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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 39.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WILLING GRAND JURY

Third Trial of Kelly!

Dublin, May 1. - Fitzharris, commonly known as "Skin the Goat," charged with being one of the principals in the Phonix Park murders, has been acquirted. No witnesses were called by the defence. The only evidence against Fitzharris was that given by the informers. He was, besides, identified by independent witnesses, who swore they saw him in the Park on May 6th. McInerry made an elequent address for the defence. He stated that the accusation that the prisoner was in the Park with the knowledge of the errand of the murderers rested on the evidence of informers alone. He said that though Peter Carey swore that the prisoner recounted the circumstances of the murders to him, his narrative of the assassination differed from the ascertained facts. He closed with a pathetic appeal to the jury to restore the poor man to his starving family with a good name, which was his sole possession. The judge, in charging the jury, said no evidence had been adduced to show that the prisoner was aware of the plot against Burko before May 5th. Earlier meetings which he attended were held to plot sgainst the life of Forster, and had no connection with the present charge. It was clear that Fitzharris was in the Park when the murder occurred, but if the jury doubted that he was guilty of knowledge of the mission of the men he drove they were bound to acquit him. After the verdict was rendered Fitzbarris was taken to juil to await his trial on a charge of conspiracy to murder, the penalty for which is ten years' penal servitude.

DUBLIN, May 2 .- Patrick Delaney and Thomas Caffrey, charged with participation in the murders of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, were arraigned this morning. They created a sensation by pleading guilty. Both were sentenced to be hanged on June 2nd.

When Delaney was called upon to plead he said: "I am guilty of being in the Park when Cavendish and Burke were killed, but I did not commit the murder. I plead guilty." It was explained that this really amounted to pleading innocence. Dalaney then formally pleaded gullty. He said: "I was brought Cowper and others. It says plainly pleaded from this at first foolishly, not know, that the confession of Patrick Delaney into this at first foolishly, not knowing what it was. I was forced from my ing what it was. I was forced from my was made for a definite purpose; work to go to the Park, and had to obey the orders of the scoleties or take the consequental and that the pretence of sentencing him to ces. When I was in the Park, I could not get away. I saw the murders committed but took no part in them. I went to the Park on Kavanagh's car. He speaks the truth, so Kavanegh's car. He speaks the truth, so that Delaney made his confession does Carey. The murders were committed for the purpose of securing the conby Joe Brady and Timothy Kelly, and by nobody clse. I saved Judge Lawson's life at the risk of my own. I was put on to shoot him by Mullett and Brady The only way to escape the tax was by calling the guards' attention."

Judge O'Brien when sentencing Delaney said he had a duty to perform. He had at the previous trial of a prisone for attempting to shoot Judge Lawson, pitied him because he showed some feeling for his wife and femily. The prisoner would see to what missry they had been brought by the wicked system of

When Cuffrey was placed in the dock his face wore a smile. In consequence of pleading [guilty it was again fully explained to him in open court, but he persisted to plend. Being asked whether he had anything to say why gentence should not be passed upon him, be replied in a lond, clear voice: " All I have got to say, standing on the brink of the grave, is, I did not know what was going to happen until 20 minutes before the murder was committed. I was bound to go to the Park under pain of death."

The Judge, in passing sentence, said there were no means of judging the truth of the priscners' statements. He did not decide it

was necessarily wholly untrue. The Grand Jury have been summoned to meet to-morrow to find bills against the men obarged with conspiracy to murder.

Dublin, May 3 .- The Grand Jury have returned true bills against Tynan, "No. 1," John Walsh and P. J. Sheridan for murder, and against Fitzharris as accessory after the fact. It is understood the Government will demand the extradition of Walsh, Sheridan and Tynan from America. The Grand Jury have found true bills against Lawrence Hanton, Jas. and Joseph Mullett, and Daviel Delaney on the charge of attempting to murder Jaror Field. They also found true bitls for conspicacy to murder against the two Mulletts, Haplon, Edward McCaffrey, Edward O'Brien, George Smith, Peter Doyle, Thos. Doyle, Wm. Moreney and Dan. Delaney. The bill against Thomas Martin, charged with the same offence, was rejected. James Muliett was arraigned this morning, on the charge of conspiracy to murder and pleaded guilty. William Morney also pleaded guilty, on the charge of conspiracy to murder, and several others charged with the same offsuce are expected to plead guilty. - Hanion was next arraigned, on the charge to murder Field, and pleaded not guilty. The trial then be-

gan. The Grand Jury were sent back to recon Bider the case of Martin, the bill against Whom they rejected, and, after again deliber-

ating, returned a true bill. DUBLIN, May 4.—George Smith, charged with being implicated in the conspiracy to murder Government officials, has been disharged, he having agreed to emigrate.

Dunin, May 4.—Lawrence Hanlon, this morning, was convicted of the attempt to murder Juror Field and was sentenced to Aaron Hainer cloth dealer. New York, has

Constituent on the Contract

dicted as accessory to the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke after the fact, was arraigned this morning and pleaded not guilty. Hawkins, who it was stated would te arraigned today with Kingston and others on a charge of conspiracy to murder Poole, has been discharged.

Dublis, May 4.—Hanlon, on receiving his sentence, muttered: "I won't be the last. God save Ireland from such informers." Dublin, May 5 -Fitzharris will be tried by a special jury as accessory to the murder

of Mr. Burke and for the murder of Lord Cavendish. An entirely new jury panel has been summoned. The counsel for Kelly have been notified that the third trial has been set for Monday next.

A man named Kinsella has confessed to the police at Kilmainham Gaol that he was concoined in the murder of Lord Leitrim. Re is thought to be insane.

DUBLIN, May 6.—Since the beginning of the second private enqury into the murder conspiracy, introduced by Mr. Curran, Divisional Magistrate of the Metropolital Police, two hundred persons have left the city.

To-day being the onniversary of the Phonix Park murders, many persons visited the scene of the crime.

CORK, May 5 .- O'Connor committed to gaol for refusing to give evidence at a private enquiry, was again called upon to-day to testify, but declined, and was remanded for a

Dublin, May 7 .- The third trial of Kelly for participation in the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke began to-day. James Carey swore that everyone of the Invincibles, with the exception of Brady, offered to turn informer. Carey said he was the last man

who offered to testify against the prisoners.

Joseph Hanlon, another informer, confirmed the evidence given by Carey and Kavanagh, that Kelly was one of the four men who rode on Kavanagh's car on the evening the Phoenix Park murders were committed. Patrick Delaney's sentence has been com-

And the League Leaders, by the British Authorities-Startling Project for a Wholesale Extradition from the United States.

Dublin, May 3 .- United Ireland, the organ of the Nationalist party, makes some severe comments on the course pursued by the men who made vesterday's confessions, and by some of the men who have been indicted for the conspiracies to murder Mr. Forster, Earl death was the merest farce. Its statements indicate that it had special sources of information, and it says with seeming authority viction of Timothy Kelly, whose third trial the Government intended should result in a conviction, while counsel for the Crown did not believe that, after two disagraements, any conviction could be found on Carev's comparatively unsupported testimony. Public rumor and public belief go farther than the press statements and with much apparent reason. It is believed that the confessions of both Delaney and Thomas Caffrey are intended to reach much further than the conviction of Kelly, and to supply the missing links of evidence which will secure the conviction of every other person claimed to have been connected with the Propix Park tragedy, the assessination of Lord Mountmorres, and the score or more preceding conspiracies to murder. their names, and as men having the same purpose in view, are connected those of James Mullet and William Mcroney, two of the men at Kilmainham, against whom the indictments for conspiracy were found yesterday.

The feeling is strong that money considerations have been offered to these men if they can serve certain purposes of the Government effectively, and that money will be only secondary to pardons, which will be almost unconditional. These rumors, or more than rumors, attribute to the Ministry intentions much farther reaching than have ever before been hinted at, and to nothing less than the bringing down of Mr. Parnell and other Irish members of Parliament and connecting them directly with the conspiracies. Such a possibility has been nutbought of until within a fortnight, and would not now attract attention were it not that informers are becoming so numerous that opportunity is given to

prove almost soything Any evidence that Delaney, Coffrey, Mullett and Moroney have given or will probably give does not touch any Member of Perliament. They give evidence which is, however, strong enough to indict three men who do know what were the sources of income, who were the real instigators and leaders can be placed by the consent of the United States Government within the control of the English authorities, the latter believe that Tynan can be induced to turn informer, and that then sufficient evidence can be obtained from him and from the other informers not only to convict Sheridan and Walsh, but to seriously implicate several Irish members of Parliament and possibly lead to the extradition of Patrick Egan and other well known Land Leaguers who have

recently emigrated to the United States. NEW KNIGHTS.

Arthur Sullivan, the well known music composer, George Grove, editor and writer, and Geo. W. Maofarcen; musical doctor, have been created Knights.

penal servitude for life. Fifzbarris, in- a signed with liabilities at \$125,000 Li Wind E.

The Defeat of the Government

EXTRADITION!

London, May 2. -At a banquet of the Naional Liberal Club to-night Gladstone said the Government had met the dangers from the unseen agency of secret societies success-

NEW YORK, May 2 .- Sullivan, President of the Irish National League, waited upon Cardinal McCloskey to-day. The Cardinal warmly endorsed the action of the Philadelphia

Convention.

London, May 3.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Affirmation Bill was refused a second reading by a vote of 292 to Owing to this rejection it is stated that Bradlaugh intends to administer the oath to himself. The News says that in the rejection of the bill the forces of bigotry and intolerance triumphed.

Fifty Irish members voted against the Affirmation Bill. The Times says it is to be regretted that the prudent and couclusive solution offered in the Affirmation Bill was not supported by a majority of the House.

Thirteen persons have been arraigned at Galway charged with being implicated in the Letterfrack murders. Informers proved a meeting and the adoption of a plan to murder

Constable Kavanagh.

London, May 4.—The Law Journal, after discussing the legal phases of the extradition question, draws the conclusion that if the United States holds that Tynan, Walsh and Sheridan cannot be extradited under the existing treaty, and if they do not volun-tarily surrender, they may, after various formal write of arrest have been made out and returned unsatisfied, be adjudged outlaws and

their property confiscated to the Crown. NEW YORK, May 4 -Sheridan and Walsh, whom the Dublin Grand Jury indicted for murder, are still unmolested. They say they are quietly awaiting any attempt to arrest

London, May 4.- In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Speaker stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Bradlaugh which snnonnced his intention, at the beginning of business to-day, to ask to be permitted to take neaker asked the onidance the oath. of the House. Loud cries were raised for Mr. Gladstone, but he did not rise.

Sir Stofford Northcote stated that he would propose Bradiaugh be precluded from going through such form.

Mr. Gladstone said he could raise no object tion to the motion, which under the circumstances, Sir Stefford Northcote was the proper person to make.

On motion of Mr. Labouchere, it was decided to hear Mr. Bradiaugh in his own behalf.

Mr. Bradlaugh then said that the House last evening had rejected the Affirmation Bill, which would have enabled him to take his seat. It was now his duty to take the oath. The law gave him a seat in the House, and in the name of the law he demanded it. His exclusion was an act of flagrant iniquity. No action of his justified the action of the House, which should declare the seat vacant or pass a bill disqualitying him; so long as he was not disqualified he would claim his

ceat. Mr. Labouchere opposed the motion of Sir Stafford Northcote.

Mr. Gladstone, moving the previous ques tion, announced that he would vote with Mr. Laboucaere against the motion.

The motion was carried by 271 to 165. Mr. Bradlaugh again addressed the Hersis. arguing in favor of his claim to the seat. After speaking half an hour he returned to his usual seat below the bar, and the subject dropped.

London, May 5-The Cabinet held a special session yesterday to consider the question of the extradition of Sheridan and Walsh. It is stated that the meeting was divided upon the question as to whether the Government had cause sufficient to request the United States to give the men up Lord Granville takes the ground that the Government is fur from prepared to ask the extradition, and cays correspondence he has had with Washington. as well as the information he derived from the American Minister, convinced him that unless the Government is better equipped with evidence, extradition will be re-He savised withholding the demand for extradition until the Government case is strengthened by further evidence. It is understood he informed the British Minis. and exactly what were the methods ter at Washington that all the evidence will employed. If Tynan, Steridan and Waish be sent him, and that he shall submit the be sent him, and that he shall submit the case to American counsel, and if they advice it, to thereupon ask the United States to deliver up the men.

The newly elected council of the Irleh National League of America have made arrangements with Thomas Brennan to organize branches of the new league in the United

States. LONDON, May 5.—If in the House of Commons yesterday the motion for the previous question pending the proposition of Sir Stafford Northcots that Bradlaugh be not allowed to take the oath had been carried, instead of defeated, the effect would have been to prevent the putting of Northcotels motion, and the ultimate result would have been that in the absence of instructions from the House, such as he sought, the Speaker would have been compelled to permit Bradlaugh to take the oath. The successful operation of the previous question was the ohief hope of the after will be surrendered.

supporters of Bradlaugh. The latter has deolded to visit his constituents and formally tender his resignation.
Lordon specials say Barry, Irish member

of Parliament, who secured for Tynan the situation he held as a commercial traveller, offered to resign his reat on the ground that his presence might prove embarrassing to Parnell. Dwyer Gray also informed Parnell that he interded to resign, giving as his reason that ill-health and his journalistic duties necresitated his resignation. Parnell strongly urged both to retain their seats.

New York, May 6 .- The World's London

Full adelphia, May 6 -At a meeting of the Parnoll branch of the Irish League this afterncon a resolution was adopted recommending that the executive committee of the National League appoint a commission of three or five Americans to go to Ireland and ascertain the

tiue condition of the country. CHICAGO, May 5.—At the meeting to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Irlah Convention, Alexander Sullivan, President, was met by a storm of applause and began an address by referring to the matters in his personal career which had been commented upon since below reised to the head of the new national organization of Irishmen. He said the Philadelphia Convention was essentially an American body. He con-tended that the Pailadelphia platform had eccured the enthusiasiic approval of the entire American press, without notable exception, and wen for Ireland to a degree hitherto unsitteined the sympathy of mankind. Yes, such is the condition of Ireland to day, that if such a platform were put forth by a similarly constituted body there the entire assemblage would have been merched under military escort from the convention hall to jali. The platform declares unit in its determination to aid their countrymen in their struggle for self-government by whatever methods they think best for the achievement of that end. He declared his there has been in the past." purpose of carrying out the wishes of the convention and to make the masses of the zation for carrying out these plans?" American people informed of the truth about Ireland. When they understood the reasonsbleness of her claim they would be united in support, and their will, properly ex pressed, the power of the British Empire could not withstand. In conclusion he said that when Ireignal has seif-government she will use her own capital to create manufactures; she will then export upon her surplus food, and what manufactured acticles her people need they will import from America or some other triendly people. It is said the representatives never proposed a definite standing room upon it. We think our cause is plan of self-government. Much, indeed, one that, when properly presented, will enlist legislature, from which they have repeatedly body on the principles of that platform that warning letters—the "yenian navy" grawl-been excelled whenever they attempted to will be potential to render moral and material ind about—bounding the guards. compelies attention to the wants of their aid to Ireland. We intend by such publicacountry, but we shall print a record of bills which the Irish members offered in that body, only to see them contemptuously thrown out, generally without the poor compliment of a second reading. The Americans who read the record who have a new ap.

prediction of the necessity of giving instant a legislature of her own. The attendance was not as large as usual; s number of societies were present in uniterm, aiso many prominent persons, including memhers of the Siste indiciary and the Mayor. Judge Thos. Meren presided and in acceptm; the chair pointed to the fact of the fnability of Ire and to sequire relief through the egency of the English Parliament, and spoke of the unfair representation granted the Irish people in that body. He asserted that the only hope for Ireland lay in the sentiment which would eventually actuate the colire American nation, and which would compel England to give Ireland favorable legislation. Mayor Harrison said that Irish freedom would have to be won this side of the Atlantic, not by throwing bombs, but by the force of Araerican opinion. Congressman Davis said the honest sentiment of America elggarts edt ni barlerl ditw viditsterri gaw for liberty, but warned his hearers that any attempt to organize rebellion on this side of

methods would allegate the sympathies of this people. NEW YORK, May 7 .- Cardinal McCloskey decies that to has received a despatch from the Peral Secretary asking his reasons for receiving Sullivan. President of the Iri h National Lague. The Cardinal characterizes the stalement as absurd and ridiculous.

SHEELDAN, WALSH AND TYNAN.

THE QUELTION OF THEIR EXTRADITION IN WASH-INGTON.

WRSHINGTON May 5.—Your correspondent has authoracy to stere that in any demands which the British Government may make for the extradition of persons charged with criminal offence, that it the evidence shows simply a consorracy in this country to murder some one in England, the parties demanded will not be surrendered on any such ewidence. As to what evidence may be presented by the British Government in support of the demand for the extraosition of alleged criminals on o her grounds the President will not determine until the whole subject is before him. subject is before him.

ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Government will now, as on former occasions refuse to enlarge the intent of article 10 on the Ashburton treaty. If a demand is made by the British Milister for warrants for the arrest of Tynan and Walsh, on the ground that they are within the United mates, at nime to the warrant already issued by the State Department under our extradition laws for the arrest of Mr. P. I Sceri an they will be issued. Such a preliminary act cannot be avoided. But your correspondent is authorized to say that in all demands for the extradition of persons charged with the crime of murder, as in the case or cheriden, Tynan and Walsh, after the alleged finding of a grand jury, that our Government will demand that a ce unied copy of the indictment shall not only be the basis for extradition, but it must be supported by attested depositions on which such indictment is found. If the origine required by our extradition it is in the lighest suthority for saying that there is the highest suthority for saying that lot one of the patter demanded now or hereafter will be surreadered. The United States Government will now. as

President Sullivan expresses his view about them-A Literary Propaganda to be Begun, so that the Entire Civilized World May Linow the Extent of English Wrong-Doing.

New York, May 4 .- Mr. Alexander Sullivan, of Obicsgo, the Bresident of the new Irish National League, organized at Philadeldespatch any the Brodiaugh affair has greatly phis last week, in conversation with a regraphic description of the future objects and plans of action prosed by the organization in the interest of Ireland.

"One of the plans of action which will differ from those of the past," said Mr. Sullivan, "is to rely more upon literature than upon public mestings. We intend to issue addresses and have more frequent communication with the other side and ascertain the condition of things there from Mr. Parnell and his Association. We shall issue statements of the various views of the Irish question in order to familiarize the people more with it with a view of eliciting more extensive sympathy from Irish-Americans, as well as Americans, and from other nations."

" In what form chiefly do you propose to distribute literature on the various questions pertaining to Ireland?"

"In the form of addresses, pamphlets and tracts, showing more closely the wrongs in-flicted on the people, and showing the condition and capacity of Ireland, her industrial, manufacturing and material resources, how these could be developed and would thrive under self-government and fair treatment. It is intended to show how Ireland, could support herself under a regime of her own as that henceforth the Ir sh race in exile is a compared with the way she has been supported under English rule. We want to es-

tablish a more thorough and closer connection between this country and Ireland than "What are your ideas about further organ!

"Well, there has been nothing yet put into practical shape. The Council have that mat-ter in hand, and will each communicate their views before any general action is taken."

"You intend to consolidate the present organization upon the Chicago platform?" "Not only that, we intend to enlarge its scope very much. We believe that the Chi-cago platform is broad enough to accommodate all Irishmen who have the good of their country at heart, and indeed we are hopeful that even men of other nations may find would their ander have availed in a foreign universal sympathy. We expect to organize a tions as I have referred to, and others, to remove many wrong impressions and prejudices concerning the Irish people in relation to their capacity for self-government, and other matters, politically and seed.

ally, in which they have been misrepresented I believe we live in an age when the enlightened sympathy of the world can be gained against the methods of such an unsympathetic power as that of England. One great object of our propaganda will be secure the nympathy of the enlightened and civilized

"Theoretically, will this not include Eng-

land?" "Yes," said Mr. Sullivan, with a caustic smile, "it will have the effect of exposing the hypocriey of the Government which professes to be solicitous for the welfare of mankind. There is no denying that England possesses kind of solicitude for a large portion of the human family, but her methods of demonstrating it are sometimes peculiar."

"Do you teeltly imply the kind of solioltude she manifested with her fleet recently in

"Yes, that is one example, and I might refer to the tender care which she has shown toward her Eastern subjects, and those in general over whom she has imposed her the ocean to be carried on by indirect guardianship."

"If the plan of propaganda you propose should fail, what then?"

This question imposed a momentary silence on Mr. Sullivan. He sat reflectively, and then in a firm tone of voice he fitted the language of Richelieu to the occasion, and anwored: "In the Irishmen's lexicon there is no such word as fail" and then added still more emphatically: "We have organized for success, and not

(or failure." "What do you think of the prospects of

warfare?' Our organization has no connection with any movement for warfare at present. Any. thing of that kind is outside the present purposes of the organization. The hope of this organization is that liberty may be schieved without such extrems measures."

"How do you think the Irish people feel at heart on that subject ?" "I presume it is not upressonable to say that the great bulk of the Irish people think

they would have a right to resort to warfare if the opportunity presented itself-a much greater right than the American colonies had when the War of Independence broke out; but our organization will not encourage, but oppose, and endeavor to prevent any foolish outbreak that would only tend to weaken the names and give the British Government a stronger hold on the Irish people."

of WEE ?"

" I think it would be perfectly justifiable if there were such an opportunity presented as would make a warlike movement sanc-troned by reason—that is, if it had a reasonable probability of success. But I think to make war without a fair probability of success would be a crime age not the Irish people

"I am not able to state exactly what they will do. I believe they are ready to go as far as the people at home want them to go at any time; but they are not prepared to dictate a policy to the people at home. I think the League represents the sentiments of the Irish people in general."

"Do you think the sentiments of the Philadelphia platform represent those of the large majority?"

I do think they represent the sentiments of the majority, leaving out a very small mi-nority. The organization will do all in its power to discourage orime, and will appeal to remove the causes of crime for which it is responsible.

"In what way will the new League suggest that the British Government can do that?"

"By treating the Irish people fairly, by giving them self government, by ceasing to sneer at every demand of the Irish people for fair legislation, by ceasing to treat Ireland as a hostile camp, by ceasing to thrust upon the people foreign efficials who have no interest in the country except to draw from it all the weslth they cap, and who have no sympathy with the people. We believe that no Government has ever existed, or ever will exist, entitled to the fealty of those whom it calls its subjects, under such treatment as that which Ireland has received at the hands of England. We believe that in the march of liberty and liberality which characterizes this age, no Government is strong enough to be invulnerable against the persistent, united, intelligent, justifiable hostility of a large portion of those whom it calls subjects, especially when these subjects, or alleged subjects, so conduct their hostile discussion against the Government as to win the sympathy of the civilized

Mr. Sullivan then made some reference to the proposed scheme of encouraging Irish commerce to the detriment of the English merchant marine, and the reporter asked him what he thought of the sneer of the London Times at this proposition.

"The fact that the Times, as the organ of the Government, showed that it was irratated, is a proof in itself that there is probably something in it that would be damaging to the

English interests," he replied. Then you think there will be some bensficial outcome in agitation and moral

sussion ?" "I believe the cause that is so excred as to justify revolution when revolution is sanctioned by reason, is a cause which cannot falk to be advanced by discussion, agitatien and moral sussion. We believe in the beneficial effects of agitution, and that it is our duty to invoke the just judgment of mankind in the cause of our oppressed nationality.

SOARE AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, NS, May 7 .- An alarming rumor was current today, finding circulation first in military circles, that a startling letter had been received by Lt.-Governor Archibald, warning him of the expected visit to Hallfax of two suspicious American vessols and cautioning him to have precautions taken for the safety of life and property in and about the city. It was stated that com-munication had come from Sir John A. Macdonald and contained information which at once started the military and naval authorities into action, steps being taken to have everything in readiness should resort to severe measures be required. The Lieuten-ant-Governor, on being called on, said a letter of warning had been received by him from most reliable authority, containing statements which it was necessary for officials here to act on at once. He did not wish to give the name of the writer, but asserted his belief that no hoar had been practised on him, though, perhaps, untitue information had been given to its author by other parties. He also declined to state its contents, either in detail or in part, or to communicate the nature of the measures which had been taken by the military or naval authorities. Enquiries were pursued further, and an ickling was obtained of the contents of the letter. Ool. Clerke, on Sunday, communicated to the officers information that two suspicious vessels, manned, it was believed, by Fenians, and carrying a quantity of torpedoes and other dangerous explosives, had sailed from Boston a few days ago, and intended to make Halifax their destination. On arriving here it was asserted the torpedocs would be laid as opportunity offered beneath the water of the harbor with the intention of blowing up shipping entering or leaving. Particular mention was made of an extraordinary watch to bakept on the 14th. instant, the day on which Brady, one of the Præsix Park murderers, is to be executed, and it was recommended that the guards at the various barracks, powder magazines, dockyards and warships in port be strengthened. On H. M.S. "Tenedos" this has been done, and sentries stationed at various points in the city have been instructed to be careful whom they allow to enter the gates at which. the watch.

CAPTAIN CONDON ON EXTRADITION.

Washington, May 7 .- Usptain O'Meagher Condon of this city, one of the Fenians con-cerned in the Manchester murders, speaking: this evening of the probable extradition procoodings against Sheridan, Tynan and Walsh, said: "I caunot make myself believe that this free American Government can so far prostitue itself as to yield to the demands of England for the blood of some of-"How do you feel personally on the subject our best offizens. Mr. Sheridan and the other parties whose extradition is demanded, we all know are entirely innocent of having any connection with plots to assessinates Euglish officials. England naturally hates: such editors as Sheridar, whose caustic penhas done so much to show up the wickedness of that country, and I do not doubt that if this Government turns him over to these and against civilis ition."

Nou cannot say at present then what the opening and against of the gallows."

Organization will do?"

그리는 말을 보고 하는 사람이 있는 것 같아 보고 있을까? 그는 사람이 없는 사람들이다.

EDITH YORKE.

CHAPTER 1X .- Continued TWO YEARS AFTER.

If the President of the United States, a that time General Taylor, had sent Daniel Webster as his ambassador to invite Mrs. Bowar to preside over the White House for him, she could not have been more aston-

lehed.

There was nothing amening in the manne of the proposal, howevers, Mr. Williams had, just been reading an editorial on the Wilmot proviso," and, having finished it took his pipe from his mouth, glanced across the table on which his elbow leaned, and said quietly, "I've been thinking that we may as well get married, as we shall probably always live together. Helen and Dick will some time build nests of their own, and they won't want either of us. I shall treat you as well as I always have, and I hope you will be satisfied with that, and I shall do something for Dick. I'm rather in love with the fellow. I really cannot see why you should object, though I give you credit for being surprised. If you had expected me to ask you, I should have disappointed you. Suppose we should be married before Dick gets home, for a pleasant surprise for him!"

Mrs. Rowan had dropped her work, and sat staring at Mr. Williams, to see if he were jesting.

"I am in earnest," he said. " How does the idea strike you?" "It strikes me"-she stammered faintly,

and stopped there.
"So I preceive," was the dry comment with which he put his pipe between his lips again. "Take time. Don't be in a hurry to answer; I am not a frantic lover of twen-

Mrs. Rowan sat with her hands clasped on a pile of handkerchiefs in her lap, and tried to think. It would be good for Dick, it would be better for Dick, it would be best for Dick. On Dick's account she could not dream of refusing; indeed she would not have presumed to refuse, even had there been no Dick in the case. But, for all that, Mr. Williams' last sentence rang in her ears and made her eyes fill. Once upon a time-so long agol-she was young and pretty, and then there was somebody handsomer, better educated, more talented than this man, who was a frantic lover of twenty when he asked her to be his wife. If she had known better then, been more earnest and serious, that blossom day of her life had borne good fruit, perhaps, instead of an apple of Sodom, and her husband might have been still living. If she had loved him less weakly, she might

have saved him. "Well?" said Mr. Williams, having given her ten minutes by the clock.

She started, and came back to the present. In the pain of the pas she was momentarily strong. "I suppose you know best for yourself," she said quietly; "and I have no objection for Dick's sake.

Mr. Williams had been a little afraid of a scene, and her quiet and the tears in her eyes touched him. "I don't believe you will be sorry for it, Jane," he said kindly. "I have heard that you have had one sad experience, and I can promise you that you shall have nothing like that from me."

A slight shadow, almost a frown, passed over her face. "You are very kind," she said in a cold voice. "But as to the past, no one is to blame but me. I stand by the man I married when I was a young girl. I loved him then and always, and I hope to meet him again. He was too good for me."

"All right!" replied the merchant cheerfully, but with some surprise. He had not thought that the widow possessed so much spirit. "We need not disagree about him We can enter into a partnership for the rest of our lives. As to the other world, I'll ask away. Then, as he was going, she called him | twenty years his junior, or Clara, who was for no mortgages on that. If you run away back. Who is it? Alice Mills? The very one twenty-two, nothing would satisfy this with Mr. Rowan when we get there, I won't run after you. May be somebody else will be claiming me. I'm satisfied, if you are. We are too old for sentiment."

So saying, he turned again to the Evening

Post, and pursued his reading.
Too old for sentiment! She looked at him with eyes in which, for a moment, a high and shining wonder dilated. Why, if Bichard had lived and prospered, and she had made him happy, she could have run to meet him with roses of joy in her cheeks, though she were half a century old. She could have been as watchful of his looks and tones as when she was a girl. Too old for sentiment! Well, it takes all sorts of people to make a world, she thought.

An hour of silence passed, the woman sewing, the man reading. At ten o'clock Mrs. Rowan rose to go to bed. Mr. Williams looked up. "Let's see, this is September first," he said. "Suppose we call in the parson about the tenth ?"

She stopped—she and her breath. "You know we need not bother about a bridal tour," he said. " And I think we may as well keep our own counsel. When it is all over, I'll introduce you to Mrs. Bond as a new sister- n-law. Don't be afraid: I will make her keep the peace. I am a justice, you know."

"Very well," said Mrs. Rowan. "Do as you like," There was no more said that night: but

the next morning Mr. Williams gave the widow a short lecture on the manner in which he wished her to conduct berself toward those about her. "You are too bumble and yielding," he said. "Of course, I do not expect you to change your character: but recollect, you have me to stand by you. If Sarah Bond should annoy you, stand your ground. If the servants are impudent, dismiss them. If anything whatever pappens displeasing to you, toil me the minnte I get home, and I will set the matter right."

With that he went. An hour after, a carriage drew up at the

door, and a woman came into the house, and friend. asked to see Mrs. Rowan. She was a woman of middle age, and looked nervous and wor-

"I am Miss Bird, Miss Clinton's companion," she announced. "Miss Clinton wants to see you right away. She has sent the carriage

for you." "Who is Miss Clinton?" Mrs. Rowan asked ; "and what does she want of me?"

The companion looked at her in astonishment. Not know who Miss Clinton was! But it must be true that she did not, or she

"hiss Clinton is one of the first ladies in Boston," Miss Bird said, with quite a grand sir. "When you go to her she will probably: tell you what she wants." "Cannot she come to see me?" Mrs.

would not have presumed to ask the other

question.

Bowen seked. This last piece of assumption was from the future Mrs. Williams, not from Mr. William's

housekeeper. "Why, what can you be thinking of?" the but they hate me, and so I can aff woman cried. "Miss Clinton must be eighty sincere. It raves trouble, besides." years old, if not ninety. I am not sure but

fashioned one in a most respectable locality -entered, and went upstairs to a sunny parfor with windows looking into a garden. The four walls of this room were entirely covered with pictures, the central places being occupled by four portraits of a lady, the same lady, painted in different costumes, and at different ages. It was a handsome face, not without signs of talent. The original of these portraits sat in an arm chair near one of the windows. The silvery curls of a wig olustered about her wrinkled face, a scarlet India shawl was wrapped, around her tall upright form, and her small hands glittered with rings. On a table at her elbow were her hand bell, eye-glasses, scent bottle, snuff

box, and bonbonniere.
As the two entered the room, the old lady snatched her glasses, and put them up with a shaking hand. "So you have got here at last!" she cried out. "Have you been taking Mr. What's his name's housekeeper a drive on

the Mill dam, Bird? "I was obliged to wait for Mrs. Sowan," Bird said meekly. "She will tell you."

"I came as soon as I was ready, ma'am," interposed Mrs. Rowan. "I did not want to take the trouble to come at all. If you have no business with me I will go home

Miss Clinton turned and stared at the speaker, noticing her for the first time. "I have business with you," she said in a dreamily. "What a pot pourri society is beharp voice, a'ter having looked the widow over deliberately. "Come here! Bird, bring a chair, and then go out of the room.

Rird obeyed. "I want to know about that Yorke girl," the old lady began, when they were alone. "If you wish to befriend her, you had better tell me all you know. As for Amy Arnold, she deserves to be poor. I will not give her a dollar. She was always a sentimental simpleton, with her fine ideas. Not but fine ideas are good in their place: I always had confidently expect that in time she them, but I had common sense too. I keep will hand in her submission to the powers my sentiments, as I keep my rings and that be. They were quite willing to wait; threw mud and stones at me here in the brooches, for ornament; that is the way sensible people do; but she must pave the minds were pleasantly occupied about this alone against the whole. And I never oried common way with hers. Fancy a girl time by several things. Dick's return was but he comforted me. 1 could not tell all with absolute beauty, and money in expecta- the principal joyful event. Besides that, that he did for me, though I should talk a The question came with a faint sense of strain tion, if she behaved herself, marrying Mejor Cleaveland was visiting them. He had week. I won't turn him off now. If he in the voice, and it was not answered impoor artist, because, forsooth, they had congenial souls! Congenial fiddlesticks! his town-house for the reception of a bride. it would be more than crust to refuse. If I had had the power, I would have shut His marriage was to take place in a week or So, Aunt Amy, please give me the cross. I her up till she came to her seuses. I am two at Seaton, and his partner, with his new am going to wear it always." ears soundly. Fortunately, the fellow died down and be present at the ceremony. Mrs. on her. Charles Yorke is a respectable man but I am not fond of him. I was fond of Robert till he treated Alice Mills so. Though, indeed, it was an escape for Alice; for he would have broken her heart. Bobert didn't know enough to love a plain woman.

"The little Pole knew how to make him behave himself. I rather liked that girl, and I would have done some. of special consequence, does any one ask? thing for them if Alice had not been my friend. What is the child like? Tell me all the truth must be told at last, though

The door opened, "I won't see anybody!" Miss Olinton screamed, waving the servant of fixing his affections on Melicent, who was

Mrs. Rowan looked with eager interest at | he won. this visitor, and saw a lady of medium size, graceful figure and plain face. Was she plain, klesed her cheek tenderly, putting her other to her husband's solicitations. hand on the other cheek, in a pretty, caresaing way, and had asked sweetly of the old lady's health, Mrs. Bowan found her beautiful. So still and gentle, and yet so bright, was she, all harmony seemed to have entered the room with her. Even Miss Clinton's harsh face softened as she looked up at her with a gaze of fondness that had something imploring in it, and clung to her hand a moment.

"You have come in good time, my dear," she said then, in a voice far gentler than she had spoken with before. "This is the person who had charge of Robert Yorke's daughter."

The lady had seated herself close to Miss Clinton's side, with a hand still resting on the arm of her chair. At this announcement she turned rather quickly, but with instinctive courtesy, and looked searchingly at Mrs. house that ever was built; that rat holes Rowan. Then she went to take her hand. "I had a letter from Edith today," she said, and she mentioned you very affectionately. I thought when I read it that I would go to 866 you."

hem " coughed Miss Clinton harshly. Come here, Alice! I have sent for Mrs. What's her name to tell us all about the child, so you are saved the trouble of going to her."

Mrs. Rowan's impulse had been to kies the gentle hand that touched hers, but this in-terruption checked her. Miss Mills went back to her seat and the catechism began. It was not a pleasant one. More than once the widow thought that "one of the first ladies in Boston" was a very rude and impudent old woman; but for the sake of that sweet face, which seemed to entreat her forbearance, she

answered civilly. The questioning ended. "Now you may go," said Miss Clinton, and, turning her back on Mrs. Rowan, began to talk to her

"O my friend! how can you?" exclaimed Miss Milis reproachfully. "You are so kind, Mrs. Bowan," rising to take leave of her. "I

am glad to have seen you."

Mrs. Rowan's tace was crimso. What would Dick say to see his mother so treated? and what would Mr. Williams say? "Why, Alice, she is that John Williams

housekeeper," the old woman said, when Mrs. Rowan had gone. "And what are you?" was the question which rose almost to the younger lady's indignant lips. But she suppressed it, and only

showed her disapproval by sitting silent a

moment. "Did you expect me to get up and make a court courtesy?" pursued Miss Olinton. "Why, I wouldn't do that for you, my dear. And why should I not tell her to go? I had no more to say to her, and I dare say sho was glad to get away. If people fell in love with me as they do with you, you soft creature I then I might be sweeter with them but they hate me, and so I can afford to be

"If every one practised that sort of sincer ity we should soon lapse into barbarism," was Having ventured so much, after a slight the quiet reply.

waited for submission, not to herself, but to right and justice. The time for Miss Olinton's conversion was so short, and the progress had been so slow, this friend was came to the rescue. As her glance flashed almost tempted to despair. "Final impenit swiftly around the circle, it was as though a ence" seemed to be written in those hard old eyes, on that bitter old mouth.

Miss Clinton scolded, then complained, then bemoaned herself, finally submitted. "You know, Alice, I have got so in the habit of ordering people about, and most people are so slavish, I do not think," she said, wiping her eyes.

That was all her friend asked-a sense of having done wrong. Then came the time for soothing, and for bright and cheerful talk. After such a regimen it might reasonably be supposed that Miss Clinton, would treat her next visitor with decent civility; and the immediate happy result of the lesson was that for that day Bird escaped further

When, a fortnight later, Miss Mills told the old lady that Mr. Williams and Mrs. Bowan were married, Miss Clinton was astounded. "That accounts for her turning so red when I told her to go," she said. "Well, Well, I must be polite to Bird. For anything I know

she may be engaged to John C. Calhoun." Mr. Calhoun was one of the old lady's idole. "Married his housekeeper!" she parsued

coming! Though now I think of it, John Williams came from nothing." "We all came from nothing, dear," said the

other softly, "and soon we shall return to nothing." Yes, Mrs. Rowan was married, and quite remember once I hit him with a stick and at home in her new character. Mrs. Bond almost put his eye out; and when I cried he had been met in open field, challenged, en- kissed me and said, 'I know you didn't

gaged, and routed. At present she was at mean te, desr,' before his eye had stopped home nursing her wounds; but we may aching. This was the way he always did. come up to superiotend the refurnishing of wanted to die for me I'd let him; for was disposed to go, Dick looked his desire to sequences of yielding. go, Edith had written a coaxing letter, and even Hester Yorke had sent a very pretty note, hoping that they would come. So it

was decided that they should go. Why should Hester Yorkes invitation be Having been put off as long as was possible, with great dissatisfaction. Miss Hester Yorke is to be the bride. Instead quite disentangle her from her past. man but Hester,

But it was a good while before he won the father and mother. Mr. Yorke consented though? That was the first impression; but | first, rather ungraciously, but Mrs. Yorke did when she had taken Miss Clinton's hand, and | not yield till the last minute, and then only

" If Hester is satisfied to marry a man old enough to be her father," he said, "we may as well consent. The age is the only objection."

"Hester is satisfied now," the mother said anxiously; "but she is only a child. We do not know how it will be ten years bence, when her character will be more developed. She will then be twenty-eight and he fifty. Oh! I have no patience with these ridiculous widowers!" And the lady wrung her hands.

"You misjudge Hester, my dear," the husband said. "She b s developed all she ever will. She is no pomegranate in the bud, but a cherry fully ripened. Have you never observed that whatever is hers is always perfect in her eyes? She is ready now to maintain to the world that this is the most beautiful are an advantage; that our furniture is the more desirable for being worn; that our roses are finer than any others, our vines more graceful, our birds more musical. Why, my dear, she thinks that I am a beauty!"

A soft little laugh rippled over Mrs. Yorke's lips. "So do I!" she said.

"That is because you look at me with such beautiful eyes," replied the gentleman gallantly. It was not often that his personal appearance was com-" But, to return: Hesplimented, ter will be the same to her husband. Once married to him. ahe will be absolutely convinced that there is not | to be remembered of his father. to be found his equal. I have no fear but that ten years hence, it Major Oleaveland should be placed by the side of the most magnificent man on earth, Hester would maintain boldly that her husband was the superior. No ; I anticipate no trouble for a long while. The only disagreeable view I take is that when Hester is fifty, the golden middle age for a healthy woman, she will be nursing a childish old man of seventy-four, instead of having an equal friend and companion."

"Dear me!" exclaimed the wife, "I cannot possibly weep over what may happen thirtytwo years hence."

And so the matter was settled; and now the Major was doing his utmost in honor of the event. The house in Seaton had been already put in perfect order, and the house in town was now, as we see, being adorned. They were to come there immediately, after a quiet wedding at Hester's home.

When Major Cleaveland returned to Seaton, a week siter the wedding, he carried two offerings from Mr. Bowan, one for the brideelect, the other for Edith. Hester's present was quite simple, a package of photographic views taken in the city of Peking, and, seen through a stereoscope, almost as good as a visit to that city. But Dick's offering to Edith was an extravagant one: it was a Maltese cross set with emeralds.

This gift created a warm discussion in the Yorke family, who were almost unanimous gainst Edith's accepting it. Carl was especially indignant. Edith is almost a young lady," he said; "and the vibrated with triumph. She were his cross

ins that Dick had no other friend but her, that he had enemies, perhaps; that his teelings were not to be counted, instantly she blade had been swung before their eyes.

"But, my dearest Edith," began Melicent, and then went over the whole argument again in her most suave and convincing mannar.

"I know it all," Edith replied firmly know what people consider proper about presents; but this is not a common case. I would not take that cross from Carl, nor from any other gentleman. He took pains to get the present, and thought a good deal about it, was in hopes that I would be pleased; and I will not disappoint him."

Mrs. Yorke took the girl's hand affection. ately, the disputed jewel dropping in her lap. in the morning," he said after a little "I would not hurt his feelings for the world, polite and very constrained talk. "Besides," my love," she said. "Leave it all to me. I he added, with a slight smile, "I believe Pat my love," she said. "Leave it all to me. I will explain to him so that he cannot be of-

"Aunt Amy, no one in the world can explain between Dick Royan and me," said Edith, withdrawing her hand. "You have been good to me, all of you, and I love you, and will obey you when it is right. But this isn't right; it is only what people who know nothing about it think proper. Dick was good to me first of all. Mamma used to have him take care of me when I was a tiny little girl; and, after mamma died, he did everything for me. If I wanted anything, he got it forime if he could; and if I broke his playthings and tore his books, he never scolded me. I And afterward, when the children laughed at me, because I was poor and queer, and they

They were all silent at this first outbreak of her who had often won from Carl the greeting of Coriolanus to his wife, "My graabout accepting the invitation, but it was clous slience, hall!" No one had the heart to urged by the bridegoom-elect; Mr. Williams refuse any longer, whatever might be the con-

Edith took the chain and hung it about her neck, looking down on the cross a moment as it rested on her bosom. "Green means hope," she said.

Carl left the room. No one else gaid suything. Her address had struck too near home. They might forget the time when she had been poor and homeless, but she was not obliged to; and they could not in conscience

"Desrest Aunt Amy, do smile again!" Edith entreated, putting her arms around Mrs. Yorke's neck. "You are not displeased that ingratitude is the vice of slaves?"

"Dear child, you do as you will with me," her aunt sighed; and so the dispute ended.

One day of the next week, as the steamer came ploughing up the Narrows into Seaton Bay, Mrs. Williams and her son sat in a corner of the deck by themselves. Mr. Williams, slightly seasick, was below. There were not many passengers that day, and no one seemed to have recognized these two. They sat stay there till the stage-coach should come leaning on the rail and looking off over the for him. water. It could scarcely be expected that they would not icel some emotion on such a Dick," she said. "I have hardly had a return to their native town siter such a dechance to speak to you yet. We have plenty parture, and Dick held his mother's trembling of time, for they have to go up after their hand tight in his, which, indeed, was scarcely

steady. A low, sandy island lay before them, and seemed to toss on the surface of the bay. "I wish I could go over there before we go home | The lady seemed to find difficulty in uttering again," the mother whispered, looking up

wistfully into her son's face. "No!" he answered. "We shall be commented on and watched sufficiently as it is. Let the dead past bury its dead. It is a that, Mrs. Yorke," he said; "but also, I do shame and disgrace. I cannot have it dragged up again."

He spoke firmly, and his mother was silenced. She feared her son Mrs. Yorke, as she watched the two go down in his rare moods of sternness. They awed her far more than his earlier passions had. Those she had understood, and could soothe; but now he was growing out of her knowledge. Besides, she did not they soon found themselves in a narrow dream what an orderl his meeting with forest track. Over their heads hung Edith's family was to be to him. To her sim- the splendid crimson and gold canopy plicity, Hester's invitation and Edith's allowed intercourse with them seemed an entire adoption; but he knew better. On the whole, from garnet-black up to rose-color, or hung it was a time above all when he least desired

As they neared the wharf, they saw Mejor Cleaveland standing there, with a tail, slim gala autumn dress. A blue mist showed did not know. She maintained a profound girl beside him. She wore a black riding cip and feather, and a glimpse of scarlet petticoat showed as she gathered up her riding-skirt. The disengaged hand was flong out with a quick welcoming gesture as she saw them, and a flush went over her face.

Mr. Bowan drew back to let Mr. and Mrs. Williams land first, and waited till his and they stopped a moment to look. mother had received the first greeting. Then he took Edith's hand, and looked down at her silvered over with mist, that seemed scarcely as she looked up at him. Her eyes sparkled, to rise a foot above it. Through this mist and she breathed quickly with joy. There showed a fine emerald green thick with pink was not, he saw, a cloud over the delight with which she met him.

"Dlok," she said ecstatically, after a minute, "I think that you are perfectly epiendidi" In the old times they had used each other's

eyes for mirrors: why not now? "You do!" said the young man, tossing his head with a slight laugh. "Thank you!" "But you have grown," she pursued, con-

templating him with great admiration. "And

have not I grown tall?" She stood back blushingly to be in spected. "You're a pretty fair height," Dick said with an air of moderation. "Come, they're waiting for us. 1s this your

pony ?" He lifted her to the saddle, then stepped

day, and be hostess lt had been agreed be a pallingsest with To Deum laudamus with that, under the circumstances, no hosten largely over the fading errors; still the pitable cares could be expected from merit of good-will ik not all your own. Or their host. His visitors were to use his trip as your dutiful measure may, tangled in house as a hotel and do quite as they pleased that wild song; the fault is not all yours. in it. But in the afternoon Major Cleave- Many a Casalus may claim indulgence on the land insisted that Mr. Rowan should go with score of some rash inherited human him and call upon Hester, who wished to thank him without delay for the pretty present he had sent her. Dick would much have preferred remaining where he was; but he went and was received with the utmost cordiality by all but Carl, who was not visible.

But Carl came up in the evening to escort

Edith home, and had then "the honor of maand brought it over the ocean for me, and king Mr. Rowan's acquaintance" in a remarkably cool and ceremonious fashion. "Mother thought you had better come home early, Edith, because we must all be up early

> rick does not allow his horse to be out after and pointed her finger, a little shaken with nine o'clock. He lent him to me very grudgingly." The night was one of perfect silence as the

> two rode homeward under the stare, and they were not talkative. Scarcely a word was narrow chest. You have left no chance for spoken till they had crossed the bridge and were riding up North street. Then Edith spoke in a low voice:

"Are you tired, Carl?"

"No, thank you. Are you?"

Then there was a silence for a while, till Edith began egain: "Carl, do you think that Mrs. Williams is pleasant?"

"I did not observe," he replied coolly. said. "Did vou like him?"

"Not particularly." Another silence. They had turned from the public road, and were being enclosed in the forest. "How did you like Dick Rowan, Carl?"

mediately. "I hope you will not expect me to be as fond of him as you are," he said presently. "He may be like a brother to you, but to me

he is a stranger." "But what do you think of him?" she persisted.

"He is very handsome," Carl said, in a quiet tone, "and he looks like an honest fellow. I have no fault to find with him." They turned up the avenue, alighted, and

went up the steps together. "Carl," said Edith wistfully, "are you troubled about anything?" "What should trouble me child?" he asked, with a touch of kindness in his voice.

"I do not know," she sighed. "Then are you voxed with me about anything?" "No. Edith," he said. "I have no reason to be vexed with any one but myself. Good

night, dear !" She echoed the good night, and went upstairs, not nearly so happy as she had ex-

The next morning the marriage took place. For Hester's sake we will say that the bride was lovely, and the wedding a pretty one. But we will not further celebrate Major Cleaveland's anachronistic nuptials. The Williamses were to leave town in the evening. They dined at the Yorkes', and went away immediately after dinner. Edith was to walk down to the hotel with him, and

"And we will walk the very longest way,

l valises While Edith ran up stairs for her hat, Mr. Kowan took leave of the others, and Mrs. Yorke walked out into the portico with him. something which she wished to say. But when she heard her piece coming, she snoke hastily. "Mr. Rowan, Edith is but a child!" His face blushed up, "I do not forget

not torget that she is a child I have many a time carried in my arms." "A very headstrong young man!" thought

the steps together. They went up the road, to strike into East street, instead of down; and as the road, after passing the bouse, ceased almost entirely, of maples and beeches mingled, and vines ran through every glowing tone in deep purple masses. The mountain ash bent to offer its clusters of red berries, and faintly through the long forest reaches, and

rich earth-odors rose on the moist air. The immense conversation which was to have been held seemed to be forgotten : scarcely a word was said till they came out into the eastern road. Then Edith pointed across the way and said, "Is it not lovely?"

There was a tract of low swampy land there and purple blooms, and over it swam a yellow bird, in smooth undalations, as if it floated on a tide.

The two stood there for some time in silence, till that picture was perfectly painted on the memory of each. Then they walked on into the village. In a few minutes after they reached the hotel, the coach came down from Mejor Cleaveland's with Mr. and Mrs. Williams in it. the farewells were said, and they were gone.

> CHAPTER X. A DESPAIRING CHAPTER.

After all, no person's story can be truly told without beginning at the creation of the world. Not that we would invoke Darwinian aid, or inquire into the family peculiarities of the sponge-" O philoprogenitive sponge !" Nor would we intimate that the soulistan passive to circumstances as a rudderless ship to wind and wave, but assert rather that It is

pause Miss Bird went on. "And she is like of the control of the co It was time for an early dinner when they ral? Catch up the strain and repeat reached the house, and Edith was to stay all it as you will, till all your life shall score of some rash inherited humor. Does the reader perceive that we are trying

to excuse somebody? The truth is, Carl has disappointed us. We meant him to be an exquisite and heroic creation, perfect in every way; and we had a right to expect that our intentions would be realized; did not we make him curself? But just as the clay model was finished, and we were complemently admiring it, into our atelier stepped the grand antique mother, Nature. She came with a sound of scornful sweet laughter, which seemed to roll cloud-wise under her feet, and curl up around the strong and supple form, and wreathe the wide slope of her shoulders. "Look you," she said, merriment, "that is not the way I make men. There are no muscles in those limbs, there is no sight under that brow, there is no live heart beating in that a soul to get into your manikin." So saying, she stretched her finger yet further, and mockingly pushed it through the skull of our model; then disappeared, leaving all the air behind her tremulous with mirth.

Let us hurry over the present of this Carl with a hole in his head, out of which all his ideal perfections are escaping, but into which his true soul may some day enter. Outward. ly he is studying law, inwardly he is study. ing choas. What books Mr. Griffeth gave scarcely heard her speak. I do not doubt him to read, we know not; but we that she is pleasant to you." do know that the sentences were "Oh! you talked with Mr. Williams," she like smooth, strong fingers untying from him many of the restraints of his former education. With Theodore Parker, he could call the sacred Scriptures the "Hebrew mythology," and describe baptism as being ecclesiastically sprinkled with water;" and having got so far-"What," said he "is the use of Mr. Theodore Parker?" and so dropped him. The conversations Mr. Griffeth held with him we know little of, but may presume that they were not profitable. We only know that they were frequent. The two were constantly togetner, more constantly than suited Mr. Yorke, who lost faith in the minister. "He has no piety," he said. "He seems to have studied theology only to see how many sins he can commit without losing his soul. But this disapprobation of his step father's had no effect on the young man, who was perfectly fatuated with his new friend. The quiet life of Carl's had produced a mental stagnation, from which srose all sorts of missmata. He dimly knew them as such, but that did not prevent his breathing and poisoning himself with them. Perhaps he also suspected that Mr. Griffeth's wings would melt off if he were exposed to a strong and searching light; but the companionship was fascinating, and Carl fancied that he had found his like. It was not so; they were alike only as sharp six and flat seven are; they had identical moods; but Carl stoone

> rose. One of the fine things the young man learned was the use of opium. "It makes you feel like a god while it lasts," says Mr. Griffeth, " puts you into a perfectly Olympian state. But I warn you," he added, with a tardy touch of conscience, "it does not last long, and from Olympia you sink to Hades." "And then," says Oarl "gou go about as Dante did, with your hands folded under your mantle, and people stand aside, and whisper about you. I will take

> the dark with the bright." So saying, he measured out the drops, and drank them with the invocation: "Come, winged enchantment, and bear me wherever

> thou wilt." Reader, didst thou ever see one dear to thee made tipsy with liquor? and dost thou remember the mingled psin, and pity, and contempt with which thou didst look on his abasement? A man, a king of the earth, a brother of saints, a friend of the Crucified, a child of the Most High, grovelling thus!

> One comfort, nature, and not we, made this man fall so. O better comfort! he is earn ing mountain-loads of self-contempt, which shall one day he paid with interest.

Only a few other items have we to record at this time. The young ladies had made their proposed literary venture-Melicent with signal failure, Clara with partial success. Publishers had twenty-five different reasons, each better than the last, why a volume of European travels would not be at that particular time a fortunate venture, and were unanimously unable to say at what future period the prospect would be brighter. Miss Yorke was not entirely blind. She preceived that her book was a failure; and withdrew it. Whether there was no thriest shrub nor leaf but had its she contemplated any other work, her family slience on the subject. They suspected, however, that she was studying out an novel. Clara's first story, read with great applause to the family at home, was modestly offered to a respectable second-hand magazine, and accepted, with request for more. So Miss Clara occupies the proud position of being independent in the matter of pocket-money, and an occasional benefactor to the others.

Of more consequence to us is the fact that Fatner Basic is now settled in Seaton, and building a church there. Something else is also being built in Seaton—a "Native American" society, alies Know-nothing. This society excited much attention, and enthusiasm, especially in Mr. Griffeth's congregation, and among their friends. All the young men joined it. It seemed precisely to suit the

genius of Seaton.
Against this party Mr. Charles Yorke fought with all bis strength. It was contrary. to the spirit of the constitution, he persisted; it had nothing in common with the Declaration of Independence. The views and sime of the party were narrow and bigoted, and their leaders were ignorant demagogues.

But all that he gained by his denunciations was unpopularity, and the party prespered yet more. It had not only the young and the infidel for active members; it had a sly encouragement from Mr. Griffeth, a cool approval from Doctor Martin, and an earnest help from the Rev. Mr. Conway, the gentle-

Continued on 3rd page.

man whom we left in a solled state half-way from Bragon to Seaton .- He had preached the next Sunday with acceptance to his congregation, and was now settled among them.
We may remark that he has not yet forgiven Mr. Griffeth" the mistake about the pulpit. nor will be had convinced that it was a mistake. In consequence of this obduracy, the two ministers live in a state of foud, in which their congregations take part, to the slight disedification of old fashload people.

CHAPTER XI. Wing a MI Land of the se POLEMICS AND THE WEATHER.

It is trite to say that error is most dangerous when mingled with truth; but never was this saying more applicable than in the case of the Native American or Know Nothing party. "America for Americans" was not all a cry of bigotry and exclusion; the hospitality and freedom of the nation had been abused, and a reform was needed; But, unfortunately, it was possible to make the question a religious, one. The fact that the greater part of the crime in cities is committed by foreigners, and that the majority of the foreigners in the country are at least nominally Catholic; could easily, by a lame syllogism, be turned, against the Church. But what matter how lame the syllogism, when prejudice props it on the one side and malice on the other? 11.1.2.17.3800

Beside this, the masses of any people crave an occusional popular commotion to vary the monotony of a peaceful national existence, and nothing else offered at the time. The advent of this party was, therefore

How it used its power we all know. It was indeed less a party than an army, for its measures were violent, invasive and illegal. Its street preachers, from Gavazzi downward, its pulpit preachers, who countenanced their brethren of the mob by more decent but not less malicious attacks, its floods of foul litersture penetrating to every nook and corner of the land, duping and inflam. ignorant while it filled the pockets of irresponsible writers, editors and publishers-the "canaille de la litterature," as Voltaire called such-its mobs and riots, its churches destroyed and clergymen maltreated, its committee of Massachusetts legislators. senators and volunteers invading and insulting a community of defenceless women, all are matters of history. The spectacle was a strange and revolting one, and it was one which the country is not likely to see repeated with the same results; for it is incredible that American Catholics would ever again submit to such a persecution. It is more probating that, should we once more find our liberties threatened and our sacred places desecrated, there will be

"Thirty thousand Cornish men To see the reason why."

any great demonstration. The utter peacefulness of Father Rasle, and the undeniably good influence he exercised over his flank. gave no pretext for overt attack, and the fact that he was prospering and had built a church could only be cited as dangerous indications. Besides, Edith Yorke was, quite unconsciously, a shield to the church in her native town. Her uncle's family assumed steadily that no person who hoped for any countenance from them would say or do anything offeneive to her. This assumption on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Yorke would not have had so much effect, out their children were more powerful. Carl was the idol and hero of the young ladies of the town, and not for worlds would one of them have seen directed to her that fiashing gaze with which he regarded any person who even remotely reflected on his "cousin Edith." It did not take much to freeze that beautiful. laughing face of his when Edith was in queswas to him an object of romantic admiration. He insisted that she ought to have a title, and used playfully to call her Milady and the Little Countess, and to say that, though he or his family, he liked it for her. "I naturally associate the thought of her,"

he said, "with incense, and lighted alters, and dim rich alslee." And he quoted :

> Vhy, a stranger, when he sees her In the street even, smileth stilly, Just as you would at a lily.

" And should any artist paint her, He would paint her unaware, With a halo round her hair."

countenance anything likely to insuit the maiden"; and Major Cleaveland's countenance was of consequence in the town of Sec.

Edith and Edith's religion had yet another protector in Mr. Griffeth. This gentleman was by far the most popular minister in town, and drew to himself all the explosive elements there. His spirits found it delightful to have a pastor voked a smile, and that was what they wanted. Mr. George MacDonald had not then just received, confirm this :been heard of ; but Mr. Griffeth already amused his henrers by holding up for their deri-

alon "old graunv judgment."
" Do not believe," he said, "that God gives all the pain, and the devil all the pleasure. Indeed, I do not insist on your believing that

there is any devil whatever." All this was charming to his hearers, so

"I do not like to say the same things which Martin and Conway; they will satisfy you. I do not suppose that my silence on the subject will be interpreted as a leaning toward the Church of Rome."

"No, sir!" the gentlemen answered dryly, "It is more likely to be looked on as a leaning toward the house of Yorke."

Mr. Oriffeth colored, but did not deny the "soft impeachment." It would have been useless to deny it, for his partially to the family was evident, though to which member or he would not, perhaps, have been forgiven.

(To be continued.)

Horstord's Acid Phosphate

A MINISTER'S ESCAPE.

From the Asylum to lithe Bosom of Bis Home-How it was Done. Stationale A prominent minister, residing in Vermont has made the following statement, which is herewith reprinted entire:

To the Editor of the Herald:

I have always shrunk from appearing prominently before the public, but a sense of the duty I owe humanity and the world prompts me to ask this opportunity for making a brief

statement in your paper. In Connot Whether it be true with others. I cannot say, but during my entire life I have frequently been conscious that something was slowly and silently working to undermine my health and life. What it was I could not tell, but that some enemy of my being was devouring me within I was certain. At times I would New York organ of fashionable society, the seem comparatively well and then I would Home Journal. The following is the singular be attacked with the most distressing symp. | production :-tomand would feel peculiar pains in various parts of my body; my head would seem heavy; my respiration labored; my appetite would revolution it is effecting in the arts of offence be ravenous one day and I would loathe food and defence. As gunpowder and rifled canward my stomach became deranged, my food failed to digest, and the fluids I passed were with its dynamite laboratory and convoys by of a peculiar odor and color. And yet I did air or land, may set at naught all the standnot realize these things meant anything ing armies of the proud German empire, and serious. Finally I consulted a number of drop annihilation upon its walled cities at eminent physicians, each one of whom took a any hour by night or day. At this moment a different view as to the cause of my troubles. single wayfarer, with dynamite in his pocket, One said I was suffering from brain disease: enother spinal difficulty; others heart than would an army of a hundred thousand affection, kidney disease, etc. My symp-men landing at Dover, with only the ordinary toms were terrible, and in the hope of re- weapons of guns and sabres. A handful of lief I was cauterized, cupped, blistered hunted, homeless Nihilists are able to terand subjected to almost every known form of rorize. All the Russias, forcing its Emperor treatment. During one of these attacks to live the life of a fugitive, and making his while at Red Bank, N.J., a physician was very coronation a problem of chance. Jupiter called and left a prescription. After he had with his lightnings was scarcely more a gone I requested a friend to go and ask him master of the ancient world than is the mob what he thought of my trouble. The reply what he thought of my trouble. The rsply with its bomb of lynamite, the avenging fate was: "Oh, he will be all right in a few days; it is only an attack of delirium tremens." He was at once informed that this was impossible, as I had never used any kind of intoxicating drinks; whereupon he returned, made inquiries and changed his prescription. But inevitably in the end for the people. It is

with its bomb of lynamite, the avenging fate of modern monarchies.

And he hears like the sound of a great amen, That brings with it infinite rest, And the weary sea-boy sleeps on the wave, Like a child on its mother's breast. His prayer was heard and answered, For one gleam of the coming day, Showed to the wateh on a passing ship, The wave where the sleeper lay. inquiries and changed his prescription. But inevitably in the end for the people. It is all the care of my friends and physicians these scientific victories which have made the availed nothing. I graw worse constantly, populace of today other than the slaves And quickly the life-boat flew.

And quickly the life-boat flew, and what is most tarrible to think of I did and chaitels of the ancient civilizations. not know what ailed me, nor could I find any one who did.

During the summer and fall of last year, my pulse ranged from 120 to 130 per miaute; In this movement, the ambitious town of I had no relish for food, and was indeed a Seaton was not to be left behind; but certain | most pitiable object. I continued in this circumstances conspired to check for a while state until last December, when I became unconscious and lost my reason, though I had two physicians in whom myself and friends placed implicit confidence. In this condition I was taken to Brattleboro, Vt., for the purpose of being placed in the insane asylum I remained there until last April, being atterded all the while by my faithful wife who never left me and believed that some disease and not insenity was the cause of all my trouble. I regained consciousness in March last and inelsted upon being taken home. The physicians advised that I remain, but I insisted upon leav- tion from the Czar and his nobles than ing, and we began the journey, travelling slowly. I was met at the dock by a friend olden time armed simply with staves and whom I recognized, and then became again forks. As a direct consequence the case of unconscious and remained so for over a week. When I once more recognized my friend and knew my surroundings I determined to try, as a last resort, a treatment of which I had heard much but knew nothing. Neither myself or friends had much faith Melicent also had a fair, and Clara a that it or anything could help me, but we large share of the gallantry of the town, and resolved to try. We accordingly dismissed the physicians, gave up all other remedies, I found when the first mad outburst of murness, the latter scathe by her passion, any and I rejoice to say that, with the blessing of offender against the family dignity. Major Him who guided us, I am to-day a well Cleaveland was also a powerful ally. Edith man, having not been so vigorous for many Him who grided us, I am to-day a well there will follow throughout the world a years, and I owe it all to the wonderful, almost miraculous, power of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used.

You can well imagine how grateful I must did not like the Catholic religion for himself feel under the circumstances, and, like a new convert, I earnestly desire that all who are suffering should know and avail themselves of this means of recovery. Had it not been for the remedy above named I should doubtless now be within the walls of an asylum or in my grave. The great trouble with my case was that no one seemed to know what I was efflicted with, and I am positive that thousands of people in America today are in the same or a similar condition, and do not know its cause. Kidney troubles are the the lumbering armies of the past, and finish Evidently, Major Cleaveland would not most deceptive of all disease. They in a few days, perhaps hours, what in olden have no symptoms of their own, dignity or hurt the feelings of this "radiant | but often show the symptoms of nearly every known complaint. I know that people are dying every

day from supposed consumption, apoplexy heart disease, spinal complaint, and many other diseases, when, could the real cause be known, it would be found to originate in the kidneys. In their advanced stages kidney troubles are the most terrible of all known manner of speaking was lively and theatrical, maladies, as my own experience can fully the matter amusing. Those progressive verify. That I had Bright's disease of the hidneys there can be no doubt. That the who, when he did condescend to draw from symptoms were those of many other diseases the Bible, took piquant texts, such as, Eph. is equally certain, and that I was doomed to raim is as a cake that is half-baked. It pro- a terrible death had I not been saved as I was, I am positive. The following letters

VERMONT ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. BRATTLEBOBO, Vermont, Oct. 30, 1882.

Rev. E. D. Hopkins: DEAR SIR: Yours of the 21st inst. received. We congratulate you not only upon the coninnance of your health, but also upon its ap. All this was charming to his hearers, so parent continual improvement. Few percharming that they did not absolutely resons, I think, have passed through so quire him to abuse Catholicism. Once only a exhausting on experience as you and railfed member of his congregation gave him a hint from it. Certainly I cannot recall one who on the subject, but the minister's answer was came to us in so critical, and for days and even weeks in so honeless a state for amendment as you, and who survived and recovered everybody else is saying. If you wish to from it; for, I think, you may now consider hear anti-Catholic sermons go to Brothers yourself recovered and no longer on the convalescent list. Hoping for the continuance of your present health, with the best wishes from all here,

J. Deaper.

OCEANIC, N. J., Nov. 2, 1882. My DEAB FRIEND: Replying to your letter would say, I have been acqueinted with my highly valued friend, the Rev. S. D. Hopkins, about eighteen months, and very intimately of it his especial regard was directed was not acquainted for about elx months past. For so easy to say. Well for bim that it was not, a little more than five months he was an inmate of my house, and we enjoyed constant intercourse with each other. When he came in April last he was almost a perfect wreck in point of health. I thought he had come to us but to die. Soon afterwards he began the use of some of H. H. Warner & Co.'s remedies, namely: the Sale Cure, Safe Nervine and Sale

new man. The change was the most remarkable Fever witnessed.

Pastor of the Presbyterian Onurch.) 1511/35/1 In view, therefore, of these facts and with a hope that all who read this may take timely warning, I make this open statement freely and for the good of my fellow men: Sincerely, (Erv.) E. D. Hopkins,

East Richford Vt., Nov. 7, 1882.

A Peculiar Article in the "Home Journal."

'A sensation has just been raised in American circles by the publication of an apology for dynamite as the leading article of the Home Journal. The following is the singular

We may denounce dynamite with righteous indignation; but we must acknowledge the the day following. Then sgain I would lose non and railroads changed the former all interest in life; would feel weary without methods of war, so this new agent has exertion; would become sleepy at midday and | shifted again the balance of power, reducing restless at night. Occasionally my breathing still further the supremacy of brute would be labored and my heart almost motion- force and mere numbers. Great armies ess, while at other times it would paintiate and vast cities are, indeed, a source violently. I: thought these troubles were of weakness in dynamite wariare, jurnishing, the result of malaria, and I treated them ac- as they must, the most vulnerable points of cordingly, but I got no better. Shortly after- attack for its wholesale destruction. A barren rock in the secret mountains of Switzerland, throws the cities of England in greater terror with its bomb of lynsmite, the avenging Fate

> But for these "the divine right of kings" would still dominate the world, and the great mass would be but cheap material to build the tombs of the Pharaohs. Every advance in science has given the paople an additional hold of the sceptre of power. Sometimes by an increase of the general wealth, as in the case of the steam engine, the loom, the sewing machine, sometimes by a general multiplication of the means of destruction, as in the invention of gunpowder, cannon and firearms, making a single man often more formidable than a phalanx of ancient swordsmen. Every increase in the destructiveness of wear

one of war has brought increased respect and importance for the individual war-maker. Thus today the poorest Nihilist with his dynamite is an object of more considerawould be forty thousand serie of the these poor malcontents will be more heeded than it has been heretofore. Not even proud England can escape the alternative. She may resist for a time and try laws of excessive rigor, but at last she will come to respect this hidden force and find it wiser and cheaper to cultivate the Irishman's good will than his ili will. Thus it will be der and destruction has cleared away, that more ready disposition on the part of Governments to listen to the petition of the humblest classes of the community, and to see that no burdens of unjust laws are maddening them to revolt. The consequences will be an era of comparative peace and good will, greater stability and less frequent revolutions in Governments, and the eventual abolition of standing armies. This consummation can evidently be achieved most directly by some agency like the perfected dynamite bomb and electrical battery, which will make great armies useless. make them mere targets for destruction en masse, instead of reserves of strength. In the future, little corps of engineers with telescope, batteries, and balloons will take the place of times would have been a thirty years' war.

These effects will be observed wherever

the dynamite wave reaches; horror and attempts at repression at first, then the better counsels of discretion and humanity, and at last a genuine recognition of the brotherhood of the despised classes, and a sincere purpose to relieve their eitate and remove from them all unjust discriminations. We say unjust discriminations, for it is incredible that all this discontent, this unanimity of outery, should appear through all Europs without some serious justification in bad laws. It is not human nature to wince without pain; and in all ages the common people have been more ready to accept and endure impositions than to rebel without cause against fair and equal institutions. It is a weakness in all Governments to favor the rich at the expense of the poor. Monarchies are avowedly Governments of privileges of the iew; but even republics cannot quite counteract the tendency of power to gravitate to the powerful. Here is New York, which has been a hundred 'years perfecting its eys. tem of free institutions, and yet how many of its laws discriminate against the poor in plain defiance of principle? Happily the case is not one to call for the interposition of dynamite, but the discriminations are irritating to the classes discriminated against, and tend to alienate them from the State, which they should look up to as a sure protector and love as a second father. Without such regard from the humblest, from the great mass of the people, no Government can stand in entire security. And it will be well for our legislators to heed the warning that comes to us from Europe, and to give dus diligence to hunting out from our statute books all traces of victous, partial, and superflous laws. and especially such as tend to keep up the old antagonisms between the poor and the rico.

Judge: Billings: has affirmed the report of the Master in Chancery in the case of Myra Clark Gaines, against the city of New Orleans, and added interest thereto. Mrs. Galues get judgment for \$1,925,000

where the company and the comp

For the Post and Thus WITHER

THE SAILOR BOY'S DREAM. The wild waves to seed their snowyceaps,
And raved in treir franzied glee,
While they bore on their orests a human walf,
A speed on the stormy sea
Lashed to a part of the splintered mast
That was riven by the lightning's power,
When the quivering bolts and the crashing
beams Made the bravest seamen cower.

But a few short hours, and the good ship gods Like a queen on the waters wide;
And the name she bore was a queen's indeed
They had called her Albion's Pride;
And now, full many a fathom below,
She lies a shapeless thing,
And the sea-birds sing, and the wild waves
on

The lost ship's requiem. And this one spared out of all her crew,
Tender in years and fair,
With his mother's blessing 'till on his brow,
And his mother's fervent prayer
Offered for him, her darling,
Her widowed heart's one 'oy,
That God would save from the sailor's grave
Her Shemus, the cabin toy.

And now, as the blinding surf enfolds
His form as he citings to the mast,
He feels that ench wave, as it bears him aloft,
May be for him the last;
He bows his head on his trembling hands,
And his tears fall fast like the rain
When he thinks of his home in the Ulster hills
He never may see again.

he never may see again. He feels on his neck for the rosary
That his mother's hand placed there,
When she charged him "He true to the dear old

faith
And remember the Ave prayer."
Quick as a flash his thoughts traverse
The desert of trackless foam.
And he sees in a vision his childhood's haunts
Around dear old Innishowen.

His mother's cot on the green hill side.
The fishermen's fleet on the bay.
And he joins with a shout of boylah delight
His former companions at play.
Once again in his dream he bounds o'er the path
Through the emerald dew-gemmed grass.
For it seems like the hour for the morning
prayer rayer— The hour of the blessed Mass.

The chapel, the altar, the white-haired priest, The chapet, the start, the write-haires pries
The vestments and stole wait him there,
And he serves as of old his Soggarth Aroon,
With a hushed and reverent air.
And joins in the prayers for the absent,
For friends far, far on the sea,
"Out of the depths I have cried, O Lord,
Lord hear, and deliver Thou me."

Manned by strong arms and games.

The bravest of the crew.

They thought him dead, but he only slept,
So still lay the stripling's form,
And he lived to praise, with a greatful heart,
The Master who ruled the storm.

AGNES BURT.

HUMBUGGED AGAIN. I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters, my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging .- H. T. St. Paul .- Pioneer Press

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE,

Paris, May 2 .- The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Senate last night, said he believed in the sincerity of the declarations of the Italian Foreign Minister and the Hungarian Premier, that no idea of aggression sgainst France was entertained in the formation of the triple alliance He believed the alliance would not in any way change the relations of France with the Powers. France must be prudent, for the vanquished country which is regaining strength and condemned to maintain a large defensive force meet not be surdistrust

The reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Duc de Broglie regarding the position of the Government as to the triple alliance is favorably received in the Government circles of Vienna and Berlin.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumstism, &c., will flud relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache plasters. Pcloe 25 cents.

A FIENDISH CRIME. TWO ST. BEGIS INDIANS POISONED WITH STRYOH-NINE.

CORNWALL, May 2.-Two Indians named White and Larau, of the Indian village of St. Regis, were poisoned on Monday by liquor that had been mixed with strycholne. white man named Sawyer, who had business at Hogansburg, on the American shore, was entrusted by the Indians to procure them

After purchasing the liquor he proceeded to a drug store, where he bought some strychnine, which he mixed with the liquor, and gave it to the Indiana. White partook freely of the liquor and died shortly afterwards, and Larau is now lying in a critical condition. Sawyer has left for parts unk own. A NERVE AND BRAIN FOOD is needed

ic all cases of nervous and sexual prostration. Mack's Magnetic Medicine meets this want more effectually than any other preparation and the price brings it within the reach of all. Read the advertisement in another column. Sold in Montreal by Lavoilette and Nelson.

"OBANKS."

New York, May 2 .- Mr. Corkill, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia read a paper entitled "Iusanity as a defence for crime," before the Medico Legal Society to-night. He said with the class of persons anown as cranks, judgment and the execution of the law should be swife, sure, and certain, for the escape of one of them encourages the entire class to go on committing crimes for like notoriety and like exemption. They well know they commit crime and deserve punishment. Mr. Corkill's assertion that there were "cranks," in the Society was unfavorably criticized.

There is a resurrection of nature's latent rigor every spring. Like the world around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your nowers, cleanse the channels of life. Aver's Sarsaparilla is the means to use for this pur-DOSO.

SERIOUS COLLIERY ACCIDENT. BIX MEN KILLED AT THE VALE MIRES.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 3.—A telegram from New Glasgow says that while the men were coming up from their work this morning in the Vale Mine the rope attached to the brake broke and the boyse ran down the slope, killing six men, viz. J. R. Gillis. Colin. Campbell, A. Fraser, Wallace McGillivray, J. McEschera (1907). Wm. Hannaban (2007). DR. JNO. P. WHEELEH, Hudson, N. Y.

Says: "I have given it with present decided benefit in a case of innutrition of the brain; and when he left us, after having thom abuse of alcohol."

The Bate Cure, Safe Nervine and Safe and Safe a To this confidence, see John Westbridge his set in his troops for the gradient in the new history

The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress; ... It will look like new. Only 10 cents for any color.

PARNELL'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS.

When the Times tells us, that Mr. Parnell and his Parliamentary supporters are primarily: responsible for the attempts to blow up London, it only differs in degree from the Conservative organs which go back one more step and make Mr. Gladstone responsible for them one account , of his Midlothian speeches and his subsequent Land Act. What has Mr. Parnell in season and out of season preached? That Iroland was suffering from gross injustice, and it would continue to be disaffected to the English connection until it was remedied. The chief injustice was, he hald, that the occupiers of land were forced by the landlords to pay an unfair rent; And what have the Land Court proved? That he was right, and that the rents were about twenty per cent too high. What does he now ask? That other grievances-admitted to be grievances—should be remedied. And how? By the action of Parliament. The dynamiters are asistrongly opposed to him as they are to the English Government.

From the sensation headings of "Plot to Blow up London," with which some of the daily newspapers have been regaling us lately, one would suppose that London was a single building capable of being blown up, as Guy Fawkes tried to dispose of "the House of Lords, the King, and all his Ministers." But when the "young lions" of the daily press get the chance of a roar which will at once sell their paper and inflame people against the Irish, no considerations of common sense will stop their mouths .- London Truth.

BED RIDDEN AND CURED. W. E. Husstis, of Emporia, Kansas, says that his wife had been sick nearly seven years, and for the last four months badridden. She had been treated by a number of physicians and only grew worse. Her at tention was called to Dr. Plerce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," which she commenced using. In one week she could sit up, and in three weeks could walk about. By drugglets.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

Naw York, May 1 .- Thus far this year nearly 100,000 immigrants have been landed in Castle Garden. In January there were 13,511 arrivals; February, 13,212; March, 28,089 April (not including yesterday), 41,200, making a total up to Sunday night of 96,012. The steamship "Egypt" landed 1,200 pas-sengers yesterday, and two other vessels landed about 1,000, which will swell the grand total for the first four mouths of the year to 98,212. It is expected that between 50,000 and 60,000 immigrants will reach this port during the month of May. The demand for farm hands at the Labor Bureau is increasing, but the supply still exceeds the demand.

Thomas Myers, Bracebridge, writes: "Dr. Thomas' Ecleotric Oil is the bast medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., immediate relief has been received by those who use it."

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

OTTAWA, May 3 .-- A gentleman in this city, whose brother-in-law is Consul for France at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, has received private advices stating that a dreadful calamity occurred at the latter place, on the occasion of the recent coronation of King Kalakus. It seems that the officers of Her Majesty's warship "Royal Albert," lying in the harbor of Honolulu, gave a grand ball on board during the festivities, some three hund. red persons being present. To give increased room for dancing, the guns of the vessel were prised to find itself exposed to jealousies and placed on one side, and during the progress of the ball a heavy gale sprung up. The weight of the guns caused the vessel to keel over and become engulfed in the raging waters. Out of the three hundred merrymakers only thirty-seven were saved, the rest meeting with watery graves.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsis, Impotence dexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1 .- Very successful experiments were made here to-day with a now torpedo system. The torpedoes are attached to an endless cable which runs from the Fort to Rip-Raps, a mile and a half distant, passes around a sheave and returns. The cable is propelled by a small engine, Any number of torpedoes can be run out and exploded at will, there being an apparatus for switching them on or off the circuit. A consome liquor. This he did, and a little more. tinuous engagement can be carried on and the condition of the explosives siways be known by withdrawing them for examination. The system may become very effective as a means of coast and harbor defence. It can also be used for sending out all classes of floating obstructions, such as kerosene and fire rafts. It is claimed that by this system all the hirbors in the United States can be made inscossible to an enemy and yet permit the entrance and departure of friendly vessels at

> BEAUTIFY YOUR APARTMENTS. It is always pleasant to have the rooms of your dwelling supplied with tasty and pleasing ornaments, and we know of nothing that gives more satisfaction in this respect than the luminous religious articles manufactured by Messra. J. B. Maxwell & Co., of Philadelphia. They are especially suited for chamhers of Catholic families and for cells in the religious communities. Their luminous property emits a subdued light which produces soothing effect on the senses of the spectator, and presents a pleasing object for the eyes to rest on before closing in slumber, while at the same time it excites in one sentiments of devotion. We speak from experieuce. Meeste. Maxwell have sent us camples, and we feel sure that no one who orders them will regret doing so. The low price at which they are supplied places them within means of almost every one. -The Catholic Mirror, of Ballimore, March, 17th, 1883.

Holloway's Pills - Weary of Life. - De-rangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of daugerous diseases, and the most prolific source of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically la dispoliting low spirits, and repelling the covert attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmospheres, over indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual families, and revive the falling memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taxing these Pills and

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MOTICE.

CHURCH TO BE REMOVED. TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on THURSDAY, 31st May next, for the removal of St. Finnau's Church, Alexaniria. Glengarry co., Ontario, from stands at present, to a site on the adjoining school lot. undersigned will not be bound to accept

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REV. ALF XANDER MACDONELL.

Alexandria P. O, Ontario.

Alexandria, April 25th, 1893.

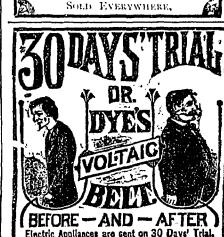
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May 9, 1883

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MONTREAL, CANADA.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

MAY, 1883

THUBSDAY, 10.—Octave of the Ascension. SS. Gordianus and Epimachus, MM.

FRIDAY, 11 .- Finding of the Holy Cross (May 3). Bp. Lavialle, Louisville, died, 1867. BATURDAY, 12.-Vigil of Pentecost. Fast. BUNDAY, 13 .- Pentecost, or Whit-Sanday, Less. Acts ii. 1 11; Gosp. John xiv. 23 31. Cons. Sp. Moore, St. Augustine, 1887. MONDAY, 14 .- Whit-Monday.

TUESDAY, 15 .- Whit-Tuesday. WEDNESDAY 16 .- Of the Octave. Ember

Day. Fast.

THE United States have some difficulty in keeping their little standing army together. About four thousand men out of a total of twenty-five thousand deserted last year.

Our covetous M. P.'s want another increase in their saisries to the extent of \$100,000, or an additional \$500 each to their present indemnity of \$1,000. The usual round-robin is circulating for signatures, and | backed by the will of a determined multitude It appears very few are refused. It is, no floubt, very handy to be able to increase of Wellington avowed that he advised Cathoene's salary out of the public crib by one's own vote, but our members should not abuse the privilege. The Dominion is doing to any statesman, who can read the signs of wery well in paying \$1,000 a session to over 200 members, without forcing it every few years to increase the amount fifty per cent.

The following despatch is a perfect reflection of the way in which justice is administered in a portion of the British Empire:-"The Grand Jury, at Dublin, have been summoned to meet tomorrow to find bills against the men charged with conspiracy to murder." According to this mode of government the duty of the Grand Jury is not to ascertain liberty to mention, that O'Connell's dream sinew of their native land. During their whether bills should be found against accused parties, or not; but they are summoned to find bills against them, and the jury will find whether or no. Guilty or not guilty, these subjects of the Queen have got to be placed in the dock; as guilty or not guilty others

has been accorded another lease of life. This wretch was arraigned on May 1st at the Assize in the cases of Brady and Curley, was given Court of L'Orignal on seven distinct charges, against Fitzharris, and it was, moreover, corfour of which were-for murder outright, and roborated by independent witnesses, who three for assaulting with intent to kill. His swore they saw him in the Park on counsel requested that the case be postponed until the next assizes for the purpose of com- is all the more remarkable by the pleting a plea of insanity on behalf of the fact that the prisoner failed or refused prisoner. It is rather strange that a man is to call a solitary witness to say a good word only found or thought to be insane after he on his behalf. There was no attempt made has committed the most helicons crimes. The to prove an alibi or to make any other mode insanity plea has lost much of its effective- of defence. The testimony of the informers ness during the past few years, for it has and the corroboration of the independent witbeen used too indiscriminately. Insanity, nesses remained uncontradicted on every manufactured for the occasion, is ceasing to have any weight with juries.

A PRESS despatch informs us that some of the members of the recent Convention were authorized agents of the English Government. What, if they were? The Government is very foolish in spending its money on "authorized agents," when the press of the country has been to such expense in sending hundreds of correspondents and reporters to criticise and take note of the proceedings at the Convention, to be afterwards given world-wide circulation. The Convention had nothing to hide, and the "authorized agents" would have been among the first to be favored with sty item of news which might be at the command of the officers of enterprise than the press reporters.

MR. GLADSTONE seems to be coming to grief between two stools-Affirmation and Coercion. By his coercive policy he has irrevocably alienated the sympathies of a large number of Irish representatives and English Radicals, while by the extreme liberality of his Affirmation bill he has forfeited the support of the more Conservative members of the Whig party. The combined influence of these splits effected the defeat of the Government on Thursday, by a majority of three in a full house; yesterday the prestige of the Premier was dealt a still severer blow when a motion by the Opposition leader, Sir Stafford Northcote, was carried by a majority of 106 in a House of 436 members, notwith- of good things. At the expiration of forty- the Government had cause sufficient to de that he would sooner fee the Liberal have been projected, and of which 145 have nial affairs and controlled the committee

he would vote against Sir Stafford's motion There are two heavy, knock-downs for the Premier, and it will be no surprise to soon. see him knocked clean out?

THAT Dublin Grand Jury did its business. well and faithfully. After returning true bills in every case, but one, it avowed to the Court its inability of finding a true, bill against Thomas Martin. The Court informed the gentlemen of the Grand Jury that a true bill was also expected from them against Martin, and sent them back to. consider his case. Like a true tomen the Grand Jury returned to their deliberations, and without delay or hesitation returned a true bill against Martin, whom, a few minutes before, they had found; entirely innocent of the charge preferred against him. Consistency is evidently at a discount with Dublin Grand Jurors. With them it is not so much a matter of bearing testimony to, or shielding the innocence of an accused, as of paying humble submission and respectful obedience to the commands of the Castle when it has marked out an individual for slaughter.

Our of the best acts of the New York Legislature, which has just adjourned, was the passage of a bill for the preservation and security of the natural beauty surrounding the Niagara Falls. Governor Cleveland, unlike his predecessor, sided the scheme, and when the bill was presented lost no time in signing it. He has, moreover, appointed a good commissioner to carry out its provisions. For some years past, private interests were fast disfiguring and ruining the scenery of the Falls, and it was time for this action to be taken. But as this will only affect the American side of Niagara, the question suggests itself what is going to be done to save the Canadian side from disfiguration. Will the Ontario Government follow in the foot steps of its New York neighbor and do its share of the work in protection of the Falls? There are not too many Niagaras, and it would be well to do what can be done to save our half of this one.

THE London Universe, which is one of the most sober and serious journals in Great Britain, has the following weighty and significant remarks on the political situation as it affects England and Ireland. It says:-"England cannot now afford to treat Ireland with contempt. She feels that she must count with her and listen to her appeals; and, unfortunately, history teaches us that puling appeals avail little, but that those have generally coerced attention. The Duke lic Emancipation to be granted in order to avert the horrors of civil war. It is patent the times, that civil war may break out in Ireland within the next decade, unless Home Rule be granted. Civil war is a terrible calamity, one of the bitterest potions which can be emptied from the vial of wrath. We pray, with all the sincerity and earnestness of our heart, that it may be staved off, and of English and Scotch people. The former we believe it will be. It is our firm convic- had shipped from Blacksod Bay, Ireland, and tion, and we are confirmed in it by the opinion of an illustrious Irishman, a high officer of the Crown, whose name we are not at will be realised, and on Irish Parliament stay at the Tanneries for refreshments, convoked in College Green before six years an incident occurred which caused no shali have elapsed."

JUSTICE in the Dublin trials is becoming inconsistent. "Skin the goat," alias Fitzhad to die on the scaffold. Queer, is it not? harrie, charged with being one of the principals in the Phonix Park tragedy, has been FEEDERICK MANN, the Little Rideau murderer acquitted. The very same evidence of the informers, which justified a verdict of guilty the 6th of May. This favorable verdict point. One would imagine that in such a eituation the jury could have no other alternative but to render a verdict of guilty. But strange to chronicle, the jury decided otherwise, and Fitzhards will not keep company with Brady and Carley on the gallows for having kept company with them in the Park A question suggests itself at this juncture: If the evidence against Fitzharris was not sufficient to hang him, how is it that identically the same evidence was found sufficient to hang his two companions, Brady and Curley? It is singular; it is mysterious!

THE following cablegram from Dublin is very suggestive, and throws considerable light upon the tactics of the Government. It reads :- Dublin, May 1 .- Nevin, arrested the National League, if they had any more on Saturday, charged with conspiracy to murder, and who turned informer, has been released. It is believed he knows nothing of

any conspiracy." Here we have a man arrested and charged with a terrible crime by the Castle officials. The man is innocent, but feeling that a "charge is equivalent to a conviction," he resolves on saving his own life by swearing away that of others, who are equally innocent. He is surrounded by detectives and magistrates, and he avows his purpose of turning informer. The Government accepts his proposal, and he begins to let the police into the secrets of a terrible conspiracy to murder. There is delight in the Castle over the dis-

began to smell a rat : the spolice saw that Nevin was nothing but a bogus or fraudulent informer, trying to save his own life, and that there was but little chance of hanging men who would be arrested on the trength of his information. It had become too palpably evident that the conspiracy to murden on which he informed never had an existence, so the best thing the Government ould do was to let Nevin go quietly, which they did. This is only an illustration of how Dublin Castle manufactures evidence and creates assassination plots for the purpose of killing off-its opponents, intimidating the people and affording a pretext for coercive legislation. It is no exaggeration to say that at least half of the plots to murder are hatched within the Castle.

CARDINAL MCLOSKEY ENDORSES THE PHILADELPHIA CON-VENTION.

The new President of the Irish National League of America, Mr. Alexander Sullivan, waited upon Cardinal McCloskey yesterday and was warmly greeted by this holy and venerable dignitary of the Church. His Eminence congratulated Mr. Sullivan on his election to the presidency of the League and heartily endorsed the action of the Philadelphia Convention. The struggles for liberty and justice have always received the endoreation and support of the Catholic Church,-a fact which some people seem to be unacquainted with. or attempt to Geny. We expect to hear from London in a few days that Cardinal McCloskey is wanted in Rome to receive conjointly with Archbishop Croke. a rebuke or admonition from the Holy Father for his encouragement to the Irish National League in its fight against the British Government for the rights of an oppressed people. This action of His Eminence is in the meantime a crushing reply to that lying report cabled from Downing street that the Pope had condemned all those who had taken part in the agitation against the paternal (?) government of England, and that His Holiness would refuse to confer the honor of the Episcopacy on any priest who sided with the people against Dublin Castle. Nothing ezze was wanted to complete the already immense success of the Philadelphia Convention than the warm endersation of the Cardinal and Archbishop of the American metropolis, and nothing more is wanted to ensure the prosperity and usefulness of the Irish National League in America than the blessitg of His Eminence. With right and justice on its side, and backed by religion the Irish cause must ultimately suc-

IMMIGRANTS REFUSING TO EAT

ceed.

MEAT.Yesterday Mr. Daley, Dominion Immigration Agent, with his assistants, had their hands unusually full, as they had to care for no less than 2,450 immigrants who arrived via Quebec at the Tanneries depot outside the city. 'I hese new comers to the Dominion were largely Irish, the rest being composed intended to settle in Ontario and Manitoba as farmers. They were well dressed, and apparently formed some of the best bone and little wonder and admiration among the spectators. On the arrival of the train Mr. Daley ushered the immigrants into the spacious eating room, where tables were abundantly covered with vegetables, meats, etc. All seemed to be doing full justice to the meal except the Irish; not, that they were not as hungry as their fellow-immigrants, for they had not tasted food since their departure from Quebec, but they refused to eat the proffered mests on principle; it was Friday. Mr. Daiey remonstrated with them, and endeavored to persuade them that travellers under their circumstances were not expected to adhere to the strict observance of the rule of abstinence regarding meat: it was useless, however, and notwithstanding the kind-hearted remonstrances of the Agent. and the tempting appearance and odor of the vlands, these Irish immigrants could not be prevailed upon on any consideration to break the law of abstinence, and con. tented themselves with plain bread and butter to appears their appetites. The incident is significant, and is only another slight proof well that the officials should respect the religious convictions of the immigrants, and on Friday without any violation of conscience, real or imaginary?

HANGING AND EXTRADITING.

In the estimation of all intelligent people it is evident that, if there is not sufficient ficiency of that evidence becomes greater when it becomes a question of hanging him. The British Government, however, in dealing out justice to Irishmen have pursued a directly opposite course. They have paseed sentences of death on syldence which they dare not offer to a toreign friendly power as sufficient to secure the extradition of accused parties. The British Cabinet held ment under water. Gladsione, in his speech aspecial meeting to consider the question of sudorsing the Affirmation Bill, declared that

United States, although the judge and juries were undivided, were unanimous in declaring that there was cause sufficient to hang the alleged subordinates of Sheridan and Walsh and Tynan. This inconsistency, if its significance is not misleading, tells the tale of a most horrible outrage on justice and on the lives of the men sentenced to death. Lord Granville unlike Judge took, the ground that the O'Brien, English Government was far from being prepared to ask for the extradition of the alleged leaders of the Invincibles, and he was convinced that unless the Government was better equipped with stronger evidence, extradition would be refused by the United States. Now, the evidence which Lord Granville declares insufficient to extradite, is exactly of the same calibre as that which Judge O'Brien found sufficient to sentence to death. Is this not a rather unequal and inconsistent | dictate to the British Parliament by holding way of dealing out justice? Lord Granville the power to make or unmake Governments, further advised the Cabinet to withold the demand for extradition until the Government case could be strengthened by further evidence; would it not also be in order to advise the postponement of the execution of the men sentenced to death until the case against them could be fortified by less doubtful testimony? No subordinate should be hung when his leader cannot be extradited on the same

TREE CULTURE. The Provincial Government have done

wise thing in setting apart a special day to be

devoted to the planting of trees in the cities,

towns and rural districts of the country. In many of the neighboring States this wholesome custom prevails, and Arbor Day is a holiday looked forward to with general interest and pleasure. The results have already been so salutary and fruitful in every way, that the example is being more and more widely followed. On account of the variable climate of the Province, it has been found necessary to divide it into two sections, called the Western and Eastern Divisions, and a for the purposes of the Act as lately passed. In the Western Division the day set apart is the 7th of May, and in the Eastern Division, the 16th. On those days the Lieut .- Governor in his Proclamatants of the Province to devote their time to the planting of forest trees; and requests all co-operate for the success of this new work in this Province, and which promises important results in the near future. It is satisfactory to find that this recommendation of His Honor is being heartily acted upon, and that the inauguration of the first Arbor Day will be attended with interesting ceremonies, which will make it attractive and give it all due prominence. Hon. Mr. Beaubien, representing the Agricultural Exhibition Society, is moving in the matter, and has enlisted the co-operation and services of the City Fathers. The Road ade trees which will be planted this year and they have also provided 600 more to be the city. The benefits to be derived from the planting of trees along our spacious streets, or on private property, cannot be over estimated, either from an ornamental, financial or sanitary standpoint. The attractiveness of a city or town is largely secured, when its streets are lined on each side with rows of atately trees, while shrubbery and shade trees add strikingly to the beauty and comfort of a residence, and, as a consequence, its rental value. But it is from the sanitary point of view that the best arguments can be derived in favor of an Arbor Day. A town or city plentifully supplied with shade trees is, all other things being equal, more healthy to live in than one that is not. They purify the air by absorbing a great deal of the miss. matic atoms and noxious gases which fill the enclosed atmosphere of a city. It is to be hoped, therefore, that our first Arbor Day will be auspiciously inaugurated, and that the importance of tree culture will make itself felt more and more every succeeding year.

DEFEAT OF GLADSTONE'S GOVERN-MENT.

A test vote was reached yesterday in the House of Commons on the Affirmation bill, by which the Liberal Government had underor illustration of the unaiterable allegiance taken to extend to avowed atheists, or agnosof the Irlsh people to the practice of their | tice, the same political rights and privileges Faith. In the meantime would it not be which are enjoyed by all the rest of her Mojesty's subjects. 'The bill had, in the strictest sense, been made a Ministerial meaprepare a meal which could be partaken of sure, and as such the House divided on it; the result has been a serious defeat for the Gladstone Government, as the bill was thrown out by a vote of 292 to 289 -or a majority of three in almost a full House. The defeat will leave the Cabinet in a more awkward sideration, it should require much less evi- the Premier advocated the necessity of passof an accused party than it would to justify a and eloquence, which amply showed the inwould be so deep and effective as to secure a small majority for the vill. But the Premier counted without his real host, the Irish mem. bers who, to the number of fifty, voted against the bill. "It was this action of the Irish representatives, who held the balance of power. that forced this exceptionally strong Govern-

Dublin religious toleration natied to the mast. This declaration, to all intents and purposes, is equivalent to an avowal that the defeat of mons would be regarded as a vote of less of confidence, and, if so, will the present rejection of the measure, by a clear majority of Perliament, be met by an appeal to the electors? It looks as if Mr. Gladstone had no other honorable mode of getting out of the difficulty, created by his own eloquence, except, he wants to swallow the disbonor of defeat. There is one lesson pointed out in this vote, and it. is, that Ireland has only to send a united and resolute band of seventy or eighty members who will hold the balance of power between the two great English parties, not only in certain contingencies and on certain occasions few and far between, but always and on every question. The Irish party could then and the situation would be beautifully reversed. One of three things would happen -Ireland would either rule England. or England would have to give up party gov. ernment by confounding the Tories and Whigs to meet and oppose the Irish representatives, or England would have to give the Irish party their tickes of leave, to set up Parliament for themselves in College Green. Now, England would never stand being governed or dictated to by Ireland, nor would her Tories and Badicals ever combine or work together, for there is too much of the devil in the one and too much of holy water in the other; then the only alternative left would be to get rid of the subversive and disturbing element and let it take itself off to the banks of the Liffey. That things will come to such a pass, in one way or the other, we have not the slightest doubt.

stream and the state of the sta

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Sir Charles Tupper delivered his annual statement on the Canadian Pacific Railway in different day is appointed in each the House of Commons last Friday evening. In spite of the feeble state of his health, the Hon. Minister of Ballways held the attention of the House for over three hours, and was listened to with deep and general interest. tion earnestly recommends to all the inhabi- | This, and probably his last effort, was fully worthy of his parliamentary record as an elequent speaker and able exponent municipal, religious and scholastic bodies to of the Ministerial policy and plans. Sir Charles' statement of 'the great national railway enterprise was as favorable as it was elaborate and complete. The sanguine expectations which the Government had entertained two years ago bad beer more than realized, and the Minister bad no hesitation in expressing his belief that before the end of 1886 through communication by rail would be opened between the Atlantic and Pacific borders of the Dominion if the same progress would be made in the future as was made in the past. This would be fourand-a-half years sconer than was required by Committee has made arrangements for the the contract. This fact, the Minister mainplanting, on Monday, the 7th inst., of all | tained, went a long way to disprove the assertion of the Opposition that all of the resource of the Dominion were not sufficient to secure planted in the parks and squares throughout the completion of the road in ten years. He ventured to say, in fact, that there was no precedent in the world for such rapid progress in such an immense undertaking For the benefit of those who will have to travel over the road later on, assurance was given that this rapidity in the construction of the railway would not interfere with its efficiency, solidity or safety, for reliable railway men declared the road, so far built, to be first class in every respect. The danger of steep grades would be avoided as much as possible, and between Moutreal and the Rocky Mountain pass no grade will meas. ure more than fifty-two feet in the mile. On the other side of the Rockies, however, there would be grades of about 116 feet in the mile which Sir Charles admitted would be a disadvantage, but; which he considered would be outweighed by the many advantages in opening up the most valuable portions of British Columbia. The change in the selection of the Kicking Horse Pass would make the distance from Callendar to Port Moody 2,528 miles which would shorten the road by 119 miles as compared with the Yellow Head Pars and round by the bend of the Columbia River. Sir Charles also dwelt upon the immense expenditures already incurred by the Company and pointed out that for the single item of locating the line up to date the sum of \$565,. 976 had been expended, and that it would probably reach a round million before the completion of the line. The Government has, so far, paid to the Company \$7,174,011 cash and 7,879,100 acres of land.

The total cash outlay on the sections of the railway being built under the charge of the Government has been \$20,266,883. Str Charles also stated that out of the seven million who will give the subject a minute's con- plight, since it was only the other day that dollars paid to the company, no less than \$6,497,788 had been expended for equipment smount the country had received \$835,521 in sentence of death against him. This propo- tensity of his own convictions in regard to the way of Custom's duties levied on the sition is clear and cannot be controverted, for the measure and to the duty of the Liberal material brought in by the company. He party. It was confidently expected that the expects, morover, to see the rest of the evidence to extradite the accused, the insuf. impression which he then made on the recol- twenty-tive millions, which the Government citrant and wavering section of his followers | sre to grant to the company, expended for rolling stock and the simple equipment of the road. Besides the building of the main in the Canadian Pacific contract, the company has of its own accord and without any aid from the Dominion, undertaken to build extensive branch lines, which will not only tend to increase the through traffic but will especially tend to the development of the covery of another gang of assessins, and the extradition of Sheridan and Walsh. The tampering with a majestic principle Northwest in several directions at the same Nevin is petted, well fed, and promised scores | meeting was divided on the question whether could be no longer suffered, and time. Some 561 miles of this branch line standing that Mr. Gladstone announced that eight hours, however, there was quite a mand the surrender of these men from the ship go down, if sink it must, with the flag of been so far completed as to permit of the to be compased of five members.

running of trains. Sir Charles Tupper con. cluded his able statement by recapitulating the many advartages which would accrue to the measure in the House of Ocm- the country at large from the building of this great national highway.

PROTECTION FOR THE WORKING CLASSES

The Factory Bill, introduced into the House by Sir Leonard Tilley, is a piece of legislation which should have been enacted long ago. The working classes have receive ed but very light protection from the law. and for fair treatment had to depend upon the good will and kindness of their employers. In all manufacturing countries government-interference has been found necessary to protect the health and life of those employed in factories. Manufacturers may work irreparable ruin to the population of a community by subjecting their hundreds of employees to exhausting and dangerous labor, long hours, unhealthy surroundings and insufficient protection from accidents. The proposed law for the Dominion, in its

several provisions, tends to the protection of

life and health to a certain extent. The measure contains in the first place a lengthy list of the different classes of factories to which it will apply, and declares that it includes any premises, room or place in which steam water or other mechanical power is used to move or work any machinery employed in preparing or manufacturing or finishing any article, substance, material, fabric or compound, or in which any manual labor is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain on the making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, or furnishing of any article, or adopting it for sale. The main provisions of the bill are that no child can be employed in any factory who is under the age of 12 years, nor a child between 12 and 15 years, unless the employer can produce a certificate as to age and place of birth, to be verified by the inspector of factories. No woman or child must be employed for longer than 10 hours a day, or 60 hours a week; they shall have at least one hour at noon for dinner, and if the inspector orders, the meals shall not be taken in the room where work is carried on. It will be unlawful to keep a factory in which the life of any person there employed is likely to be endangered. All dangerous structures, such as machinery, apparatus, elevatore, holsis, hatchways, etc. must be properly guarded. Every factory must be sufficiently ventilated and kept in a cleanly state and free from chiqvia arising from water closets or drains. They must not be overcrowded, and must be provided with separate closets for the sexes. Muchinery and steam engines cannnot be cleaned while in motion. Proper appliances must be kept for extinguishing fires, and fire escapes shall be provided in all buildings over two stories in height. All these provisions are just and proper, as far as they go, but the Bill fails to sufficiently cover the ground in regard to the employment of children. A child of twelve years, even with a certificate from his parent or guardian, is too young to be placed in a factory to work from seven c'clock n the morning till six at night. The country should be able to fill its orders without extracting labor, and so much of it, out of our childhood. If we want to have a robust manhood do not encourage unhealthy youth, tired and broken down by premature hard work. In France experience has taught the legislators that more care should be taken of the youth of the country, and a Government decree has just been issued relating to the employment of children in factories. It is absolutely forbidden to let boys under seventeen or girls under eighteen years of age to work in mills. It is also prohibited to employ children in the manufacture of certain dangerous chemicals. Neither can they be employed in manufacturing bone, horn, or like articles, the dust of which is injurious to the lungs, nor in business involving risk to life and limbs. The decree, moreover, regulates the amount of work which they must not surpass, as for instance to draw any vehicle which, together with the load, shall weigh more than 200 pounds. These are provisions which will safeguard not only the life of the working classes, but will ensure the growing strength of the population. There is one clause in Sir Leonard's blil which will create havor among the provisions relating to the hours of labor for women and children. By this clause the inspector will be given the power to allow manufacturers to keep their female and youthful employees at work from six in the morning till nine o'clock at night, if the exigency of trade, custom or accident to the factory should demand it. Work of this duration, however must not extend over six weeks. But even with this restrictive period no child or woman should be sliowed to work from alx in the morning to nine at night. This clause will open the door to abuses which will lead to incalculdence to justify a demand for the extradition | ing the bill in a speech of unsurpassed power | of the road and rolling stock, and of this last | able damage to the strength, vigor and health of the children and women. Ten nours a day is long enough at any time, if not too long. Exigency of health should pass before exigency of trade, and the conservation of the physical powers should not be interfered with on account of accidents to the factories. Sir Leonard Tilley's Bill, remedled and amended in these respects, will then prove line, which is the only one stipulated for an acceptable boon to the working classes and an adequate safeguard for the health and strength of the population of the country.

MEETING OF PARNELLITES.

LONDON, May 8 .- At a meeting of Parpolite members of Parliament last night, at which Mr. Parnell presided, a motion was passed in favor of the formation of a subcommittee on c'timates on foreign and colo-

TRAPPING BRITISH LIES. Desperate efforts have been made in high quarters in England to turn Bome against Ireland and to create a quarrel between His Holiness Leo XIII. and the Irish people. have said in condemnation of private inspira-So far little success has attended those contemplible efforts. Before the recent Phila delphis Convention the news came from somewhere near Downing Street that Archhishop Croke had been summoried to Rome sto be drawn ower the coals" for the patriotic support and counsels of resistance which His Grace gives to the people against their tyranni. colers, the deplorable consequences of the cal rulers. During the Convention a letter was theosophical rule of faith. cabled across the Atlantic, purporting to come which Simon, the magician, is regarded as from the Pope and addressed to the Irish the father by ancient historians. Accordbishops. This alleged Papal letter commanded ing to St. Ireneus, Simon proclaimed himself the Irish people to be submissive; to Her to be the sublime virtue of God, or, as Masall agitation against it." It also contained feited by all priests who make themselves to speak once more by England and to the to Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New and demanding an explanation from His Emi-

significantly commented on by newspaper superior to that of Christ, and as a proof of writers who display more guilibility than this doctrine, cited the following text:-"I indgment and foresight. It is simply amaz. have yet many things to say to you; but you ing or amusing on these cocasions to see cannot bear them now, but when the spirit of prejudiced Protestant papers and a hostile John xvi., 12, 13. It is easy to surmise what Irish press suddenly reading beautiful and were the deplorable effects of this dootrine, soul-stirring lessons of obedience and sub- and those who wish it, may peruse the mission to the Pope. But they fail to un-history of Montanism. derstand that all this is a loss of time, love and labor, for the simple reason that it is slasts, fronzled fanatics, which appeared durbased on fiction and fraud. Thus in regard to ling the middle ages, and whose work of zeal the mission of Archbishop Croke to Rome, in nothing from the Montanists, save in our Irish exchanges are confident that His rame. A full description of their heresies Grace is wanted by the Holy See for the hon- may be obtained from Piuquet's Dictionary of ors of the Cardinalate.

nence."

United Ireland says that "the compliment will be unspeakably grateful to Irish feel- He had received the Holy Ghost in His ing, both as a tribute to the greatest of Irish plenitude, and consequently was equal in all prelates and as a triumphant refutation of things to the Man God. We are obliged to the stupid slanders of which Mr. Errington, deeds which they committed in the name of M.P. has been the busybody talebearer in the religion which they professed, founded Rome." This elde of the story does not seem on private inspiration. to suggest that the Archbishop of Cashel is the modern prophets of the Proto be drawn over very hot coals." Then, as less notorious than their predeces. regards that notorious letter from the Pope, sors for generating and producing the threatening the priesthood of Ireland and same bitter fruits of private inspiration. calling upon the Irish people to "lie down," Sleiden, in his account of the reformers, denot a word has been heard of it in Ireland. Soribes the conduct of many of the leaders, and John Blockland, known as the tailor of It was another fraud of the Lady Dixle stamp. Besides it has been pronounced a pure fabrication by the most eminent clergy pure fabrication by the most eminent deepy inspiration, placed himself at the head of the in America. And, now, about that deepatch Anabaptist sect, proclaimed himself King of to Cardinal McCloskey, implying a rebuke Sion, took possession of Munster, where, in to His Eminence for having warmly received the President of the League and wives at a time, whom he murdered with endorsed the action of the convention, it is altogether too transparent and bears the mentions, among others, Hermann, another stamp of English concection. The Holy See | Anabaptist leader, who, in obsdience to pridoes not saik for explanations by cable from its Cardinals; it can afford to wait and do to by mail, or rather by summoning the dignitary to the presence of the Holy Father; the your redemption is at hand. Holy See is never in such a great hurry, nor has it need to be, since it will last unto the end of time; a prediction which few would venture to make on behalf of the part. He maintained that he was the true great British Empire, for nothing based on falsehood can be perperule in Iroland by the most barefaced per- | propagated the same doctrine in another form, version of the truth, and made it secure by unblushing taleshood; a state of things which must remedy itself in the long run.

despatch has been received from New York

New York, May 8 .- Cardinal McCloskey denies that he has received a despatch from the Papal Secretary asking his reasons for receiving Sullivan, President of the Irleh National League. The Cardinal characterizes the statement as absurd and ridiculous.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND. The Tressurer of the Irish Relief Commit-

tee begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the relief of Irish distress : -

Bryan Shes, Montreal, \$5.

COLLECTED BY THOS. GALLAGHER. Thos. Gallagher, Brighton, O., \$1; Martin Connal, Codrington, 1; David Mullen, Seymour, 50c.; P. Gallagher, Codrington, 50c.; Lorain 50c., M. Tierney 75c., Phillip Moran 50c., Jas. Conery \$1, Thos. Halloran 1, Lawrence Synan 1, John Moran 1, James Tate 1, P. McGuire 50c., & Friend 50c.

COLLECTED BY JAMES SWEENEY, METCALF, ONT. James Farmer 1, Thomas Palmer 1, Alian P. McDonell 1, John Sweeney 50c, Michael Sweeney 50c, Patrick Conion 50c, John Sullivan 50c, John Kenedy 50c, Wm. Kearns 50c, tunately died before the time for the fulfil-James Sweeney 50c, John McKay 50c, Thos. Gilleisie 50c, Torrance Gilleisie 50c, Michael Gilleisie 50c, Patrick Gilleisie 50c.

COLLECTED BY WM. HARTY, LACOLLE. Rev. L. O. Plamondon, cure, \$2; Rev. Robt' Acton, Episcopal Church; 1, Wm. Harty, J. P., 5; Capt. Wm. Waters, 5; James Gau, J. birth to the expected Messiah. During her P., 5; Widow H. Barker, 3; Thos. Walsh, 3; life this woman sold pasports to heaven, to James King, 2; J. A. Lalonde, 2; W. H. Doran, 2; Wm. Featherstone, 2; G. M. Vanoliet, 2; J. Gerard, 2; Stephen Ennis, 2; Ned Williams, 2.25; Laurent Carpentier, I; Thos. Featherstone, 1; P. Dozois, 1; Miss Susan Eno, 1: Michael Smith, 1; Michael Guertin, 1;

(Contributed to THE TRUE WITNESS.) To some it may appear that all what we tion is nothing more than a proof, a priori or a proof founded on abstraction, ane consequently little better than mere assertions. To remove all doubt on the matter, and to be convinced of the truth of wast we have said, they need but take a glance at the monuments of living evidence left by the historian's pen; monuments which, throughout all ages, will reflect in their frightful, but true We begin with its birth or Gnosticism, of

suct would have it, substantially united with Majesty's paternal Government, and to cease God. Helens, one of his courtisans, was the conception of his mind. The object of his the threat that the episcopate will be for mission on earth was to manifest the glory of God, who, till then, was ignored by men. He feited by all priests who make themselves regarded the Bible as being dangerous to notoriously unfriendly to the British Govern. faith and morals, and should be discarded. ment by active political agitation." After The doctrine of difference between good and the Philadelphia Convention Rome is made evil was, according to him, erroneous. Pleasure should be the motive of all our actions. The knowledge of God, without good works, following absurd effect :- "Cardinal Jacobini, sufficed for salvation. Such were the funda-Papal Secretary of State, has sent a despatch | mental principles of the inspired Simon. His followers were numerous. Historians who witnessed their crimes and follies are unani-York, asking whether it is true that he re. mous in their account of the corruption that ceived Alexander Sullivan, the President of regned in their midst. SS. Ireneus, the Irish National League of America, and en- Eusebius and Theodoret confine themselves to dorsed the proceedings of the Convention, generalities in their descriptions of Gnostic orgies, so as not to shock the modesty of their readers. But St. Epiphanes, for special reasons, was compelled to present the horrible These absurd canards are cabled to tableau in all its frightful deformity. The Menandrians, Corinthians, Ebonites, Valen-America by the British agency in London, tinians and Marcosians, also of the inspired but we never hear or see any contradiction of school, produced fruits similar to those of them coming by the same route. Before the their predecessors. Tertullien wrote the histiue version of events can arrive by mail tory of the Montanists, followers of Montan. these lying statements are swallowed and who declared himself to be the Pareclete, and consequently infailible, that his doctrine was

> The numerous swarms of religious enthu-Heresies. Tanchelin, one of their leaders, maintained that he was as much God as Christ was, who was God only inasmuch as

> truth is come He will teach you all truth."-

private inspiration, h

We find in Mostein's history of the times tual. And England has established her Nicholas, passed into Great Britain, where he by which he maintained that sin made grace abound, wherefore he gloried in persevering in sin, since the abundance of divine grace was messured to him in proportion to the number Since the above was written the following and gravity of his sins. This rule of faith was exclusively private inspiration; the greatwhich corroborates our views in the most the perversion of George Fox, a shoeemphatic manner. It will explain itself :- | maker of Leicester, who proved himself an expert in propagating the new doctrine. He founded the Quaker sect, many of whom, especially Wm. Simpson and James Naylor, obtained great notoriety for the extravagant abuses and follies to which they gave existence. Naylor proclaimed himself to be the true Messiah and entered Bristol on horseback amidst the cheers and hosannas of his followers, who spread their gaiments in the way before him. The Mug-gletone, Labbadists and Herehnuts, described in Maclaine's history, were dupes of the same doctrine, and committed crimes and follies similar to those of their predecessors. Barruel tells, in the fourth volume of his history; of the Jacobins, the extravagancies of the Swedenborgians, whose spostle, the Baron of Swedenborgian, received his mission in 1745 at the Easting house in London to preach the

Jane Southcott, who, according to the historian Gregory, was torn in Devonshire in 1750, was a servant at Exeter until 1792. James Sweeney \$1, Alian McDonell 1, when she began her eventful career of prophesy. In 1813, already more than seventy years old, she propheried that she was to give birth to the true Messiah, but she unforment of the prophesy arrived, namely: on the 1st of November, 1814. She counted among her followers Auglican ministers, some of whom with certain doctors kept the body warm during four days, in the hope that Jane would rise from the dead and give her followers, at a very high price; nevertheless the tickets were in very great demand.

In 1829 John Wesley founded at Oxford a new sect called Methodism, whose adherents received guddenly the Holy Ghost, and in ing nature, and was artistically decorated virtue of this communication the soul's salva-with choice flowers; the appearance of the Henry Stephenson, 1; Widow Ennis, 1; Jonathan Stephenson, 1; Widow Ennis, 1; Jonathan Dally, 1; M. L. 50c.; F. Woodworth, of Wesley's ablest disciples, gives an appalling account of the immorality practiced by tion was secure forever more. Fletcher, one pupils arrayed in their festive clothing and tion was secure forever more. Fletcher, one pupils arrayou in their feetings in Fort of Wesley's ablest disciples; gives an appaling account of the immorality practiced by the supporters of this system, which conthe supporters of this system, which conThere were present, besides the reverend the Canada Cotton Company, of which he was to the internal pupils arrayou in their feetings in Fort work of some of in the matter had been referred to the Beorge to the supporters of this system, which conThere were present, besides the reverend the Canada Cotton Company, of which he was to the lattention of the Department by the Conada Cotton Company, of which the Canada Cotton Company, of the lattention of the Department by the Conada Cotton Company, of which the Canada Cotton Company, of the lattention of the Department by the Conada Cotton Company, of which the Canada Cotton Company, of which canada Cotton Com Between 1st January and 31st March this sisted in committing six t at grace might pastor, the Bev. Father Whittaker, DeBepen- president, and the Colocial Building and Inc. Collector of Customs of Boston on the 20th 12th, when the grand capital prize will be year, the people of Berlin ate 1,638 horses. | abound, and, in order to give a better oppor. | tigny, Brother Arnold, Dr. Guerin, a large vestment Association. He was also, subse- | ult.

tunity to do this, its leaders introduced the number of the invited Sisters of the Congresystem of camp meetings, where both sexes of gation of Notre Dame, together with the every age might assemble and commit the friends and relatives of the pupils. The promost abominable crimes in the name of religion.

PRILALBIES. (To be continued.)

LOCAL NEWS.

THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE. The following letter, which speaks for itself, has been received by Miss McDonnell, of the Ladies' Land League, from Sieter M. Frances Clare: --

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT OF THE AVE MARIA Knock, Ballyhaunis, County Mayo.

My Dear Miss McDonnell;
I am truly grateful to you and the other ladies of the Land League for your great kindness in sending me the balance of your fund, £42s 6d. I send you a copy of a pamphlet I have had published, which will show you the state of things here, and the urgent need we have of help. May God bless and reward you all a thousand fold.

Yours very sincerely,

SISTER M. FRANCES CLARE.

April 6, 1883.

THE TALENT OF SUCCESS Is nothing more than doing well that which is to be done, doing it promptly and at the right time—very simple essentials, but not too common in combination. This exactly expresses the qualities of that famous remedy for corns, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It never fails to do the work well, does it promptly, and at the right place : never hangs fire like a loaded gun, going off at the wrong time; acts only on the parts affected, and doing its work in thealcast manner imaginable. Try Putnam's Corn Extractor. Beware of substitutes. N. O. Polson & Co., Kingston,

NORAH'S LETTERS Mr. W. Wilson, the Treasurer of the Fund for the publication of "Norah's Letters," forwarded a copy of the work to Mr. Parnell on the 8th of April last and received the following acknowledgment from the Irish leader last week :---

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

London, April 20. William Wilcon, Esq. Sis,-Ia _ nuch obliged to you for sending me a copy of the pamphlet, entitled "Norah's Letters from Ireland," which I shall read with the greatest interest.

Yours truly, CHAS. S. PARNELL.

CATARRH.

CATARRE. -- A new treatment whereby a permaneut cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FUND.

THE Y. I. L. & B. ASSOCIATION'S CONTRIBUTION. The Secretary of the Montreal Land League has received a receipt from the Treasurer of the National League in Dublin for £90 recently forwarded, accompanied by the follow-

ing letter:

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE,
DUBLIN, 16th April, 18r3.

DEAR SIE,—I am requested by the Organizing
Committee of the National League to zeknowledge your esteemed and valued favor of March
28th, enclosing drait for £90 stg. I herewith
beg to hand you receipt and to tender to your
members the best thanks of the Committee for
your magnificent remittance. It is hardly
necessary to point out to our fellow-countrymen abroad that the most strenuous exertions
on their part will be necessary to combat, in
even a small way, the dire distress provailing
largely all over Ireland. The unextinguishable
love of fatherland is one of the pre-eminent
virtues of our race, and on it mainly depends
our future hopes.

Accept, car sir, the assurance of my respect
and esteem, and believe me,
Faithfully yours.

JNO. CLANCY.

HON. Secretary.

ALFRED WEBB,
Treasurer.

The remittance acknowledged above included a subscription by the Young Irishmen's Litrary & Benefit Association, as well as contributions received through THE Post and

"HILL'S MANUAL."

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, under the above heading. The fame of this great book is already world-wide; yet the new edition (just out of press) will greatly increase its justly earned reputation, and becomes especially useful and valuable to all Canadians.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S LITERARY AND

BENEFIT ASSOCIATION. The regular monthly meeting of the above Association was held in their Hall, Duore lane, last evening. This being also the semi annual meeting at which the election of officers takes place, there was a large attendance of members. After reading the reports of the different officers for the past six months, all of which were very satisfactory. the meeting proceeded to the election of officers from the nominations made at the meeting held on Tuesday, 24th ult. After the Sorutineers had counted the ballots they declared the following gentlemen elected officers for the ensuing six months:—President, E. Halley (re-elected); 1st Vice-President, Jas. McCarry; 2nd Vice-President, W. H. Walsh (re-elected); Treasurer, J. Gallery; Becording Secretary, J. O'Neil; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Lane; Collecting Treasurer, M. Ferguson (re-elected); Assistant Collecting Treasurer, C. Curran; Librarian, P. Moinahan; Assistant Librarian, P. Flynn; Marshal, Jos. O'Brien; Hall Committee: Mesers. M. Foley, J. Spencer, P. Moinaban, J. Ainsley. P. Carroll, J. Gooley, J. J. Nugent, M. McGowan. A committee was also appointed to make arrangements for an excursion or pionic on Dominion Day, which is to report at the adjourned meeting to be held on Tuesday next, the 8th inst. On the whole, the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association is to be congratulated on the position it has gained by the strict attention to its husiness by its members and their honest endeavors to deserve well of the public. The Association has a few more payments to make on their property on Dupre lane, and we hope their efforts for Dominion Day will be well sustained, as this Society's excursions and pionics are very popular.

FEAST OF THE BEV. FATHER HOGAN, AT ST. ANN'S ACADEMY.

The reverend pastor of St. Ann's was, no doubt, yesterday highly gratified at the grand entertainment given in his honor by the pupils of the St. Ann's Academy, on McCord street. The day was observed at the Academy as St. James' Festal Day, also as the feast of the Rev. James Hogan. The reception hall of the academy was the scene of a most pleas-

gramme, which was a carefully selected one, reflects great credit on the good Sisters of the Academy, and also on the participants for the manner in which they carried out their different parts. The first feature was a piano duett, played on two planes by the Misses M. Devine, D. Dore, B. Desmond and M. Brothers, which showed those young ladies to have received a complete training at the hands of their teachers. A song and chorus, "O the charming month of May," was ably rendered, Miss Ellen Boyden taking the solo part, to which she did full justice. A recitation, entitled " Night and Morning," by the Misses Boyden and Olancy, and a cantata, "May Morn" were also ably rendered. " The Harp that once." eto., was then performed on the piano by Miss McDermott, tollowed by a comic dislogue, "Love of a Bonnet," in which the Misses Lizzle Cannon, A. McCarthy, Sarah J. McEvoy, Maggie Hinchy, Hattle Lynch, and Annie McKeown took part, the latter being deserving of special mention. A plane duett by four of the young ladies, brought the first part to a close. A floral offering by the little ones was next in order, each one approaching and presenting a neat little bouquet of natural flowers, which they arrayed on the table in front of their pastor. "Affactions Voice," a song and choius, was then given by the pupils, Miss M. Heelen rendering the solo part, and it is needless to say, she was fully appreciated. The most pleasing portion of the programme was the presenta tion of an address by Miss Lyons, accompanied by a floral anchor, the gift of the senior pupils of the Academy. The following is the address.

Reverend Father.—Spring has many attractions for young and old. The feeble look forward tions for young and old. The feeble look forward to its invigorating power, for renewed health and strength. The gay and wealthy, in its return, find tresh scope to their aspirations and the young at large, welcome its balmy zephyrs and budding ilowers with childlike glez. Nay, the Christian heart expands neath its gould influence, for it ushers in the month of her whose name it bears—sweet month of May! Is it then surprising that we, the favored children of the Madonna, should halt its dawn with enraptured bilse? Ah! a twofold joy is ours, with our immediate Mother's name is blended that of a devoted Pastor, whose zeal and love for the little ones of his flock render this spooch the happiest of the year—a real this epoch the happiest of the year—a real jubilee for all.

Dearest Father, already our joyous notes and

fragrant flowers have revealed the inward feeling of our roung hearts, but we would linger a few moments longer to assure you again, and again, that no anniversary is so dear to the pupils of St. Ann's Academy, as that or St. Iames' festal day! May it be our privilege to great it with you for many years to come, while our lighest ambition will be to prove worthy children of this Convent School and parish, in which your best boss are contract. best hopes are centered.

best nopes are centered.

In concluding, Reverend and kind Father,
ma. we beg of you to accept this floral anchor
as a small token of our fillal love, deep respect and lasting gratitude.

The Rev. Father Hogan made a suitable reply, during which he spoke o... the gratitude children should have towards their parents and teachers, and also thanked them for their kindness towards him. His remarks were listened to with wrapt attention.

The programme was brought to a close by Misses M. Clancy, A. McCarthy, J. Mayer, and B. Desmond.

The Sisters of the Academy are to be congratulated on the manner in which the enter tainment was carried out, reflecting great credit on all concerned.

THE IRISH RELIEF COMMITTEE. ANOTHER DEAFT TO ARCHEIGHOP CROKE

At the meeting of the Land League to be held on Sunday siternoon next, a most inportant matter nearly affecting the association will come up for discussion, viz., as to the action to be taken in conformity with the programme adopted by the Philadelphia Convention. The delegates from the League to the convention will also render their report. At the meeting of the Relief Committee last Sunday afternoon, Mr. C. J. Doberty in the chair, it was decided to send another draft to Archbishop Croke. The sum of \$267 was personally collected by Mr. P. Beynolds, and charitable efforts. Several other gentiemen have yet to render their reports. was instructed to cable to Ireland this week a sum close on \$500.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY. BIFTIETH ANNIVERSABY,

A large number of the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society assembled this morning at St. James Church to celebrate the 50th anniversary of their society, when several old couples who have been connected with the society, celebrated their golden wedding. Mass was said this morning at the church, the celebrate being the Rev. Father Rousselot. An appropriate sermon was afterwards preached by the Rev. Father (Vacher, taking for his words, "Keep holy the 50th year." After Mass a dejcuner was given at the Providence Numery. Mr. Bruneau, President of the society, presided, and there were present a large number of the officers and members of the society, to gether with the clergy and Messrs. Louis Challoux, F.X. Homier, Pascal Boyer, J. B. Gagnon, and Faul Briquier, the oldest members, we celebrated their golden wedding. After full justice had been done to the viands and several addresses delivered suitable to the occasion, the ceremony was brought to a close.

OBITUARY.

Herr Schultze, of Potsdam, founder of the asylum of Friendly Societies, is dead.

Dr. Bobert Eustace, of Canso, Gaysboro', N.S., died very suddenly at his bome in that place under mysterious circumstances. He was sick but a little over 24 hours, and during that time suffered great agony, showing every symptom of poleon. He said that he had been poisoned, and another physician who unfortunately arrived too late to be of any service expressed the same opinion. The remains, however, were consigned to the grave without any official investigation into the cause of death.

A telegram from Guysuro, N.S., an-nounces the death of Hon. R. M. Cutler, a former member of the Nova S ctia L gi-la- ment was founded—that America should be s tive Council, at the advanced age of 99 years. home for the oppressed and downtrodden. A few years ago he slipped and tell in his house and since then had been confined to bed. Mr. Cutler sat in the Assembly for by their enterprise, energy and resources. Guysbore from 1819 to 1821, when the House | The Government asks Mr. Folger to take was dissolved. In 1838 he was appointed a memper of the Legislative Council and held ment may seem legal and proper to prevent a seat in that body until the session of 1881, to landing, or such deportations, at least when owing to increasing years and ill-health, within the limits of Massachusetts. The second capital of \$25,000-collected in one he resigned.

Mr. Edward Mackay, of the firm of Messrs. Mackay Brothers, wholesale dry goods merchants, McGill street, died at his residence on with this old established house con-be reached, may I beg of you to present the fourth capital prizes of \$6,000 each were sold tinued until 1875, when he re-tired from active business life. For and intervention, diplomatically, if he shall two fifths were sold to James R Day, Malta. many years Mr. Mackay interested him see cause." Mr. Folger replied that the paper:

quent to the death of his brother, president of the Mackay Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and a governor of the Montreal General Horpitai. He was also a director of the Bank of Montreal.

Richard Dessy, Judge of the Court of Appeal of Ireland, is dead. The Bight Hon. Blokard Dessy was born in 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated. Having been called to the Irish Bar, he was made a Q.C. in 1849; he b came third Sergeant-at-Law in 1858, and was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1859 rrom which post, in 1860, he was promoted to the Attorney-Generalship, was made Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1861, and subsequently promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Deasy was a moderate Roman Catholic, and represented the County of Cork in the House of Commons from 1855 till he was raised to the bench.

It is reported that Gustave Aimard, the novelist, died in an asylum at Staure. Gustave Aimard was born about 1818, and embarked as a cabin-hoy at an early age for America, living nearly ten years among the savage tribes of the continent. He afterwards travelled through Spain, Turkey and the Caucasus, being often mixed up in conspiracies and wars. In 1848 he went to Paris, and after some other travels resolved to publish his adventures in the form of romances, among them being "Les Trappeurs de l'Arkansas," " Le Grand Chef des Aucae:" " Le Chercheur de Pistes," " Le Cour loyal," "Les Francs Tireurs," "Les Bodeurs de Frontieres." "La Main Ferme." "Valentin-Guillois," "Les Aventuriers," "L'Arencen," "Les Chasseurs d'Abeilles," and "Les Fils de la Tortue." Under a pseudonym he published in 1847, a work entitled "Un Ocin de R!deau."

Mr. George Seward, the well known aprint runner, died recently at his home, Birkenhead, England. He was the most famous athlete of modern times, and his speed was so great that he could defeat at his favorite distances any man of his day. He was by birth an American, having been born at New Haven, Conn., October 17, 1817. Early in life Seward was noted as a spendy runner, and around New Haven there still hange a tradition that be at one time isn 100 yards there in eight seconds. Seward's perform. ance on the record books-his 120 yard's in 111 seconds, ran May 3, 1847, and yards in 191 seconds, done Murch 22, 1847, are the tastest performances on record. He is also reported to have made the fastest ! mile on record, and to have been not only good runner, but also a splendid hurdler and

SCOTCH NEWS.

On Friday week a distressing case of suicide took piece in the parish of Boharm, a farmer named John Cameron, residing at Knowhead, baving hanged himself in his own stable.

Mr. Robert Nichol, one of the oldest inhabitants of Larkhall, has just passed away in his 93rd year. The deceased had nine pianoforte duett on the planes by the children, and at the time of his death he was the fortunate progenitor of 68 grandchildren and 128 great-grandchildren-205 in all-of whom 42 are dead.

The dissatisfabtion with the Royal Commission is reported to be growing more intense among the Skye crofters, who complain that under the present arrangements it is accept service of the summonses sent as registered letters through the Post Office.

James Meilon, 18 New Sneddon, Palsley, while working at buildings in course of erection at Abboteinch, Paisley, on Monday, was drawn round a drum in connection with a crane, when his left arm was torn off by the to the Infirmary, where he shortly afterwards last tession is \$3,300,893, of which \$1,092,expired. Deceased leaves a wife and family.

At a special meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. Sir Alex. T. Galt, High to whom much credit is due for his patriotic Commissioner for Canada, delivered an address on the Commercial and other relations between the Dominion and this country. The treasurer of the committee, Mr. Buchanan, object of the lecture was to show that we should bring the colories and the mother country into closer connection, and that we should divert the scheme of emigration which has for many pears been building up the United States to our own colonies.

> CATROLIC EDUCATION IN DUNDEE. Last month the foundation stone of new schools and hall is connection with St. Mary's, Forebank, was laid by the Right Rev. Dr. Rigg, Bishop of the diocese. The present accommodation having been found quite inadequate for the large number of children attending school, it was resolved to erect a new cuilding worthy of the parish and the Catholic population of the town. Through the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. Father McDermott, P.P., this great undertaking was initiated, and he has had the satisfaction of

PAUPER IMMIGRATION. Boston, May 7 .- The Governor has written

Secretary Folger concerning the landing of

English and Irish pappers at this port. The

the builders.

seeing it formally inaugurated and blessed by

file Lordship, and committed to the hands of

Governor says the matter is one of considerable importance to this Commonwealth. A cargo of these emigrants has already arrived and another is momentarily expected. "If I," he says, "were convinced it was in the power of the Commonwealth to prevent their landing I should deem it my duty to do so. Many of the people who strive here immediately become a charge on the com. monwealth. I have the etrongest and deep est sympathy with these poor people, and if landed, will endeavor to see they are humanely and properly cared for. I recognize and rejoice in the theory upon which our Govern-We welcome, therefore, all, however humble, who come to us of their own free will, sided such measures as, under his own good judg-Governor promises the Secretary whatever aid the Executive of the State may be able to give. If it so happens that the laws of the United States are ineffectual to hinder the landing of these forlorn creatures, certainly it is within the scope of the diplomatic power (collected through The Central National Bank) Sherbrooke street. on May 6th, aged 71 years. landing of these forlorn oreatures, certainly Mr. Mackay came to Canada from Scotland in it is within the scope of the diplomatic power 1840, and after a brief residence in Kingston, of the United States to make such representajoined his brother, Mr. Joseph Mackay, in tions to the Government of Great Britain, as Montreal, with whom he entered into part- will prevent their being sent here against the nership in 1850 under the name and style of will and wish of our Government. If the lin Co., Tenn.; another to R. F. Kruger, No. Joseph Mackay and Brother. His connection latter is the only way in which the evil can 241 Fourth st., Milwaukes. Wis. The two

CATHOLIC NEWS.

A pastoral letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of the province was read on Sunday at the Basilics, Quebec, establishing an anuual collection on Pentecost Day for the Catholic Schools of the Northwest.

Bay. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, has laid the foundation of the New Roman Catholic Church at Sharbot Lake. A very large excuision went from Kingston to witness the ceremony. The church will be a credit to the Roman Catholics of the village.

The Duchess of Norfolk is about to found a convent of Poor Clares at Arundel, of which Order her Grace's first cousin, the Misses Kirwan, are novices. To the conventual institutions in Bussex may now be added the community of Carmelites at Chichester, where a number of valuable memorial a of Madame Louise of France, of Louis Quinze, are preserved. The Carthusian monks of Cowfold have now also completed their magnificent church, which will be conscorated on the 10th of May with great ceremony, in the presence of a large gathering of the Catholic aristo-CIRCY. The Premonstratensian monko at Storrington are also about to build a great monastery, aided by the Duke of Norfolk .--London Universe.

A Catholic reaction is making itself feit in the upper classes of Germany, just as much as in those of England. Dr. Walcher, a professor in the University of Leipzig, has lately published a paper entitled "A Statistical Proof of the Growth of Catholicity among the nobility of Germany." author, himself a Protestant, shows that in the course of the present century as many as forty four members of families possessing sovereign rank have become convers to Catholicity; three of those were princes, viz.: Prince Solms Braunfels, Prince Isenburg-Birs. tein, and Prince Lowenstein-Wertheim; then there are eleven counts and twelve countesses. One of there was the Countess of Brandenburg, a daughter of King William II. of Prussin and aunt to the present Emperor. As a set off against these forty-four conversions, Protestantism can only claim nine proselytes from Catholicity, all of them persons of minor note. The author holds that these figures are not to be looked upon upon as implying a victory of Catholicity over Protestantism : but there are few people likely to share his optimism.

In Prussian Poland a struggie between two nationalities-the German and the Polishhas been going on for well-nigh a hundred years. Most of the former are Protestants and most of the latter Catholics. The ordinary of the discess of Posen, which contains the greater part of Prussian Poland, is the much-persecuted Cardinal Archbishop Ledochowski, whose very existence is now ignored by the Prussian Government, who have superseded him, as they term it, nine years ago. Since then, it has been impossible for any priest to be appointed, and only in one place, called Gerbstadt the Government have allowed a new priest, in the person of Father Pieper, to minister, simply because the people of the district were all Poles, and Father Pieper, who is a German, knew no Pollsh. But, la this instance, the priest stole a march on the Prussian Government: he applied himself to the study of the Polish language, which is about as difficult to acquire for a German as Welsh is for an Englishman, and now he ministers to his impossible to give full expression to their flock in their own vernacular. His church is grievances. The crotters have refused to a barn and his school is a stable, yet be goes on preaching to and teaching some 500 souls who would otherwise remain destitute of all

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES. OTTAWA, May 5 .- The supplementary estimates for the fiscal year 1882-3 were presentshoulder, and his head, face, and other parts of | ed this afternoon. The amount required for his body severely injured. He was removed the public service in addition to that voted 353 is chargeable to capital, \$1.535.547 chargeable to income, \$512,992 for unprovided items, and \$130,000 authorized by statute. The principal items are as follows :-Administration of Justice..... 10,615 Immigration 71,169 Bullway and Canals, capital account. 778,843 Of this latter amount \$418,000 is to provide rolling stock for the Intercolonial Railway, and \$74,000 for the extension of the road at Hallfax.

> Canals \$ 63,009 Public Works, capital account..... 100,500 Of this amount, \$16 000 is for telegraph lines in Manitobs and the Northwest, and \$84,000 for the purchase of the site for the new departmental buildings at Ottawa.

The following is a recapitulation of the suppliementary estimates :--Amount chargeable to capital. \$1,092,353 30 " incomo. 1,535,547 82

Unprovided items......... 542992 32 Amount authorized by statute.. 130,000 00

Total\$3,300,893 44

THE STORY WITHOUT AN END. Again, its great monetary value seems almost monotonous. The 155th Grand Month. ly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, on April 10th, has this record : Ticket No. 62,887 drew the first grand prize of \$75,000, of which Henry M. Kiessling, of No. 188 Dearborn et., Chicago, Ills, and A. Garnier, Tricot, Vermillionville, La., held each one-fifth. Ticket No. 72 692 won the whole ilump through the Manufact. of Philadelphia); another to H. H. Harper, of St. George's Colleton Co., S.O; another to Wm. H. Hampton, of Tracy City, Frank-Bend, Saline Co, Mo., and to parties in Fort

\$150,000.

A GREAT-BLESSING For Weak and Suffering Woman.

Every Man and Woman in America, needs KIDNEY-WORT.

"The greatest misfortune of the present day," remarks the author of a recent medical treatise of much value, "in that mothers and wives of to-day are so often unitted for their duties, and for all domestic enjoyment, by reason of shattered health and overtasked systems. For those special weaknesses to which womankind is so apt to fall victims, no surer, better or safer remedy can be found than Kidney-Wort. The wonderful tonic properties of this great remedy have specific action in correcting the disorders of female organism, and then in building up the general health, keeping the secretory organs in perfect order and imparting the glow and classicity of early womanhood."

A PHYSICIAN'S WIFE'S TROUBLES.

"Domestic remedies and prescriptions by myself (a practicing physician) and other doctors, only palifated my wife's chronic, two years standing, inflammation of the bladder. Kidney-Wort, however, cured her." These are extracts from a letter, sent to the proprietors, of this remedy, by it author, Dr. O. M. Summerlin, of Sun Hill, Washington Co., Georgis. The list of cures might be prolonged almost indefinitely. For the purpose of this arti-that, though the prisoner was present, he was cle, however, only a few more will be ad-

"I had kidney and other troubles over 30 years," writes Mrs. J. T. Gallowsy, of Elk Nothing helped me but Flat, Oregon. It effected a permanent cure." Kidney-Wort. Mr. Nelson Fairchilds, of St. Albans, Vt.,

is closer "home," and his case would seem to merit special mention. Briefly, it is, in his own language, this: Kidney-Wort is a medicine of priceless value. I had piles for 16 consecutive years. It cured me." Malabia

is a disease which attacks the human family in spring, and has formed the chief subject of many learned articles. We cannot pass from this subject without supplementing it with the assertion that Kidney-Wort is a specific for other disesses than Malaria, and such disorders as may be directly traceable to it. Dyspepsia or Indigestion is a most distressing complaint. Every reader of this article probably knows the symptoms. The effects are widespread and far-reaching. Almost the en-tire human organism is apt to become deranged when dyspepsin is suffered to run on unchecked. Kidney-Wort can be relied upon, reader, to cure any case of Malaris, Dyspensia, Kidney and Liver Troubles and a host of their kindred or attendant ills. All we ask is a trial. That will make you its life-long friend.

It is a matchless alterative a pleasant yet powerful tonic, and, indeed, "fills the bill" as a peerless, pleasant, powerful preparation. As near as mortals may be able to reach perfection, Kidney-Wort may safely be called perfect. It is not a compound of herbs, alleged to have been discovered by some mythical missionary, whilst in some imagin-ary "foreign land." Kidney-Wort is a preparation, however, combining all the essential ingredients of far advanced thinkers, and scientific men who labor for the amelloration of human ills. Buy a bottle, and you will, if afflicted, agree with thousands of others who have done so and found themselves renewed thereby in health and spirits.

THE AUGUSTINIAN SOCIETY.

SALEM, Mass., May 1 .- The case of the Augustinian Society, of Lawrence, came before the Insolvency Court today. Father McAvoy, president of the society, testified that he did not positively know the history of its real estate transactions, and did not approximately know the condition of its finances. His testimony showed great ignorance of the affairs of the institution. He admitted that mortgages were early given to appense clamorous depositors, parti- might have prepared them for the event. oularly the larger ones. Father Rengan, treasurer of the society, testified that he did not approximately know the financial standing of the concern. Three mortgages were taken by him. He knew he was giving preference to two depositors over working girl depositors and believed this action right. The society's affairs were in the dark in 1881, and Smith, a Philadelphia expert, worked six months on the books and went away completely broken down. He was an old man and took six months to show that he was incompetent. Dennis Sullivan was engaged on May 1st, 1882. He had not previously hept books to Reagan's knowledge. Reagan stated that within two years he allowed suits to go to judgment, the society to pay costs in addition to the principal sued for rather than submit to a demand to pay claims in a burned four miles off Seymour Narrows on specified time. He admitted taking a deposit on January 23rd, and believed then that the society could pay its debts. Its unsound condition was not fally apparent to him until a week later.

KALAMAZOO, MIOH., Feb. 2, 1880.

1 know Hop Blitters will bear recommends. tion honestly. All who use them confer up-time the passengers had been warned and on them the highest econiums, and give them the excitement was intense. The Chinamen credit for making cures-all the proprietors behaved like maniacs and were utterly unclaim for them. I have kept them since they | controllable, and seriously impeded the action were first offered to the public. They took of the officers. The captain ordered all to high rank from the first, and maintained it, bo shot who rejused to obey orders. Not-and are more called for than all others com- withstanding this the Chinamen rushed backblined. So long as they keep up their high ward and forward on the vessel, until it was reputation for purity and usefulness, I shall found necessary to knock some down and continue to recommend them-something I carry below others and iron them All the have never before done with any other time the fire was gaining, and the efforts to patent medicine.

J. J. BABCOOK, M. D.

ABBOR DAY.

CIECULAR FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

QUEBEC, May 3 .- Hon. Mr. Lynch has issued to the various mayors of municipalities and others concerned a very interesting circular respecting the proclamation of Arbor Day in the various parts of the province, and containing, besides directions for the planting of trees, a copy of a letter from Mr. Joly, suggesting to the Council of Public Instruction the action subsequently taken by them with respect to public schools. In introducing his circular Hon. Mr. Lynch says:-"The following contains what has been done in the

v re of Quebec towards the establishment of 'Arbor Day.' I have nothing to add except to express the earnest hope that the movement now inaugurated may have for its happy result the creation of an interest among our people generally in this undertaking, which has exceeded so admirably elsewhere, and which, if persevered in, is certain to redound to the welfare of the province, now and for all time to come. If 'Arbor Day' becomes one of our institutions, the credit is largely due to Mr. Joly, whose efforts on its behalf have been untiring, and I desire here to express my personal gratitude for the assistance he has so generously rendered me in the discharge of my efficial duties in connection with it."

SCENE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

ficinerny, the prisoner's counsel—He is an old American ovrnalist-01smsy of the Crown Prosecutors.

Durin; May 3?-The tables have been suddenly, and I must say unexpectedly, turned on the Crown in the matter of the Phoenix Park murder trials. At the close of the proceedings last evening Mr. Samuel Lee Anderson, the Crown Solicitor, expressed himself confidently on the chances of a verdict against Fitzbarris as an accessory before the fact and an actual accomplice in the perpenation of the orime. The testimony of the Crown was precisely that given in the other cases. The informers detailed all the circumstances previously sworn to the meetings and conference preceding the journey to the park, the tatal scenes at the place of murder and the after-proceedings of the conspirators. The independent witnesses produced on the trials of Brady, Curley and the others repeated their evidence, and all identified Fitzharris as having been in the park on the 6th of May. This was unnecessary evidence for the Crown, however, as the theory of the defense was Bo in the legitimate and innocent exercise of his ordinary calling as a car driver.

At the opening of court this morning there was great excitement, not only in the neighborhood of Green street, but all over the city. Some people, but I must say the fewest in number, formed opinion that the jury would be glad of any failure of positive testimony as an excuse for mercy; others, with whom the wish was father to the thought, clung to the certaintles of conviction, but the weight of expectancy was certainly with the idea of another disagreement of the jury. The Orown lawyers never took in the possibility of an acquittal.

The court was crowded, and when the case for the prosecution had closed, some astonishment was manifested by the announcement of the prisoner's counsel that no witnesses would be produced for the defence. The wisdom of this course was acknowledged by leading members of the bar. The line of defence decided on was one that no testimony could aid, and then there was the advantage that the non-production of a witness for the defence shut off the most damaging of all appeals to the jury box, the speech of the Orown in reply to the evidence.

Mr. Molnerny, a young lawyer, is to be credited with this prudential policy. It may be interesting to learn that this promising advocate was for some time a lawyer in New York, and a journalist, too, in connection with the N. Y. Star under its original management. He returned to his native Clare some ten years ago, and "put in his terms" for the Irish bar, and now, a member of the Muneter Circuit, is pursuing his way to fame and fortune.

Judge O'Brien's charge to the jury was characterized by more fairness and impartial-

ity than any of his preceding efforts. The jury retired for consideration of their verdict. Their return to court was watched with painful interest. Before the reading of the verdict, it was evident from the looks and demeanor of the toreman and his associates that no unfavorable result had been arrived at, and when the question, "How say you gentlemen of the jury," etc., put by the Olerk of the Orows, was answered by an emphatic "Not guilty," there was a manifest sonse of relief in court—a faint attempt, speedily suppressed, to make demonstration of applause, but outside the result, which became known as if by electric rapidity, was re-

ceived by loud and prolonged cheering. The prisoner seemed overpowered by the verdict, and the Crown prosecutors were evidently dismayed, though the Judge's charge

REFRESHING FRAGRANCE!

Neither the French, English nor German perfumes possess any refreshing or invigorating properties, their heavy, sweet smell quickly becoming oppressive and disagreeable; not so with the fresh floral fragrance of MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLOBIDA WATER, which. after years of constant use, is found more refreshing than at the first trial. 104 ws

LOSS OF THE STEAMER , GRAPPLER." BEACHED ON THE VANCOUVER COAST - GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

San Francisco, May 3 .- News of the burning of the steamer "Greppler" has been brought to Nanaimo, BC. The vessel was Sunday night. Fire was discovered by the engineer, who immediately reported to the captain. A hundred of the passengers, principally Chinamen, were abed. Immediately search was begun by the captain, who discovered the fire at the back of the boller counections. The orgineer started the donkey engine and connected the hose. By this control it being unavailing, the captain ordered the pilot to head the steamer for the Vancouver shore and beach her. As soon as the sands were struck the boats were lowered, but the excitement was so great that the Uhinamen jumped into the boats and swamped them, and, owing to the intense smoke, those who could swim did not know in which direction to strike out, and, surrounded by a mass of struggling Chinamen, were drowned.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Veget- to the house of Thompson's father. Mrs. able Balsamic Eifxir, by express. I have a Thompson was living there. The father and bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, mother of Thompson are espousing her cause but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM W. GROUT. To HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, Burlington, Vt. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Cauads. 25-tf

The Longfellow copper mines at Oliiton, Arisone, employ over 1,000 Mexicans and Uhinamen.

From the easy expectoration, increased respiratory power of the Lungs, and the removal of irritation, manifest from cereation of Cough and other alarming symptoms, after using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, it is clear that the formation of tuber-The Victor Emanual statute, to be paid for culous managed in managed by the poorest people in Europe, is to cost maisdy deposited is being carried away.

104 ws pill. culous matter is not only stopped, but that stipsted. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate

TRIAL OF THE PRISONES POSTPONED DEFIL NEXT

L ORIGNAL, S May 1 - Frederick Mann, the Little Bideau murderer, was arraigned before the Assize Court yesterday and a true bill was returned against him. While reading the indictment the clerk's voice at a few points was insudible to Mann, and he coolly ordered the charges to be read louder and to all of them he pleaded not guilty." A Control Mr. J. Maxwell, of L'Orignal, who has un-

dertaken to:defend the prisoner, to-day made

application for a postponement of the trial

till the next Assizes. His grounds were the fence, Amelia Hale, eldest sister of the prisoner, who lives in Tewkesbury, England, and Wm. Cooke, who was almost fitally assaulted by Mann with an axe at the time of the murder. Mr. Maxwell also set up the plea of hereditary insanity on the father's side, and said he desired to have the prisoner further examined by a medical expest. Dr. Buck, Superintendent of the Asylum at London, Ont, was to have been esent, but could not attend. Dr. Howard, of Longue Pointe, a very material witness to the defence, the counsel said, was subronaed, but could not attend, owing to indisposition. Enquirles made concerning the prisoner's history had not been completed. He read two affidavits made by Amelia Hale and Mary Ann Mann mother of the prisoner, the substance of both of which were similar. It was set forth that F. Mann was subject to hereditary insanity. When two years of age he was attacked with smallpox, from the effects of which disease he has since suffered severely in the head. At the age of eleven he was apprenticed to a baker at Fewkesbury, and on the 30th of March, 1877, while delivering bread, the severe fracture of the skull. The surgeon who dressed the head remarked that it would have been well for the unfortunate boy had the accident proved fatal. Sarah Mann, grandmother of the prisoner, became insane, and attempted to murder Amelia Hale, and was confined to an asylum, where she died on the 21st September, 1861. Sarau Mann had one brother who died in a lunatic asylum. A piece of Amelia Hale had been confined in an insane asylum for nine years past; another niece attempted to commit suicide at the age of 16, and is at present in a "home" at Bristol, Mr. Maxwell also presented a number of letters which go to corroborate the foregoing. Mrs. Moore, the wife of a barrister at Tewkesbury, and who taught Sunday echool, said she frequently heard complaints from Mann's mother about his strange conduct, and after the accident

Tewkesbury, has also written to the same as Mrs. Moore. Mr. H. S. Macdonald, Orown Prosecutor, objected to a postponement, contending that the plea of ineanity was intended to be set up at the outset by the defendant's counsel, and it was the latter's duty to prepare for that line of defence. The affidavits read appeared to have been draughted from instructions of the prisoner's counsel. Mesdames Hale and Mann, he held, should have been present to sustain the allegations in these affidavits. There was no evidence that these parties would be present at the next Assizes. There was, however, he said, one good ground for postponement, and that was the absence of William Cooks, as he wished his presence fully as much, if not more, than the counsel

to his head she stated that he seemed a great

deal worse. Rev. Mr. Robson, Vicar of

In reply to to His Lordship Dr. Ewing, attending physician on Wm. Cooke, stated that the sufferer could be conveyed to the court only at the risk of his life.

for the defence.

Mrs. Mann would likely be present at the preparing and using. Sent by mail by adnext Assizes, and Mr. Maxwell replied that dressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. they would be in attendance. His Lordship A. Noves 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. stried that the evidence of W.M. Cooke was a matter of great importance, and his absence was the ground upon which he would postpone the case until next assizes, and an order

to this effect, he said, would be issued. Randell, who was captured in company with Mann immediately after the murder, was present, having come from Toronto in answer to a subpons. The Orown prosecutor applied to have him detained until the trial came on agair, but this was not allowed. Dr. Ewing says that William Cooke has

suffered intensely since the assault. He can now move around on crutches, and on Saturday last come down stairs for the first time.

A KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., April 28.—Congressman Thompson, who killed Davis,on surrendering made a pathethic speech in court detailing his wrongs. There was profound silence and few dry eyes while Thompson was speaking. Thompson said, "I do not believe I will receive the censure of this people, but whatever is the will of the court I will bow to and bear with it as becomes a good citizen. This has broken up my domestic relations and destroyed my peace and happiness. My daughter, dearer to me than else on carth, is an exile from her home, and an outcast from society. This blood is but an atonement for her terms, and if he had a hundred lives all of them would not atone for this great wrong. I feel I did what every man who has a bome which he loves, and a daughter dear to him, would do it he has courage to defend them from wrong. In this I expect that I will receive the sympathy of the good and virtuous." Thompson was allowed to give \$5,000 ball. There is intense sympathy for Thompson though Davis was very popular. Davis has a wife and two children. He was 26 years of sge. Mrs. Thompson is 40 and prominently connected. His widow is a daughter of Geo. Bohsson of Georgetown. The case went to the Grand Jury yesterday, but as yet there is no indictment found. Mrs. Davis' first knowledge of her husband's death was the arrival of the body. She fainted several times, and now suffers from nervous prostra. She never suspected her husband's Infidelity. Miss Buckner came here and went mother of Thompson are espousing her cause and asserting her innocence. On Miss Buck. ner's arrival sho left and is at a friend's house. The lady states that Mrs. Thompson told her Davis was innocent. Thompson's son, aged 14. esponses his mother's side and says Miss Buckner is the cause of the trouble, and if she stays here he will kill her. Miss Buckner declined to say anything. Davis is brother of Crit Davis, formerly owner and long and prosperous and a successful career. driver of the horses "Phil Thompson," "So. So" and other fast horses, and was an intimate friend of the Thompson's. An eye-witness says: When Davis left the car he was trying to draw a pistol but when the body was search. ed no pistol was found.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you slok, and then leave you con-

Same and the

DYNAMITARDS AND THE LEAGUE. THE PRACE PARTY EXPECTED TO DO SOMETHING.

NEW YORK, May 3. Among the dynamic ards of this city there is a growing disposition to permit the new Leegue, formed at Philip.

delphia, to try, its best efforts at redressing Irish grievances without offering any obstruction or insisting on a more vigorous policy

than that expressed in the platform of the new party.

"It there were to be any practical outcome of that platform," said O'Donovan Rossa, "the theory is all very good. The indictment of English misrule is all that could be desired, and the demands of the Irish people are forceabsence of two material witnesses for the de- ibly expressed in the platform; but unless there is some more vigorous method, than constitutional agitation, of, enforcing these demands the work of the convention will be fruitless."

"I think the dynamite party should refuse to stand in the breach any lorger," said Mr. Joseph Cromien. "If the men who publicly endorsed the action of the Philadelphia Convention want to test the method which they propose, I think they should be permitted to do so. If they protest against methods as obstructing their work, I think those who believe in those torcible methods can be prevalled upon by the management not to interfere with the work of the constitutional agitation until they are afforded a reasonable time to test their plane. It, as they claim, they have a large majority with them, and that the dynamitards are in a small minority -which I don't admit-then it would be very fcolish of the war party to make a reckless attempt to encounter both friends and But it devolves upon the peace party foes. now to show that they can do something practical. Let a fair time be given them. This is my advice to the war party. But at the same time I protest against borse ran away and he was thrown violently their covertly using the war party as ploneers, to the ground from the cart, sustaining a while denouncing them, and then claiming credit for their work. I don't think the war party will permit themselves to be used in this way; but they will keep closely abreast of the march of events, and take accurate account of the progress of the peace party." Professor Mezzroff, who has resumed work

in his laboratory again, after his return from Europe, was visited by a reporter last even-

ing. "What did you think of the Philadelphia Convention?" asked the reporter. "The best answer I can give to that question is to refer you to the article in the London Times, the organ of the British Government published in the cable despatches of this evening. You can see the spirit of English despotism in that. It slaps the Philadelphia Convention in the face for its presumption in even daring to propose a peace policy, and simply refusing to purchase English manufactures, scoffs in its bitterest tones at Irish impotence, and exhorts British tyranny, to make its murderous measures still more galling. If the Irish people will submit to this and still cry peace, then truly, as the Times says: 'They are unfit for national independence.' If the tearers of the olive branch at Philadelphia are encouraged by having their pacific proposals met in this way, I am satisfied."

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Ostarrb, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve humansuffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, His Lordship asked if Amelia Hale and French or English, with full directions for 15-13 eow

> A LETTER FROM BISHOP NULTY. WORDS OF INSTRUCTION AND ADVICE FROM THE DISTINGUISHED PATRIOT PRELATE,

receipt of the money, Bisnop Nulty writes the following interesting letter:

MULLINGAB, April 9, 1883. MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter 1 beg to assure you that I have already duly scknowledged through the Ulster Banking Co. the draft which the Irich Confederation of America have so kindly and generously forwarded to me for the relici of their distressed brethren in this country, and that the money has been distributed in strict and scrupulour compliance with the instructions that accompanied it. The periodical visitation of famine sud want, with which we are so regularly sfil'cied in this country, are the plain and direct result of shameful misgovernment, and the necessity under which we are so often placed of living, not on our own earnings but on the earnings of othors, is the most demoralizing effect that the worse form of government can produce. To be obliged to live so often on aims would make any people thriftless, indolent and lozy. Rasb and impulsive spirits, often generous and brave, chafe incessantly under a form of existence so degraded and so unmanly; and, therefore, finding constitutional agitation in. terdicted by unjust laws, they tur. instinct. ively to the dynamite and the dagger of the secret societies.

I have often arraigned the British Government here as being morally responsible for the terrible outrages which it so vehemently condemns, and which every good man deplores. But one cheering result of these terrible famines is found in the fact that the sympathy felt for us by our countrymen abroad and the generosity with which they come to our relief clearly prove that the Irish race in every land under heaven are firmly and closely united in one vast brotherbood and that thus united we are a formidable power, of which England herself is beginning to entertain a salutary respect and fear. Admirable organizations, such as the " Irish Confederation of America," have added immensely to the strength of these feelings. I have not a word of advice to offer, except strongly to recommend the sacrifices which mutual forbearance and toleration will require, and that the minority will always cheerfully submit to the wishes of the majority.

Reciprocating again, with all the fervor of an Irish heart the feelings of sympathy and generosity which you have so nobly displayed for the remnant of your race in this old land, I remain, my dear sir, ever respectfully

THOMAS NULTY. J. O'NEILL DARRAGH, Cor. Sec'y, etc.

stipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate stipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate to the sworts, and make you well. Dose, one number forty-nine soldiers, exclusive of bands; they understand that no slight was intended."

Lefty, Davis Lain and none of you are prepared for the sworts, Croup or our friends, I am sure, will feel offended when they understand that no slight was intended."

Lefty, Davis Lain and Live Pills regulate to the sworts, Croup or our friends, I am sure, will feel offended when they understand that no slight was intended."

Lefty, Davis Lain and Live III in the case, and none of you are prepared for the sworts, Croup or our friends, I am sure, will feel offended when they understand that no slight was intended."

Lefty, Davis Lain and Live III in the case, and none of you are prepared for the sworts, Croup or our friends, I am sure, will feel offended when they understand that no slight was intended."

ASTONISHMENT—IN—DUBLIN: Tactics of the Crown Prosecutors to Fix the Crime of Assassina-

tion on Brady and Kelly. THE CONDEMNED HEN CLIFFORE LLOYD REBUKED IN PARLIAMENT.

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(9**00)(198**9) - 19, 20 (4.

Dunin, May 4.—The city is in a ferment of excitement today. A new set in the terrible tragedy of the Phonix Park a year ago was presented in Green Street Court House this morning and It cannot, however, be said to have been an unrehearsed effect, for you will remember that at the commencement of the triels I foreshadowed probabilities which have now become accomplished facts, venturing the opinion that, after the conviction of the principals in the murder, pleas of guilty would be accepted from the others, and this has occurred a suggesting, too, that there would be conditions of mercy annexed to the plea, and though this has been strenuously denied in court by the representatives of the Crown, no one believes that there is not mental reservation in the denials. The pleas of guilty by accomplices constitute the most positive evidence for the prosecution—far beyond, in effect, the testimony of informers. and force is lent to the opinion of an understanding, direct or indirect between the Crown and the accused, by the circumstantial statements superadded to the ples, and the solemn asseverations of the men, convicted on their own confessions, that the actual perpetrators of the crime were Brady and Kelly. You will remember that Kelly has already been tried twice, with the results of a jury disagreement. While Brady is under sentence of death, Kelly is to be tried again, and the effect of Delaney's declaration today will be disastrous to the prisoner. It is supposed in well informed circles that Delaney will be produced as a witness for the Crown. His name had already been mentioned as a probable informer. He was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for the attack on Judge Lawson, and was subsequently inoluded in the indictment for the Phonix Park affair. The general feeling is that the Orown has scored its greatest victory in the proceedings of today-but there is the accompanying suspicion that the scene of this forenoon was a well devised coup de theatre reserved for final effect.

The condemned men Brady, Curley and Fagan are kept in rigorous solitary confinement at Kilmainham. They are not communicative, and, though there is no bravado, there are certainly no signs of a breakdown in spirits. They take their meals with relish and pay due attention to the spiritual ministrations of the prison chaplain. Their immediative relatives are allowed to see them, under certain restrictions, twice a week.

The news from Clare to-day indicates that the Crown is making no satisfactory headway in the Crusheen and Miltown-Malbay conspiracy cases. Mr. Clifford Lloyd, the Government magistrate conducting the prosecution, has a dose administered to him in Parliament last night that will doubtless abate his zeal, and Mr. Purcell, R.M., who has already, in a case that you know of, exhibited his Dogberry ignorance under the Orimes Act, is faring no better now.

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from ne vous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, WOBOD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSO-CIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE AND THE QUEENS BIETHDAY.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS IGNOBANT OF THE DATE OF THE ANNIVERSARY - HER MAJESTY NOT CON-SIDERED IN THE BRIDGE CEREMONIES.

Naw York, May 3.-Wherever one went yesterday, whether on 'Change, in the City Hall, in the barrooms and corridors of the big hotels or in resorts where those active spirits known as men about town are usually found discussing the topics of the day, he listened to much comment in regard to the action Mr. J. O'Neill Darragh, the Corresponding of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees in ap-Becretary of the Irish Confederation of America, recently transmitted to Bishop day, the day for opening that structure Nuity, the patriotic dignitary who presides to the public. A.N. Y. Star reporter made over the Irish Diocese of Mesth, a draft for the round of these places, and in almost money raised by the Confederation to relieve every instance where he heard this topic dis distress in Ireland. In acknowledging the cussed the unanimous judgment was that the action of the Trustees in selecting that day was, to put it mild, a blunder. Many of the critics were very earnest in their language, some of which was of a character that would not for a moment be tolerated at a Methodist love feast. These outspoken critics charge the Trustees with having been guilty of an outrage on the patriotic sentiment of the country by their action, and those officials were in many instances charged with harboring a desire to pour the oil of flattery on the element of imitative English snobbery, which has taken root in this city and now flourishos like a full grown tree, the fruit of which is

a large crop of brass buttoned livery. Mayor Edson, when called upon by the reporter, said : -

"I was on the committee which selected May 24th as the day for opining the bridge. Moreover. I did not know that that day was the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth. I do not believe the thought entered the heads of any of the committee.

President William C. Kingeley, of the Board of Bridge Trustees, was found at his Brooklyn

"Was the fact that the Queen's birthday occurred on the 24th taken into consideration in fixing the date for the opening ?" asked the reporter.

"If I had been asked," answered Mr Kingsisy, "upon what day the Queen of England was born i would have been compelled to answer that I did not know. If the same question had been asked concerning the date of President Arthur's birth I would have been obliged to give a similer answer. The same was the case, I believe with every member of the Board of Trustees If each member present when the date was disignated had been questioned be would have answered that he did not know the time when the Queen was born. In fact, the matter was not thought of by the Trustees at all. It is my opinion that had the members of the Board been aware that the date splected was objectionable to any body of citizens they would not have done anything to give offence to any one. The time for the opening has been announced to the world, the preparations are well under way, and under the circumstances it would be impossible to change the day, even if a change was desirable."

"Of course we never thought of Queen Victoria or her birthday in connection with the date for opening the bridge," said Trustee J. S. T. Stranahan. "It is absurd to suppose that we did. The fact that the anniversary falls upon the date selected for the opening s purely coincidental. We would not consider the birthday anniversary any more than we would it some one of the Queen's family had given to Great Britain's royal heir. No:



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THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be dured; and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imposters, imitations and concections said to be just as good.

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> ician establishes an Office in New York for the Care of A EPILEPTIC FITS.

Dr. Ab. Meserolo (late of London), who makes a specially of Epilepsy, has without doubt trouted and cured more case there are at the manual har living physician. Bis success has simply been



FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE has been before the public THIRTY YEARS and has effected many wonderful cures, once BOTTLE will cure the worst case of PILES. From Two to will cure the worst case of Files. From Two to Four Bottles will cure LEPROSY, SOROFU-LA, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, BALT RHEUM, BHEUM, TIMM, the KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARKH, and all diseases c. the SKIN and BLUOD. \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Send for a 32 page pamphlet which will be sent free to any address showing its wonderful cures.

12 tts Henry D. Fowler, Boston, Mass.

Health is Wealth: OFE.C.WES

DR. E. O. WEST'S NERVE AND SBAIN TRAAMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dissiness, Convolsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco. Waiwfulness, Mentail Lepression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death Premature Old Age, Barranness, Loss of Power in either sex, Livoluntary Losses and Spermatorrhoza caused by over-exertion of the brain, self abuse or over-inculgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. One Poliar a box on six boxes for five deliars; sent by mail post paid on receipt of price. With sech order received by us for six hoxes, accompanied with 55 we will send the money if the treatment does not enter a cure. Guarantee interior by

B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

NT. JOSEFE STREET, MONTREAL. suchalian quest of seven

THE CZAB'S CORONATION. Bealis, May 3 .- Private advices and press despatches alike indicate much less fear than has heretofore prevailed concerning any sensational tragedy likely to accompany the coronation ceremonies a fortnight hence, elther at St. Petersburg or Moscow. Friends of the Czar and Empress at the German Court say their majesties are both in excellent health and good spirits, and not only have no personal fear, but are satisfied that arrangements, as perfected, preclude any real danger of successful interference for Nibilists. If they have any apprehensions of danger or personal violence they have at least been carefully conceeled from persons who certainly possess their friendly confidence. The close relationship between the Berlin and St. Petersburg courts makes the court goship trustworthy to an unusual degree. Alexander III, who has certainly had every reason to be constantly on guard, and for whose personal safety the most extraordinary precautions have been taken, beliaves the officials charged with police control are not only efficient, but thoroughly to be trusted. All the really efficient leaders and dangerous members of the revolutionary party have been seized and are now harmless, dead or in prison. The chief of police of Moscow has greatly increased his staff of detectives, and all strangers arriving in Moscow are subjected to the strictes surveillance until the authorities are satished that there is come legitimate reason for their presence.

Bi-sulphide of carbon is attracting attention in England as a new motor. Inventors have been experimenting with it for years here, but no one has yet made it work, easy as it looks in theory.

"THE BEAUTY" of having a bottle of Porry Davis' Palo Killer in the house is, that

rest the profile of the first to and the control of the control of the first to be a first to be a first to be

CURE Sick Hendache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowainess, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

HEAD

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 casy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or ourge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1 sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mai.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City,



VEGETABLE COMPOUND NESSES, Including Leucorrhon, Ir-

Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c. EFFleasant to the tast, efficacious and immediate aits effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and re-

regular and Painful Menstruction,

lieves pain during labor and at regular periods. PRINCIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY. TE FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs

ti either sex, it is second to no remedy that has been before the public; and for all diseases of the Kinners it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. THE KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in l's Use.

LYBIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will cradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tono and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound tr Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are pre pared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass Price of either, 21 Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by muil it the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham treely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

FF-Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure Constipa-tion, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents. 83 Sold by all Draggists. EA (3)

The Bad and Worthless

are never imilated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the to and from the St. Lawrence for the benefit country had expressed the merits of H. B., of citizens of this Dominion; that this Board and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hope" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, so matter what their style or name is, and especislly those with the word "Hop" or "Hope" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or countericits. Bewere of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing elso Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY. EFFor several years we have furnished the alrymen of America with an excellent arti-cal color for butter; so meritorious that it met ith great success everywhere receiving the ighest and only prizes at both International

usity Fairs. Es But by patient and scientific absenical re-search we have improved in several maints, and now offer this new color as the dest ... The soofid. t Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made. EF And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

EF BE WARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

EF if you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense.

WELLS, BICHARDSON & CO., Barlington, 74.

PARNELL WELL SATISFIED

IRELAND GAINS RENEWED STRENGTH AND HOPE FROM AMERICA.

To Redress Expected from the Present Parliament—"We are Foreigners— in It."

LORDON, May 1.—There is no disguising the fact that the character and declarations of the Philadelphia Convention have produced a profound impression in Great Britain. The discipline, the self-control, the intense earnestness and unanimity of that representative body are neither ignored nor ridiculed, although some of the London papers affect to prefend, that the spectacle is nothing more than a familiar recurring ebullition of Irish American unreasonableness. Some of the editorial comments on the reso lutions adopted are extremely caustic, but confidence is expressed that English statesmanship will be found amply capable of meeting and disarming every form of "treasonable complracy hatched at home or abroad."

Mr. Parnell was interviewed to-day by s correspondent, who is also a personal friend, as to the possible results of the Philadelphia convention and its effect on the condition of Ireland. He spoke reluctantly and cautions. ly, and would probably have preferred to say nothing at all. He expressed a positive regret at having been unable to go to America, and tacitly admitted that prudential ressons had much to do with preventing him from sailing on April 9, as he had intended, although the sudden change in the character of the parliamentary work at that time, and the fact that the Irish whip would resign, were quite sufficient reasons for abandoning the American trip. The prudential reasons grew out of the Explosives bill, as already stated in these despatches, and

He said that it was as yet too early for him or any one to criticise the proceedings in Philadelphia or the results of the convention, as the latter had been but imperfectly reported by cable in the English press. He had no hesitation in saying that he was greatly pleased at the fact that so large a body of Irishmen, so great a number of men who had su!fered themselves or represented others who had suffered long under every possible provocation which could excite the feelings of patriotism, should have easily conducted the largest convention of the present age with

moderation and good political sense.

Mr. Parnell at this point in the interview almost forgot his apparent determination to be reticent, and, before he checked himself, spoke with much warmth, as follows:

"We have nothing to expect from the present Parliament-absolutely nothing. It is resolutely set in advance against every proposal in Irish interest—even against such legislation as humanity demands. We seem to be alone in Parliament. We are alone. We are foreigners. The very principles which the Ministry not long ago urged Parliament to apply in legislation for Ireland, are at present set saide, as if the Irish people were by themselves a humanity the government of whom experience proves nothing, and for whom a new political philosophy must be dis-covered. And yet the Irish people practi-cally ask for nothing but the application to them upon their own soil of the principle that taxation and representation ought to go together. They believe that they know best what is good for themselves, and naturally feel, and will forever feel an unconquerable spirit of resistance to the form of Government that makes colonists of them in their native land. The cosire for selfgovernment among the Irish has never for one instant been quieted, and among them more than among any other people has been demonstrated to be absolutely uncon- Francisco has given great offence. duerable. For England to ignore this desire is political folly, to attempt to govern the Irish without concession to this desire, is political crime."

"Mr. Parnell," the correspondent asked. why do you state that you have nothing to hope for from this Parliament?"

Because," replied he, "there can be nothing hoped for from a body which at every vote rises with an overwhelming majority against every measure proposed for the Irish people except that of emigration."

"How do the majority seem to desire to

apply that principle?" "They seem to desire to apply it rigorous ly, both as a Parliamentary reply to every statement of Irish grievances and as a measure in practice by which to rid themselves of every lileh trouble."

QUEEEO BOARD OF TRADE. QUEBEC, May 2. At the quarterly meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade, held to-day, the following resolutions were adopted :- That, inssmuch as arrangements have been effected by the Dominion Government to cable all smivals at Quebec for the benefit of 'Lloyds' in London, therefore, be it resolved, that the Board memorialize the Government to likewise cable the sailings and arrival of all vessels do memorialize the Dominion Government with regard to the admittance of seamen to the Marine hospital, as the present system of having to get the collector's approval before seamen are admitted is very aunoying and expensive to ship masters, and would recommend that the old system of 1880 and 1881 be adopted, that is, simply an order from the master of the ship, before admittance; that this Board memorialize the Dominion Government to cause the post effice doors to be kept open during the shipping mortalized to establish an office for the Intercolonial Raliway at Quebec; that the members of the Board of Trade of Quebec hope that the Government may grant to the city of Quebec the same advantages which have been accorded to other towns in the Dominton, namely, that a freight agent for the la-tercologial Railway be placed at Quebec, in addition to the one at Levis, as it is obvious that the mercantile community of the former city experience great inconvenience in being compelled to cross to Levis on matters of even the least importance.

"THE ONY ONE IN AMERICA." The International Throat and Lung institute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the air passages slone are treated. Cold inhalations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Bouvielle of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryn. gliis; Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness, and Consumption have been cured at this institute during the last few years. Write



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And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cuses out of ten. Information that will save many lives such free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-

KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Beer is displacing wine in France and Italy. Twelve rabbis have been invited to the Ozar's coronation.

There is a grand total of 2,632,223 electors in the English and Welsh constituencies, viz., 966,631 in the countles, 1,651,761 in the cities and boroughs, and 13,831 in the universities. In Ireland the electors are 226,511, of whom 164,679 are in the counties, 57,784 in the cities and boroughs, and 4,048 in Dubthe Irish leader had, up to last night, feared lin University. In Scotland the total is 322, that the convention might still take some ac. 967, the countles claiming 99,346, the burghs tion which could be construed into something 210,858, and the universities 12,763. Thus 210,858, and the universities 12,763. Thus like sympathy with the dynamite policy, the total number of electors in the three which personally he strongly condemns. kindoms is 3,181,701.

Thomas Myers, Bracebridge, writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., immediate relief has been received by those who use

A murderer who was hanged by a mob at Jacksonville, Ill., turns out to have been a son of Quantrell, the Missouri guerrills.

*Lydia E. Pinkham's great Laboratory. Lynn. Mass., is turning out millions of packages of her celebrated Compound, which are being sent to the four winds, and actually find their way to all lands under the sun and to the remotest confines of modern civilization.

-A Taunton woman rolled off a lounge while drunk. Her face struck in a basin, and was wedged so sungly that she, being uncon-scious, lay there and smothered to death.

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

At a party near Phillipsburg, Pa., last week, Miss Minetta Moulin declined to dance with Mr. Michael Filario, who was so much chagrined that he promptly disfigured her for life.

FLIES AND BUGS. Flies, roaches, auts, bed-hugs, rats, mice, ophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough n Rats." 15c.

Secretary Lincoln's refusal to grant permission to the Catholics to erect a church

GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COM-PLAINT.

R. V. PIERCE, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.: Dear Sir-My wife has been taking your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pellets" for her liver and general debility, and has found them to be good medicines, and would recommend them to all sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sour Stomach, and General Debility.
Yours instarnally, N. E. HARMON,

Pastor M. E. Church, Elsah, Ill.

A Detroit lawyer has framed a bill, which is now before the Michigan Legislature, providing that a man may prove his will during bis lifetime on giving notice to his heirs at law, and afterward it shall be unassallable.

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate relist and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is SPRUCINE. In obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, &c., &c., where Cod Liver Oil is recommended, a dose of SPRU-CINE taken with a dose of the former will make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for the adminstration of the Oil, and largely promote its efficiency. BPRUCINE is put up in Bottles at 25 and 50 cents each. 23-tf

The children at the English Zoo have transferred their elephantine affections to Jingo, Jumbo's attractive successor.

KIDNEY DISEASE,

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by Buchupalba.

It is reported that the British Minister has complained to Secretary Frelinghuysen because Captain O'Meagher Condon is kept in a position under this Government while giving utterance to sentences obnoxious to the English Government.

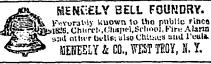
The North German Gazette says that in view of the increased expectations of the Vatican, the German representative there will find himself in a much worse position than he was in a week ago.

EPP'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. _"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of diges tion and nutrition, and yet by a careful appli cation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately fisvored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a jatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civit Service Gazetts. Made simply with boiling water or zette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (2 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS



Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Billiousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

"MILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater purider and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the MEDIDAL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURING Co., Montreal Price 25c. 51 ti





and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTOR-ING GRAY HAIR TO ITS

LIFE. It supplies the natural food and color to the bair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and

AVERT BALDNESS. It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all





not wash off.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.



caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital. Paris, Treatment. Positive Cure in one to three days. Local Treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Cubshs or Consiba.

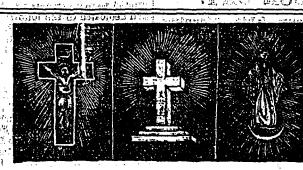
Infallible, Hygienic, Curative, Preventive. Price \$1.50, including Baib Syringe. Sold by all Druggists, or sent tree by mail, securely scaled, on receipt of price. Descriptive Treatiss free on applicative.

AMERICAN AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO Detroit, Mich., or Windsor, Ont. Sold in Montreal by

LAVIOLETTE & NELSON. PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLS

—is the—

BETAILED EVESYWHERE.



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NIGHT CRUCIFIXES! NIGHT CROSSES! NIGHT STATUES!

ARE VISIBLE -

Darkest Room!

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

HIS CRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA,

LUMINOUS CRUCIFIXI

It is a Great Incentive to Devotion."

READ

TESTIMONIALS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE

CROSSES and CRUCIFIXES

MONSIEUR-As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so does

the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul-from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose emblem shines and overshadows my sleeping moments. Yours in X, BRO. JOACHIM.

The

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mend it

Assaver YOUTHFUL COLOR AND

Chemist of Mass. and leading Physi thicken the growth of the cians hair, prevent its blanching endorse and falling off, and thus

HAIR DRESSING it is very admire. It keeps the head



will change the beard to a BROWN or

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

R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.



Endorsed by the French Academy of Medicine. For Inflammation of the Urinary Organs,

-OF-HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

None genuine without the trade mark

16, 1881. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell & Co., proprietors of M. Cerqui's Chemical Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the

century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded, and in the darkness, where first I saw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in space, as it were, then ow either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while dooming up in the foreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. If ever-a feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the scene was so novel and reverential. Upon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the darkness of night inseems to say, sleep safe, His cross watches and guards you.

From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February

We also have the honor to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters:

Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh, Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, P2.; Kev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Reardon, Easton, Pa.; Convent of Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md.

\$1.00 EACH!

If you possessed a Cross or any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily see how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed at night, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then like protecting figures, insignias of our faith, beautifully bright, uninfluenced by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the last thought or word before sleep overcomes us.

We are now manufacturing such Crosses, and a number of different Statuettes, Crucifixes, and the usual Church Ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a nominal cost, any articles of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day.

• For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a torch of faith in the blackness of night, you will of he more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession of one gives in the silent hours es the night.

81.00 each fc: Crosses. 82.00 for Cruelfixes, 9-inch figure. 83.00 " " 17 "

Crosses \$9,00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per half dozen.

Send money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge.

J. R. MAXWELL & CO. No. 719 Sansom Street, Priladelphia.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Banks

Amongst the Leading Mocessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Boweis. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-falling tensely in a sone salist this following the list that the property of the cause, has become impatred or make that they are wonderfully efficacious in all alimenta incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT its Searching and Healing Properties are

Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breams, Old Wounds

Bad Legs, Bad Breams, Old Wounds
Sores and Ulcers!
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub
bed on the Neck and Chest, as sait into meat, it.
Guies SORE THROAT, Bronchilis, Coughs,
Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular
Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Eheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it
has never been known to fail.
Both Pills and Oliment are sold at Professor
Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street,
London, in boxes and pris, at is. 14d., 2s.
4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s each, and by all medicine
vendors throughout the civilised world.

N. Advice gratis, at the above address daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. No. 2540. Superior Court Dame Aurelie Verdon, of St. Jean Esptiste Villege, wife of Amable Frigon, of the same place trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

Montreal, 18th April. 1833.

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER.

ADVERTISING Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS. McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

POU CAN BUY A WHOLE Imperial Austrian 100ff Government Bond ISSUED IN 1864.

Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings Four Times Annually,

Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw a Prize, as there are No BLANKS.

The three highest prizes amount to 200,000 Florins. 20,000 "

15,000 And bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium or not less than

200 orins. The next drawing takes place on the

1st. JUNE, And every Bond bought of us on or before the let of June, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereou on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters and enclosing Five Dollars, will secure one of these Bonds, for the next Drawing.

For orders, circulars, and any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton street New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States. AMBER SUGAR CANE

MACHINERY. NEW PARAGON SCHOOL DESKS

M. BEATTY & SONS, WELLAND, ORT.

Harly Amber Cane Feed imported from the Southern States. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

ARBOR DAY.

The Ceremony, This Morning. How the Inaugural Day was Kent-The Lorne' Sand "Louise" Trees-The Hon W. Wallynch-Synopsis of the Speeches-Every Prospect of the Day Becoming One of the Institutions of the Future.

When our reporter reached Fletcher's Field When our reporter reached Fletcher's Field on Monday the only thing which could be distinguished to denote that the innugural ceremony of Arbor Day was about to take place there, was knots of gentlemen gathered on a place of rising ground near the entrance to the Park. On approaching the spot His Worship the Mayor and Ald. Holland, surgicted the author of the park. rounded by a number of aldermen and others, were found standing in wait for several other functionaries to arrive and assist in the planting of the Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne trees Marquis of Lorne trees to te situated immediately opposite the Golf House. After a wait of one or two minutes the crowd began to swell by fresh arrivals, and at a few minutes after eleven

o'clock the following gentlemen were noticed present : Hon. W. W Lynch, Hon H. J. Joly, Hon, L. Beaubien, U.S. Consul Steams, Ald. Beaubien, Brown, Stevenson, Bulmer, Jeanotte, Beausoleil, Beauchamp, Genereaux, J.K. Ward, James Little, William Little, Andrew Robertson, Mr. Wolff, Swedish and Danish Consul; B. C. Stevenson, Hon. L. O. Taillon, Mr. Benoit, M.P.

The trees to be planted were maple saplings, and gave every indication of being good specimene. Park Banger McGibbon marked off the ground and at the suggestion of Ald. Rolland the site for the trees were chosen. "Well, here goes for the first shovelfull," said

the Meyor, as he dug a bran new spede into the earth and brought out a good sized sod. Ald Holland followed his example, after which the Hon. Mr. Joly took out a big Aid. Brown showed himself to be quite handy with the shovel, as well as Mr. J. E. Ward and Mr. Wm. Little, the Secretary of the Forestry Association, and Mr. J. Lec'aire, the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture, who came next. The Hon. L. Beautien, Ald. Besusoleil, Henry Bulmer, Ald. Beanchamp, Jeannotte and Andrew Robertson and others came in the r turn, until quite a respectable hole was dug. The Hon, Mr. Lynch, who came a little later, was halled cordially, and immediately handled the shovel. Canon Ellegood, Mr. Wolff, Ald. Generaux and many others had a fling et it, and the tree was then raised. The Major started the filling in with a dezen shovelfulls, until Ald. Holland told him to give come one else a chance. When Ald. Stevenson greaped the spade one of his aldermanic friends exclaimed: "Take off your cost, Sandy," but Sandy did not, and showed he could work with it on. The Hon H. Stearns, the U. S. Consul, assisted also in the ceren only.

Mayor Beaudry then made a speech. He said that they had just planted a maple tree in honor of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, upon which her initials were engraved. He said the maple tree was the finest of trees. producing the best euger in the world (Applause). In the spring, when the sauda appeared on the branches, they were exceedingly sweet, but were very nourishing, and, in case of necessity, would save a man from dying of bunger.

The Hon. W. W. Lynch then was requested to plant a tree in honor of His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, Governor Goneral of Canada. He took out the first shovel full, followed by the Mayor, Ald. Brown and Hon. Mr. Joly, Ald. Stevenson, Miss Louise Gregory, Mrs. Gregory and several others, the job being eventually finished by the workmen.

Hon. Mr. Lynch, in a nest speech, then said that as long as the trees they had just planted would live and flourizh he hoped that the illustrious persons in whose honor they: had been raised would live in happiness and prosperity, and that they would remain as mementices of two noble individuals who had stook 64; 100 Gas 1751; 100 do 1753; 100 do per M., \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M., \$9 to spent a portion of their lives amongst ut.

Alc. Stevenson said admiringly that it took "an Irishman to make a spotch, snynow," (hear, hear).

Mr. Bulmer moved that his Worship the Mayor take the "obair," as a number of resolutions for adoption were about to ba offered. As there were no cheir to be had anywhere around at the moment, some one suggested that Mr. Beaudry should take the wheelbarrow. (Laughter).

The whole party, however, moved to the steps of the Golf House, which were accended by His Worship. He said he was happy to a means of promoting in anyway in bis power be such a good cause as the planting of trees. He thought the day was propitions for their growth, and said be hoped that the example they were setting would be followed by the inhabitants throughout the Province. He was of the opinion that trees were ben ficial to the health of the city as well as usual in in stopping the flow of dust.

Mr. Andrew Bobertson then offered a reserlation recommending the City Council to assist to every way in their power the work just begun. He hoped that the avenue upon which the trees were planted would be called " Lorne and Louise."

Hon. Mr. Tallion seconded the resolution and said a few words in favor of it.

Mr. Bulmer proposed that each tree planted in the various streets of the city where they were required, would not exceed in cost 75 cents, stunted 30 feet apart, and he paid for by the person opposite whose house it was planted. He thought this a cheaper way than individual effort.

Mr. Widto heartily congratulated the Mincredit was due for the movement they were

inagurating Mr. J. K. Ward followed in a similar

strain. The Ron. Mr. Lynch followed in an eloquent speech, listened to with great attention. He asked especially the co-operation of the press in farthering the movement, and wanted them to publish as far as possible an approximate statement of the number of trees planted throughout the Province during the week. His speech was a splendid appeal to "draw a lesson from nature itself" and retrace the steps of destruction our forefathers took in this perticular case. Want of space p coludes a report of his speech. In concluding he ore-sented the Mayor with a copy of the Official Gazette containing the proclamation of the Lieut -Governor and the by-laws governing the growth of trees elegantly printed on satin, with the following words:—"As a souvenir, with best wishes from yours sincerely, W. W. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown

movement in which they were engaged.

made, and the state of the stat

The trees planted around the Exhibition ground were ornamented with colored ribbons and dedicated to the following:

Hon L. H. Massus, J.M. Browning, Hon E Dionne, Hon G.Ouimet, A Sommerville, Hon Dlonne, Hon G. Ouimet, A. Sommerville, Hon L. Beaublen, H. Bulmer, J. Bolvin, T. White, M. P. B. Col. Stevensen, J. B. Rolland, J. B. Hough, Dr. John A. Warder, Hon George B. Loring, James Little, President Arthur, Hon Mr. Lynch, Hon H. G. Joly, P. B. Benoit, M. P., Ald Holland, Hon. J. L. Beaudry, Christophe Colombe, Jacques Oartier, Sir Narcise Fortunat Belleau, Lieut-Governor Caron, Luc Letellier, Lieut. Lieut-Governor Oaron, Luc Letellier, Lieut. Governor Robitaille, Sir George E. Cartier, Governor: Robitalile, Sir George L. Calabata, Sir H. Lefontsine, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. C. de Boucherville, Hon. J. A. Moussau, Hon. L. O. Tallion, Hon. H. Meroler, Le Monde, the Wilness, the Montreal Meroler, Le Monde, the Frances, the Monreal Herald, Gazette, Star, Post, True Witness, Tribuns, Minerve, Patrie, L'Rtendard, D'Opinion Publique, Rlustrated Canadian News, Grognard, Canard, S. C. Stevenson, Dr. G. Leolero, Garfield, Washington, Leo XIII, Bishop Fabre, Bishop Bond, J. O. Villeneuve, P. J. O. Chauveau, L. A. Senecal. Lord Dufferin, Lord Elgin, Lord Beaconsfield, L. J. Papineau, de Maisonneuve, Hochelags, S. Laage, Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian Polfie Bailway.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine DB. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. Beware of these similar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most un-principled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to Eclectric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of Northbor & Lynan, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUEBDAY, May 7, 1883.

In New York to day money loaned at 4 per cent. In the same city Canada Pacific Bailway stock opened at 63 and fell to 621, afterwards advancing again to 624 and then dropping to 624. St. Paul & Manitoba in New York opened at 130 and fell to 1294.

Dundas Cotton stock which closed on this market last night at 784 advanced this morning to 85 bld, 90 asked.

The local stock market this morning was not sotive but it was very firm with an advance in some stocks. Bank of Montreal sold higher than it has Bank been for many weeks touching 2031. Toronto hangs fire for the moment. Richellen was strong and sold at 80. The new tummer arrangements are spoken of to assist the stock which, however, has already advanced considerably. Pacific railway stock was 14 per cont bigner here than in New York. demand.

The money market keeps quiet. Rates are unchanged as follows:-Call loans on stocks | all be wanted at good prices. The market are made at 6 to 62 per cent. Sterling was dull and unaltered. Bates were as follows:-Sixty day bills between banks, 9 to 91; counter, 91 premium; demand, 83 premium. Cur-shipments to Manitoba this summer, and altocency crafts on New York were 7-16 to 1 premiam.

Stock Sales—75 Montreal (ex-div) 1984; 25 per 1,000 feet at the yards:—Pine, 1st quality \$1,197 (rognies) 2031; 25 do 203; 50 Toronto 1951; per M., \$35 to \$40; pine, 2nd, \$22 to May 2, 50 do 195; 25 do (ex div) 190; 30 Hochelege \$25; pine, Shipping culls, per M., \$14 to \$16: \$240. 95; 100 Federal (ex-div) 157; 165 Richelieu pine, 4th quality deale, per M., \$11 to \$12; 80; 100 Telegraph 1254; 200 Pacific Railway pine, mill culls, per M., \$10 to \$12.; spruce, 76 · 100 do 1753

Afternoon Stock Siles—35 Montreal 203 \$25; bass, do do, per M., \$16 to \$20; osk, 6 do 2033; 6 do 2033; 50 ex div 1983; 3 Mer. per M., \$40 to \$50; welnut, per M., \$70 to \$100; chante 227, 50 Toronto 195; 50 do 1943; 50 cherry, per M., \$60 to 80; butternut, per M., \$35 Peoples 80; 50 Federal 1574; 4 Hochelage 95; to \$40; birch, per M., \$20 to \$25; hard maple, 10 Paolito Stock 63%; 1c0 do 634; 50 do 64; 100 do 63]; 25 do 64; 250 Richelleu 80; 25 do 801; 50 do 80; 250 Gas 1751.

This siternoon stocks were dull and firm. Many brokers attended Mr. McKay's funeral. New York, May 8, 1 p.m.—Stocks irregular, biguer. Am Ex 912; O S 67; D & H 1104; D & L 1275; D & B G 50; Erie 367; ptd 80 H & St Jo 44; ptd 95; L S 1113; L & N 53; ; 31 C 94; M O P 105; J O 80; N P 514; ptd 80; N W 134; ptd 152; N Y C 123; P M 42; Rog 54; ot P 98; ptd 104; St P M & M 129; UP 981; W U 84.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

With the opening of ravigation, reduced summer freight rates bave come into force all over the country with beneficial results. Once more large occun eteamships lie at our wharver, and there is every reason to anticipute a great expansion of trade this season. Immigration has nover been on such a large socie, and advices from Winnipeg state that from present appearances tally 100,000 people will go into the Canadian Northwest this We have every reason to anticipate vear. good crops, for formers state that the great snow falls and the heavy May roins will have a wonderfully good effect and particularly on the hay crop. Τn dry goods this week the leading feature is the ister of Orown Lands, to whom the grentest reduction in the price of Canadian white and grey cottons at the mills of from 120 to 15 per cent. This was not unexpected, as for dian pulled, supers, 30c to 331c. rome time past the large accumulation of eto as rendered a decline sooner or later inevitable. On the whole the spring trade in dry goods up to the present compares unfavorably with that of the corresponding period of 1882, and the cold, backward season is greatly to blame.

GROCERISS .- Several large transactions are reported in yellow sugars, which are quoted at 6he to 8c, as to quality. Granulated is firm at 8%e for round lots and de to de more for smaller parcels. In raw augur there is nothing doing on spot, the latest sales reported being of Porto Rico at 74c. For a lot at Halifex 78c is sesed. Molasses are duil, one or two lots of 20 to 30 puncheons Barbsdoes having changed hands at 4710, and we quote 47}o to 49c. Trinidad is quiet at 42c to 44c. Syrups meet with slow sale at 42c to 60c per gallon. The tea market is dull, the only sales report d being of a jobbing character, at 17c to 20c for low grade Japans and at 30c to 32c for fine. In coffee we hear of Hon. Mr. Joly, in a brilliant speech, highly some large transactions in Jamaica at 84c to complimented Mr. Lynch on his efforts in the | 84:. Ohoice kinds are steady at 140 to 150. movement in which they were engaged.

Mr. Benoit and Ald. Helland also spoke at 170 to 25c, according to quality, Mocha at encouragingly on the subject, as well as U.S. 30c to 33c, Plantation Ceylon at 20c to 23c, and Blo at 8c to 9c. Spices are steady, black It is estimated that not less than four hundred trees were planted throughout the city dering the day.

The estimated that not less than four hundred trees were planted throughout the city lack and Cochin ginger at 150 to 160. In tity now en route to this market. We quote during the day.

The demand for fresh lack and the moment, lack to 1310. Ergs—The demand for fresh lack and the moment, lack to 1310. The party afterwards pertook of a colution and prices of Valencia raising are easier, come eggs has not alackened in any degree, and at the Exhibition Grounds, when the usual mon brands being offered at 64c, the better prices are about steady at 15c to 15to per cused under epecial Court of three Judges.

quiet at 540 to 60 for ordinary lote.

13 ...

the quoted rate on spot; that figure has been shaded for inture delivery. Hoops are quiet at 210 to 250. In tin plates, the market is a little more active, transactions being reported of I. O. Charcoal at \$5.00 to \$5.15 to arrive, and small spot parcels at \$5 25, The sales are also mentioned of two lots of Grafton cokes amounting to 1,000 boxes on p.t., but we find they are old sales. Regular quotations are \$4 30 to \$4.40 for round lots, about 3,000 boxes having changed hands recently. In Canada plates further business is reported, a lot of 200 boxes Penn selling at \$3.00 and sales of Thistle brand have taken place at \$3.00 to \$3.10 as to quality. Ingot tin is firmer 1 London, latest cable quotations being £97, which shows an advance of 10s on the week. In this market business remains quiet at 3330 to 24c as to brand and quality. Ingot copper is unchanged in London at £69 10s, and quiet here at 18% to 19c. An

outside lot was sold on p.t. Speiter is quoted at 42c, lead at 4c to 42c, and antimony at 14c. BAW FURS.—A few lots of spring muskrats, are offering at 150 to 18c, but more liberal recelpts are looked for next week. A good demand has spring up for bear at \$8 00 to \$12 00 for large, \$4 00 to \$7 00 for small, and \$2 00 to \$5 00 for cubs. Holders, therefore, would do well in this market at present. A tew red fox are offering at \$1 25, but the market is weak for this class of akins, as well as for marten and mink. We quote:-Mink, \$1 00; red fox, \$1 00 to \$1 30; marten, 75c to \$1 00; otter, \$8 00 to \$10 00; beaver, \$2 00 to \$2 50 per lb; skunk, 60c; bear, \$8 00 to \$12 00 for large, \$4 00 to \$7 00 for small, and \$2 00 to \$5 00 for cab; lynx, \$2 00 to \$2 50; spring rats, 15c to 18c.

LEATHER.-The leather market has had a quiet record during the week, transactions being mainly confined to small parcels. The only round lot of No. 1 Spanish sole reported was on p.t., but known to pe dc lower than it could have been bought for last week. In black leather there is no stir, a few sales of waxed upper splits, buff and pebbled, at about last week's figures, being the principal trading in this line. Stocks generally are not large nor increasing, and the feeling is that as soon as the least signs of activity appear prices connot stay iong at their present low level. The English markets are quiet but steady l'rices here are quoted as follows: - Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 242 to 262; do No. 2, B A, 22c to 24c; Chius, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No 2, 19c to 21c; Buffalo, No 1, 21c to 22c; do No 2, 19c to 20c; slaughter, No 1, 25c to 27 c; rough (light), 25c to 26c; harness, 20c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 38c; do do medium and heavy, 33c to 35c; grained upper, long, 37c to 38c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled cow, 124c to 15c; splits, medium, 26c to 27c; do, juniors, 19o to 22c; calletin, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 850 French calfekin, \$1 05 to 1 35; English kid, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c.

LUMBER.— Under a good local and American demand for both soft and hard woods, the Gas stock was stronger and in good prospects of the coming season are exceedingly promising. To all present appearances the large output in the immber regions will here is quite firm, and values generally have an advancing tendency. We understand arrangements are being made for extensive gether dealers bete look for an active season's business. Prices here are quoted as follows log culls out. per M, \$30 to \$35; lath, per M., \$2 50; shingles, 1st, per M., \$300; shingles, 2nd, per M., \$250. For large quantities the above prices would probably be chaded.

Hiprs .- Calfskins are arriving a little more freely and selling at 12c per pound. Sheepskins steady at \$1 10 to \$1 25, and lambskins at 20c to 30c each. Prices are quoted as follows:—Green hutchers' hides at 7c, 6c and 5c por lb., for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Inspected hides are sold to tanners at 1c to lo higher rates. Western green salted-No. 1 buff at 94c; sheepskins

\$1 10 to 1.25; calfekins 12c per lb. Oils.-In seal oil there is a wide difference of opinion as to prices of new steam refined, which is quoted at 65c to 70c to arrive, but we do not hear of any transactions. In other kinds there is no particular change. We quote prices as follows: - Spirits turpentine, 750 to 771c; linesed, boiled, per imperial gallon,65c to 68c,ard raw 62c to 64c; olive, \$1 05 to 1 10; cod, Newloundland A. 624c to 65c; Halifex and Gaspe, 60c to 624c; seal, pale, 50c to 55c; do, refined 624c to 650; lard, extra, \$1 05 to 1 10; do No. 1, 950 to \$1; paim, per 1b, 9c to 910; cod liver, \$1 70 to 175; petroleum, refined, 15c to 151c; in tion to settle disputes between the farmers broken lots, 16c; in single barrels, 16ho to

Wood,-The market is steady at last week's prices. Stocks of foreign are light, and some power to determine the increased rent-parties are waiting for fresh arrivals. No large ing value of the land made by the lots were reported during the week. We quote prices as follows :- Greasy Cape, 183c to 20c; Australian,22c to 3lc, as to quality; Cana

SALT .- Nothing new oan be reported in coarse salt in this market, a few small lots changing hands for immediate requirements at 70c to 75c for elevens. Factory-filled is quiet and unchanged at \$1 40 to 145, and Eureka at \$2 40, \$1 20 and 60c. Saveral cargoes are expected in.

Figu. -The only thing doing in fish worth mentioning is in dry cod, sales having been made during the week at \$6. We quote :-Dry cod, \$6 to 6 25; British Columbia salmon,

Pork in this market was very firm, and lully 25c per barrel higher, nothing now being obtainable under \$23 for Western mess. Sales of Canada short cut thin mess were reported at \$22 50 to 22 75 to the local trade. We notice the arrival of 275 bbls, of Western pork. Smoked meats were firm but quiet. Eggs were rather scarce, and sold readily at 15 c. Ashes were strong and higher at \$5 20 to 530 per 100 lbs. for pots. Butter-The market was slightly influenced by the increased receipts, and our outside quotation is about the extreme A fair trade progressed, but mainly for jobbing lots only. We quote 22c to 25c, as to quality. Obesse—The market for cheese is a trifle weaker, owing to the

4 20 ; middlings: \$3 80 to 3 25 ; pollards \$3 50 to 3 60 ; Ontario bags (medium) \$2 40 to 2 50 ; do spring extra \$2 35 to 2 45 ; do superfine \$2 15 to 2 20; city bags (delivered) 3 10. The grain market was dull and unchanged.

The following were the amounts of grain, flour and mest in store in Montreal on the

dates mentioned :-| May 5, April 28, May 1. | 1883 | 1883 | 1883 | 1882 | 1883 | 1883 | 1883 | 1882 | 1883 | 1883 | 1883 | 1883 | 1883 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 18

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

At the Grand Trunk Yards, Point St. Charles, Mesers. C. M. Acer & Co. received since Saturday 39 carloads of cattle and 6, carloads hogs. There was quite a brisk demand for cattle on export account to-day, and all offerings were taken at from 53c to 61c per lb. live weight for good to choice steers and helfers. Ocean cattle freights were quoted 70s to 80s per head. At Viger Market there were about 250 cattle, the quality of which showed a better average than has been noticed for some time past. The demand was good, and at eleven o'clock it looked as if a clearance would be effected at about to to to per lb decline from last week's prices. A Quebec buyer was onthe market and made some purchases. The ruling prices were 5% to 60 per lb live weight for best offerings, 5c to 54c for medium to fair and 42c to 43c for the commoner kinds. About 300 calves were offered, with sales reported at \$2 to 4 for the smaller kinds, and at \$5 to 10 each for the better class. The offerings of sheep and lambs numbered about 100 head, the former selling at from \$5 to 10 each, and the latter at \$3 to 5 each. Live hogs were more plentiful, no less than six cars being received at Point St. Charles since Saturday, and prices were quoted easy at 7c to 7go per 1b, as to quality.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

There was a brisk demand for desirable animals, and as the supply was light, prices were very firm. Several American buyers arrived in the city with orders for both light roadsters and heavy draught horses. The shipments from this city to the last week were 106 United States herses, costing \$15,135.50, against 143 horses, costing \$16,903 50 for the corresponding period last year. A splendid pair of brood mares were shipped to Omaha. Nebraska, last week, costing \$950.00. Last week's ship-ments went to Albany, N.Y., Worcester, Mass, Manchester, N.H., Lewiston, Me., Lowell, Mess., Gardiner, Mass., and New York City. The average price paid by dealers last week on export account was \$142.88, against \$118 20 for the corresponding week last year. At Mr. James Maguire's stables sales were reported of a chestnut mare at \$140, a bay mare at \$95, a pair of horses (bay and grey) at \$250, and a pair of brown mares at \$300.

The following is a detailed statement for week ending Saturday, May 5th : - April 30th, 9 horses \$1,180, 7 mares \$882 50; May 1st, 13 horses \$2,555, 5 mares \$1,205, 1 horse \$150, 1 do \$164, 1 mare \$40, 12 horses, \$1,995, 2 do \$900, 2 brood mares \$950, 10 horses \$1,197, 7 mares \$719 50, 12 horses \$1,422 50; May 2nd, 22 horses \$1,536; May 4th, 2 horses

The SS "Concordia," of the Donaldson Line, which arrived in this port on Sunday, brought out an important snipment of pure were imported by Prof. McEachtan who has placed them in the hands of C. M. Acer & Co., of the Montreal Horse Exchange, for sale. Most of them are from the celebrated breeding farm of David Riddle, of Glasgow. The animals are all from the best stock in Scotland, and are very valuable for breeding purposes. The shipment consisted of eight at 1lions and three mares, being the largest number of pure bred borses ever offered for sale in this city.

COMPENSATION BILL FOR SCOTLAND THE ECOTTION TENANTS TO GET BETTER TERMS THAN THE IRISH.

London, May 8. — the agricultural laborers of Scotland have finally succeeded in forcing ministerial action in their behalf, and a Terant Farmers' Compensation B li has been prepared by the Government. This is a virtual concession to the demands made by Parnell and his associates for Ireland, with this difference, however: The Scottish tenants have caught the faver and ecured a just recognition, while their less fortunate lifsh neighbors are having their desire for a more equitable administration crashed out by oppression. The Scotch bill will guarantee to farmers compensation for whatever improvements they may make during their tenancies, and provides for abitraand landlords as to the proper amounts of compensation. In all cases where arbitration is resorted to, the referee will have the tenant's improvements, and use this determination to prevent unjust evictions by means of raising rents, the tenant being allowed to demand arbitration whenever he believes the increase unfair. The bill will also limit distraint for rent to one year. The bill is decidedly progressive, and indicates the Government's intention to propiliate the uneasy radical element in Eogland, which is fast growing strong, and which has, in the agricultural districts, made itself a power, and is being used scrupulously and unscrupu lously by agitators who have come to the front. The Government will make the acceptance of this bill a question of confidence, although they have already been assured that a compact conservative opposition is to be leveled against it.

THE EXTRADITION QUESTION New York, May 7 .- The Herald's Wash. ngton special says: It is understood Minister West has fully represented to the British Government the embarrassing position in which he is placed by the failure to bring forward evidence necessary for the prelimi nary hearing of Sheridan's case. It is said the reasons now alleged for delay on the part of the home Government do not decrease his mertification. Had an accusation never been made against Sheridan the information now in the British foreign office would probably postpone the demand, for the warrant issued postpone the demand, for the warrant issued by the State Department on 3rd February, in Sheridan's case. The evidence on which the Dublin Grand Jury may find indictments while it might be sufficient to convict the socnesd under epecial Court of three Judges. or eated by the Itish Crimes Act would not warrant their surrender by this Government.

| DROVINGE OF QUEBRO, DISTRICT OF MONTERAL. Superior Court No. 2701. Dame Adeline Daniel, wife of Joseph Perrault, of the City and I strict of Montreal, shoemaker, has invittined against her said husband an action for reparation as to property.

| Track Crimes Act would not warrant their surrender by this Government | Montreal, 25th April, 1883. tossis were drunk and several specioles hinds being being being to to 75. Ourrants are degree. Ashes—Owing to the supply con- orested by the Itiah Crimes Act would not made.

Though light, tull prices were asked and ob- warrant their surrender by this Government. and spilled by the gradient design florest

Taox and Phandward Select are reported. tained. two-lquote bots \$520 to 530 under the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken of about 1,000 tons on the basis here of \$21-50. Blour Beported select were 100 bris superior of artaberria, and \$19.00 Egilnton. Select interpretation of Gartaberria and \$19.00 Egilnton. Select interpretation of the commission of minder of assault with interpretation of the commission of minder of assault with interpretation of minder of assault with interpretation of minder the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken precedents. The evidence must establish the commission of minder of assault with interpretation of minder the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken precedents. The evidence must establish the commission of minder the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken precedents. The evidence must establish the commission of minder the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken precedents. The evidence must establish the commission of minder the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken under the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken precedents. The evidence must establish the commission of minder the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken under the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken precedents. The evidence must establish the commission of minder the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken under the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken precedents. The evidence must establish the commission of minder the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken under the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken precedents. The evidence must establish the commission of minder the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken under the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken the commission of minder the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken the commission of minder the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken the commission of minder the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken the commission of minder the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken the commission of minder the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken the commission of minder the treaty fixed by a se assassination or murder, now it is well under-stood our Government does not recognize such a crime as a political offence.

A tourist leaning out of a nook F-11 on his head near a brook, The hurt he received St. Jacobs Oll relieved, And he says it cured "like a book."

Great oaks from little acorns spring, Great aches the little toe-corns bring; But for every corn That ever was born St. Jacobs Oil is just the thing.

DIED. McDONELL-Died, at Bradford, Pa., on Sunday evening. May 6th, John Archibald McDonell, aged 65 years, formerly of St. Andrew's,

MCornwall Freeholder please copy.

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Adic any Book Agencfor HILA'S MANUAL.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Distract of Manual Court for Lower Counties. The twenty-seventh Jav of April, one thouses deight bundred and eight-orthee. Demoissile Philomone bulpe dit Parissau, spinster, fille majeure et usant de ser drotts, of the City and distret of Maotreal, in her quality of helr of one-eighth of the immoveables of land substituted of three-eighths, and neufructed of the immoveables, abandoned (delasses) under and by virtue of the wills and testaments of the lates Louis Dalpa dit Parissau and Ceonle Rousseau, the sold wills and testaments received at Montreal biforo Mire. Content, Public Notary, the eloventh of December, one thomsand eight hundred and sevenity-eight, and a so as executrix testamentary to the terms of the said wills and testaments; Francois Xavier Dalpe dit Parissau, of New York, in the State of America, Johner, Alphonse Dalpe dit Parissau, of wall River, in the State of Maerica, Johner, Alphonse Dalpe dit Parissau, of William Henri Tetreauli, of the City and District of Montreal, tracher, and the latier part to these presents to sutborize his said wife. The said Francois Xavier Dalpe dit Parissau, Alphonse Dalpe dit Parissau, ligates in property legataires particulers en propriete, each for one-eighth and appetes for three-eighths to the substitution created in and by the said wills, the said william Henri Terreauli in his quality of curator duly appounded to the said substitution, Plaibulids v. Aifred Dalpe dit Parissau, heretoforo of Montreal, and now of Bronklyn, in the State of New York, one of the United States of New York on

Company to the angle of the second