief in case of pain or painful affections such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, denfness, burns, bruises, sprains, stiff j ints and cords, and internal or external inflammation. . .

A SECRET CIRCULAR.

LONDON, April 26.-The Cork Herald publishes a secret circular from Chief Inspector Moriarity to the district police inspectors in Kerry, complaining of their failure, in spite of powerful inducements, to discover the organizers of the raids for arms and other offences, and urging them to redouble their efforts in that direction.

IN A BAD CONDITION.

"I was so bad with dyspepsia that I could not take food of any kind without distress, and could not take a drink of water for a month at a time. I have been a great sufferer from liver complaint and dyspepsia for many years," says Mrs. Nelson W. Whitehead, of Nixon, Ont., whom two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cure 1.

Our condition never satisfies us; the present is always the worst. Though Jupiter should grant his request to each, we should continue to importune him. - Fontaine.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a posi-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of the beautiful to the You could do year readers with have consumpt in if t y will me good there; but there is a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of year readers with have consumpt in if t y will not provide the parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of year readers which have consumpt in if t y will not provide the parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of been parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of been parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of been parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of been parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of been parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of been parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of been parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of been parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of been parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of the parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of the parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free the parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free the parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free the parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free the parmanently cured. I shall be glad to send

THE HOUSEHOLD.

I would be a first to be a first comment of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second

"I will try, if you wish it, Max. And her

The useful chamois skin is easily cleansed The userul chamous skin is easily creamseu.
Rub into it plenty of soft soap, then lay it for a couble of hours in a weak, but warm, solution of soda water; rub until it is quite clean, and rinse in warm water in which soda and hard soap have been dissolved. Dry in a rough towel, then pull into shape and brush.

To prevent shrinkage in flannels, u e quite warm, soft water for washing. Make a suds of soft soaf, or shaved bar soap, and turn the garments before wetting them. Squeeze rather than rab out the dirt, rinse in plenty of warm wa'er, and dry quickly. If they are smoothed with an iron let it be done on the wrong side.

The most delicious chocolate now takes the The most delicious chocolate now takes the place of afternoon tea, or is handed at an evening reception when it is desired to have a simple elegance. It is required to have a teaspoonful of grated chocolate and the yolk of an egg to each pint of milk. This should fill four cups. Buil the milk and add the paste of the chocolate, which has been mixed smooth with a spoonful of water. Put in the yolk of the egg, simmer for ten minutes, then add lot sugar as you think best, and holl up add lo.f sugar as you think best, and boil up or ce again. At the last moment have the whites of the eggs frothed and stir in about half of them, reserving the other half, frothed with of them, reserving the other nam, fromed with some powdered sugar, to put in a cream pitcher, and add a spoonful from it to the top of each cup as it is served. You can increase the proportion of yolks and eggs, but be careful not to boil my of the white with the chocolate; it must merely be added to the steaming beverage. as it comes from the fire.

REFLECTION FROM LAMPS.-Never set the amp upon a red table cover; if you cannot find time to make a green lamp-mat, put a piece of green cardb ard under the lamp, and you will find the reflection upon your work much more agreeable to the eyes than that from the red cover.

VEAL CUTLETS .- Slice the cutlets thin, and dip each piece firet in beaten egg, then in rolled cracker crumbs, or cracker flour, and fry slowly in hot butter until coo ked thoroughly through If p'aced where the fire is too hot, the cracker will burn before the meat is done.

OATMEAL BISCUIT .- Four ounces each of flour, oatmeal, sugar and butter, half a tea-suconful of baking powder, one dessertspoonful of milk, one egg, ground ginger to taste. Bake twenty minutes in a p etty hot oven. CLEANING LIGHT PAINT. - For light-colored

paint use nothing stronger than warm water nd soap. Always wipe dry with a clean cloth. This prevents any appearance of smeariness. TO REMOVE DIRT AND STAINS FROM MARBLE -A solution of gum arabic will remove dirt and stains from marble. Let it remain till it dries, when it will peel off or can be washed

GRAHAM BISCUITS.—One quart of Graham flour, one egg, a half cup of molasses, one large tenspornful of butter and lard, salt, two tea-

speconfuls of baking powder. To PREVENT CLINKERS .- A few oyster shells. mixed with coal used for a furnace or large stove, will effectually prevent the accumulation of clinkers.

BOOKS.

Mr. Emile Petitot, the ex-missionary and officer of the Academy, has issued an interesting narrative of his eveursions through the counnarrative of his eventsions through the countries of the Esquimanx. He has divided it into two parts, "Winter Excursions" and "Summer Excursions," and thus vividly describes the country and its inhabitants during directly opposite seasons. The two volumes initiate the reader into the strange custome of the Esquimaux and to all the little details of their life and religion. The work possesses considerable lituary point is printed in a printer in a subtragraphy. literary merit, is written in a picturesque style and abounds in anecdotes. Address: Mul-haur & Belule, publishers, 41 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Buckley, sister of the late Father Buckley, of Cork, is in the city. She is agent for the sale of his book, entitled "A Tour in America." We trust the people of Montreal will subscribe largely for the work, which is beautifully gotten up and full of deep'y interesting matter. The following letter gives a better idea of it than we could convey:—

GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN,
September 30th, 1885. MY DEAR MISS BUCKLEY, Most cordully do
I wish you every success in your project for
a new edition of the works of your lamented and distinguished brother, the late Father Buckley. His name and his memory are dear to all Irishmen of whatever creed or party, his name ought to secure a welcome for you where ever the Irish race has found a settlement Again wishing you every success, I remain, very truly yours,

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

THE PALACE, THURLES, September 17th, 1885.

MY DEAR MISS BUCKLEY, Though I had not the good fortune of meeting your distinguished brother, the late Rev. M. B. Buckley, more than once, I knew enough of him to believe that, besides having been an ex-Ellent ecclesiastic, he was a rurely and various by gifted Irishman of whom any community might be proud. Well read, and possessed of much literary ability, who as as eloquent in the pulpit as he was genial and enjoyable at the social board. I am pleased to learn that you are about to publish a second edition of his Sermons and Speeches, and wish the project ever success. I am, my dear Miss Buckley, your very faithful servent, + T. W. CROKE.

The May Magazine of American History is filled with valuable papers covering a wide range of topics. "The White House and its range of topics. Memorier," by Mrs. Lamb, introduces the reader into each Presidential home and household since we had a country of our own, with illustrations of the houses occupied by President Washington in New York and Philadelphia, the old White House b-fore it was burned by the British, and Portraits of nearly all the ladies who have presided over the executive mansion, from Martha Washington to Mrs Cleveland. It is a unique production, touching the whole line of our chief rulers within the century—a masterpiece of condensed informa-tion. "Republicanism in Spanish America" is a thoughtful, authoritative essay, by Hon.
William L. Scrugge, late minister to Colomb a.
"The Wabash Country prior to 1800," by
Isaac R. Strouse, is a picturesque description of scenes and events in early Indiana. "Canada During the Victorian E.n." Part I., by the distinguished writer, J. G. Bourinot, Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, and Honorary Secretary of the Royal Society of Canada, is not only timely but the best historical review on that theme ever published oddest controversy we have seen is "When Did oddest controversy we have seen is "When Did Ohio Become a State?"—the current paper is by William Waddle, ir.: following it is a continuation of the controversy about the first religious newspaper in "A Literary Curiosity," by Roy D F Lamson, with fac-simile of paper, contributed by President Eaton of Marietta College. "Harvey Birch and the Myth of Enoch Crosby," forms a notable setticle, by Guy Harcourt, of Scarsdale. Dr. R. B. L. Trippett replies to Judge Johnston's "First American Rebel;" "Original Documents" contain curious data, nowhere else to be found; in the "Notes," an amusing old "Guide to Politeneis" has been exhund—showing gentlemen how to take off exhunced—showing gentlemen how to take off their hats; all the minor departments a e, prowded with important facts and choice read-ing. Price, \$5.00 a year in advance. Published at 743 Broadway, New York City.

"THE IRISH RACE IN AMERICA."

Flamel that has grown yellow by repeated washing will whiten considerably if left out of doors on a cold night.

Salt will curdle new milk; hence, in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added till the dish is prepared.

Here is a good way to have up the kitchen broom. Instead of hanging by a string, that always breaks at the wrong time, just have two w. oden pins put into the wall far apart enough to admit the handle between, then rest the broom part on them.

Volume No. 7 of "Ford's National Library" comes to us under the above title. It is written by an old Torontrain, and an Irishman whose name has become famous by his immortal apostrophe: "God Save Iteland," is he was being entenced to death in the dock at Manchester. We refer to Captain O'Me gher Condon. The work of his prolific pen before us is a very hand-book in informa ion touching the fooprints of the Celt on the American continent; and must, from the nature of its contents, have an extensive reading. The notes to this work of themselves furnish data of the most interesting and instinctive character; while the text takes us from the early discovery of Americal Library "comes to us under the above title. It is written by an old Torontrain, and an Irishman whose name has become famous by his immortal apostrophe: "God Save Iteland," is he was being entenced to death in the dock at Manchester. We refer to Captain O'Me gher Condon. The work of his prolific pen before us is a very hand-book in informa ion touching the foo prints of the Celt on the American continent; and must, from the nature of its contents, have an extensive reading. The notes to this work of themselves furnish data of the most interest in the nature of its contents, have an extensive reading. The notes to this work of themselves furnish data of the most interest in the nature of its contents, have an extensive reading. Volume No. 7 of "Ford's National Library takes us from the early discovery of America ty a seinted Irishman down to the present, we en the strength of the Irish element has grown to such magnificent propor ions. We congratulate the author on the production of a volume which the author on the production of a volume which does his r-search and literary acquirements infinite credit; and we trust the publishers will be hand-omely recouped for their enterprise in placing it within the reach of the public.

CATES AND KATES.

There's advo-Kate, a charming miss, Could you her band obtain,
She'll lead you on the path of bliss,
Nor plead your cause in vain.

There's deli-Kate, a modest dame, And worthy of your love; She's nice and beautiful in frame, As gentle as a dove.

Communi-Kate's intelligent, As we may well suppose; Her fruitful mind is ever tent On telling what she knows. There's intri-Kate; the's so obscure,

'Tis hard to find her out, For she is often very sure To put your wits to route. Prevari-Kate's a stubborn maid, She's sure to have her way;

The caviling, contrary jade, Objects to all you say. There's after-Kate, a perfect pest, Much given to dispute; He prating tongue can never rest,

You cannot her refute. There's dislo-Kate, quite in a fret, Who fails to gain her point, Because she's quite unfortunate,

And sorely out of joint. Equivo-Kate no one will woo, The thing would be absurd, She is so faithless and untiue, You cannot take her word.

There's vindi-Kate, she's good and true, And strives with all her might, Her duty faithfully to do, And battles for the right.

There's rusti-Ka'e, a country lass, Quite fond of rural scenes; She likes to ramble in the grass,

And through the evergreens. Of all the maidens you can find, There's none like edu-Kate, Pecause she elevates the mind, And aims at something great.

BELLE MCG. Portland, St. John, N.B., April 4, 87.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

A doctor in St Louis explains the necessity for having two ears by the fact that sound is always heard more distinctly by ore ear than by the other, and in this way it is located. A man with but one ear con hear just as well as a man with two, but he cannot locate the sound,

Experiments by French medical men seem to have proven that conscious life and feeling continue for a few seconds after decapitation, but the pain is probably not fe't on account of the rapid death of nervous e'ements.

An electric apparatus for the indication of aining a bichromate cell, the current being assed through a small platinum wire, rising it to a dull red heat. If in the apartment where the apparatus is introduced there is any gas with the air, the platimum wire immediately becomes brighter, thus indicating the presence of an explosive mixture. The apparatus, which is the device of a French gentleman, is said to be exceedingly sensitive.

THE CHANGING STARS .- " When primitive

man learned that with lapsing years the oak and the very rock dec yed, more slowly but as surely as himself, he looked up to the stars as the very types of cortess; to the change h shared, and fordly coemed them eternal; now we have found change there, and that probably the star custers and the nebulæ, even if clouds of suns and worlds, are fixed only by comparison with our own beief years, and, tried by the terms of their own long existence, are fleeing like ourselves. * * I have read somewhere a story about a race of ephemeral insects who live but an hour. To those who are born in the early morning the sunrise is the time of youth. They die of old age while his beams are yet gathering force, and only their descendants live on to midday; while it is another race which sees the sun decline, from that when saw him rise. Imagine the sun about to set, and the whole nation o mites gathered under the shadow of some mushroom (to them ancient as the sun itself) to hear what their wisest philosopher has to say of the gloomy prespect. If I remember aright, he trat told them that, incredible as it might seem, there was not only a time in the world's youth when the mushroom itself was young, but that the sun in those early sges was in the eastern, not in the western, sky. Since then, he explained, the eyes of scientific ephemera had fol-lowed it, and established by induction from vast experience the great law of nature, that it moved only we twa d; and he showed that since it was now nearing the western horizon. cience herself poinced to the conclusion that it was about to disappear forever, together with the great race of ephemera for whom it was created. What his bearers thought of this dis-course I do not remember, but I have heard that the sun rose again next mor ing."-Professor Langley in Coutury.

FROZE HIS FEET.

While out skating last winter, G. Vare e, cf Brandor, Man., got his feet badly frozen. He rubbed them with snow, and then applied Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which speedly cured them, and saved him from being a cripple.

A noble lady of Florence lost a valuable pear! necklace, and a young girl who waited upon her was accused of the theft. As she solemnly denied the charge, she was put to the toure. Unable to support the terrible infliction, she acknowledged that "she was guilty," and, without further trial, was hung. Shortly after, Florence was visited by a tremendous storm, and a thunderbolt fell upon a figure of Justice on a lofty column, and split the scales one of on a lofty column, and split the scales, one of which fell to the earth, and with it the ruins of a msopie's nest, con'aining the pearl acklace!

ALL CASES OF WEAR OR LAME BACK, b. ckache rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonus Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

The poor man's purse may be empty, but he has as much gold in the sunset, and as much silver in the moon, as anybody. Life is not prone to offer twice the chance that undecided fingers let slip. Christian Reid.

True wisdom is a casket which ho ntellectual and moral good.

how the train

No medicine int oduced to the public has ever met with the success accorded to Hop Bitters. It stands to day the best known curative article

your Bitters here, and with marked effect. In fact, one case, a lady of over seventy years, had been sick for years, and for the past ten years I have known her she has not been able to be around half the time. About six months ago she Lot so feeble she was helpless. Her old temedies, or physicians, being of no avail. I sent to Deposit, forty-five miles, and got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It had such a very beneficial effect on her that one bottle improved her so she was able to dress her elf and walk about the house. When she had taken the second bottle she was able to take care of her own room and our Bitters here, and with marked effect. In she was able to take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbor's and has improved all the time since. My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use.

W. B. HATHAWAY,

Drother Bartholemew, a boly and able man, and the province of the provi

bottle, but did not see any change; another did so change my nerves that they are now as steady as they ever were. It used to take both hands to write, but now my good right hand writes honest and good an article as you do, you will accumulate an honest fortune, and confer the greatest blessing on your fellow-men that was world. this. Now, if you continue to manufacture a ever conferred on mankind.

TIM BURCH.

A Hustard's Testimony.

My wife was troubled for years with blotches moth patches and pimples on her face, which nearly annoyed the life out of her. She spent many dollars on the thousand infallible (?) cures, with nothing but injurious effects. A lady friend, of Syracuse, N.Y., who had had similar experience and had been cursd with Hop Bitters, induced her to try it. One bottle has made her face as smooth, fair and roft as a child's and given her such health that it seems almost a

A MEMBER OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

A Rich Lady's Experience.

I traveled all over Europa and other foreign countries at a cost of thousands of dollars, in search of health and found it not. I returned discouraged and disheartened, and was restored to real youthful health and spirits with less than two bottles of Hop Bitters. Those or hers may profit by my experience and stay at home. A LADY, AUGUSTA, ME.

SUNDAY READING.

The Venerable De La Salfe.

A sketch of the life and labors of this servant of God must be gratifying and interesting to the people of Montreal,—both to those who are now in the sear leaf of age, and those who are still backing in the sunshine. Not that we suppise the Catholics of Montreyl are without a ingraphy of the venerable servent to who they owe so much, spiritually and intellectually. mt there are few who have the time or wil ake time to read through a large biography, no matter how charmingly written; whereas, a short u-tile like the present may attract their attention and prove both pleasing and in truck

The magnitude of the labors of De Ja Salle in hecause of education, has great mission, can only be conceived, never realized, as much of the inner like of the man is hidden from mortal view and known to God alone, under whose guidance be commerced and worked out the great problem of his earthly existence. But the sciences which he taught with such eminent success, and the fundamental principles he laid down for the guidance of his disciples, are inperishable monuments to the zeal and devotion of the God-inspired man.

He taught what all must acknowledge, that Christianity has bestowed upon the world three perfect gifts, from which its nobler and higher civilization is derived. These are:-

1. The true knowledge and conception of God.

2. A perfect human example.
3. A perfect law of duty towards God and The pious Do la Salle, the founder of the Order of the Brothers of the Christian Schoolwas the son of M. de la Salle, of Rheims, coun sellor in the court of that city, a near kinsman of the samed Marquette, the explorer of the Mississippi, and of a virtuous mother, Moët de Brouilet, who fendly offered the Almighty her first-born son, giving him the name of John Baptist. His youth, spent in the practice of Baptist. His youth, spent in the practice of piety, gave promise of future worth, as his parents hoped, in the secular state, but, as God soon showed, in the ecclesiastical. He was not one to trifle with a vocation, and soon by the tonsure enrolled himself among the Levites of the temple. After studying his philosophy at Reims, his native city, he made his course of divinity at Paris under the eye of the illustrious M. Tronson, Superior of St. Sulpice. Learning in that school the true ecclesiastical spirit, the Abté de la Salle was, on Holy Saturday, 1671 Abbé de la Salle was, on Holy Saturday, 1671, ordained a priest. He was soon after entrusted with the direction of a sisterhood for the Christian education of girls, founded by Mining Father Barre, and became in a man er the heir of the same father's idea of founding a brotherhood for the same object. In 1679 a school was begun, but the person chosen to inaugurate the work proved unfit; the task of forming the brothers, of preparing their rules, of regulating their studies and teaching, devolved on Abbe de la Salle.

After resting his disciples for a time in the

community life, the venerable De la Salle as-sembled them to perferm a spiritual retreat, and gave form to their institute. After this season of prayer, in which their founder's recollection and austerity were a living image of sanctity, they agreed on various points. The name to he borne for future time was that of Brothers of the Christian Schools, the dress and food to be plain, the vows to be perpetual vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. Full of prudence, the venerable founder advised that the vows should at first be for only three years, and the twelve

at first be for only three years, and the twelve first brothers of the Order pronounced the first vows on Tribity Sunday.

In 1680 De la Salle founded a house in Paris, and established a regular novitiate at Vaugirard, to train the Brothers to the true spirit of their order. The success which attended the labors of the Brothers now made bishops in all parts solicit their services eagerly, and when James II., unfortunate immersh; sought teachers to whom to confide a number of Irish boys, in whom the took, an inumber of Irish boys, in whom he took an interes; none were found better fitted for the charge than the disciples of La Salle.

Wonderful Popularity of the Renowned Medicine.

The Great-st Curative Success of the Age—A Voice from the People.

No medicine int oduced to the public has ever of this schools, a prey to rheumatism and asth-

No medicine int oduced to the public has ever met with the success accorded to Hop Bitters. It stands to day the best known enraive article in the word. Its marvelous recown is not one to the advertising it has received. It is fomous by reason of its inherent virtues. It does all that is claimed for it. It is the most powerful, speedy and effective agent known for the building up of debilitated systems. The following witnesses are offered to prove this:

Out by his auterities and labors in the guiding of his schools, a prey to rheumatism and asthmat, the schools, a prey to rheumatism and asthmat, the schools, a prey to rheumatism and asthmat, the hely founder sank rapidly as the Lent of 1719 can strictly Strength returned for a moment of St. Joseph's Day, to enable him to say Mass in honor of that great saint, but in Holy Week it was evident that his release was nighting up of debilitated systems. The following witnesses are offered to prove this:

Strength returned for a moment of St. Joseph's Day, to enable him to say Mass in honor of that great saint, but in Holy Week it was evident that his release was nighting up of debilitated systems. The following witnesses are offered to prove this:

ing up of debilitated systems. The following itnesses are offered to prove this:

What it Did for an O'd Lady.

Coshocton Station, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1884.

Gents:—A number of people had been using your Bitters here, and with marked effect. In preparing this ske ch), "the div ne bless no so distance where the divided in the state of the servant of the s great austerities always taged his check, and his whitened locks, prepossessed men, and es-necessly children, towards him; and the sanc-tity that radiated from his whole appearance

W B. HATHAWAY, Ag*. U. S. Ex. Co.

An Enthusiastic Endorsement.

Gorham, N.H., July 15, 1886.

Gents: -Whoever you are I don't know, but I thank the Lord and feel grateful to you to know that in this world of adulterated medicines there is one compound that proves and does all it advertises to do, and more. Four years ago, had a slight shock of palsy, which unnerved meto such an extent that the least excitement would make me shake like the ague. Last May I was induced to try Hop Bitters. I used one bottle, but did not see any change; another did so change my nerves that they are room as steady spirit, and were, to the great consolated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolidated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolidated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolidated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolidated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolidated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolidated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolidated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolidated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolidated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolidated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolidated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolidated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolidated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolidated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolidated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the great consolidated, uniform in their teaching and spirit, and were, to the g gion, B other Francis of J sus first assembled some brothers at Lyons in 1802, and around

this nucleus the s ciety was once more formed.

The primary object of the brothers is the re-

No one can peruse the works of the Venerable De la Salle, his "Duty of a Christian towards God," intended for pupils; his "Government of the Christian Schools," and especially his "Twelve Virtues of a Good Master," intended for his brothers, without feeling that he was filled with the spirit of Good master, and with the spirit of Good master, and with the spirit of Good market with the spirit w filled with the spirit of God, and raised up especially to save the lower and power classes by giving them a religious education. All is calm in his school; the te chers are to seek gravity, silence, hamility, pruvience, wisdom, patience, reserve, meckness, zeal, vigilance, riety and generosity, and the pupils, impressed with the virtues of the master, are to end averto profit to the utmost by their labors.

Of the establishment of the Brothers in Monttreal, their numerous educational houses, the iscalculable amount of good they have performed, the boys they have raised from indigence and obscurity to some of the prondest and most honorable positions in the Im d, we and most nonoratic positions in the mile, we shall say nothing here, lest our encommuns would be construed into flattery by the Order baters. The people who have profited by, and the sail profiting by their labors and educations. tional efforts, are the lest qualified to bestow on toe Brothers heir just meed of praise.
The Christian Brothers of Ireland have about

The thri tian Brothers of Ireland have about 200 schools, and metual about 10,000 children and adin to meetigious and secular knowledge. They have chools in several towns in England, Seetland and Wales. It was to this Order that the getted Genal I Griffin belonged. A life of De 14 Salle, from the French of Prog. Garreau, S. J., with an account of the rise and progress of the brotherhold in Ireland, was published several years agolumoust the truly valuable works of the Order. Irrhand, was published several years ago amongst the truly valuable works of the Order. The Christian Brothers' Berding books, and ther school books, have been pronounced by the best constituities of the day. Processant as Hest and most complete of the kind ever paslished," Herding, as they be utilally do, the sublime t truths of religion with the explanation of the principles of science.

Montreal, April 16th, 1887.

ANTI-COERCION FULLD.

COLLECTED BY BERNARD JONES, BERCKLEY, ONE. Bernard Jones S1, John Brickley S1, James Keating, S1, William Coveney 50c, Michael Gerry, 50c, George Doherty, 25c, Wm. Keating S1, Peter McGillen 50c, Francis O'Reilly 50c, James Doherty 50c, John McGrath 50c, James Roach 25c, Timothy Driscoll \$1, John McGillen \$2, Francis McGillen 50c, John Conlon 50c,

John Pappa 25c, George Salter 25c, John Convey SI, Thomas O'Reilly SI, Wm. Lynch SI.
Hastings:—John Collins SI, Timothy Collins SI, John Tracy SI, Daniel Black 60c, Henry Black 87, Thomas O'Connor 81, Lawrence Mc-Cormick 81, Howard & Sons 81, Philip Kennedy St. John Quigley St. Mercillus McDonald 50c, A Friend 25c, Michael Downs 50c, David Cronin 50c, Felix Convey 50c, Dan'el Smith \$1, John Welsh \$1, Timothy Coughlio, sr., \$1, Robt, H. Pope \$1, Patrick Barry, sr., \$1, Deris

McFadden 60c.

Warkworth: - Patrick Gallegher \$1. Wil iam
Kennedy 50c Philip Young 50c, James O'Connel
50, Patrick Dillon 25c, Michael Godfrey 25c, John Genru 50.

Campbellford :—Patrick Collins \$1. Total, 36.75.

BISHOP RYAN ON LABOR.

"Labor and capital," says the Bishop, " the working masses and moneyed aristocracy, may look for even handed and impartial treatment at the hands of God's Church; yet no one can fail to see where sympathy lies or to whom her heart goes out in tenderest affection. False sons desert her; some among her children, misled or faithless, may now, as in days past, rise up against her and make shipwreck of the faith. The loss is all theirs. Like a true and tender mother, the will mourn over the lost ones, but without minimizing the truth or abating an ious of her Divine

me sage.
"Honest and industrious workmen, the bone and sinew of the nation, the Church blesses you; owns your right to combine peaceably to secure the amelioration of your condition, an equitable share of the profits of your hard labor, a just remuneration for your daily toil, to maintain yourselves and families in decency and reasonable competency, in homes where cherished children may be the comfort of your leisure hours. If there shall be any con-demnation it can only come through your own suicidal folly; because of the unjust principles suicidal folly; because of the unjust principles you adopt, the unlawful ends you propose to yourselves or the immoral means you use to attain your object. But should you, in spite of her warning voice, fly in the face of Divine law, aim a blow at society, be carried away by anti-scial, anarchical immoral, and irreligious theories, no matter the property of the control of the co matter by whom propounded or by whom de-fended, you certainly may expect the Church's condemnation swift and sure, leaving a monument as sticking as Babel's Tower on the Plain of Shinar, and of the supreme folly of building in opposition to the Almighty."

Can a man or woman choose duties? N more than they can choose their Lirthplace, o their father and mother. George Ellictt.

Charge than the disciples of La Salle.

Une desire of the holy man's heart now remained unsatisfied. This was to see a house of chanical invention, but probably the crowber his order at Rome, and his institute approved has a pryor claim. his order at Rome, and his institute approved has a pryor claim. The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,

AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Mentreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

limited number of advertisements of ap-oroved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS at 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special rates for constructs napplication. Advertisements for Teachers, in-ormation Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to acced 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

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LETNO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, SUBSCRIPTION.

THOSE Canadian journals who are showing their fangs against the advocates of Irish rights are referred to the report, published in to-day's Post, of the great meeting of Protestant Home Rulers at Dublin. Particularly would we direct their attention to the speech of Mr. David Briggs, of Belfast, who uttered a rockbottom Ireland required was one to keep the Orangemen in order.

THE Montreal Patriot makes this kindly refer- and the balance from the Lower Provinces. ence in its last issue :-

"We congratulate THE Post on its fearles advocacy of the cause of the despotically ruled Irish tenants and we also extend to our contemporary our warm appreciation of the fact that The Post is published, not in oppressed Ireland, but in free Canada—for in the former country it dare not speak so plain. No, for the despotic hand of justice (?) would soon stop its

THE Canadian "navee" has gone to sea and our Yankee friends will have to keep off. The fleet consists of the flagship Acadia the Lansdowne, La Canadienne, General Middleton, L. Howlette, F. E. Conrad, Terror, Lizzie Lund ay, Critic and the confiscated Highland Light. The vessels will carry 130 men, 30 officers and 16 guns.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S vote against the Home Rule resolution was what we expected. We have the old dodger at last where we wanted him. He may go to all the pic-nics in the country next summer, but he will not be able to say, as he did at Almonte, that he was an out and out Home Ruler. Nor need he hope his vote will be forgotten by nition of women as a sex. The women of the Irishmen of Canada.

THE following parody is sung nightly as the Victoria Hall, Landon :-

> "Then down with the Castle wall! Home Rule once for all I On Gladstone yet Our hearts are ret, And you may bet He'll never forget How the wishes of Ireland must be met. Down with the Castle walt!'

SYDNEY SMITH'S Scotchman, who had to have a surgical operation performed on him before he could understand a joke, was a humorist of the most delightful kind compared to our Ontario Tory contemporaries They are howling with it appears that while the amount of money indignation over Mr. Lemieux's "Crucifix bill." They do not see that it is an old-fashioned way American people spend for the necessaries of which Quebec has taken to reply to the Tory life from \$12 to \$17 for every dollar that is Popery howl raised by The Mail.

"SUFFERER'S" letter in this issue calls atten tion to the most important matter that could engage the minds of our citizens. The flood is very likely to be followed by disease if effective means are not taken at once to ward off the danger. Our correspondent is a gentleman of high scientific attainments and has, besides, good reason for urging this question, having had to bear a heavy affliction through former civic neglect. Surely it will not be necessary to have his experience extended to many more homes in the city in order to show the need of sanitation.

PROHIBITION having been defeated at the polls in Michigan, by a small majority, the Legislature is now giving attention to the en actment of a higher license law. It is proposed to fix the saloon license for towns of 10.-000 and upwards at \$700, and the bond at \$10,000, the license and bond decreasing in amount as the size of the town decreases. The minimum license, however, is fixed at \$300. There is thought to be little doubt of this measure passing the Legislature. If Mich gan cannot do as it would, it will do the best it can, and keep doing.

MR. MERCIER has been sustained by a majority of eight, the vote standing 36 to 28. Counting the Speaker the actual strength of the sult has been to confirm and strengthen the government of Mr. Mercier. It is to be hoped lands shall revert to the State, and that all habit of doing about that time. Like causes spring of rebellion they must endure the fate. After a number of gentlemen had spoken Mr.

tion, and that the gentlemen intrusted by the people with the management of Provincial affairs will be left free to perform their duties till such time as criticism may fairly be offered on their performances. As yet they have not had time sufficient to get the kinks out of the financial taugle left them by their predecessors.

Ir would seem that the Coercion Bill is having one of its intended effects. We read in the cables that Queenstown is crowded with emigrants flying from the country, so that those who are awaiting passage are too numerous to and accommodation in the hotels and lodging to the United States. houses, and many are camping in the streets. It is the old, old story. "The Irish are going with a vengeance." If they followed the advice of an English patriot, Henry Labouchere, they would stay, with and for a vengeance. "War,1 be says, "must be met with war. If the Government uses the arms of despotism to THE Post, in which Irish feeling is expressed crush out liberty, the people must reply by the use of those means which oppressed nationalities have ever had at their command, and have ever used in their struggles for their rights. * * The blood-and-iron policy of oppression has never yet been successfully resisted with rose-water."

THE Government at Ottawa has been sua tained by a majority of 32 on a question which involved a fundamental principle of representative government. It was a victory that only shows this parliament .o be hardly A House which surrenders the principle of its own existence to an unacrupulous minister cannot be regarded with confidence. The event, however, has peculiar significance. Sir John was sustained by a majority of 32; the demand made by THE Post in the name of the Irish people was granted by a majority OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF of 78. Thus it will be seen that the Irish people of Canada are more powerful than the Prime Minister. Let the Tory press of Eugland, who are now lecturing Canada for showing her Home Rule proclivities, make note of

> In the esteemed Kazoot's Ottawa correspondence this morning we read :-

"The vote on the anti-coercion resolutions last night gave a larger majority than had been anticipated, and Mr. Curran has received numerous congratulations personally and by Briggs, of Belfast, who uttered a rockbottom wire to day on the immense support he rallied. was made up of 53 Conservatives, 10 Nationalists and 70 Liberals, and the minority of 47 Conservatives, 33 of whom are from Ontario and from the North-West and British Columbia, "The indications thrown out since the open-

ing of the session warrant the statement that in a full house the Government majority will not be less than 35."

This does not hang together. How can the Government have a majority of 35, if the figures set down by the correspondent be correct? Several Liberals were absent who may be counted as supporters of the resolution. But perhaps the Kazoot counts the ten Nationalists as Ministerialists. If so why does it give them as a group of ten? The only way we can understand it is that the Government c'aims a najority of 25, with a hope of getting the 'Bleu Bolters" to swell it to 35.

Ir appears from a closer inspection of the new law conferring the right of suffrage upon of France and restored the land to the peowomen in Kansas that only such women as have | ple. een born in the United States are entitled to the privilege. This explains the discreparcy between the male and female vote as registered, and also shows why it is that in some towns fully one-half of the registered female vote is colored. Under these conditions women suffrage in Kansas amounts to nothing more than a party device, and cannot by any misapplication of terms be construed as a rec g-Kansas do not vote because they are women, but because a political party, feeling the neces sity of having some help in carrying out certain policies, believes that they will be of service to it. It is supposed that women of foreign birth are inimical to prohibitory laws, as many men of foreign birth undoubtedly are. To disfranchise the foreign born citizens of Kansas was not feasible, but the enfranchisement of native women suggested itself to the Know Nothings, and by this means the same ends were sought after.

A PAMPHLET just issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, contains much interesting information on the drink problem, from which spent for liquor is large in the aggregate the spent for beer, wines, or spirits. The total drink bill per annum is computed at \$700,000. 000, more than one half of which is set down as profit to the retailer. The drinking population is placed at 15,000,000, and the average expense per capita is therefore about \$45. In round numbers the consumption of distilled spirits of all sorts has increased from 43,000,000 gallons in 1840 to 72,000,000 gallons in 1886; of wines from 4,800,000 gallons to 22,000,000, and of malt liquors from 23,000,000 gallens to 642,000,000. As touching the consumption per capita, it may be said that during the period mentioned there has been a decrease in the matter of spirits from about two and a-half gallons to about one and a quarter gallons; an increase in wines from about one-quarter to about one-third of a gallon, and an increase in malt liquors of from less than one and a-half to more than eleven gallons. The conclusion is, therefore, irresistible that the milder drinks are gradually taking the place of the stronger ones, and this is still further substantiated by the fact that the consumption of coffee per capita has largely increased during the last fifty years. It is estimated that only 10 per cent of the distilled liquor coasumed in the United States is used for manufacturing and medicinal purposes.

LANDLORDISM in America has received a severe check. The Legislature of Illinois has passed a State law similar to the Alien Landlord's bill passed at the last session of Congress. The Illinois law provides that hereafter aliens Ministry is 37 in a house of 65 members. The shall not be allowed to buy land in that State Opposition made a desperate fight, but the re- until they shall become citizens; that unless they shall become citizens within six years their

that there will be no more exhibitions of fac- aliens now holding lands in Illinois must become produce like results. In America the Democrats of rebels. The spostate nobles and learned Blake, in supporting the substantive motion. at one William Scully, an Irishman, whol is lion black men. In England the only differsaid to have imitated in Illinois the practices terms. The leases are said to contain some of | and has taunted Mr. Gladstone and his folthe worst features of the Irish leases in use ten years ago. Scully also owns about 100,000 acres in Kansas. He lives in London. The people of Illinois appear to have determined that he must either sell out or become a citizen. If he does become a citizen he will be no acquisition

Ir the Witness really desired to know the state of Irish feeling it should not have consulted Government employés and rabid Tories, but it should have consulted the columns of truly every day. Mr. O'Brien is coming to Canada and will be welcomed by all true Irishmen, Tory and Toady to the contrary notwithstanding. Some of our French evening contemporaries have fallen into a mistake concerning Mr. O'Brien. He is a great statesman, the author of "the Plan of Campaign," the editor of the leading Irish newspaper of the world and a member of the British Honse of Commons, he comes to Canada, not to "dynamite" Lord Lansdowne, but to show how Irish landlordism, represented by the Governor. General, is trying to exterminate the Irish pensantry. Let our French contemporaries less deprayed than that which preceded it. | consider the conduct of Bismarck towards the French people of Alsace, and they will know how Lord Lansdowne is inspired in his action toward the Irish. The men of blood and iron must be met by men of iron and blood.

> IT is enough to make a sensible man sick to hear the arguments advanced for destroying personal liberty in Ireland. If there is any principle imbedded in the British constitution it is that which the Crimes bill abolishes. The first law against arbitrary committing to to prison is 9, Henry III. That was followed by 5, Edward III., Cap. 9. 25, Edward III. Cap. 4. 28, Edward III., Cap. 3. 37, Edward III., Cap. 18. 38, Edward III., Cop. 9., and 42, Edward III., Cap. 3. Besides these statutes we have Magna Charta. Haleas Corpus, Bill of Right, Petition of Right and other enactments which ordain that no man shall be imprisoned, or stripped, or distrained, or outlawed, or condemned, or corporally punished, but . y presentment and trial by his peers. That informers who deceive the Crown into unjust commitments shall be bound over to presecute, and be answerable for damages by suffering the punishment they designed to bring on the innocent, or be obliged to satisfy the injured. Yet all these statutory laws, which form the boasted bulwark of British freedom, are swept away from Ireland forever ! How long, let Eaglishmen consider, will it be before the Tories will apply to England the same law they are now trying to force upon Ireland? Is British manliness passing away, that Englishmen can be found in a majority in Parliament ready to destroy the fundamental principles of the constitution? Or are the nobility of England inviting the fate that betell the nobility

in the Crimes Bill we see the first overt act of the upper classes of England to repress the spirit of liberty. Its folly and stupidity is all the more glaring when we reflect that exactly such legislation has invariably preceded revolution in every country in Europe. We see in it the first act in a terrible drama, the end of which must be the triumph of democracy. By this bill the aristocracy invite sentence on themselves of confiscation and banishment. and it will be carried out unless they take warning in time. Anyone can see the rising wave of Radicalism, which no power on earth can resist. The conflict between the Red and Purple Terrors has really begun. The latter has had things pretty much its own way for centuries, the former is soon to have its innings.

IMMIGRANTS at the rate of over 2,000 a day have landed at Castle Garden during the past month. Should this continue during the next six months it will greatly exceed the number (300,918) that arrived last year. So far Ireland has furnished only a small per cent., Germany and Italy furnishing the majority, with England, Russia and Spain sending a liberal number.

THE Michigan Catholic remarks, concerning the visit of Mr. O'Brien, that " the project seems to be the last resort of the poor people who live on the Lansdowne estates. In the meantime, Mr. Curren, of Montreal, the Canadian-born son of a good Irishman, is preparing the way for Mr. O'Brien by proposing a motion in the Canadian parliament condemnatory of coercion. This will start the Orange ire so that Mr. O'Brien will not need to do so. It is strange, too, that Mr. Curran should take this step. for he is a leading member of what may be called the Tory party of Canada. On the whole it would seem that Mr. O'Brien will not be quite unwelcome in Canada. But. no matter what the consequences, the Irish have of late got the habit of bearding lions in their dens, and we think the result of Mr. O'Brien's visit will be to make the Marouis of Lansdowne very sick of his eviction busi-

TRUTH.

The Peoria, Ill., Transcript strikes right home in bringing to mind the scenes in the American Congress before the civil war, and showing how closely the proceedings in the present Coercion debate resemble the proceedings of those days. The Transcript remarks how the able and conservative London Times

citizens within three years. This bill is simed | were trying to rivet the chains on several milence is that they are trying to keep white men that have made English landlords objects of in virtual slavery. For weeks the London hatred in Ireland. Scully owns in the State Times has charged Mr. Parnell almost daily from 75,000 to 100,000 acres, which are tilled with connivance, complicity and conspiracy in by wretched tenants upon almost hopeless murder, assassination or their encouragement, lowers with aidiog murderers to dismember the empire. It would be hard, away from some Western cities, to match the virulence of the London Times in these charges in any American paper, and the natural result of this course was shown in Parliament in Colonel Saunderson's charge of murder against Mr. Egan, Mr. Sullivan and others. This is the beginning of the end of English domination in Ireland. The coercion bill may be passed, but it will be the death of the party that brings it about. This is what every right thinking man believes, and when the party does die and stays dead, it will be a happy day, not on'y for Ireland, but for mankind.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S VISIT TO CANADA.

We are at a loss to understand the motives against the coming of Mr. William O'Brien to this country. He was not invited by any ling. Assuming the role of a Daviel, he one. He simply aunounced that he would come and tell all who cared to hear him the true story of the Lansdowne evictions and to present the appeal of the persecuted peasantry of Ireland to liberty-loving Canadians. There is nothing wrong in that. He is acting strictly within his right as a member of the British House of Commons representing that peasantry, in laying their case before what he believes to be a free and generous people. In doing so he pays a high tribute to Canadian intelligence and love of fair play. Yet it would seem there are men calling themselves Canadians, and even Irishmen, who would play into the hands of English Tories and Irish rackrenters by of one of the best and greatest of living Irish patriots. Archbishop Lynch, whose wisdom and patriotism are proverbial, is reported as disapproving Mr. O'Brien's visit. If the report be true, His Grace, we feel certain, does so, not that he disapproves of Mr. O'Brien's action, but because he fears an explosion of Orange bigatry and insolence. But the Orangemen are not the people of Canada; nor do they form to any very large extent the ruling elements, nor yet are all Orangemen opposed to the principles advocated by Mr. O'Brien. We know a number of Orangemen, readers of Inz Post, who are devoted to the National cause. The great meeting in Dublin is an irresistible proof of

At the bottom of the objection to the visit we can discover fear of trouble in the Tory camp. It will place a good many of our Tory friends on the horns of a very uncomfortable dilenima. But we can endure the misfortunes of such friends with a great deal of equanimity, not untouched, we may as well confess. with pleasure. The sooner, however, that the impossibility of those persons remaining Tories and professing Home Rulers at the same time is demonstrated, the better it will be for all parties. It will be rare fun to see them coming down out of their hats and up out of their boots.

One thing is certain. Every Canadian, as well as every Irishman, is bound to see that Mr. O'Brien is given a fair hearing. He appeals to their love of freedom and justice, and it would be a national misfortune were any set of men among them to treat him with anything but courtesy. All who do not want to hear him can stay at home, and there they will be neither offended, frightened nor hurt.

For once the leading city Tory organ has overcome its Kazootic prejudices, and expresses the same views in this matter that have already been advanced by THE POST in relation to the Ottawa Citizen's proposed indignation meeting. The Gazette this morning echoes THE Post in the following words :-

Some very loyal people in Ottawa, indignant at the manner in which the Governor General is being attacked, both in Ireland and Canada, are urging that a mass meeting of citizens should be called to protest against the visit of Mr. William G'Brien, for the pur pose, as he has announced, of stirring up in this country a popular prejudice against the Queen's representative. There is not one word to be said in favor of the proposition.

legislative bodies have talked enough on the Irish question to more than satisfy the maiority of Canadians. Let the matter now rest as far as possible. The resolutions of such a meeting would have as little effect in staying Mr. O'Brien as the deliverances of our Par liament will have on the course of Imperial legislation. Opposition would only give zest to Mr O'Brien's attacks. The wisest course is to let him alone. Those who object to him should abstain from going to hear him.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

It is somewhat curious that the living lights of English literature should bewail the appearance in their own country of that spirit which they promoted in other lands. Tenny son, Swinburne, and, in a lesser degree Goldwin Smith, have embedded in the literature of the day the most revolutionary doctrines. But now that masses of their countrymen have accepted those doctrines for gospel, they wheel about and, with astonishing turgidity, belie all that they have written. Look at the author of M.P. "In Memorian." assailing with dotard impotency the principle for the advocacy of which he was rewarded with fame and fortune. Lock also at the author of "Lines before a Urucifix," the devoted admirer of Victor Hugo, the rost and apologist of revo. lution, assailing Mr. Gladstone in doggerel worse than the worst to be found in "Leaves of Grass." As for the Professor, he seems, like the others, to have lost his head, and gravely talks nonsense in the face of that grim spirit which he helped to raise when he encouraged banditti in their ashas branched out a good deal like the saults on the Catholic Church. We wonder pro-slavery Democratic papers were in the if these men have yet realized that as the off-

men, who helped a depraved king to despoil the Caurch and shift the burden of national shoulders of the nobility to those of the working class, should not complain too loud when the people accept their Whig doctrines and apply them to themselves. England, who has been the nurse of revolution in every land, who has phrases which they had used before should be become great by piracy and the enclavement of whites and blacks, cannot cherish the hope specifically define the character or measure of that her wealth and her strength will enable Home Rule that we felt ought to be given. He her Government to resist the disease that runs also thought that the resolutions abould be rein her blood. Nations have no here- ferred to a committee of the whole House in after save what amusement they may give order that they might be fully debated, and o a Gibbon in literary gymnastics. Nations that as a result of their labors they might be are punished for their sins on this earth. Let as nearly unanimous as it was possible to be. him who has stood on the shores of the Euphrates or the Nile, or looked upon the ruins in Mexico, tell how terribly the wrath of God fell upon the peoples who neglected and disobeyed Him. As these once powerful empires have left nothing but ruins and the traditions of their greatness and their sins, so will it be with England. As they are now, of those persons who are raising a howl, so shall she be in the fulness of time. Goldwin Smith bewails the fate he sees approachtranslates the bandwriting on the wall.

MR. O'BRIEN COMING.

The following cable message was received, by the gentleman to whom it is addressed. DUBLIN, April 27th, 1886

To H. J. CLORAN, President of the Irish National League, Montreat:

Lord Lansdowne has shamefully violated his agreement with his tenants. Kilbride and Procedure in Ireland." myself will start by Cunaid steamer on Sunday (May 1st). Will you arrange meetings in

Montreal, Quebec, Ostawa and Toronto? WILLIAM O'BRIEN. The other day we bowed to the judgment of Archbishop Lynch and Mr. Blake and advised joining with the howlers against the visit Mr. O'Brien not to come to Canada on his proposed mission. Now, however, that Lord Lansdowne has, by his action, shown no intention of releating, we will not take upon ourselves the responsibility of shielding him from the wrath he has invoked. While accepting the report that His Grace of Toronto did send the alleged message to Mr. O'Brien, we must be permitted to doubt its authenticity. For it is strange that the Itish press have as yet shown no knowledge of Mr. O'Brien having received such a message. Meantime arrangements have been made for Mr. O'Brien to address public meetings as follows :-

Montreal......May 11th. Quebec May 12th.

> LINCOLN, Nebraska, U.S., May 3rd, 1887.

To H. J. CLORAN, Montreal:

G'Brien pleads for the justice due from man to man against the titled, hereditary upholder of rack-rents and injustice.

Ireland looks with confidence to Canadian freemen of every class and creed to support her in this struggle for fair ; lay for the tiller of the soil, for protection against evictions, which Gladstone truly describes as "SENTENCES OF DRATE" executed on the Irish people.

This is not a question of creed and politics, but one of justice and humanity, a question of the rights of honest labor, of the maises against the classes.

JOHN FITZGERALD. President Irish National League of America.

THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

Last night a division was reached on the resolution condemning coercion, moved by Mr. Curran. As the reports are somewhat mixed, we will briefly review the debate and give the several amendments.

The original motion read as follows: (Commons Debates, p. 54.)

That the Pariament of Canada in the year 1882 adopted a humble address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen expressing the hope that a just measure of Home Rule would be granted to the people of Ireland; and That in the year 1886, by Resolution of the House of Commons, the sentiments of said Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty were ear nestly reiterated, and the hope again expressed that a measure of Home Rule satisfactory to the people of I reland would be passed by the Imperial l'arliament; and That such measure of Home Ru'e has not

been granted to the Irish people, but, on the contrary, there has been introduced into the Imperial House of Commons by Her Majesty's Government a Bill enacting the most stringent coercive measures for Ireland, by which the Irish people will be deprived of rights most dear to all British subjects.

That this House has learned with profound

regret of the introduction into the Imperial House of Commons of the Coercion Bill above mentioned, and protests against its adoption, as being subversive of the right and liberties of

Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland
That this House again expresses the hope that there may speedilty be granted to Ireland such a measure of Home Rule as is enjoyed in the Domin on of Canada, which, whilst satisfying the national aspirations of the people of Ireland for self-government, shall also be consistent with the integritual to the Tanaine. sistent with the integrity of the Empire as a

That the granting of Home Rule to Ireland of Her Most Gracious Majesty as a constitu-tional sovereign, will come with special appro-priateness in this her jubilee year and, if pos-sible, render Her Majesty more dear to the bearts of her already devoted and loyal subjects That the present resolutions be forwarded to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister, to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Charles Stewart Parnell,

Mr. McNeil, in a speech of great bitterness, assailed the principle of the resolutions, and

moved in amendment: That all the words after "that" be struck out and the following words substituted therefor : This House desires to repeat the expressions of its deep and abiding interest in the prosperity and happiness of the people of Ireland and its adhesion to the sentiments on the subject of Home Rule, enunciated in the joint address to Her Majesty from both Houses of the Canadian Parliament, passed in the session of 1882, and in the resolution adopted by this House in 1886. This House is, however, unable to form or ex-press an opinion as to the ments or demerits of the bill for the amendment of the criminal law with respect to Ireland, now before the Imperial Parliament, in the absence of the messure itself and of the papers and evidence on which it is based.

said, he would prefer to see the resolution so worded as to make the desire of the House defence and public charity from the appear to be a hope that the Coercion Bill should not become law rather than a prote-t against the measure. Referring to the clause of the motion which asked that such a measure of Home Rule as in enjoyed in Canada be granted in Ireland he said he would prefer that some of the used again, and that the motion should not He would not move any amendment, as he was anxious to leave to the mover all that was to be gained by his action in this matter.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy, after the debate and been continued into Friday, moved the following amendment to the amendment :-

"That this House, while justly jea'ous of any interference in the local affairs of Cond's within the jurisdiction of this Pariament or of the Legislative Assemblio of the several provinces on the Dominion either by the Imperial Parlia. ment or other legislative body of the British Empire, cannot without inviting such interfer-ence fail to recognize it as within the exclusive right of the Imperial Parliament to legislate respecting matters solely perfaining to the domes-tic affairs of the United Kingdom, than which none can be more absolutely of local concern than the due and proper administration of the law within the bounds of Great Britain and Ireland:

"Resolved, therefore, that it is inexpedient and unwise for this House to express any opinion in any way to interfere with the Imperial Parliament as to the course to be a conted by it respecting the bill now before the House

On Monday, Mr. Curran closed the debate by accepting Mr. Blake's suggestion and amended his motion, the amended clauses xading as follows :-

"That this House has learned with profound regret of the introduction into the Imperial House of Commons of the coercion bill above mentioned and hopes that such measure, being subversive of the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland, may not become

That this house again expresses the hope that there may speedily be granted to Ireland a sub-stantial measure of Home Rule, which, while satisfying the national aspirations of the people of Ireland for self-government, shall also be con-ist-nt with the integrity of the Empire as a whole."

The House then divided on Mr. McCarthy's amendment, which was defeated, the vote standing;133 to 49.

Mr. Davin then proposed the fellowing amendment :--

That this House learns with regret that it has been considered necessary to pass a coercion measure for Ireland, and it reallirms is conviction as expressed in the resolutions of 1882 to 1886, that a plan of local government for Ireland, which would leave unimpared the links connecting Ireland with the British Empire and guard the rights of the minority would be conducive to the presperity of Ireland and the stability of the Empire, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Marquis of Salisbury. This was also lost on a division : yeas 59,

nays 133. Finally, last night Mr. Curran withdrew his original motion and substituted for it his amended one. The house divided and the motion was carried: yeas 135, nays 47. Mr. Davin voted for the motion.

From the foregoing it will be seen that efforts were repeatedly made from the Conservative side of the House to weaken Mr. Curran's resolution. The only suggestion from the Liberal side was that by Mr. Blake, which strengthened nd.made it more emphatic. Mr. Carran en deavored to make a point for himself by saying that he accepted Mr. Blake's amendment, as he had last session accepted that of Mr. Costigan. This action would deserve commendation were it not for the fatal fact that Mr. Costigan's amendment was to weaken and, in fact, destroy the spirit of Mr. Blake's resolution, whereas, in the present instance, the amendment suggested by Mr. Blake was to strengthen the expression of Mr. Curran's motion.

In the brief space at our disposal to-day we cannot refer to the speeches, nor to the remarks which Mr. Curran thought proper to make concorning THE POST and its editor. We must content ourselves with a reference to the one great point that the object for which we have been striving is attained. The Parliament of Canada, by an overwhelming vote, has sustained the cause of Ireland, and vindicated the course taken by THE POST.

LIBERTY OF SPEECH AND WRITING ON POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

Recent events in the House of Commens call | for a few reflections. The duties and privileges of members of Parliament and pub. lic writers seem to be anything but clearly defined in the minds of some people. In a petition to Parliament, a bill in Chancery, and proceedings at law, libellous words are not punishable; because freedom of speech and writing are indispensably necessary to the carrying on of business. It has been asserted, however, that there is no necessity for a private person in his character as a writer to be indulged in the liberty of attacking the conduct of those who take upon themselves to govern the State. Under the British constitution the answer to this is plain, viz.: That all history shows the necessity, in order to the preservation of liberty, of every subject's having a watchful eye on the conduct of ministers and parliaments, and of every subject's being not only secured but encouraged in alarming his his fellow-subjects when those in power deviate from rectitude in public affairs. Men of independence only are likely to give faithful warning, their superiors, as to rank and for tune, being more likely to conceal than to detect public abuses. If, therefore, writers on the press are to be intimidated in showing their fidelity to their country, the principal security to liberty is taken away.

"Punishing libels," says Burgh in his Polical Disquisitions, "public or private, is foolish, because it does not answer the end, and because the end is a bad one, if it could be answered." A member, speaking in the Home [Rule debate, said certain writings to which he alluded were of a sort that had caused the death of a brilliant Irishman. This is not according to fact, for every one knows

्र प्राप्त ने किसी व्यक्ति हैं। विकास के किसी की की किसी हैंक

who followed the story of the terrible crime referred to that the writings which had done most to influence feeling at a most critical period were by the illustrious victim himself, and were published in the Montreal Gazsite. It is deeply painful to have to reeall these circumstances, but it is necessary to do so in detence of the truth and of men still living. In the case to which all sion was made in the Commons last Tuesday the position of the writer was exactly contrary to that stated. Had he suffered for his temerity in asselling a number of persons in private and public life, then there would be some analogy in the cases. But no one is hurt in the present case. No damage was done; therefore, there was no pretence to seek revenge. To libel a person for what he cannot affirm himself to be innocent of is no breach of the peace, us it does not naturally tend to excite revenge, but rather ingenuous shame and reformation.

A great English statesman has observed :-"If any man thinks he has been censured, if any man thinks he has been ridiculed, let him examine his actions, he will find the cause, let him alter his conduct, he will find the remedy." The speech, which was said by Ottawa correspondents to refer to THE Post and its alleged editor or writer, we have read carefully as it appears in the official debates, and find no mention of either. In the heat of an election contest men are apt to speak, write and act foolishly, and, perhaps, wickedly, by allowing their party passion to have headway, But much may be forgiven under the stress of such exciting times. It is different, however, when a person nurses revenge and takes the most public, yet privileged, opportunity of striking an opponent, not for his public conduct, but for some alleged misfortunes and mistakes in his private life. Not only does one who seeks this sort of revenge does one with section of the defenceless and does one with the defenceless strikes the insocent and the defenceless and inflicts a wound that time can never heal, If the persons, alleged to be so very tad, cared to strike below the belt in the same manner at politicians and journalists of the other party, what a pretty lot of dirty linen would be washed in public. We, however, prefer to follow the example of the Emperor Constantine. When he was told that some ill-disposed persons hal battered his head and tace, meaning those of nothing amiss.

WE have received a letter from Ottawa which contains grave charges against certain Irish members of Parliament jin relation to will furnish us with facts, and his name, we passed through on his trip from Cork to the visit of Mr. Wm. O'Brien. If the writer will be in a better position to judge the matters reported on their merits.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, of Toronto, in a letter denouncing coercion, says: "I deem it a and oppression of the pour. The appointment of Lord Lansdowne as Governor-General of Canada was very unfortunate, for free and ing New York, was the cable account virtuous Canada had a right to expect a re- of presentative whose character and whose and of the 6th April-every one here was speakcestry would not bring disgrace on her. The ing about it in praise of dear old Montre ! seven centuries, and a just retribution will eight miles from Cork—the read a trupper certainly follow, and England may be brought beautiful. It runs for about five miles through down yet to the condition of Ireland."

of Ottawa shall be afforded an opportunity of protesting against Mr. O Brica's crusade. The sconer the better.

Catholic Church and people, no one molested them or "protested," or got up indignation meetings, although there was ample provocation. They came, they spouted, they went to the country they came, they spouted, they went to the country to the cou away and the peace was not disturbed by the and all will be well.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S ARRIVAL. PREPARATIONS THEREFOR MADE BY THE LOCAL

LEAGUE. ly to visit Canada on a lecturing tour in the and next drove to Leixlip, nine miles from interests of the evicted tenants of Ireland. A Dublin and spent some time at the celebrated of the press without any apparent cause As his way, not to endeavor to injure Lord Lansdowne or to hound him out of his "billet," but to put the case of his tenants Lifley two miles from Dublin. On our return fairly and squarely before the Canadian people and to endeavor to enlist their sympathies and practical aid in behalf of the evicted. Mr. O'Brien would arrive in Montreal probably on the 10th inst., and his first Glasnevin to visit the spot where Robert Emmet was buried. The head lecture would be given here on the 11th, after which he would proceed to Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec and other cities.

The Secretary reported that the Queen's Hall and the Academy of Music were both engaged for the date named, and that the only available building was the Albert Hall, which he suggested should be secured. On motion this suggestion was agreed to, and a sub-committee was appointed to superintend the details in connection with the reception advertising, sale of tickets, etc.

The invention of pumps is ascribed to Dauans, at Linden, 1485, but they were in use in England fifty years before.

or deap

[FOR "THE TRUE WITNESS."]

When, Erin, when, pray, shall the chains That gail thy noble limbs be rent? Must all thy sons' devotion-brains, Still vainly in thy cause be spent! .

Must all their more than Sparton zeal And fortitude still count for naught-All their endeavors for thy weal But harder make thy hard, hard lot!

Must s'avery still collute thy soil-A soil that once was freedom's own! Must all thy energies and toil Go to enrich thy foes alone!

Must selfish Chamberlains e'en make, With heartles; Hartingtons, thy laws,-A class whose ratial hate would break The spirit that sustains thy cause!

Nay, must thy priesthood, too, be dragged To dungeon cells like felon slaves-Thy native pre-s and juries gagged. For thwarting rack-reat rogues and knaves!

Forbid it Heaven! ere long, despite Duplicity without excuse, Friend-hips as false as that of Bright Meant but for ornament, not use!

Despite the "Unionists" who'd knell Thy doom with joy at faction's call,-The Grand O d Man and brave Parnell Will work the crime-stained Castle's fall!

Will yet to College Green once more-That spot that all true Celts revere,-Its native Parliament restore. With all its memories so dear.

Then, Erin! wilt thou reiga supreme, Over a prosperous, happy land! Then, realizing Grattan's dream, Proudly amongst the nations stand !

Montreal, May, 1887.

AN IRISH CANADIAN

W. O. FARMER.

Tenant Farmers Living in Common Huts-The Great Protestant Home Rule Meeting Described by an Eye-Witness-Cauadian Meetings Not to be Compared With It.

The following extracts we are permitted to make from a letter by a young Irish Canadian to his father, an Irish gentleman well known in this city, written on the 13th ult., his statue, he felt himself ail about those a few days after his arrival in Ircland. This parts and told his courtiers that he found letter is very interesting, as it gives a graphic description of the many objects of interest in hundreds could not gain admittance. The Dublin and the National meeting held while Rev. Mr. Galoraith, of Trinity College, was Dublin, and the National meeting held while there; but it is specially interesting as it gives his first impressions of the country of McCutcheon, Protestant Rector of Kenmare, his fathers, and what he saw of the droadful | made a grund speech, full of logic and of great effects of landlordism on the country he Dublin :-

DUBLIN 13th April, 1887.

"We had a delightful passage on the Republic from New York, and I was not one day sick at sea On landing at Queenstown on Thursday evening last (7th inst.) we had an hour to wait before the train started for spiritual duly to protest against the injustice | Cork, so we improved the hour by taking a long car drive. Queenstown is simple lovely On Good Friday (next day) the first thing saw, in the first paper I had read since leavthe great anti-coercion meeting he!d the velley of the Lee, whose banks are studded with fine mansions and some plant it is by important and interesting debate relative to the incorporation of the Society of Jesus.

The clouse was this afternoon the scene of a studded with fine mansions and some plant it is by important and interesting debate relative to the incorporation of the Society of Jesus.

A number of clerowner were on the decree of and main to get up a disturbance at the Capital on the occasion of Mr. O'Brien's visit. It says:—

We do not think Mr. O'Brien's visit to the Capital of the Dominion should be allowed to pass without a protest; and therefore we repeat the suggestions made in these columns a few days ago, that a public meeting be called immediately at which the citizens of Ottawa shall he attached in the secondary to the continuous and interesting debate relative to the incorporation of the Society of Jesus. A number of clergymen were on the floor of the House, including, Rev. Fathers Marcoux, of Montreal, and Vignon, of Quebec, both memts, which I examined with a great that "the House do form itself into Connuittee deal of curiosity, and succeeded in looking at the "blarney-stone," but not in the Society of Jesus." It was evident from kissing it, which is a very difficult if not a break-neck undertaking. I had an opportunity of hearing the famous "Shandon Bells," whose silvery tones on the banks of Ottawa shall he attached.

Mr. Cautt in, who strongly opportunity of hearing the famous "Shandon Bells," whose silvery tones on the banks of Ottawa shall he attached better the consider the bill to incorporate the suggestions made in these columns a few days ago, that a public meeting the famous "Shandon Bells," whose silvery tones on the banks of Ottawa shall he attached better the same and interesting debated and very for the incorporation of the Society of Jesus. A number of clergymen were on the floor of the House do from the society, Rev. Fathers Marcoux, of Montreal, and Vignon, of Quebec, Doth memts, which I can be suggested to the two consider the bill to incorporate the two the incorporation of the Society of Jesus. A number of clergymen were on the floor of the Montreal, and Vignon, of Quebec, Doth memts, which is a level of the Whole to consider the bill to exclude the protect of the Whole to consider the bill to exclude the protect of the Whole to consider the bill to the consider the bill the secondary the same and in th Father Pont wrate so rapturously about.

* * * On Saturday morning we left
Cork for Dublin. I was painfully struck at Cork for Dublin. I was painfully struck at Mr. Mercier, asking that the bill be held over the poverty of the tenant farmers along the for another session pending such time as Rome line of railway, the majority of them living could be consulted. Mr. Mercierreplied he would When the firebrands Kane and Hill came line of railway, the majority of them living to Canada and made violent attacks on the in huts a Canadian would not house his cattle in. This state of things seems universal, a!though I was told this is the best part of the seems terribly poverty stricken, and thatch-less huts are not rare by any means, whether law-abiding Irish Catholics. Let the Citizen by eviction or fire I don't know. We arrived and its protestors follow this good example in Dublin at 4 30 p.m. Saturday, had a stroll about the city, and spent a quiet evening with —. On Sunday morning, after Muss, we hired a car and went for a long drive; we drove through the Phoenix Park and visited the spot where poor Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke were assassinated. We then drove out by the "Strawberry Beds" At the special meeting of the Montreal slong the banks of the Liffey. The whole branch of the Irish National League held country is beautifully wooded and studded Sunday, the president, Mr. H. J. Clorar, in his opening remarks said the object of the meeting was to make preparations for a fitting reception to Mr. Wm. O'Brien who was short-Dublin and spent some time at the celebrated hue and cry had, he said, been raised against Mr. O'Brien and his mission by a portion lip Castle is a fine large, ivy covered, castle to the control of the control of the castle is a fine large, ivy covered, castle to the control of the castle is a fine large, ivy covered, castle to the castle is a fine large, ivy covered, castle to the castle is a fine large, ivy covered, castle to the castle is a fine large, ivy covered, castle to the castle t of the press without any apparent cause As telated mansion, the property of Col. Conolly a matter of course, Mr. O'Brien was now on of Castletown. One of the finest castles I have vet seen belongs to a Mr. Murphy, a wealthy Dublin merchant, and is on the

> where we enjoyed a good night's rest after our hard work of the day. On Easter Monday we visited the National Gallery on Merrian street. The collection of paintings here is truly magnificent and worthy of such a beautiful city as Dublin. It has been vastly improved since you were there in 1862. The trustees have procured several of borough's great sale in 1893. They

to the city we visited the Zoological Gardens,

thence we went to Glasnevin, where we made

where we spent a pleasant hour. From

a pilgrimage to the tombs of O'Connell and

Curran, after which we drove to old

stone is nearly all chipped away and carried

off as relies of that great souled patriot. After a short stay we returned to our hotel,

raiko, have some of Landseer's and other IRELAND'S PRESENT AND FUTURE. Politings by celebrated English artists. he Sculpture gallery is interesting. another wing is the historical portrait gal-1-ry, laving a collection of portraits of a number of the great men who have made Ireland famous. There is a large museum attuened to the gallery full of specimens of ecclesiastical embroidery, pottery, ivory etc. After dinner I went up to make the a quaintance of J. E., who almost wept for j iv a seeing me.

On Tuesday morning bright and early he came to the Wicklow Hotel (where we are stopping) and piloted us to the Bank of Ireland and Trinity College. I indulged in a good many reflections while in the Bank of Ireland. The House of Lords remains in exactly the same state as when the infamous Lord Clare ruled with an iron hand. The Commons is now the main banking room. We fully inspected the Bank, which is a most interesting institution, and which we may hope will before long be removed to make room for the Home Rule Parliament provided for by the late bill of England's guatest etatesman-Mr. Gladstone!

We then visited Trinity College and chiefly occupied our time in inspecting the library I saw there the original book of Kells and several other priceless Irish manuscripts on vellum, such as St. Columban's Missal and several beautifully illuminated Missals of the 13th and 14th centuries, the fac-similes of which you have in your library at home. I here saw the originals. I examined that most interesting relic here preserved, Brian Bora's harp. I also saw the roll of the Irish members, with their signatures, who subscribed to the oath of ascendancy previous to their taking their seats in the Parliament of 1790. From the wording of the oath, it struck me as not being so much a protession of Protestantism as a profession of non-Catholicism.

We next visited the Royal Irish Academy, here amid all the antiquities I was in my ele ment. We saw everyining from St. Patrick's bell and crosier down to the last thing discovered. This museum has also been greatly enlarged cince you were here. On Tuesday afternoon we visited the Irish National League rooms and were most warmly welcomed to attend the weekly meeting which was about to be held. Mr. T. Healy, M.P., and Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., presided and made nathing good and telling speeches (see report in paper I send, in which my name appears) Mr. Harrington introduced me to Mr. Healy afterwards. He had a long chat with us and invited us to dinner in London during the "Coercion debate" next week, which I had very reluctantly to decline. They were most markedly attentive to me at the Irish Nation-al League rooms. Mr. Harrington gave us special reserved tickets for the great Protestant Home Rule meeting in the Retunds, which we a tended in the evening. I saw many displays of enthusiasm in Canada, but nothing to come up to the wild enthusiasm and of that night's meeting (12:h April), the large halt of the Rotunda filled to suffocation, and in the chair. He is the very personification of an old Irish gentleman. The Rev. Mr. elequence. In fact I was completely carried

shall never forget.* Mr. Sullivan, M. P., I was unable to see as he is in London attending Purliament. I saw Mr. John O'Hart, the genealogist, and Mr. James Murphy, the author. I was treated with the greatest kindness and attention by every one and all enquired particularly aft r you. I must leave other sights in Dublia till my next as I leave to-morrow morning for Liverpool and thence to Stony huist college to finish my studies.

away by the enthusiastic to hes, which I

* A report of this grand demonstration of Irish Protestant partitions will be found on 6th page.

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QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

THE STCIETY OF JESUS.

(From Our Cwn Correspondent.) QUEBRC, May 2.

m er relative to this question. It will be re-membered that last week the Cardinal wrote to submit the correspondence, but in the meantime he would insist upon the bill being but through, as he did not wish an injustice to be done the Jesuits who, after all, are merely looking for the recognition of civil rights, the common property of all citizens. Mr. Casgrain moved an amendment to comply with the request

of the Cardinal and other eight b'shops and to give the bill the six months hoist.

A long debate then followed. Mr. Casgrain, in supporting his amendment, declared himself an admirer of the Jesuits, but at the same time claimed that he was bound to submit to the re-

claimed that he was cound to submit to the request of the Cardinal. The bill was a s-mirel gious one and in such matters Catholics
should submit to the wishes of the Cardinal.
The Premier replied in one of the most eluquent at dresses ever delivered in the House
After speaking of his veneration for the cardinal
he alluded in glowing terms to the immense services readered Christianity and explication by vices rendered Christianity and civilization by the Order of Jesus. Hardly couls a page of Can dian history be found which was not staned by the blood of Jesuit martyrs. He opposed the attempt to do an injustice to the Jesuits, who merely asked for the recognition of common rights. It was not a religious question. The Premier enumerated a long list of religious bodies incorporated in Canada. "Why," he asked, should the same rights not be granted to the Jesuits?"

Mr. Faucher and Mr. Lafontaine followed in conficient according to the Jesuit order but

eulogistic remarks of the Jesuit order, but declaring that they felt they were bound to accede to the wishes of the Cardinal and the other bishops.

Mgr. Fabre and Mgr. Lafleche are the only two who did not declare themselves opposed to

Mr. Lafontaine thought that it was not right for a religious order to insist on incorporation when the high religious authorities wanted the bill postponed.

In the evening the debate was resumed by Mr. Gladu, who spoke strongly in favor of the bill and asked the House not to do the order an injustice. The whole controversary seems to have arisen out of the fear of Laval University that if the Jesuit order is allowed to extend they will come in conflict with their own in-

teste. Messrs, Deschenes and Lynch also supported the bill.

Mirrors in ancient times were but bur-Ruben's, Van Dyck's, Rembrandt's and a Mirrors in ancient times were but burnished metals. Mirrors or locking-glasses mished metals. Mirrors or locking-glasses were made in Venice, A.D. 1300, and in England. 1673. England, 1673.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Hon. David Mills as Acting Leader-Tall Talking-Proceedings in Parliament-A Grave Charge—Mr. Mitchell on Bank Circulation—The Six Nation Indians—Inter-Colonial Mismanagement-Nova Scotian Finances-Foreign Fishing Vessels-General Notes.

(Special from our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 2.—Hon. Edward B'ake is still in Torouto, but is expected back during the day. In his absence Hon. David Mills has acted as chief spokesman, and he fulfilled his duty to his party in an admirable manner. Not only is he looked up to as the senior member for Ontario, but he is possessed of those peculiar qualities which make up the born leader. He goes into a fight in a minute, requiring no ready preparation, heing a perfect encyclopaedia

of past events, and he never gets downed.

There is still any quantity of talk going on over the recent test rate but the opinion prevails that Sir John can't reckon on over 29 on a stand up fight between parties where no untoward circumstances come in.

Mr. Edgar moved to introduce his bill amend-

ing the Dominion Franchise Act. He entered into a short discussion of its merits. One of its provisions is to obtain greater secrecy of the ballot by substituting a heavier paper than that now used and which can be seen through; another is to limit the practice of giving improper persons certificates to vote or "agents" a right which is at present greatly abused by returning officers.

The following bills were read a second time and referred to the Committee on Private Bills or Railways: Act to incorporate the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers (Mr. Shanly); to incorporate the Emerson and Northwestern Railway (Mr. Watson); to incorporate the Goderich and Canadian Pacific (Mr. Porter); to incoporate the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie

Hailway (Mr. Sutbedand).

In answer to Mr. Smith (Ontario), Hon.
John Cading said that the whole question of quarantining aga not diseased cattle from Great

Britain was under consideration.

There was every prospect of a little roughand tumble scrimmaze when Hon. David Mills rose in ms place and inquired "Whether any member of the Ministry had any conversation, correspondence or communication of any kind, mediate or immediate, with the Clerk of the by Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., who invited me | Crown in Chancery, on the subject of gazetting members e'ected to this House? If so, which member of the Government, and what was the nature of such correspondence, conversation or suggestions?"

This was said in a tone which indicated that there had been something of the kind and that the enquirer wanted to get at the bottom of the whole business. Sir John nodded his head, smiled a broad smile, and replied: "Let the hon, gentlemen move for the correspondence. if any, to be brought down. The Government declines to be cross-examined about its husiness with any bedy. This passed but a short time afterward. The Hon. David, who was literally rolling over young Tupper, in rc the gazetting of members in 1886 as compared with 1874, went so far as to say that he could prove that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery had been guilty of such gross partiality and partizanship as to turn him from his office if he only got ha'f of what he degree of the could grow and this office of the could got hat the degree of the could got he for the could got he could got the growth of the the growth o served. This created quite a flutter of excitement for the time being, and elicited lond ap-

plause from the Liberal benches. The idea is abroad that Mr. Mills knew what he was talking about, and will show up the Hen. Richard Pope when the time comes in anything but a goodly light.
When Mr. Mitchell inquired whether it is the

intention of the Government to introduce any measure whereby the bank circulation will be rendered absolutely clear—say by compelling banks to deposit Government bonds against circulation, as in the United States, Sir Charles said that it couldn't be done with-

out amending the present Banking Act, and the

Government didn't intend to introduce any measure looking in that direction. measure looking in that direction.

Sir John says he don't know whether the Government will pay the expenses of the election in Queen's county, N.B. He thinks it will be time to consider the matter when it comes up, and until then he don't want to be kothered

regarding it. Mr. Paterson (Brant) last evening made an channest speech in support of the claims of the Six Nations Indians. He wanted simple and absolute justice done them without legal for-mality or technical objection. Sir John agreed to have all the petitions and paters relating to the matter brought down at an early day. Hon, A. G. Jones and Hon. Peter Mitchell

made a very strong team when coupled together. They assailed the management of the intercolonial Kailway, which, it was charged, was
conducted in anything but a business like manner. Mr. Mitchell pointed out instance after instance of gross violation of the law in its purchase of roods, and said that one Edward Sinclair made a practice of tendering at a low figure for number one lumber and then furnishing the very cheapest stuff, not worth half what

Mr. Weldon, of St. John, then took the floor on the same matter, and between there was one of the worst used up men of the session in the person of Hon, John Henry Pope.

Everybody kutw when the question relating to the financial condition of Nova Scotia was reached there was going to be fun on and sure reached there was. Again the redoubtable Jones came to the front with an order for all corres-pondence between Little Scotia and the Governent regarding better terms. He made a strong speech, pointing out in terms which could not be gainsaid the disadvantages which that Province at present labored under. All this rust and rum, he said, was properly chargeable to the Macdonald administration. Fortified by acts and figures be went in to prove his case, and this he did in a manner which must have arried conviction to the minds of all present.

He was frequently applauded.

Mr. Flynn then took the floor and made a ratting good speech in favor of the address, He said if it was well to make terms in 1868-9 with Nova Scotia, it was just as proper to do the same thing now. He showed that white by local improvements Nova Scotis had enriched the Dominion Government, in the way of taxes annually received, it had been growing poorer itself. Mr. Edgar also took a hand in the fra-

cas and made his voice heard in defence of Scotia's rights. The address was then carried.

Mr. Ellis asked for a return of all foreign vessels, fishing or other, boarded or ordered off during the year 1886 by the cruisers engaged in the Fisheries Protection service. He pointed out case after case in which the greatest hardships had been practiced upon American fishing out case after case in which the greatest hard-ships had been practiced upon American fishing vessels by the Canadian cruisers; he said he did not believe the country knew how harshly the law had been enforced, and in his originar the law had been enforced, and in his opinion the Government had acted in a brutal manner. Mr. Thompson denied, for his colleague, Mr. Foster, that the law had been enforced in a technical or arbitrary manner. Mr. Mitchell also spoke to the question, and said that judgment should be suspended until the papers were all before the House.

Mr. Jones will on Monday next address His Excellency the Governor-General for copies of

all correspondence between the Dommion Government and the High Commissioner in London with the Government of Spain respecting trade relations between the two countries. He is doing this with a view to bringing up the ques tion of securing better trade rights with that

country.

Mr. Pope will to morrow move the following resolution: "That it is expedient that the railway from Oxford to New Glasgow be completed as a Government railway, and that in addition to any unexpended ablance of the sum of \$224,-000 granted as a wheight for the sum of \$224, 000 granted as a subsidy for the construction of the said railway, by act 45 Victoria, chapter 15, there shall be granted to Her Majesty for the said purpose out of any unexpended moneys forming part of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada a sum of \$500,000."

or Canada a sum or 500,000.

Mr. Mara wants to know whether the rates charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the Province of British Columbia has been submitted to and approved by the Gov-

is the intention of the Government to establish

a regular line of ferry boats between the cities of Quebec and Levis to connect the railway on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence in the Province of Quebec with those of other provinces and the United States.

There is going to be a nice little time to-morrow afternoon when Mr. Somerville asks for an order of the House for a return showing the expenses in detail of the several members of the Government and any other persons accompanying them, charged on account of travelling expenses while journeying in the "Jamaica," together with a statement of all sums paid by ministers to any and to what railway corporations for the use of said car and transport of same over their roads from the 30th June, 1886, to 1st April, 1887. Sir John is sure to resent the enquiry, and there is about as sure to be a big kick as

Look out for the fishery papers to morrow evening. They are now in the hands of the binders, and will be out of the printer's hands early to morrow morning. This will create a furore when it comes off, and the old boys are whitling their knives for the fray.

Dr. Moutizambert, chief of the quarantine staff, with head quarters at Grave lether in

staff, with head quarters at Grosse Isle, is in the city on business with the Department of Agriculture, The quarantine service in the Gulf will go into service to-morrow. The precanti as against cholera will be very stringent

Tenders for the supplies of the Indians of the Dominion of Conada will close on Saturday. They will aggregate in value \$200,000. The They will aggregate in value \$200,000. The supplies consist of flour, bacon, groceries animunition, twins, oxen, cows, bulls, tools and agricultural implements.

The Governor-General has displlowed an Act passed by the Nava Scotia Legisl ture concern ing the collection of freight and wharfage pass ed by the Legislature of that Province. I am creditably informed that the estimates

will contain an appropriation for carrying on extensive improvements to the ship canal at Lower Point aux Trembles, St. Lawrence river. The work was discontinued in 1882.

A delegation from Toronto is here in regard to obtaining aid for building the St. Catherines

and Ningara railway. They will meet the Minister to morrow.

The disallowance deputation from Manitoba are now here and had a long meeting to-day. They will confer with the ministers to morrow

Judging from appearances there is blood in their eye, and if they don't get what they want there will be trouble. The people of the North-West are in deep carriest and can't be fooled by any half-hearted policy.

Mr. Lovitt, of Yarmouth, and Mr. O'Brien,

the fire-eater from Muskoka, were served with writs this afternoon protesting their election. The Government will shortly withdraw the public works act which has been in force for some time along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, between Sturgeon Falls and Port Arthur. This will permit of liquor licenses in

THE STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

that district.

The following tables show the claims of both the Conservative and Liberal parties in the House. The first is the Tory claim as follows:

	Tory,	Liberal
Ontario	. 53	37
Quebro	. 35	30
Neva Scotia	. 14	7
Prince Edward	. 0	Ğ
Manitoba	i	ï
British Columbia	6	ô
N. W. Territories	-i	ŏ
New Brunswick	ģ	ő
	125	87
The Secretary Secretary of the Control of the	. 1 1	69. F. L.

and Hoo. Edward Blake, each holding two con-

the Liberals put it:	2 111.5 15	
	Tory.	Libera
Ontario	. 53	37
Quebec	. 29	36
L Nova Scotiz	. 14	7
Prince Edward	. 0	Ġ
Manitoba	. 4	1
l British Columbia	6	Ô
M. W. Ter.		Õ
M. W. Ter. New Brunswick.	. <u>.</u>	7
	119	94

Although in the at ove Manitoba and British Columbia are by no means to be counted as solidly for the Government, as circumstances are likely to arise whereby the entire delocation from both those provinces would be transferred to the Liberal side, thereby reducing the Government majority from 25 to 5, and as a full house can never be depended upon, there is no certainty that another election is five years off One thing is certain, that within the next menth Sir John is going to wake up most aw-fully surprised some morning over the voting of the House. The Liberal leader is now preporing, I am informed, a non confidence motion which willbe put in at the proper time and it may be depended upon as catching more votes than the hon, member for Carleton and Kingsten believes is possible.

VATICAN AND QUIRINAL.

CONDITIONS OF RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND STATE. VIENNA, April 30.—The Tagblatt says th

VIENNA, April 30.—The Tagblatt says the Vatican favors the following conditions for a reconciliation with the Quirinal.

First.—The Pope will advise the royal arch Ducal and Ducal families of Naples, Tuscany and Modena to renounce all claims to sovereignty in favor of the Holy Sec.

Second.—The Pope will crown Humbert king, granting him and his Catholic descendants territory in Italy in fief.

territory in Italy in fief.

Third.—The King will govern the whole kingdom with full temporal rights, but will acknowledge the Pope as Suzerain and pledge

himself to rule according to the dictates of the Church. Fourth.-The King will reside in Rome. Fifth.—A territory, including Leonine City and part of the Tiber shore, will be allowed per

manently to the Pope with absolute ruling and

proprietary rights.

Sixth.—A special convention will be concluded, fixing the amount Italy shall pay to maintain the Papal household.

THE TORYS"TIMES" CONTINUES ITS EFFORTS TO FOSTER PREJUDICE TO BOLSTER UP A BAD CASE.

LONDON, May 2.—The Times, returning to the charges against Mr. Parnell, says: "Our articles on Parnellism and crime and the Parnellietter have sunk deep into the public mind on Parnellism and crime purporting to show that John Dillon, in his defence in the House of Commons of the Parnellite party against the charge that they bad had relations with the dynamiter Sheridan, either offered to Parliament a tissue of fiction which he had nevertaken the trouble to examine or reached a still lower depth of dishonesty.

THE UNIONISTS DISUNION.

HARTINGTON FEARS THEY WILL BE DRIVEN TO JOIN THE TORIES. LONDON, May 2 .- In a letter urging the

Libers I-Unionists to form a party organization the Marquis of Hartington writes: "The Liberals abstained perhaps too long from acts which seemed likely to intensify or perpetuate the Liberal divisions white a prospect of a reunion of the party or of reasonable toleration on the part of the Liberal majority toward the Liberal-Unionists existed. The establishment of a vigorous Liberal-Unionist Association will best preserve the integrity of the Liberal party. Otherwise some Liberals who cannot approve of Mr. Gladstone's policy may be driven to join the Conservative party."

The micrometer, an astronomical instrument used to measure minor distances and objects in the heavens, was invented by Wilernor-in-Council. llam Gasgolgne, who was killed Mr. Guay wil inquire to-morrow whether it of Marston Moor, July 2, 1644. liam Gasgolgne, who was killed at the battle

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH DEBT.

THE GENEROUS BESPONSE OF THE PARISHIONERS to the appeal to join in an effort to REDUCE THE DEBT-LIST OF THE FIRST SUBSCRIBERS.

Already a noble and generous response has been made to the appeal to the parishioners and friends of the parish of St. Patrick to join in an effort to reduce the debt on the church, the approaching jubilee of the reverend pastor having been considered a fitting occasion for so good an action and one sure to be gratifying to the dearest wishes of the reverend gentleman's heart. The following circular, which has been placed in the hands of the parishioners, explains itself :--

An Affectionate Appeal to the Parishioners and Friends of St. Patrick's to join in an Effort to Reduce the Debt on that Church: This appeal is based on the following rea-

1st. The capital of its debt is the exact cost of the building of St. Patrick's Church, namely,

2nd. Of that amount \$102,390 bears interest at 41 per cent., amounting yearly to \$4,607.55.
3rd. The remaining \$22,000, lent by the

Seminary of Montreal, does not bear interest.

5th. When the amount due to the l'abrique of Notre Dame, viz.: \$102,390,00, is paid, principal and interest, the St. Patrick's church, with the grounds attached, and all

dependencies, becomes by the fact the property of the St. Patrick's Parish.

5th. The interest now paid will, in a little over twenty-two years, equal the entire capital of the debt tearing interest, viz.: \$102,300.00; every dollar paid on the capital of the debt diminishes that yearly interest.

6th. Twenty thousand dollars of the capital debt paid reduces the yearly interest by \$900.00. Twenty-five thousand dollars paid on same capital debt, would reduce the yearly interest

by \$1,125.30. 7th. It is believed that by a generous and inited effort twenty-five thousand dollars can be subscribed, and paid in before the middle of May next; the amount already subscribed by only one hundred and one members of the congregation is over \$10,800.00.

8th. What is saved by reducing the yearly interest goes at once to reduce yet further the

capital debt.

Oth. If the good will of the parishioners is seriously enlisted in this grand movement, no seriously enlisted in this grand movement by doubt God will open new sources of revenue by inspiring many to remember the church of their lear Apostle when making their last will, and preparing for eternity.

Montreal, Dec. 18th, 1886. P. Down, Priest.

The above was accompanied with the following list of subscribers complete up to April 19th, since which time, however, a large number of additional subscribers have come forward, a list of whom will be published as soon as they can be correctly given.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Edward Murphy \$1,000, John B Murphy 1,000, Owen McGarvey 1,000, James C'Brien 1,000, Hon Thomas Ryan 1,000, James E Mullm 500, James McCready 500, William J O'Hara 500, MP Ryan 500, Dr Vm H Hing-ston 250, Michael Kavanagh 250, Hon James McShane 200, J H Semple 200, James A Sadher 200, Wm II Cuoningham Michael Carroll 100, John Dwane 100, Doran 100, K J Pavins 100, Edward Elliott 100, Jeremiah Fogarty 100, George R Grant 100, Edward Irwin 100, Patrick Kelly 100, Walter Kayanagh 100, T. H. Lane 100, J. J. Milloy 100, Damer McIntyre 100, John McIntyre 100, P McCrory 100, Michael Quinn 100, tyre 100, F McCrory 100, Michael Quint 100, P Hernard Tansey 100, widow Thos Tiffin 100, P Wright 100, J B Breman 50, Thos Buchanan 50, T Chvisty 50, J J Curren, M P 50, John Cr. we 50, Thes C Collins 50, Michael Dalahanty 50, Charles J Doherty 50, Wm E Doran 50, M E reu 50, J Poh y 50, widow & ha Mullin 50, H Menzies 50, P McGoldrick 50, M J McAndrew 50, D McClanaghan 50, J P Nugent 50, M Phelan 50, John Riephinger 50, Michael Weight 50, May Reper 60, Michael 50, John Republicer 50, 50, John Republi Wright 59, John Party 40, Miss R Byrne 25, James Connaughton 25, Widow Alce Conway 25, Rev. J Deggan 25, J Fallon 25, J J Launing 25, Michael Maloney 25, Mary Ann Moore 25, R McNally 25, Widow McDermott 25, John Potts 25, P Reynolds 25, William Reilly 26, Mrs Jas Sadtier 25, J. Birmingham 20, D Clifford 20, D Clifford 20, J Callaghan, sr, 20, J J Duffy 20, Jes A Egeinton 20, Patrick Martin 20, Richard Rawley 20, Widow Redmond 20, Thomas Styles 20, Thomas Waddell 20, Robert Mesentt 12, Patrick Corbett 10, John Chifford 10, Jame Carroll 10, James Dunlop 10, Bernard Emerson 10, A. Friend 10, Mrs. Ann. Furlong 10, Beidget Glesson 10, Gallaghan McCarthy 10, John McLurrney 10, James McAran 10, Wid. Thrs. McKenna 10, Jas. O'Conner 10, Patrick Thes. McKenna 10, Jas. O'Couner 10, Parrick Nelligan 10, M. O'Boughmssy 10, Jane Reilly 10, Mrs. Patrick Evan 10, Jescontatr O'Shea 10, Henry Wasner 10, Mrs. Assetts 5, Ann Alcen 1, Widow Burress 5, Denis Baron 5, Widow Brady 4, Mrs. Bradley 2, Thomas Brennan 5, Bridget Brosnan 2, John Been 5, Alrs. Geo. Commings 5, Michael Callahan 5, John Chambers 5, Margaret Collen 5, Paul C fferty 5, Daniel Carroll 5, John Callahan, Jr. 5, B. Dunlop 5, Widow Drury 2, Joseph Edwards 5, Bridget Finnan 1, a Friend 1, A Friend 5, Widow Arthur Feron 2, John Fox 2, Widow Griffin 5, Michael Gorrie 5, John 2, Widow Griffin 5, Michael Gorrie 5, John Geherty 5, Thomas Hewitt 5, Patrick Hammill, jr, 2, Patrick Hammill, sr, 2, Ann Hearn 2, Widow J Hamilton 2, Seegt M Hughes 5, Widow James Ivery 4, Mrs John Kennedy 5, Cathorica Kangara 5, 12 July 1988, Widow James Ivery 4, Mrs John Kennedy 5, Catherine Kennedy 5, Janet Kennedy Mary Kelly 2, John Kennedy 5, John Logue 5, Bridget Lyons 5, Miss Marshall 1, James Murphy 5, P N Mull deon 3, Widow McMahon 2, Mary McDonald 5, Mrs McCarthy 1, Emily McDonald 1, John McBrearty 5, Dantel McDonald 2, Mary McNamera 2, James Nugent 5, Challes Noian 2, Florence O'sullivan 3, Cath O'Neil 2, Ann Pendertast 5, Mary Fendergast 2, Widow Bridget Power 2, Misses Power 5, John Platt 4, Widow Mary Quinn 2, Mrs Rowell 5, Two Servants 2, John Shurkey 3, D Sinnett 5, Mrs Sinnett 5, Mrs Sinnett 5, A Servant Girl 1, Widow Edw Whelan 5.

ON THE WAR PATH.

BLOOD INDIANS FIRE ON THE MOUNTED POLICE. WINNIPEG, April 28 .- A special from Medi-WINNIPAG, April 28.—A special from Medi-cine Hat says:—Corporal Birtle's report from Dunnore to-night is, that while in the hills conting to-day his party were fired upon by Blood Lidiaus. After firing the Indians cached themselves, and as the police detachment was

small, they did not pursue the Indians.
Superintendent McIllria, of Maple Creek,
notified Inspector Meodie here to start in the morning with as many men as be could mount. Mill-leit Maple Creek last night accompanied by fift en men in pursuit of a party of Indians, Supposed to be the same that fired on Corporal Birtle's party.

The Bloods have grown very bold lately and

have stolen a number of cattle in the vicinity. A special from Katepwe says : A large number of Indians are prowling in this vicinity commit-

A child four years of age, daughter of Thos.

A child four years of age, daughter of Thos.

Kelly, near here, was scalded to death by fallmy into a pot of hot lye.

Mr. Lisdale, a farmer near Regins, says he
has a field of wheat several inches high, cover-

ing the ground nicely.

The recent rainfall throughout Manitoba has done much good to the crops. Seeding is about

finished.

T. W. Jackson, President of the Wood Mountain & Qu'Appelle Railway, says miles of that road will be built this summer. Work will commence in a few days.

Somebody has invented a paper piano. Paper organs are nothing new.

Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. H. BRIBSETTS, O. New York.

Montreal, is ver yhighly recommonded for all sersone
of both serse and of all ages. Debilitated per-usshould rak for its deare no other.

PROTESTANT HOME RULERS.

Great Meeting at Dublin.

(Dublin Freeman, April 16th.)

On Monday one of the largest, and certainly one of the most enthusiastic, meetings that has ever taken place in the Round Room was held in that historic hall. From an early hour the approaches to the Rotunda were occupied by a dense throng, and in a very few moments after the doors were opened of the country are in your keeping;" "The two Democracles of Ireland and Great Rrivain;" "Irishmen, support your lead-er" The platform was decorated with a . we at plants and evergreens, while susver the stage was a life sized poro wr " nell, at either side of which were flux and the American ensign. We was sund that the number of persun untile to obtain a imission to the meeting was very large it was decided to hold an overflow meeting in one of the adjoining

rooms, which was also filled to excess. On the motion of M. H. Oldham, the chair was taken by Professor S.F.T C.D. Galbraith,

Mr. Oldham said that a very large number of letters had been received, but in consequence of the number of speakers he would only read the following letter which had been received from Mr. Gladstone (loud and long continued cheering).

"Dollis Hill, N.W., April 9, 1887. "DEAR SIR-The presentation of the Coercion Bill is in many respects a deplorable event; but it is good in this respect—that it has done and is doing much to open the eyes of many honest men, and to make known the true state of the question between England

and Ireland.
"I have pledged myself in Parliament to

oppose it at every stage.

"I trust your meeting in Dublin will do much to dispel the absurd idea that the Protestants throughout Ireland are, as a body, apprehensive of the consequences of Home Rule to themselves, or are anything like unanimous in opposing it, as well as to meet the great purpose of the day in offering a firm resistance to the rawing of a deplorably mistaken measure.—I remain, dear sir, your faithful and obedient, " W. E. GLADSTONE.

" C. H. Old 1am, Eeq." (Loud cheers.)

The chairman, who on rising was received with great cheers said, the executive of the Protestant Home Rule association had called that meeting for the purpose of proving to Mr. Balfour (hisses) if he had any doubt on his mind, that there were large numbers of Protestants in Ireland opposed to the measure (cheers). They had met that night for the purpose of openly and determinedly protesting against this infamous measure of coercion. They did not want any argument there; they did not want a demonstration, but they wanted the solemn protest and the honest determination of the country to be expressed against this infamous measure (cheers).

Mr. Shillington, who was received with great cheering, said—The Government were proposing a measure to make one half of Ireland bankrupt and the other half criminal. The Government had sent out a Commission to inquire into the state of their country and had dismissed General Buller because he had told the truth, and they dismissed him as a small minority, they were a growing mithey had dismissed the last Assistant-Secretary, because he was honest; they had thrown hailing from the town of the Volunteers over the good-intentioned plan of Sir Michael (cheers), and he rejoiced to know that he Hicks-Beach to bring pressure to bear with was shoulder to shoulder with three millions in the law on the Irish people and the Irish landlords, and now Mr. Bulfour comes to them with this policy of making one half the nation criminals and the other half bank rupts (hear, hear, and growns). They told the English people that they should not stand this, and they would find that there were men on the platform who were ready to go to jail to maintain the liberties for which | people could afford to treat it with contempt, their forefathers had struggled, and which and could look forward to it without terror were now within sight and near at hand (cheers). In conclusion, he proposed—

or alarm (cheers).

Dr. Thomas Myles, who was loudly cheered,

That this meeting, convened by the Protestant Home Rule Association, denounces the Coercion Bill of the Tory Government as an unwarranted attempt to deprive the Irish people of the rights of citizenship, and calls npon Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell to resist to the utmost the most infamous measure of coercion proposed since the Union, which, if passed, would act as a direct incentive to violence and disorder by the development of secret scoleties. And we further declare that no Coercion Act, no matter how unconstitutional or tyranical, can deter the Irish people from maintaining their struggle for selfgovernment.

The Rev. George M'Cutchan Rector of Kenmare, on rising to second the resolution, received a great ovation, the cheering continuing for several minutes. He said he wished to be clears bout this business. He had come there as a clergyman to speak the judgment which, as a citizen, he had a right lovers of justice the world over were at the to offer. He was not a member of the Na present time on the side of Ireland, and this tional League. He was never asked to join its membership, and he knew nothing what-ever of the Plan of Campaign except what he read in the newspapers (cheers for the Plan of Campaign). He limited himself to the one purpose for which they were there assembled, and he proposed to ask two questions. Who were the persons who composed this Government, and what was the record of this Government that claimed these exceptional powers, and were they worthy to be trusted with any larger measure of discretion than they had already received. Now he proposed to prove that the Government were unworthy to be trusted with the confidence of both Ireland and England.

A Voice—And Scotland. Rev. Mr. M'Cutchan—Now, in October last the Pian of Campaign was openly, hon-estly and deliberately set forth before the face of the community as the policy of certain gentlemen, and the Government took no action about it until Judge O Brien went out of his way to declare that it was an illegal combination, and then certain gentlemen were arrested in Loughrea, and their money seized, and they were afterwards arraigned for trial before a jury, and that jury was duly and undoubtedly packed (loud cheers), and this packed jury came to this decision past, when Protestants and Catholics were -there were six on one side and six on the other. Bappily there was one Irish judge in whom the people of Ireland had confidence

Baron Dowse (cheers)—and Baron Dowse was a man who was not in the habit of putting inconvenient and awkward questions, and when this matter came before him he "I don't think they knew what they

out," and he asked Sergeant O'Brien o any man earning his living (laughter)—and lic and Protestant, but against coercion ne asked Sergeant O'Brien "under what authority was this done?" and Sergeant O'Brien and Sergeant D'Brien said, "Under the Common Law." though the union of orange and green had not married, you know." "Ah-h-h."

Yes, of course," raid Baron Dowes, ... the Common Law. The Common Law began by 14. South

The good old ru'e, the simple plan,
That he should take who had the power,
And he should keep who can. And, added Baron Dowse-"That was the

old way of doing business, and it seems to be coming to that again. (Cheers.) Well, the Government did not wait for the judgment of the court, and in the most formal manner they returned the money seized at Lough-A Voice-Stole it.

Rev. Mr. M'Clutchan -Now, was it not sad to find that at the end of the nineteenth century the English Government in Ireland in the year 1887 had been base enough to commit robbery (cheers), and those were the the room was thronged from end to end. men who claimed the right to govern the Around the room were displayed a country. In public court, from the bench, number of acrolls bearing such mottoes ings of this Government "a raid." as "Irishmen, maintain the union between North and South;" " The liberties and in the name of public peace and ltherty, had these men shown themselves capable of using the powers they already possessed? The Irish people were not armed, and they were dealing with those who were There was no likelihood that the bill would produce here the result that it any Parliament, even a Parliament of Hotten-might produce elsewhere of stirring up the people to armed resistance. There was one proposed Coercion Bill. He had been speakarmed. customed to suffer, and they were able to Bishop of Ross, and had been to bide their time until the day when the det that he never knew a time when mocracy of England would become sensible to less crime in his diocese (obsers). the cruel shame and infamous wrong that was done in their name. If that hope even was forbidden to them then they could wait testant Home Rule Association in Belfast. until the providence of God in his mercy offered them the opportunity which a hundred years and more was offered (cheers) when the exigencies of English compelled them to come to the Irish people on equal terms to offer them the hand of peace, and to end this indignity and shame (loud cheers).

The secretary (Mr. Oldham) read a telegram from Mr. Lovell, chairman of the anticoercion meeting them proceeding in Liver-pool, sending them a greeting, and the reply to the telegram which he had despatched.

Mr. Alexander Shaw, J.P., Limerick, supported the resolution. He said they were all opposed to Coercion and were determined to resist it to the end.

Mr. Thomas Dickson, J. P., who was received with cheers, said he was glad as an Ulater Protestant (cheers) to stand beside his Ulster friends to protest against the proposed degradation and humiliation of the Irish people by this Coercion Act. Their enemies called them "separatists," but he denied that they were so (applause). They were on the contrary the only true Unionists in the true sense of the term. The Government were attempting to pass a Coercion Act which would have no other effect than to weaken the connection between England and Ireland (cheers). Every man on that platform wanted the connection to be retained, but by fair and equal terms, and the Tory Government and Lord Saliabury were by this Coercion Act aiming a fatal blow at the union of the two countries. Fifty years ago Canada demanded self-gov-ernment. Canada conquered after a fiercer fight than ever Ireland would have to face. Fifty years ago Canada was rebellious, and England had to send soldiers there to shoot down the people in order to keep them in order. Canada conquered, and the result was that this was a real Jubilee year in Canada and in Australia, and in every place where England gave the right of self-government the Jubilee was being celebrated. But how was it in Ireland? In this the Jubilee year of Her Majesty they were getting the most infamous and tyrannical Coercion Bill that ever was proposed to a civilised country. The Pro-testant Home Rulers were said to be a small minority of Protestants. Well, if they were nority. He spoke as an Ulster Prosbyterian of Presbyterians in Scotland. Englishmen would no longer be strangers to Irish platforms, and he believed that if this Coercion Act was passed it would behave English and Scotch members coming over to Ireland and going to every town and village to stand by the Irish people (cheers). The bill was doomed to failure, and the Irish

said it was most hopeful to find such a large and important meeting of Irish Protestants, and to be strengthened and encouraged in their movement by the presence and support of Protestant clergyme i (cheers). It had been said that the Irish people had warm hearts. but they had also long memories, and he could tell Jos Chamberlain that his memory would live as long in Ireland as that of carotid-cutting Castlereagh (cheers). The Irish people should remember that there were two gentle priests in Kilmainham, and trat they should be prepared and willing to suffer in the same cause (cheers).

Mr. Edward Wright, as accredited agent of the Cork branch of the Protestant Home Rule Association, supported the resolution. Mr. Richard Ashe King said that what disgusted him most with the Coercion Bill was not its ferocity or its severity, but its snug English hypocrisy. The Coercion Bill was the last cry of a lost cause (cheers). All would, he believed, be the last Coercion Act ever proposed for Ireland if only the Irish people were true to themselves and their eaders (loud cheers).

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and declared carried amidst great enhusiasm, the whole audience rising and

cheering for some minutes.

Mr. Oldham then called for three cheers
for Professor Galbraith, and there was an enthusiastic response.
"God Save Ireland" was then sung, and

the proceedings terminated.

THE OVERFLOW MEETING.

In consequence of the immense number of people who were unable to find places in the principal meeting in the Round Room, an overflow meeting was held in the Concert Room, which was filled in every part by a most enthusiastic audience. Mr. James

Walker presided.
Mr. Arthur H. Cranwill moved the adoption of the resolution condemning coercion. He also read Mr. Gladstone's letter, the reading of which evoked great cheering and waving of hats. He said he felt they were reviving the glorious traditions of the not sundered by honest differences of creed, but were united by a true, sincere, and loyal love of their common fatherland (loud cheers). He was there to tell them, in the name of, thank God, many Protestants in Ireland, that the attempt to crush, by means of the Coercion Bill, the spirit of Irish Nationality, would fail now as in the past (cheers). There was to-day one clear line of cleavage in the

yet been brought about, it was at least true that Protestrate and Catholics were now united (loud cheers). The clause proposing the change of venue was a most insulting one. Even when the English deprived Ireland of her native Parliament she left her her judiclary free and independent (cheers). The perpetuity which was involved in the act implied that the Irish were inferior to the English, and would be inferior to them for ever. That was a suggestion which Irish Protestants would most indignantly repudiate

Coercion Act administered by a man like Mr. Belfour would do any harm. The Government were mere pigmies compared to the men who had by force attempted to crush out the National spirit (cheers) The cause of the Irish nat on would succeed in the end, because it was founded on the principle of eterral justice (cheers).

The Rev. Mr. Anderson believed there was an utter and entire groundlessness for asking armoury they were still left; they were account of the Dr. Fitzgerald, the Catholic Lord customed to suffer, and they were able to Bishop of Ross, and had been told by him that he never knew a time when there was

> Mr. David Briggs, Belfast, was proud to There was a party in Ireland for whom coercion was required, and that was the Orangemen of Belfast (loud cheers). Ccercion Act would be required to control the brutality and intolerance of the members of the Orange societies in Belfast and other districts (renewed cheers) The very evening Mr. Balfour gave utterance to his Association in Bainbridge, which was appropriately called the Gladstone Association (applause)

> Mr. Webb said he pitied those Protestants who were able to live in that dear country of theirs and suspect their fellox-countrymen. He was not one of those, and his Catholic fellow-countrymen were as dear to him as the Protestants (cheers). They were, indeed, an unfortunate class of people who could live in the country and rejoice in the fetters which were forged for them. Now this meeting would put forward the views of those Protestants who had found their lot to be the same as that of their Catholic fellow-citizens. The Catholics could not be abused or exalted without the Protestants being abused or evalted. The wretched fears of such Protestants as he referred to were groundless and baseless. He believed that great good would come from this Coercion bill, and that the spirit of nationality would increase more and more

(cheers).
Mr. Gibson, Limerick, thought that this bill would be the best that could ever have the Ioneian island, the Times bitterly atbeen passed for Ireland. He found that un-tacked him, accusing him of treason. On reder its influence many Protestants in Limerick were joining the National ranks. He was as loyal a man as could be loyal to the Queen and Empire, and he desired Home Rule because he wished to see the British Empire great and prosperous, standing shoul

der to shoulder with the world. (Cheers.) Dr. Colthurst, Cork, said the history of the English rule in Ireland could be given in one sentence. It was a record of consecutive plunder, confiscation, massacre, and perse cution (cheera).

A vote of thanks being passed to the chair man for presiding, the meeting separated, cheering for the Protestant Home Rule Association.

WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO. Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is, without doubt, the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, and the severest of Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but, on the contrary, removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the disease makes its appearance will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sald by all druggings and convert declars in the sold by all draggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75c, large bottles.

LABOR'S FRIEND.

CARDINAL MANNING WRITES IN FAVOR OF THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

London, April 28.-Next Saturday's issue of the Tablet will contain a special article by Cardinal Manning, in which he will contend that unless the rights of labor can be denied the liberty of organization to protect them and the freedom founded upon them cannot be denied. Toward the end of the last century, the Cardinal says, the doctrines of political economy, under the plea of free contract, broke up the relations between the employer and the employed, and the conflict between capital and labor became perpetual. The power of capital is all but irresistable, for the poor must labor for the bread of life. Hunger lays the necessity upon them of laboring for the sake of their homes and themselves. When the law ceased homes and themselves. When the law ceased to intervene, organizations for mutual defence straightway arcse. The Knights of Labor and the British trades unions represent the rights of labor and the rights of association for its defence. The conflict between capital and labor is most unequal. The freedom of contracts on which political economy glorifies itself hardly exists. It is surely the Church's office to protect their poor and to protect their labor, which has built up the humnn commonwealth

A MATTER OF FACT.

One of the few preparations that seldom disappoints on trial is that old standard throat and lung medicine, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, sore throat and other diseases of the air passages.

The only time that a man feels ashamed of a kind action is when he is chasing another man's hat, that is blowing along in the wind at thirty miles an hour, with an interested crowd of observers on either side of the way offering him facetious advice.

A HAMILTON ITEM, "My wife has been a sufferer from liver com-plaint for many years. I am glad to be able to testify to the benefit received from Burdock Blood Bitters, as well as in the case of my little boy, who had glandular swellings." J. S. Miller, 77 Victoria Ave., North, Hamilton, Ont. B. B. B. regulates the entire glandular

Friend: "That humorist of yours writ a as though he had lots of experience." Editor : "You think so?" "Yes. He must be a brave man, too. I never saw such mother-inlaw jokes as he cracks off. I wouldn't do it for a farm." "Um! The young man isn't

LUGGACURRAN EVICTIONS.

A CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE P

WM. O'BRIEN TO COME TO CANADA AFTER ALL.

Gladstone Backs Up Parnell He Denounces the "Times" Letter as a Base and Malicious Forgery - Trev-lyan and Rosebery on Home

country against the Marquis of Lansdowns was postponed on receipt of intelligence that the Luggacurran difficulty was alout to be settled by the above mentioned mediation, stigmatizes the agent's present offer as a flagrant repudiation of every term of the agreement which the public have been led to believe had been accepted. Mr. O'Brien announces that he will no longer delay proceeding to Canada to oppose Lord Lansdowne's conduct towards his Irish tenantry. Lord Lansdowne's agent refuses to agree to any of the proposed abatements of rent. He suggests no terms, and much bitterness is provoked by the suspicion in Nationalist circles that he has been using the negotiations merely to find out what was the utmost the tenants would volunteer, in order to place his demands a few points beyond it, and still within the limits of probable acceptance.

GLADSTONE DEFENDS PARNELL. LONDON, April 27. -It has transpired that Mr. Gladstone, id his speech at the dinner given by labor members of Parliament last night, declare t his entire diebelief in the accusations made against the Irish leaders. Mr. Gladstone said that in May, 1882, immediately after the assassination of Lord Fredsneer in the House of Commons, Mr. Bow- erick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke man, their secretary, was engaged in forming a branch of the Protestant Home Rule letter with reference to that crime. The Association in Bainbridge, which was appropriately called the Gladatone Association under great mental distress. been written under great mental distress, threw considerable light on the topic of the present hour, and was strong evidence in fa-vor of the contention that the Times letter

> A BASE AND MALICIOUS FORGERY. Mr. Parnell, apparently foreseeing that in the public mind he would be associated with the crime, cifered to place himself without reserve in Mr. Gladstone's hands. He wrote that he regarded the murders with the utmost abhorrence, and he offered to resign the majesty to the zenith, and so it is with this law the public mind he would be associated with reserve in Mr. Gladstone's hands. He wrote I adership of the Irish party and retire altogether from political life it Mr. Gladatune considered such a step advisable in the interests of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone said he assent to his mentioning the matter. Alluding to the advice tendered Mr. Parnell from certain quarters that he bring an action against the Times, Mr. Gladstone said that many years ago when he was commissioner to turning to England he consulted a famous lawyer with the view of bringing an action, but was dissuaded from taking legal steps,

but has not yet appeared in the press. The Conservatives talk of challenging the pro-duction of the letters. The debate in the House of Commons to-night on the Coercion Bill was featureless. Mr. Gladstone will not speak on the motion to go into committee on the bill. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Healy, the latter for the first time since his suspension,

MR. PRIMROSE'S BELIEF.

London, April 27.—Lord Rosebery, in speech at Glasgow to night, said he had an almost unlimited belief in Mr. Gladetone. The Government, he said, by pressing their wanton Coercion bill were raising an agitation that would certainly lead to a general election. With regard to the assertion that if home rule were granted to Ireland that country would fall under the control of the American Irish, he said it was his belief that if Mr. Gladstone's bill had been passed the Irish would now resent interference from New York as much as they had always resented interference from England.

TREVELVAN'S PROTEST. LONDON, April 27 .- Sir George O. Trevelyan writes :- "The passage of the Crimes bill as it stands would lay Ireland bound hand and toot at the mercy of the party in the ascendancy in Ireland, which has never governed justly and never will, besides postponing quite indefinitely the conciliation and settlement of Ireland. The dootrine that the bill must be supported in order to keep the present Governmen in power is the most dangerous one ever openly broached since I have been in public life."

WHY STOKES WILL NEVER DEAL FARO AGAIN.

John W. D. Stokes sent \$2 for the purchase of a ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery in the February drawing. He received a fifth of No. 41,151, and when he learned that it called for part of the 50.000 prize he resigned as dealer in a prominent gambling house. The money arrived by express. He is now enjoying a season of rest, and is having his wife, who is nearly blind, treated for her affliction. Stokes says he will never deal fare again.—Detroit, (Mich.) Tribune. Feb. 27. Tribunc, Feb. 27.

"How do you feel now?" inquired Smith of Brown, upon whom a 200 pound female had fallen while trying to get a seat in a street car. "As though I had greatness thrust upon me," replied Brown, smiling faintly but facetiously.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN GASTRITIS AND NERVOUSNESS.

Dr. W. J. Harris, Resident Physician, Good famaritan Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., says: "It has achieved great results in several chronic cases of gastritis, and afforded great relief to very many cases of extreme nervousness resulting from debility of the digestive organs.

Positive, wait; comparative, waiter; super lative, go and get it yourself.

IF YOU ARE NERVOUS OR DYSPEPTIC try Car-ter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; ither one readers you miserable, and little pills cure both.

A sound suggestion-Never turn a deaf ear to the telephone.

WIND THE CLOCK.

The best clock needs regulating and winding when the main-spring runs down. So, too when the human machinery runs out, it needs when the human machinery rues out, it needs regulating and the main aring (pure blood) needs toning. Burdock Blood Bitters will regulate and tone all broken down conditions of the system. In purchasing B.R.B., beware of counterfeits.

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AN AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Rev. Mr. Hathaway, a Presbyterian minister delivered the following speech at a meeting held in Jersey City to decounce the oppression of Ireland. He spoke the sentiments of every Christian man in this republic:—

"Fellow citizens, it is not often that my voice is heard from any platform except that of the sacred desk, but I am present here to night because I am an American citizen (cherrs), I (loud cheering). But the Coercion Act would have this great benefit, that it would separate their false friends from their true friends.

They had the English people on their side to day, and the great demonstration in Hyde Park was an evidence of their sympathy for the Irish people ('oud cheers.)

Mr. Bowman, Belfast, did not believe that a Coercion Act administered by a man like And now if I am permitted to say one word in behalf of the church of America let me say in the name of the Roman Catholic and of the Protestant, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, that the name of the one universal church bearing heart of that church is heating in America to Lisland. And why is beating in America for I eland. And why not? The cause for which our Master came not? The cause for which our Master came on earth is the cause of Ireland. When the apostle stood on Mars Hill he thundered in the ears of these aristocrats, those proud Athenians, that God had made of one blood all nations of the world! The Tory minis ry of England fail to hear that gespel; they don't know that truth. I am here as an American citizen, as well as a Christian g ntleman, to protest in the name of the church, with my brothers here, in the name of common humanity, against the wrong, that are heaped upon Ireland, and I am here in the name of the American and I am here in the name of the American citizen to give expression to the tunh that was formulated in the Declaration of Indepenence-that all men were created equal. (Cheers.

"The Tories have not learned that truth. It has not yet penetrated their thick pachyderms, those Tories never learn anything. The world moves while they sit still. Let me tell you for your encouragement that there is hope for the reason that there is a power mightier and stronger than all the British armics or British Talk about contitutions. Constitutions grow old and must be enlarged to meet the exigencies of the 19th century. Ireand is to be free because of the immutable law that God has planted in the human nature that will not down at the bidding of any power on earth.

Cheers).
"Don't you know that sometimes when the of liberty and of the brotherhood of men, which will go on uplifting the human race and cattering the clouds as a mist is dissipated before the rising orb of day." (Great cheers.)

(Daily Colonist, St. John's, Newfoundland, April 4th, 1887.)

We sincerely regret to have to announce the We sincerely regret to have to announce the death, on last evening, at his residence, in Cochrane street, of the Hon. Edward Morris, and we feel assured that our fellow-citizens will share that regret with us. Mr. Morris has for very many years been a foremost figure in this community, where his high order of intelligence and intermediation to the propagation of the true religion.

Hence, We esteem worthy of all commendations, by which they pledge themselves to abstant totally from every kind of intoxicating drink. Nor can it at all be doubted that this unswerving honesty in all the concerns of life, but was dissuaded from taking legal steps, the lawyer expressing the conviction that even if Mr. Gladstone proved his case, no jury in the then state of the public mind would be likely to convict the Times. Mr. Gladstone's statement has

Mr. Gladstone proved his case, no the country won for him high positions, and his unswerving honesty in all the country won for him high positions, and his determination is the proper and the truly efficacious remedy for this very great that so much the more strongly will all be induced to put this bride by all. Born in Waterford in the year 1813, and dignity and influence of those who give the extensive for all in thus matter should carrier of the Newfoundhard Savings' Bank, which vosition has carried as the same to this country in the year 1832, and in a short time took charge of the local branch of the business of his uncle, the late Hon. Patrick Morrs. Subsequently he became manager and cashier of the Newfoundhard Savings' Bank. which position he occupied up to within a short time of his decease, covering a space of forty four years, and, by his careful and businesslike management of the affars of that institution, contributed in no small degree to its arriving at the position of importance to the economical interests of the state may, by their strenucus endeavors, be people of this colony, and the interests of averted.

And We most earnestly beseech Almighty occupies. His readiness and ability to serve the interests of this, his adopted country, was recognized when in 1858 he was called to a place in the legislative council of this colony, of which honorable tody he, in 1871, was appointed President. This position he filled with advantage to the general interests of the colony and credit to himself, until failing health compelled him to retire into private life during the year 1886. Twice during this period he tilled the im-portant office of Administrator of the Govern-

portant office of Administrator of the Government, namely, in the year 1870 during the absence of his Excellency Sir Stephen Hill, and again in 1863 after the decease of his Excellency Sir H. F. B. Maxse.

Among the other places of honor and trust which Mr. Morris filled was that of president of the Benevolent Irish Society of St. John's, in which have continued by the latest the president of the Benevolent Irish Society of St. John's, in

which he was continued by his brother members of that society for fifteen years, at the expiration of which time he voluntarily retired from the presidency, but has since continued to be a member of the society, in whose affairs he for so many years took an active and, for the society, valuable interest. The memory of Mr. Morris will be long held in esteem by his fe low citizens of all classes, and for ourselves we beg to tender to his bereaved reatives and friends our most respectful sympathy.

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after cating, an intense burning years. Always after eating, an intense our ming sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popp'ewell, Chemist, I was recommended by Mr. Popp'ewell, I was recommended by Mr. Popp'ewell, Chemist, I was recommended by Mr. Popp'ewell, I was recommended by Mr. Popp'ewe of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Veget-able Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feel-ing has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results." vith best results."

An envelope is like a woman. It can't go unywhere without address.

INDISCRETIONS IN DIET bring on Dyspepsia and irregularity of the bowels. Ent only wholesome food, and if the trouble has become persome rood, and it the trouble has become permanent—as it is very prone to do—try a course of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The combined effects astonish and delight the sufferer, who soon begins to digest well, regain functional regularity and improve in appetite; the blood becomes pure, and good health is restored.

The Marquise de Calinaux, who is still somewhat giddy, wrote to one of her friends recently, "My daughter has just given birth to a son. Tell the news to our friends; but you needn't mention the fact that I am a grandmother."

"Some said, 'John, print it,' others said 'Not so.' Some said 'It might do good,' others said 'No." If the discoverer of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy If the discoverer of Dr. Sage's Catarrn Remedy had shared the senseless prejudices of a certain class of physicians he would have refused to print the good news, to proclaim to the world the glorious tidings that an infallible remedy for that most loathsome disease, catarrh, had been discovered. But he advertised liberally and the power has justified him in the course he and the result has justified him in the course he pursued. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy never fails. All druggists.

" I dash off them li the thing were once

LORD LANSDOWNE'S TENANTS. DESCRIPTION OF AN EVICTION SCENE AT LUGGA.

CURRAN.

New York, April 26.—The Herald's Dublin correspondent cables: "Meanwhi e it may be correspondent cables: "Meanwhi's it may be interesting to the friends of the Governor-General of Canada to read how matters are progressing on his lordship's Luggacuran estate. Yesterday several eviction being accompanied by groaning, although they were otherwise peaceable. During the evictions the chapel bells tolled. The "frowbar brigade" reached a miserable that ched cottage into which the rain poured through the roof. The cottage was occupied by a tenant named Mulhall. The deputy sheriff and the agent extered and found seated on a chair close beside the little fire a poor old woman who did not at all seem to realize that she was about to leave the home which had sheltered her from childhod. She was aged ninety and was very weak. The that she was about to leave the home which had sheltered her from childhod. She was aged ninety and was very weak. The rain fell heavily outside, and the miserable house afforded poor shelter enough, but the noble Marquis had ordered to send out on the noble Marquis had ordered to send out on the road-ide one more of the helpless, aged people who lived under him. The tenant had also residing in the house his wife and six children. The deputy sheriff stated he was authorized to put the tenant back as caretaker, but Mulhall refused, stating he would not save his life even on such conditions. The deputy Mullhall refused, stating he would not save his life even on such conditions. The deputy sheriff them ordered two emergency men to take out the poor woman, and, after giving his order, immed'a'ely came fraward and addressed Father Sheehy, saying, "It is not I that did it." Father Sheehy replied, "It is the law does it and not the hangman." As the poor old woman was put saide by the emergency men tears welled into the eyes of the spectators and Mulhall sho ted out, "We will all die the same death." He slao repeated again and again that he had his reut paid up to November last. And still the work goes bravely on elsewhere."

THE POPE ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE. LEFTER TO BISHOP IRELAND.

The following is a translation of the important The following is a translation of the important Papal Brief in favor of the total abstinence movement addressed to Right Rev. Dr. Ireland, Bishop of St. Paul, Minnesota, United States: "To Our Venerable Brother, John I eland, Bshop of Saint Paul, Minnesots, Leo XIII., Pope. Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benefiction. The admirable works of piety and charity, by which Our faithful children in the United States labour to promote not only their own temporal and faithful children in the United States labour to promote not only their own temporal and eternal welfare, but also that of their fellow citizens, and which you have recently related to Us, give to Us exceeding great consolation. And above all, We have rejoiced to learn with what energy and zeal, by means of various excellent associations, and especially through the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, you combat the destructive vice of intemperance. For the Carnolic Total Abstinence Union, you combat the destructive vice of intemperance. For it is well known to us how ruinous, how deplorable, is the injury both to faith and to mora a that is to be feared from intemperance in drink. Nor can We sufficiently praise the Prelates of the United States, who recently in the Plenary Council of Baitimore with weightiest words condemned this above declaries it to be condemned this abuse, declaring it to be a rer-retual incentive to ein, and a fruitful root of all evils, plurging the families of the intemperate into direct run, and drawing numberless souls down to everlasting perdition, declaring moreover that the faithful who yield to this vice of intemperance become thereby a scandal to non-catholics, and a great hindrance to the propagation of the two religion.

dignity and influence of those who give the example. But greatest of all in this matter should be the zeal of priests, who, as they are called to instruct the people in the word of life, and to mould them to Christian merality, should also, and above all, walk before them in the practice of virtue. Let prestry, therefore do their lost. of virtue. Let pastors therefore do their best to drive the plague of intemperance from the fold of Christ, by assiduous preaching and ex-hortation, and to shope before all as models of abstinence, that so the many calamities with which this vice threatens both Church and

And We most earnestly beseech Almighty God that, in this important matter, He may graciously favor your desires, direct your counsels, and assist your endeavors; and as a pledge of this Divine protection, and a testimony of Our paternal affection. We most lovingly bestow upon you, venerable brother, and upon all your associates in this holy league, the Apostolic Parediction.

Benediction.
Given at Rome, from St. Peter's, this 27th day of March, in the year 1887, the tenth year of Our Pontificate.

LEO XIII, POPE.

Holloway's Ointment and Pulls.-Counsel for Halloway's Ointment and Pills.—Counsel for the Delicate—Those to whom seasons of change able temperatures are protracted periods of trial should seek the earliest opportunity of removing all orstacles to good health. This cooling Ointment, perseveringly rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remerly for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsey, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis, usualy prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished b Holloway's simple and effective treatment. This Ointment and Pills are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully conquer influenza; they allay in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and tensing cough.

Tompkins: "Say, Brown, look at that fellow. I sat next to him in the dining-room. the other day, and he's got such a cast in his eye that when he puts his fork into a potato I could not help opening my mouth."

Mr. J. Leist, warehouseman for Lautz Bres., Buffalo, N.Y., says he had a swelling on the foot which he attributed to chilblains. He used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and is troubled no longer.

Scene: Kitchen. Lady of the house: Cook, the soup was excellent to-day. Where did you get the receipt? Cook (180 pounds) proudly: "Ab, missue, glad to hear yer my so. You know I inwented it—'t is a factthat is, it come out o' my-hem-posticle

imaginashun." Geo. Dodge, Sr., a well-known citizen of Emporium, writes that one of his men (Sam Lewis) whilst working in the woods so severely sprained his ankle that he could scarcely get home, but after one or two applications of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, he was able to go to work

next day. A lady coming from the Continent assured the Custom House officer that she had nothing but wearing apparel in her trunk, but he went to the bottom of the article and found a dozen bottles of brandy stowed away. "Madame," demanded he sternly, "do you call these wearing apparel?" "Yes," the lady demurely replied, "they are my hus-

band's night-caps," Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Coasumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflamation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

ladies and children. "How bideous Miss Blakely looked in that new bonnet." "I thought it was very be-coming. At least the trimming was very ap-propriate." "I did'nt notice the trimming."

The state of the s

MR. O'BRIEN'S VISIT.

To the Editor of The Post and True Witness:

SIR,—When first I heard of the proposed SIR,—wynen must I near of the proposed visit and mission of our distinguished countryman, the editor of United Ireland, to Canada, I thought it exceedingly injudicious, undertaken in a misapprehension of the true state of affairs, and not calculated to advance the cause espoused. One certain result of this visit will be to popularize Lord Lansdowne with a large and influential section of downe with a large and inhubitant section of the Canadian people. The Irish inhabitants of the Dominion, appreciating his antece-dents, adopted towards that nobleman, repregenting the Soverlign, the discreet and dignisenting the Sovereign, the discreet and digni-fied policy, through virtue of his office, of letting him severely alone, with-out any manifestations of good or ill will. Nor am I so certain that this reserve did not tend to awaken sympathy and popularity otherwise undeserved or latent. I think moreover that it would have been a graceful act to acquiesce in the matured judgment of the venerable and patriotic Archbishop of Toronto, whose wisdom, counsel and fidelity are deservedly esteemed by the great mass of Irish-Canadians, and recognized as the faithful sentinel on the house top who never slept

object over the shoulders of a rampart of trishmen.
As to his assailant and the traducer of the

As to me assairant and the traducer of the Irish race in Parliament a few evenings ago, it would be exalting and dignifying the creature to apply to him the immortal lines of Byron to Castlereagh of happy memory:—

"The miscreant, who well might plunge Erin in doubt
If she ever gave birth to a being so base.
If she did, let her long boasted proverb be hushed,
Which prociaims that from Erin no reptile can spring; See the cold-blooded serpent with venom full flushed."

It is unnatural, nay, impossible of conception, how any one bearing the proud and illustrious patronymic of "Brian, the Brave," illustrious patronymic of "Brian, the Brave," could fall so low. Evidently there must have been a "nigger" on the fence somewhere. Nor must it be forgotten that what are denounced as crimes by the English Governmenent and their abettors here are characterized as virtues of the highest order, not only by the Trick race, but by the whole civilized. by the Irish race, but by the whole civilized world uniofficenced by English prejudices, and blessed and sanctified by the unanimous voices of the hierarchy and elergy of Ireland.

This is not the first conflict between Divine and By chick law. Critics will pard on Irish and English law. Critics will pardon Irish men if they prefer believing that their devoted and beloved pastors are safer expounders of the moral law than Dablin Castle, with its unsavory brood of Sodomites, the legal hair-splitting of Mr. Da'ton Mc-Carthy to the contrary notwithstanding.
I see no special need of a public meeting,

as recommended by the Ottawa Citizen.
Those opposed to Mr. O'Brien are not wont to hold forth in the light of day. Their well-known ways are ways of darkness, secrecy and cath-bound seclusion, condemned by all tws, human and divine, abhorred of gols

J. L. P. O'HANLY. Ottawa, 23rd April, 1887.

PATRICK BASKERVILLE AND THE EDITOR OF "THE POST."

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE

WITNESS:

SIR, -At a public meeting held in Ottawa on the 20 h inst, to protest against Salishury's Coercion Bill for Ireland, the Daily Cilizen of that city reports Mr. Baskerville, one of the orators of the occasion, as having made use of the following terse and choice grammatical language: "He, (Mr. Baskerville,) regretted that some men tried to sow seeds of discord in Canada. When he read such articles as that in the Montreal Post he

felt that the writer of it was no friend of Ireland, and was one who needed watching."
In the first page, sir, I would like to know if the Mr. Baskerville reported in the Daily Citizen of the 21 t inst. is Patrick Baskerville, ex-M P.P.? Presuming that Mr. Baskerville and Patrick are identical, I am not surprised that he should feel sore against the able editor of THE POST, as no man in Canada contributed so largely to strip Patrick of his honored plumage, and leave him minus the coveted initials M.P.P. But, I cannot reason myself into what kind of "watching" Patrick refers to in the last clause of the quotation from the Daily Citizen. Perhaps press supervision—perhaps police surveil-lance. If the former, let Patrick sleep com-tortably on the fact that no murderer of the Queca's English, such as Mr. Baskerville, ex.M.P.P., need apply for the office. It will be a sinecure, and closed to all who have not graduated in the First Principles of Lindly Murray. If the latter, perhaps Patrick might have a chance, as no doubt exists in my mind that he is better qualified both by nature and education for such an exilted (?) position than either legislating for a free and contented people, or posing as a critic on the writings of a gentleman of education and refinement. But, should both doors be closed against Patrick, I would strongly advise him: Stick to your counter my boy! there you can make money, and perhaps husband a few nours a week, which you may devote to the study of Lindley Murray or any other common school grammar both to your own advantage, and the intense delight of any audience who may favor you with their presence, especially when you get on the stump. If this well meant advice is unpalatable, and too elevated for your comprehension. and too elevated for your comprehension. I shall just schedule this rider, by way of antithesis, which I hope will be more congenial to your well-balanced mind and polite tastes. Get a certificate (the easiest thing in the world, since 'you have shown up the editor of The Post) from the Lord of Rideau hall state to Taland stonest. Hall, cross over to Ireland, stop at Luggacurran, and as vacancies are not uncommon in my Lord's "Emergency Brigade," commanded by "Eviction" Trench, the certificate will he honored on presentation at headquarters, and insure the hearer a caed mille failthe, and immediate initiation into the ranks of that illustrious corps, but whether as subaltern, non-commissioned, or commissioned officer, deponent sayeth not. I hope this will milk throws off from 11 to 12 per cent of cream be sufficient for Mr. Baskerville, whom I in bulk on standing for twenty-four hours at 62 respect as a citizen, but detest as a o neor . of the Press. The reasons for my detestation

country's rights, the fearless defender of her liberties, and the champion of her down-trodden peasantry, to be wantonly assailed on the public platform by the ignorant and narrow-minded slaves of a political school, whose very breath is contagion, and all its teachings corruption.

LUGGACURRAN. Montreal, April 24th, 1887.

OUR BLESSED LORD'S ULTIMATUM. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT-NESS:

Sir,-It was in that well furnished room pre-Sir,—It was in that well furnished room prepared for the solemn and last feast of the Saviour of the World with His holy apostles that the new covenant between God and mankind was sealed: "Unless you eat My body and drink My blood, you shall not inherit the King dom of Heaven," was the final condition with which to save our souls from eternal punishment; and, moreover, "Unless you believe you shall perish," is indispensable, otherwise the B'essed Sacrament of the Eucharist is not only useless, but becomes a condemnation to the useless, but becomes a condemnation to the unworthy receiver. Now, the question is, who are the true believers of the above sacrament?

Is it these who admit the spiritual presence only? No! For these are condemned by their own confession; they do not believe the words of Our Lord, ""This is My body and this is My block." How can those poor blinded souls not decoure Second deposit in their rejection of the at his post.

But I think His Grace will agree with me that the question has assumed a new phase, a phase which it behoves Irishmen not to pass unheeded or unmoved. Mr. O'Brien is threat-ened through the press and in the legislature by the self-constituted champions of law and order, of freedom of speechand liberty of conscience, with personal violence if he ventures here. Under the altered circumtatance I for one would very much regret that he would be dissuaded from coming the little purpose. I feel convinced that I am voicing the universal sentiment of the Irishmen of this country in proclaiming that the hand which smites William O'Brien in Canada must rivet its object over the shoulders of a rampart of

"flesh" in that manner "profiteth nothing" to the soul. Not in this manner, said the Lord; it is "spirit and life," it is the body alive with the spirit that profiteth. Is it not strange that men endowed with high intellect should yet believe in that Calvinistic doctrine of the spiritual presence on y? After His resurcetion, when appearing to His apostles, they took Him for a spirit. "Handle me; hath a spirit flesh and bones as ye see me have," settles that matter. Christ is no spirit, and in supposing Him to have said that the spirit alon- was present in the sacrament of His love, then the partakers would receive the third person of the Trinity, which is another thing altogether; it would no more be "the living bread" which is "My body," etc. God did not parmit that His only begotten Son's body suffered corruption after death. He was raised with the same uncorrupted body; "the same Jesus shall come down again," etc., at the end; consequently Jesus in the body, the same as in His lifetime, the same as after His resurrection, the same as in Heaven until the end, "flesh and bone" is really present in "the living bread" Remove that body and, like the Calvinists, the Lord's Supper becomes the sacrament of the Lord's Supper becomes the eacrament of the Holy Ghost.

LUDGER BLANCHET. Ottawa, 26th April, 1887.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Stable manure, says Professor Chamberlain, of I wa, is the best fertilizer on earth.

Professor Roberts favors a free use of cot on seed meal for cows, on account of its being a good milk producing food and the fe til zing properties it leaves in the drop, it gs.

P. J. Birckman, Augusta, G., who has tested many varieties of strawberries, numbers the following rish sorts that theire in moist soils:—Sharpless, Wi son, Downing, Kentucky and Monarch of the West.

When leaf mould is used to fill the pots or to

make the beds, commercial fertilizers may suffice, for this mould is made up mostly of vegetable matter. But it is well to remember that plants do best in a soil well supp ied with

A most excellent flower is the double white balsam. Not the old-fashioned ones that grew in your grandmother's gardens, but those that are parfectly double; they are as useful in bouquet making as cam-lias, and, if wirel, they can be worked in as readily as any flower.

Who would have dreamed that a good agricultural manure, superior to ground bones or coprolites, could be obtained from iron? Yet agricultural chemists have found the phosphate of lime that results from the purification of iron by the Bessemer process excellent when applied, finely ground, to the soil.

There is one branch of stock raising which is not by any means overdone, and that is the raising of mules. As the scope of agricultural country in the United States increases the greater the demand for animals suited for draft purposes, and it is an acknowledged fact that in many sections the nule has as many friends as the heavy for this chieft. The great arguments the horse for this object. The great arguments in favor of mules are their hardiness, endurance and the ease with which they can be sold.

and the ease with which they can be sold.

It is a common practice with many farmers who are fattening hogs to feed them all they will eat three times a day. This system of feeding is based on the theory that the more the long eats the faster will be put on fat. This the rry may be placeible, but it is true only to a certain extent. Hogs are voracious animals, and the most of them will eat more hearty, fat forming food than they can wholly digest and assimilate for the formation of meat. All extra food amounts to nothing, except for manure.

The proper feeding of the orchard is yet a matter not gene-ally understood. Circumstan cas in this matter, as in all others, after cas-s. Some soils contain a large amount of vegetable. matter. The trees make a rapid growth and an excess of wood; but bear no truit. Stop feeding them with stable manure. Mineral fertilizers, and perhaps root pruning, are needed to induce the trees to yield fruit met ad of wood. Phosphorus and potash are the creat remedies. Wood ashes contain both, and its application, even in large quantities, is always safe.

even in large quantities, is always saft.

Farmers often experience a moyance and even loss because a ewe will refuse to own the lamb she is desired to succor. In such a case the obttiente ewe may be confined be wien two small hurdles. One day's confinement in it is often sufficient to bring the most stubborn animals to reason. Two light statis a edriven in the ground close togeth r, to confine the ewe's head and keep her from butting the lamb. It she is disposed to he down, as some stubborn once will do, a light pole is passed through the hurdles resting upon the lower bar beneath her belly. Thus confined during the day, she is helpies, and if the lamb is lively it will manage to get its supply of food. The ewe should be released at night.

Good milk of average quality, according to

release 1 at night.

Good milk of average quality, according to Voelcker, contains from 10½ to 11 per cent of dry matter and about 2½ per cent of pure fat It yields from 9 to 10 per cent of cream. Milk that contains more then 90 per cent of water and ess than 2 per cent of pure fat is naturally very poor or has been adulterated. When milk contains from 12 to 12½ per cent of solid matter and from 3 to 3½ per cent of pure fatty substance it is rich; and if it contains more than 12½ per cent of dry matter and 4 per cent or more of pure fat it is of extra rich quality. Such milk throws off from 11 to 12 per cent of cream degrees Fahrenheit, as has been proven by the experiments of Professor Willard and other.

are plain and intelligible even to the dullest
THE POST is the best lieshorgan in the country, and its editor one of the dullest.
The Post is the best lieshorgan in the country, and its editor one of the dullest.
The nickname John Bull, given to English try, and its editor one of the dullest.
The nickname John Bull, given to English men, is said to have been derived from Dr. endits writers on the Canadian Press. While hear, is said to have been derived from Dr. such is the case, no brishnam, worthy, the Arbathact's saire. "John Bull," published name, should allow the able advocate of his in 1712.

DON'T FORGET,

That anxiety is easier to bear than sorrow. That talent is sometimetimes hid in napkins, audacity never. That good brains are often hid in a poorlooking vessel,

That the time to bury a hatchet is before

blood is found upon it.

That mistakes are often bought at a big price

and sold at a small one.

That if it were not for emergencies, but little progress would be made in the world.

That it is often better to go a good ways round

than to take a short cut across lots.

That the statement so often made in print that "rest makes rust," is the veriest rot.

That tears shed upon a coffin will not blot out

That tears shed upon a cofin will not blot out the stains that may have been cast in life upon the stilled heart within it.

That many a man sets up a carriage only to find less of enjoyment in it than he has nad in holding the ribbons from his "one hoss shay." That if we do more for others while we may, we should have less regrets, when too late, that more had not been done when "it might have heen." Good Housekeeping.

CONDOLENCE.

been."-Good Housakeeping.

At a regular meeting of Our Lady's Branch, No. 31 C.M.B.A., the following resolution was

unanimously adopted:—
That the members of this Branch having learned with deep regret of the death of the esteemed wife of Brother O'Byrne, do hereby tender their heartfelt condolence with our be-renved Brother in his recent affliction. That charter of Branch 31 be draped in mourning for 30 days, and copy of resolution be engrossed on minutes and published in Catholic Record, Montreal Post and TRUE WITNESS and C. M. B. A. Mouth'y, and copy mailed to Bro. O'Byrne.

JAMES K. WEEKES, Rec. Sec.

Grelph, April 26, 1887.

Needles originally came from Spain. The method of making them was introduced into England by a German named Cowes, during the reign of Elizabeth.



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The treatment of many
thousands of cases of those
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at the Invalus Hotel and Surgical Institute, has afforded large experience in adapting remedies
for their cure, and

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Favorite Prescription

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It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, Loucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."

It promptly relieves and cures Nausea and Weakness of Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Sleeplessness, in either sex.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. No. 1180. Notice is hereby given that Dama Marie Albina Corbeil, of the Parish of St. Leonard de Port Maurice, wife of Léon Gagnon, of the same place, farmer, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 7th March, 1887.

T. C. DELORIMIER,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Attorney for Plaintiff. 38 5

CANADA-PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1818. Dame Virginie Thibauit, of the City and District of "ontreal, wife of Jean Esphisic Lavole, orrenier, of the same place, duly authorized a ceter a justice. Plainiff, vs. Jean Esphiste Lavole, carpenter, of the said city, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the 22nd April, 1887.

Montreal, 25th April, 1887.

A. ARCHAMEAULT.

38-5



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a billou, state of the system, such as Diz-giness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Taip in the Side, Sec. While their most remarks

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilis are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and carulate the lowels. Even if they only cured all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and carulate the lowels. Even if they only cured all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and carulate the lowels. Even if they only cured all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and studies are all they only cured the strength of the state of t

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle action | lesse a when use them. In vials at 25 cents; five 11. Some by druggists everywhere, or sett by hadden.

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Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Contains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopmia, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only S1 by mail, postpaid. seciled in plain wrapper.

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Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-is the-COOK'S FRIEND BAKING PUWDER.

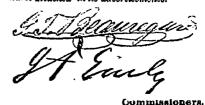
It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

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"We do hereby criffy that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached in its advertisements.



We the undersigned Banks and Baniers will pay all Prizes draw in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

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Louisiana State Lottery Company's Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislatur, for Educational and Charita purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

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A SPERMIND OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTHINE, FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, May 10, 1887—204th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$150,000.

. E4	Notice lick	ets are	ica Domark	onty.
1	Halves, 85. 1	fifths, S	2. Tentus, S	2.
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٠,	CAPITAL PRIZ		\$150,000	STED DOD
	CAPITAL FALL	11.01		
1	GRAND PRIZE	, Or	50,000	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE	OF	20,000	20,000
્ર	LARGE PRIZE	SOF	10,000	
1 4	LARGE PRIZE	SOF	5 ,0 00	
20	PRIZES OF		1,000	
50	•		500	25,000
100	44		300	
20C	14		200	40,000
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1,000	44		50	50,000
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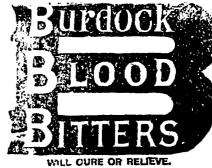
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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure, I have made the disease of PIPs, EPILEPSY or PALL-ING SIGKNESS at Its-doing study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Pres Bottle of my infaillide remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you mothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR, it. 6, ROOT, Departs Office. Office of a Value of the presents. Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
UNISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior
Court. No. 1541. Dame Marie Elmire Turcotte, of the
city and district of Montreal, wife of Napoleon Charette,
laborer, of the same place, duly authorized, a ester en
'isslice, plrintiff, vs. Napoleon Charette, laborer, of the
said city of Montreal, defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this case on the 5th day of April, 1887.

Montreal, 5th April, 1887.

A. ARCHAMHAUIT.

(Saintiff's Autorney.

ALLAN LINE.



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT O
CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE
CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND
UNITED STATES MAILS.

1886---Winter Arrangements---1887

This Comrany's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built Iron Stramships. They are built in water-tigh compartments, are unsurpassed for strength speed and comfort, are fitted up with all th modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record. record.

Tonnage. Commanders.

Numidian 6,100 Building,

Vessels.

TARREST 0, 100	Dunqing,
Parisian 5,400	Capt. Jumes Wylie.
Sardinian 4.650	Lt. W. H. Smith, RNR
Polynesian4.100	Capt. J. Ruchie.
Saimatian3.600	" Hugh Wylie.
Circastian4,000	" W. Richardson
Peruvian 3,400	" John France
Nova Scotian 3,300	" R. H. Hughes
Caspian 3,200	Lt. R. Barret, R.N. B
Carthaginian4,600	Capt. A. Macnicol.
S.berian 4,600	" R. P. Moore.
Norwegian 3,531	J. G. Stephen.
Hiberman3,410	" John Brown.
Austrian2,700	J. Ambury.
Nestorian 2,700	W. Dalziel.
Prussian3,000	Alex. McDouga
Scandinavian 3,600	John Park.
Buenos Ayrean . 2 800	
Corean	/ James Scott.
Greciai	" C. Menzies.
Manitohan	I I ATTAILED
Canadian	Carrumere.
Phonician	weight Trait.
Phonician 2,860	" D. McKillop,
Waldensian 2 600	 D. J. James,
Lucerne22.0	" W. S. Main.
Newfoundland1.500	" C. J. Myline.
Acadmu1,350	" F. McGrath.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Halfax on "ATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX : FROM HALIFAX:

Bardinlan, Saturday, Feb. 26
Polymeran, Saturday, Murch 5
Circassian, Saturday, March 12
Pertivian, Saturday, March 20
Partisian, Saturday, April 9
Partisian, Saturday, April 9
Partisian, Saturday, April 9
Circassian, Saturday, April 23
Circassian, Saturday, May 7
or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Ballway Train
from the West
FROM PORTLAND VIA LIVERPOPL, TO HALIFAX:
Polymesian, Thursday, Mayab. 2 FROM PORTLAND VIA LIVERPOSTA, TO HALIFAX:
Polynesian. Thursday, March 2
Corcassian. Thursday, March 10
Penyasta. Thursday, March 24
Pansian. Thursday, April 21
Polynesian. Thursday, April 21
Circassian. Thursday, May 5
At ONE o'clock, P.M.,
or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train
from the West.

Raise of passage from Montreal, via Lalifax:—Cabin
558, 75, \$73, 75, \$83,75. (According to accommodation.
Intermediate, \$56,50, Steerage, \$20,50.

Rates of passage from Montreal, via Portland:—Cabin
588, 75, \$73, 75, \$83,75.

Bates of passage from Montreal, via Portland:—Cabin, \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$2.50 (according to accommodation), intermediate, \$35.50, Steerage, \$20.50.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.
The SS. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a Winter Service between Halifax and St. John's Nild., as follows:

FROM HALIPAX.

March 1st, March 15th, March 29th, April 12th.

PROM S1. JOHN'S.

March 7th, March 21st, April 4th, April 18th.

, March (III, March (21st, April 4th, April 18th, Patos of passage between Hallfax and 8t. John's — Cabin \$20.00, Intermediate, \$15.00, Steerage \$6.00.

GLASGOW LINE.

During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Roston (via Hallfax when occasion requires), and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows, FROM BOSTON:—

*Norwegian.....about March 16 *This steamer will call at Halifax on voyage from Glasgow.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at al Continental Parts, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trink Railways, via Halifay, and by the Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways, (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston and by the Grand Trunk Railway Company via Partland.

via Portiana.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways. For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Have; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charley & Maicolm, Belfast; Jas. Scott & Oo., Queenstown; Allan Bros. & Co., 203 Leadenhall street, E. C., London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Tomonto; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1864 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland. 50 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Nocessa-ries of Life.

I hese Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINIMENT.

Its Searching and Healing Properties re Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Ba Legs. Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and ven Asthma. For Glandular Swellings. Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease. it has

and every kind of Skin Disease. It has been kn'n to fail
Both ru and Ointment are sold at Professor
Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street,
London, in boxes and pots, at ls. 11d., 2s. 6d.
4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, the areve adde daily between



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the maittude of low test, short weight a zum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BARMO POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN

SAILS FOR AMERICA YESTERDAY—THOUSANDS BID HIM GOD SPEED -LIBERTY-LOVING CANADIANS TO HEAR A TRUE AC-COUNT OF LANSDOWNE'S CRUELTY TO HIS TENANTS.

QUEENSTOWN, May 1 .- William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, and Mr. Kilbride, one of the tenants evicted from the Lansdowne estates, sailed hence for New York today on the steamer Umbria. The mayor and the municipal council of Queenstown and various other bodies presented Mr. O'Brien with addresses. A crowd of several thousand persons gathered to bid him farewell, and he was called upon for a speech. In the course of his remarks Mr. O'Brien said he carried with him the full approval of the Irish people. He felt that when the liberty-loving Canadians heard a true account of Lord Lansdowne's cruelty to his tenants they would not tolerate being governed by such a

A STRAIGHT ANSWER.

T. D. SULLIVAN'S REPLY TO THE "TIMES." LONDON, April 27 .- Hon. Timothy D. Sullivan, Lord Mayor of Dublin, has written to the Times, on behalf of the Nation and Weekly News, in reply to the correspondent who accused the Nationalist papers of refusing to insert the Government advertisement offering a reward for evidence that would lead to the arrest of the Phoenix Park murderers. Mr. Sullivan save that, though the papers decline i to take Castle money, they announced the reward in their news columns in leaded type and charged nothing for it.

FRENCH OPINIONS ON PAPAL POLICY.

Paris, April 29.-The clerical newspapers here are silent on the Papal decision on the labor question while the royalist journals express displeasure. M. Lemoine, a semi-Orieanist writer, says that the Pope is as much of an opportunist as Prince Bismarck. While democratic America continues Conserva ive. Europe, he says, is not de nocratic through love of demo-cracy but because she is oblived to be. The Temps says it does not wonder that the Pope is trying to gain such a powerful machine for his side as the Knights of Labor, but wonders what is to become of the old prejudiers that so long dominated Rome. The holy offices consecrates democracy as the legitimate heir of the French regimes which preceded it.

SIR JOHN BRENNON

TELLS HOW GLADSTONE WANTED TO MAKE PAR-

NEIT TRISH SECRETARY IN 1879, LONDON May 2.-The libel suit brought agains W.m. Ridgeway, the publisher, for \$25 CC, for asserting in the Brack pamphlet on the Itish question, recently issued by him, that Sir John Brennon, the plaintiff, a former Home Rule natimber of Parliament, was a Fenian and ally of the Invincibles, came up for trial to-day. The court room was crowded in anticipation of interesting developments. Mr. Ridgeway, being called, pleaded that the alleged libel was true. Sir John Brennen, being sworn, made an emphatic denial of the defendant's statement. Sir John said he never was a Fenian He left the Land League in June, 1880, after a quarrel with its managers for opening his tele-grams. He had not since that time joined any Irish lengue or association or any Funian league or association. He had never travelled between Paris and London on Irish republican business. He had never interfered with the work of tracing. Sir John declared that Sir Lyon Playfair told him that Mr. Gladstone had become converted to the Home Rule theory in 1879, and that he desired Mr. Parnell to accept the office of chief secretary for Ireland. Witness spoke to Mr. Parnell about taking the office, but he decined even to entertain the idea.

GLADSTONE AND BUFFALO BILL.

THE GRAND OLD MAN VISITS THE WILD WEST SHOW AND SAYS NICE THINGS OF THE

UNITED STATES. LONDON, April 27 .- Mr. Gladstone and his LONDON, April 27.—Mr. Gladstone and his wife to-day paid a vis.t to the grounds of the Wild West show. A special performance was given for their entertainment. Mr. Gladstone sat and hooked on with all the evidence of child-like delight. After the performance was over he was introduced to Red Shirt, one of the Indians. Mr. Gladstone spoke to him at length and asked him whether he noticed any difference between the English and Americans. any difference between the English and Americans, or if he regarded them as brothers. The Red Shirt replied that he "didn't notice much about the brotherhood." The filteen hundred workmen employed at the exhibition grounds cheered for Mr. Gladatone and home rule. Mr. Gladstone and his wife bowed repeatedly in answer to the salutations. Mr. Gladstone was entertained at lunch by the managers of the exentertained at lunch by the managers of the exhibition. Col. Russell, of Boston, presided. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a toast to his health, said among other things, "The institutions and progress of the United States have always been subjects of great interest to me. Ever since, very many years ago, I studied the life of Washington, I became then aware first of the magnitude of the destinies reserved for Americans and second of destinies reserved for Americans, and second of the fact that the period of the birth of the American state was of more interest than any other it was possible to study. Whenever a youth desirous of studying political life consults me respecting a course of study in the field of history I always refer him to the early history of American. God Almighty made Englishmen and Americans kinsmen, and they ought to have affections for one another. If they had not humanity would cry spaine upon them. I rejoice that the clouds which once obscured our mutual vision have almost vanished from our political sky, and that the future is as bright and promising as the warmest-hearted among us could desire."

DR. McGLYNN REFUSES TO GO TO ROME.

LONDON, April 29.—A despatch from Rome to the Chronicle says: The Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of New York, has again informed the Vatican that he refuses to come to Rome.

THE CANDLEFISH.

The candlefish of British Columbia is a specie of smelt so rich in oil that it is, when dried, used as a candle or torch. This curious and used as a candle or torch. This curious and useful fish is of a slender make, and measures about a foot in length. It is silvery white, and is regarded by the natives as the most delicious of edible fiishes. Large quantities are dried for future consumption, and from others the oil is extracted and preserved. The dried furnish excellent food, but their most remarkable use is that of an illuminating event. When a readle is required a dried fish agent. When a candle is required a dried fish is stuck, tail upwards, in a lump of clay or cleft

"NORTH AND SOUTH."

North and South is the name of a weekly journal lately started in Ireland. It is the organ of the Irish Protestant Nationalists. It breathes of the Irish Protestant Nationalists. It oreatnes the spirit of Davis. It has full trust and confidence in the honesty and liberality of the Catholic population of Ireland. The editor is Charles Hubert Oldham, a Saxon-Irishman, but one more Irish than the Irish themselves. Every Irish Catholic should hail such a publication as North and South with undertaken I taken a there is here for bounded joy. It shows that there is hope for Ireland when men who never before, at least not since 1798, took any interest in the politics of their native land, and who have been in the habit of looking on themselves as more English than Irish, should now turn round and espouse the cause of their country. North and South is gotten up splendidly; not one of the London weeklies is better printed, or turned the London weeklies is better printed, or turned the London weekles is better printed, or turned out in better style. It is ardently to be hoped that the Catholic population of Ireland and America will patronize this noble journal, for it is the most hopeful "sign of the times" that for long years has appeared in Ireland. Irish Catholics should remember that every Irish Protestant who espouses the cause of Irish nationality has, as yet, to undergo a sort of social ostracism. He becomes in most instances estranged from his yeary "kith and kin": he has the finger of scorn very "kith and kin"; he has the finger of scorn pointed at him, and becomes marked as a "rebel." Such a state of things cannot possibly last long in Ire and, for the light that is breaking will soon dissipate the darkness which has fer so many generations dimmed the political vision of Irish Protestants. They are, however, coming gradually around, and at the way they are now progressing it will be only a very short time until they are as national as their Catholic fellow-countrymen. And why should they not be? Nationality is not a thing of creed. Some of the European peoples, whose nationality is of the most intense kind, do not all worship at the same altars. Germany is a noble example of this altars. Germany is a noble example of this. A German is a German first, and everything else after. Germans may have their faults, and their government may be a tyranny, but in the matter of being true to their country there is no nation shead of them. Should the Father and be in danger, German Catholics and German Protestants would march shoulder to shoulder against the common game. They have done Protestants would march shoulder, to shoulder against the common enemy. They have done so already and would do to again. All bonor, then, to the Irish Protestants who conceived the idea of starting such a journal as North and South. We would rather it had a name more Irish; but no matter. It is the right thing in the right place, and may its aims be soon accomplished and its mission a success—the union of the Irish people, the building up of an Irish nation and the achievement of Irish liberty.—

N. Y. Citizen. N. Y. Citizen.

THE TRADE OF MARRIAGE.

The usual retort, when women complain of want of remunerative employment, is that they should not work, but find men to support them. As there are 500,000 more women than men in As there are 500,000 more women than men in England, it is obviously impossible that every woman should have a hu-band. This state of things is as bad in Germany also. The preponderunce of the women over the men is greatest in the professional and upper middle classes. Among the richer aristocracy of England, and the absolutely working recople, the sexes are still equal in number, and women can still marry. But the sons of chargement. can still marry. But the sons of clergymen can still marry. But the sons of clergymen, officers, civil servants, lawyers, doctors, and some of the country gentry, find the struggle for existence too great in this kingdom; they emigrate or leave the country by joining the military or naval service. Their sisters all remain at home, unable to find husbands, and analysis of frequents were demonstrated frequents. and uneducated for work, even domestic work. These "superfluous women" most undoubtedly. as a body, perform the first duty of their sex-that of being charming; they are often hand some, and generally well mannered, and well dressed. They are "charmers," but there is no one to charm. They know very well that their chances know very well that their chances of marriage are almost nil; therefore, should a solitary suitor with even a modest compatency appear, they feel driven to accept the first man who asks them, whether they care for him or not, and most generally they do not. Their parents wish to get rid of them, so they marry without lave. An avail arises out of this mare without love. An evil arises out of this, more ghastly than can be described. The marriage of convenance is a recognized social institution abroad. In England, in this nineteenth century, the women of the upper middle classes adopt it without acknowledging it. However, we may affect to deny it, there is a vast amount of married unhappiness in all classes. The fault is sometimes ascribed to the present degeneracy. of women and sometimes to the deterioration of the men. The fault really lies in our social system, which gives a woman neither work nor money and obliges her to sell herselt before she has lost her only salable commodities—youth and beauty. As there exists four "superfluous women" to one man, the female has no choice, while the lordly male has the greater number from whom to pick and choose. Therenumber from whom to pick and choose. fore, in this country, many women have not only no chance of marrying at all, but no free-dom of selection whatever.—The National Rc.

A WOMAN'S DUTY.

Of all the powers upon earth, there was in the hands of mothers, and daughters, and sisters, a power which could control the greatest strength of man, and this was the power of good example, of a good life, of true Christian love the persuasion of their patience in waiting until the faults of those whom they tried to win to better ways should be wiped out. Men might teason and wrangle and might convince one another, but they have not the power of persua-sien that a mother or a sister or a daughter possessed over a father or a brother. They could sometimes do what priests could not. The good Bishop of Ferns, who had gone to his rest, had told them he had often seen women rest, had told filem he had often seen women kneeling beside men and taking the pledge alone with them for the purpose of giving them courage and strength to do that which so many of them were so cowardly that they dare not promise to do. Many a man had been brought to heaven, and the sacraments, and holy death, by the influence of wife or mother or sister. It was most certain that the character of a mar was formed for life by the mother, and he had rarely known a good mother who had a bad daughter or a bad son. Speaking of drunkennes, he described it as the sin of the Christian

ness, he described it as the sin of the Christian world, saying that among the Africans and the people of the East drunkenness only came in when we brought it.

During all the time he spent abroad, in France, or Italy, or Rome, he never taw a drunken woman, though here and there a drunken man, but very few. When Frenchman and Italians come over the England them. men and Italians came over to England they seven hundred moth often, for the first time, saw men and women it takes a pretty sma drunk in the streets. Towards the conclusion one mother-in-law."

of his remarks His Eminence condemned the employment of married women outside of their own households, saying that when a woman married she extered into a selenn contract for life that she would give her time to her husband, her home and her children; and if she did not do so, it destroyed the whole domestic life. - Curdinal Manning.

HEALTHFUL BREATHING.

Tight lacing and lazy ways of breathing, says Helen C. Swazy, in St. Nicholas, prevents the lungs of the adult woman from getting enough exercise for their own good. It is well to establish is stuck, tail upwards, in a lump of clay or cleft of stick, a light is applied to the tail, which instantly flames up, and the fish burns steadily downwards, giving a light superior to the best quality of dips. In some cases a piece of rush pith or a strip from the inner back of the cypress tree is drawn through the fish, a long round needle made of hard wood being used for the purpose. So highly is the fish prized for its illuminating qualities that the natives of the region in which it abounds find a profitable trade in bartering it with the people of less-favored districts. The oil is said to be as efficacious as cod liver oil in pulmonary diseases, and has the advantage of being much more palatable.

"NORTH AND SOUTH" "

lungs of the adult woman from getting enough exercise for their own good. It is well to establish the habit of deep breathing; but, in addition to this, the reserve air which is left in the lungs after an ordinary expiration should be expelled and the lungs thoroughly ventilated at least twice every day. First, then, see to it that twice every day. First, then, see to it that and superfluous clothing removed, lie flat on the back and, with the mouth firmly closed, take a full deep breath. Hold it eight or ten seconds, and thas the advantage of being much more palatable.

"NORTH AND SOUTH" " filled to their full capacity, when the air should be exhausted in the same slow and steady manner in which it was taken in. When you have taken this movement again, to make sure that the shoulders are in good position, throw your arms vertically over your head and throw your arms vertically over your head and take another quick, full inspiration, swinging the arms rapidly to the sides close to the body and back again over the head. Swing the arms up and down four times on the same breath and repeat the exercise three or four times. After this, it is a good plan to stand erect with the arms horizontal at the sides and vigorously close the hands from that nosition over the the arms horizontal at the aides and vigorously clasp the hands from that position over the head a few times. When taking such movements in an erect position, always keep the chin two or three inches back of the vertical. A few such exercises as these for five or ten minutes at night and morning will promote refreshing sleep and give increased vitality.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retire i from practice, hav-In old physician, retriet from practice, having had placed in his hends by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affician also a registic and regional cure Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tesh d its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Nores, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 39—9eow

DOGS OF WAR. The St. Hubertus, a German sporting journal, contains an account of the "dogs of war," which have been added to the Jager regiments at Lubben. The dogs are not intended for postal service. Each company has two dogs-"havoe," as in Shakespeare's alius on, but for sheep-dogs, after many comparative experiments, were chosen as the best race for the particular work. A dog-master is appointed, whose duty consists chiefly in drilling and ex-r-cising his four-footed subordinates Each dog cising his four-footed subordinates. Each dog has a small leather bag fastened to his collar, and in this are placed the letters and notices which he has to convey between the department and headquarters. As the dozs are to be used also for the seeking out of the wounded and missing, it is a part of the education of each dog to be familiarised with every individual soldier belonging to his own company.

HENRY GEORGE'S WIFE.

Though Henry George has acquired such large celebrity, his wife's name has hardly been mentioned in the papers that speak of him so often and so much. She is a thorough home body, devoted to her husband and their four cheery bodies that never get down-hearted, and people who have known them a long time say that but for her unflagging devotion and enthu-siastic belief in him, Mr. George would never hrve been able to come triumphantly through the long period of straightened means and hard work which preceded his sudden success. She is of Irish parentage and a devout Catholic.

THE HORSE MARKET.

Since our last the liouse market has been fairly active, and notwithstanding the flood a good business has been done, but not by our leading horse dealers, as some of them were flooded out and were obliged to leave their pre-

flooded out and were obliged to leave their pre-nises. The shipments made are as follows: B.
B. Harvey, of Strongmain, N.Y., 15 horses;
G. Lenard & G. Mason, of Kantin, Mass., 22 horses; Stephenson & Palmer, of Catskill, N. Y., 21 horses from the American house. Mr. Mann, of Glenville, Maine, 18 horses from the American house. J. Trafton, of Maine, 22 horses. At Mr. James Maguire's stables, 322 St. James street, the following sales were made: Oue horse at 385, one do. at 348, and one do. at 863. Mr. Maguire has a few fine driving and Mr. Maguire has a few fine driving and saddle horses on hand.

GIVE ELY'S CREAM BALM a trial. This justly celebrated remedy for the cure of cavarrh, hay fever, cold in the head, &c., can be obtained of any reputable druggist and may be relied upon as a safe and pleasant remedy for the above complaints and will give immediate relief. It is not a liquid, snuff or powder, has no offensive odor and can be used at any time with good results, as thousands can testify, among them some of the attaches of this office.—Spirit of the Times, May 29, 1886. GIVE ELY'S CREAM BALM a trial. This justly

Canada is in a bad way. It has an enormous debt and comparatively limited resources. It has imitated our protective policy, but is with-cut that great range of domestic free trade which we enjoy, and which makes our tariff en-durable. The only salvation for Canada is an nexation to the United States. That would ex-tend the area of freedom, and lead to the deve-lopment of Canada's resources The two coun-tries would be worth more together than separate. Annexation would settle the fishery disputes, give New England cheap coal, and nationalize the toboggan. We are not coy. We would take Canada, with all her debt, her race quarrels and her interest in "God Save the du en."—Boston Herald.

Seedy Stranger: "I am soliciting subscriptions for the Society for the Suppression of Intemperance and the Banishment of Tramps. What may I put you down for?" Old gentleman: "Well, if I give you anything, you may put me down for a foel."

Mr. Livingston Van Riper (of New York) -"May I have the pleasure of part of the next waltz, Miss Frankfort?" Miss Frank-fort (whose father owns a Kentucky stock farm)-"Thanks, awfully, but I've danced so much, I'm 'most foundered."

"Has the cookery-book any pictures?" asked a young lady of a bookseller. "Not one," replied the dealer in books. "Why," exclaimed the witty girl, "What is the use of telling us how to serve a dinner if you give us no plates?"

Sunday-school teacher-"Why was Solomon said to be the wisest man that ever lived?" Smart pupil-"Cause he fooled seven hundred mothers in law, and pa says it takes a pretty smart man to get ahead of

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business during the flood, as can be readily imagined, was depressed, but now that the waters have subsided the former shape of things is being resumed and trade is again in full blast. Orders from the country are numerous or general goods and payments are considered

DRY Goods.—The tone of the dry goods market continues strong at the advance. SAUT.—Salt has been steady. Fectory fill-d S1.20 per bag, elevens 50 to 52\text{to and twelves} 53c. In New York a fair business is quoted at osc. In New York a fair outstees is quotre at regular prices;—Ashton's, \$2.50; Deakin's, Worthington's, Verden's, Washington's and Champton's, \$1.20 to \$1.25; Buckley's, Falk's and Franklin's, \$1.10 to \$1.15; Liverpool ground, \$0e to \$5e; Turk's I-land, 30e to 32c.

LUMBER.—Business, considering the drawbacks to which business generally has been subjected has been fair, and lumber dealers are to jected, has been fair, and lumber dealers are in

good heart.

Furs.—In the fur trade there is positively nothing doing until after the opening of naviga-

way to supply immediate requirements; but nothing more. Having got through so far, manufacturers aprear inclined to wait and see what the effect of the new season's clip will be upon prices. Cape has been sold at 15½c to

HIDES AND SKINS .- We cannot even say that the market for hides and skins has been fairly active. But little has been done since our last.

LEATHER.—The floods which have prevailed

the past week have put a damper on this as other branches of trade.

Boots and Shoes.—Many of the factories have been unable to work because they were flooded out, while others could do no business for lack of ability to send out orders.

They and the property of

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The anticipation of an increase in the duties on iron and hardware rather demoralized business and the addition of the flood has capped the climax and rendered it

impossible to do business,
GROCERIES —Local business in gro cries has been fair since our last issue, though the country trade has been materially checked. There have een numerous inquiries for t-as.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR-A few orders have been received for Lower Ports account for shipment by fits; boars. There has been a good demand for lead and country account, a large business linving been done in city bags, at steady pricer. In superior, there have been sales at \$3.90 to \$1 according to quality. Extra is steady, and sales have gone through at \$3.75, one or two cars having fetched \$3.80. Spring extra has been placed in large at \$1.65, \$1.67\frac{1}{2} and \$1.70 and in barrel, at \$3.35. Manitoha strong flour, has been gold at fetched \$3.80. Spring extra has been placed in lags at \$1.65, \$1.67\$ and \$1.70 and in barrel at \$3.45. Manitoba strong flour has been sold at \$4.20 to \$4.25, sellers paying commission, whilst several lots of chice under a better enquiry have brought \$4.30. War quote:—Patent \$4.10 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban) \$4.20 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban) \$4.20 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 for stove, \$6.25 for chestrut, and \$6.00 for egg and runnace, but a drop may take place any day.

\$4.20 to \$4.35; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 for egg and runnace, but a drop may take place any day.

\$4.20 to \$4.35; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 for egg and runnace, but a drop may take place any day.

\$5.10 to \$3.50; Fancy, \$3.55 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.70 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.70 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.20; Fine, \$2.75 to \$2.85; Middings, \$2.15 to \$2.30; Pollards, \$1.90 to \$2.00; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.50; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1

granulated. Commeal, \$2.35 to \$2.50 per libl.

Bilan, &c.—There is still a g od enquiry and prices range from \$17 to \$17.50 in car lots. Shorts \$17 to \$18, and middlings \$19.50 to \$20.

Wheat.—A brisk export demand has spring up for wheat, especially for Canada white winter, and several large sales are reported. For white wheat 91½c was bid for a cargo affoat at Montreal and refused. We quote white wheat 92c to 93c affoat May, and red do, 91c to 92c.

CORN.—Business is reported at 47%c to 48c for

Conn.—Business is reported at 47½c to 48c for May delivery in bond.

Peas.—There are large transactions in peas. It is understood that business has been done for May 45%. for May at 672c to 68c per 66 lbs affor. Black eyes are quoted at 88c.

OATS.—The market is more active, sal-s hav

ing been made for shipment to points in Ontario on the basis of 28 to 29c. Barley.—This cereal remains dull at 50c to 55c for malting and 42c to 45c for feed. Rys.—Market steady at 62 to 53c for round

BUCKWHEAT.—There is scarcely any enquiry for buckwheat, car lots being held at 44 to 45c

MALT.—A few more sales are reported on out of town orders, and prices are quoted at 85c to 90c per bushel for Montreal and at 70c to 85c for Ontario grades.

SERDS.—There is still a fair enquiry for timothy seed, and sales have transpired at 82.75 per bushel for Canadian and at 82.40 for American. Red clover seed continues steady under a moderate enquiry with business reported at moderate enquiry, with business reported at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per bushel,; Alsike at \$5.75 to \$6.25; Flax seed is steady at \$1.05 to \$1.20 as to quality and size of lot.

DAIRY PRODUCE

BUTTER.—There has been no material change in prices. Sales of fine new Townships arriving by express have been made at 19c to 20c. round lot of new Townships was sold at 18c. In Western a few small lots of new have been received and placed at 162 to 182. We received and placed at 16c to 18c. We quote:—Creamery, 18c to 20c; Townships, 15c to 18c; Morrisburg, 15c to 17c; Brockville, 15c to 17c; Western, 13c to 15c; low grades,

ROLL BUTTER.—The season for rolls is about over. A few fancy rolls in baskets have sold at

CHERSE.—There is no material change in the estuation, a few lots in quantities of 20 to 25 boxes have been received, which are selling to the local trade at 13c to 131c, the quality being very good for early made cheese. The English marker is quiet.

PROVISIONS, &c.

Provisions.—The market is quiet after the derangement of business caused by the flood. Orders, however, are being filled for Canada short or timess pork at \$17.50 up to \$18.00 as to size of lot. In lard there have been sales of Canadian at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c to $9\frac{3}{2}$ c in pails, and American at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. In smoked meets we loom of hereign Canadian at 9½c to 9¾c in pails, and Amerian at 20c. In smoked meats we learn of business in hams at 11½c to 12, and in bacon at 10c to 11c. Finne hams are still selling at 8¾c to 9c. Tallow is quiet, a few sales in boxes being made at 4½c to 4¾c. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$17.50 to 18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per brl., \$17.50 to 18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per brl., \$17.50 to 18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per brl., \$17.50 to 12½c; Hams and flank, green, per lb., 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 10c to 10½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9½c to 9½c; Bacon, per lb., 10½c to 1½c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb., 4½c to 4¾c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The market is very firm for fine to fancy stock, which is selling in jobbing lots at from \$4 to \$5 per brl., common to fair stock selling at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per brl. selling at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bil.

PINE APPLES.—The receipts of pine apples have been fair, and sales have been made at \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen, as to size and quality.

EVAPORATED PPPLES.—The market is quiet but steady, with business reported at 13c to 14c per lb. for 50 lb. boxes. There is a steady feeling in dried apples at 5c to 6c per lb.

DATES.—The market is unchanged, prices being still quoted at 44c to 6c as to quantity.

ORANGES.—In this market Valencias in cases are strong at \$7 per case, being a further ad-

are strong at \$7 per case, being a further ad-

vance during the week, boxes being quoted at

The state of the s

LEMONS .- There has been a slightly better movement in this fruit, but prices have under-gons no material change, and we quote boxes \$3.50 to \$4.50 and cases \$4.50 to \$5. BANANAS.—There have been moderate receipts and sales have been made of reds at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bunch, and yellow Januaica at \$2.50

to \$2.50 per bunch, and yenow summed at os. so to \$3.50 per bunch.

Coconnuts.—Under a fair enquiry and limited stocks seles ave been made as pretty steady rates, which we quote \$5.50 to \$6 per 100.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS. — Since the waters have subsided, trade has reverted to its regular channels and retailers have been able to obtain their usual supplies, consequently prices have declined from 15c to 155c. Several cars of eggs are on the way from the West, some in cases and some in bbls.

Beans.—The market is quie', the few sales reported being of small dimensions, at prices ranging from \$1.20 to \$1.30, choice hand ricked being field at \$1.35 to \$1.40. A part car load of postty fair at the was offered in the Beauharnois

pretty fair et ok was offered in the Beauharnois district at \$1.05. HONEY.-Sales of 100 cases of 2b, boxes in

comb was made at 14c to 15c per lb. Strained hon-y is slow of sale at 8c to 10c per lb.
MAPLE SUGAR AND STRUP.—There have been quite a number of sales of symp at 60c to 70c, and in 15 gallon kess we learn of transactions at

The to 80c per imperial galon. Sales have also te no posted at 63c to 7c per lb in wood. In sugar the sale of a round lot took place at 74c, but the average run of sales was at 8c to 84c. Hors.—The trade is well supplied with all kinds of foreign descriptions. We quote Ger-

man hops 14e to 20c as to quality, and English at 15c to 22e.

Potators.—Market steady and trices are quoted at 85 to 95c per bag as to quantity and ONIONS-Red onions \$3 per bbl, in round

lot, and at \$3.50 for small lots.

CABBAGES—Quiet at \$2.50 to \$4.00 per 100 Ashes—The market is resuming its normal condition after being deranged by the floo i and

we quote \$140 per 100 lbs. for pots.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SALT FISH .- A few small lots of dry cod fish have changed hands during the week at \$3 to \$3.10 per quints. We quote prices more or less nominal as follows:—Labador herring, \$4 to \$5.00; Newtoundland and French shore herto \$5.00; Newtoundland and French shore her-ring, \$4.00 to \$4.25; salmon quiet at \$19.50 to \$20 for No. 1, and at \$17 for No. 2. In bar-rels, No. 1 is quoted at \$14 and No. 2 at \$13 to 13.50. Green cod has been purchased from grocers for shipment for the American market

At \$1.50 per barrel.

Fish Oil.—We quote:—Steam refined seal 47½c to 49c. Newfoundland cod at 38c to 40c, and Halifax at 34c to 36c. Cod liver oil 65c

gus 60c to 70c per bunch, new potatoes 50c per measure, and new cabbage 10c to 25c each Onions are well enquired for and steady at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel. The demand for meats is brisk with the supply large and of good quality, and whose mechanical Choice heef sold at 12c and values unchanged. to 15c per lb., mutton at 10c to 12c, veal at 7c to 12c, hams at 11½c to 13c, saurages at 10c, lamb at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per quarter. Dressed hogs scarce and steady at \$6.50 to \$7 per 100 lbs. Dairy produce quiet, and dealers complaining of the slow demand, notwith-tanding the good quality offered in steady prices. In fruit there is a fair business, with no change of any importance to note. Apples scarce and firm at \$4.50 to \$6 per barre! Bananas \$4 to \$5 per bunch. Malega grapes at 20c per pound, Valencia oranges at \$6.75 to \$9 per case, and pineapples at 50c to 60c each. The offerings of game are fair for this time of year, and me with a good demand at former quotations for buckwheat, car lots being held at 44 to 45c Black duck brought \$1,10 per pair, teal duck, per 48 lbs.

MALT.—A few more sales are reported on out of town orders, and prices are quoted at 85c to Poultry, active and firm, for which the demand is brisk. Fowls 75c to \$1.00 per pair, ducks at \$1.00 to \$1.35, gee-e at 70c to 85c each, and cock turkeys at \$1.40 to \$1.75 each. The fish market is fairly active, there being a good demand at

THE CATTLE MARKET.

quotations.

Business in cattle is fairly active owing to the offerings being large and of a good quality; there is a good demand from the best butchers and export buyers. Choicest are bought for and export buyers. Choicest are bought for export at about 5c per 10, good cattle sold at 4c to 4½c, fair at 3c to 3½c per 1b. live weight. Milkmen's strippers sell at from \$18 to \$30 each. The receipts of sheep cont nue light, and all the offerings are bought up at 5c to 4½c per 1b. Live weight. Spring lombs met with a hyirk lo. live weight. Spring lambs met with a bri-k demand at from \$2.50 to \$5 each as to quality and rize. Calves are plentiful, and sell at from \$2 to \$8 each as to quality and size. Live hogs 5%c to 64c per 1b.

MILCH COWS.

At Viger market a good business was done in milch cows and the market was fairly active. There was a good demand for all the best milkers at higher prices than were paid last week. Choice milkers sold at \$60, good at \$40, 605, and 1, 600, and 1, week. Choice indicers some at \$00, good at \$00, fair at \$30, common at \$25 and inferior at \$18 each. Cows were sold at the yards at prices from \$30 to \$40 each, and one lot of six good milkers sold at \$35 each. Calves met with a slow demand at from \$2 to \$8 each as to



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