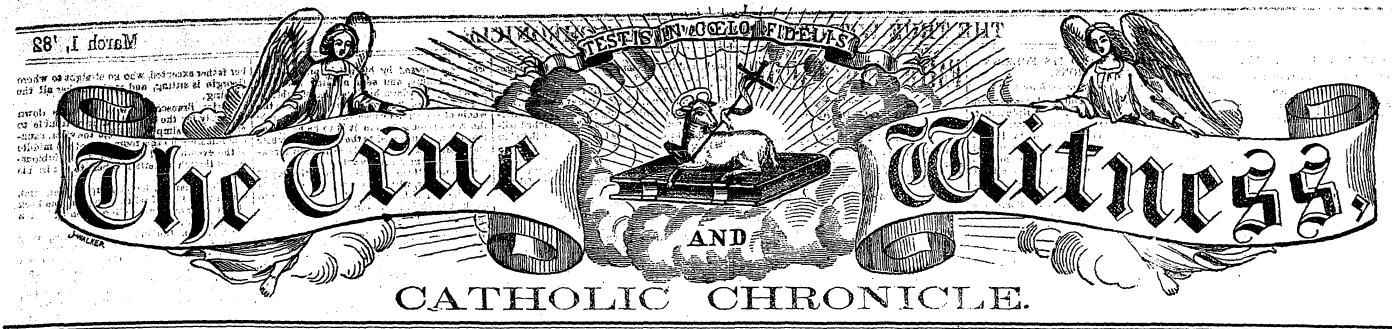
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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 29.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1882,

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND

The Land War.

PUNISHING Mr PARNELL

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Lospon, Feb. 21 .- Mr. Forster has suddenly left the city, where he was in attendance on the session of the House of Commons, and has returned to Dublin. The causes assigned for his hasty departure are that rumors have reached the Government of an intended outbreak at Dublin and other points. Another despatch says Mr. Forster

left for Ireland on routine business.
LONDON, Feb. 22.—Michael Davitt was today elected member of Parliament for Meath in place of A. M. Sullivan, resigned. Patrick Egan was run as a dummy candidate.

There were 76 evictions in Ireland last week and the Ladies' League expended £1,590 in

Support of evicted families.
London, Feb. 28.—It is stated that Parnell has just completed a week's solitary confinement. The warden charged Parnell with trying to bribe him to smuggle a letter outside the prison. Parnell has denied the charge.

London, Feb. 21.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere (Liberal) moved that a new writ be issued for an election in Bradlaugh's constituency, as the latter was disqualified by the resolution of the House.

Lord Randolph Churchill (Conservative); moved in amendment that Bradiaugh was legally disqualified.

The Attorney-General advised the House to vote neither for the motion nor for the amendment, but, as Mr. Gladstone had already advised, to permit Bradlaugh to swear, subject to subsequent legal liabilities. The motion and amendment were rejected,

the former 307 to 18. Bradlaugh then took the oath, signed it without waiting for the clerk; and declared, having taken the oath, that he would take his

The Speaker told him to withdraw below

Mr. Bradlaugh said he would obey, but

would claim his seat.

mitted to sit under the gallery of the House of Commons below the bar of the House. It is understood that Sir S. Northcote is prepared, if necessary, to move the expulsion of Bradlaugh. The law officers of the Crown, at ment to be meted out to him.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone stated that Lord Randolph Churchill's motion for the issue of a new writ for Northampton would relieve the House from its difficulty. but as Bradlaugh had not sat during the dcbate his conduct was not such as, according to the wording of the rules, would vacate his seat. Mr. Gladstone adhered to the position that the House acted beyond its powers in preventing Bradlaugh taking the oath, but Bradlaugh's conduct was an act of flagrant disobedience to the House, but not to the Chair, and considering the Government's position throughout, Mr. Gladstone said he had resolved to leave the direction of the question to the majority, giving it his assistince as far as possible. (Laughter from Conservative benches.)

Sir S. Northcote asked the Speaker if Bradlaugh had not also disobeyed the Speaker, who replied "Yes."

Mr. Gladstone commented on the Act of disobedience as not having been carried so far as to compel the Chair to ask for assist-

Sir S. Northcote compaine d of the conduct of Mr. Gladstone, but said it was not for him to assume the leader's daties. He therefore confined himself to moving as an amendment that Bradlaugh be prevented entering the precincts of the House. Lord Churchill declared the motion to be "milk and water." He would vote

against it." Lord Churchill's motion, that a new writ be issued for Northampton, was rejected with.

The motion of Mr. Lyons (Liberal), that Bradlaugh was guilty of profanation, and therefore incapable of sitting in the House of Commons, was withdrawn, because of legal | THE GREAT JOHN OF TUAM'S LEGACY bjections to pronouncing on a question of ualification.

During the discussion of this point Mr. Labouchere demanded that Bradlaugh be leard at the Bar of the House. The House eceiving this motion unfavorably Bradlaugh passed the Bar and took his seat. In consequence of this fresh act of disobedience and of Mr. Gladstone refusing to act, Sir S. Northote withdrew his first motion and moved hat Bradlaugh?" Having disobeyed the Char and being in contempt of the House he to

Mr. Gladstone supported the motion, which passed, 291 to 88, "aBradlaugh" then quietly left.

Upon the motion of Bir S. Northcots a new writ for: Northampton was "ordered, Mr. abouthere stating that Bradlaugh would be candidate a task space and an arms of the candidate at the candida

Lovoon, Feb. 23. Sir C. Dilke said the overnment had no reason to apprehend a turbance of the peace between the Russian Most Bev. Dr. LINCE, nd German Powers. "He discredited the

Communication Processing Supersylvery

statement that Russian officers were assisting the Herzegovinians. He also said negotiations relative to the Copyright Convention with America was still progressing.

LONDON, Feb. 24.-Earl Granville, referring to the motion to be made in the Commons by Mr. Gladstone on Monday, that enquiry into the Land Act would be injur-ious to the interests of good government in Ireland, denied that it was a proposal for a of the Land League and its recent manifesto House of Lords were not unprecedented. The vote was intended to prevent an interruption in the pacification of Ireland.

In the House of Lords this afternoon, after two hours' discussion, the committee proposed by Lord Dunnoughmore to enquire into the working of the Land Act, was agreed to without a division.

LONDON, Feb. 25 .- In the House of Lords last evening, Lord Salisbury stated that the objects of the committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Land Act had been misrepresented. He said it would neither try Land Commissioners nor seek to repeal the Land Act. Any change must be in the direction of redressing the wrongs of landlords rather than diminishing anything the tenants acquired by the Act.

The Marquis of Lansdowne pointed out that the committee, formed mainly of land-lords, was not likely to be regarded as a very impartial tribunal to investigate the Act devised in the interest of tenants.

Sir Charles Dilke in reply to a question in the House of Commons said the Government had received a communication from Lord Lyone, the Ambassador at Paris, stating that the negotiations for a commercial treaty with France were, under the circumstances, in a favorable condition.

London, Feb. 26 .- The Observer believes that the Cabinet on Saturday resolved that the condition of affairs in Ireland rendered it imperative on Mr. Gladstone at whatever cost to other interests of public business to proceed with the resolution declaring that the inquiry into the working of the Land Act would be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland. The debate on the

resolution will probably occupy the week.

London, Feb. 25.—The House of Commons went into committee of supply last evening. The Irish members attacked Forster's administration and the coercion act. The vote for the Irish Constabulary was carried by 183 to 18. The sitting was prolonged until 3.20 this morning.

London, Feb. 27 .- In the House of Commons to-day Sir Chas Dilke said the British Ambassador to France had been corresponding with the Mexican minister at Paris with s view to resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Mexico.

Mr. Gladstone, moving the posiponement. of the law was threatened by the action of the House of Lords, desired to show the administrators of the act that they had a Government and House of Commons behind them. He said the Lords committee was composed almost exclusively of landlords, and it was inexpedient that the relations between landlord and tenant should be overhauled by the promiscuous inquiry of a preindiced tribunal.

Mr. Gibson (Conservative) said the names of the gentlemen composing the committee were the best guarantes for the exercise of the greatest forbearance and public spirit. Sir Stafford Northcote said he thought this announcement was an additional reason for giving the House of Lords time to consider the motion to postpone.

The motion was adopted by 300 against

With reference to the vote in the Commons in favor of postponement of the orders of the day, it is stated that Mr. Gladstone at a Liberal meeting to-day said he would treat an adverse vote on this point as one of want of confidence. Mr. Gladstone hoped during the main discussion that his supporters would confine themselves to the Government's objection to any attack upon the judicial operation of the Land Act. The Government, he said, had no objection to inquiry into the general workings of the act, or questions of emigration and reclamation of land.

Mr. Forster declared that the Government needed the whole support of Parliament to

uphold the law in Ireland. Mr. Mitchell Honry confirmed the statement that the condition of Ireland was serious, and said in the event of a general election seventy Parnellites would be re-

TO AMERICA.

oft! Boarlies!

ST. SABLATEL, TOAN, Feb. 4, 1882.

My Dear Lord Archbishop, I have forwarded to Your Grace, for the use of your Cathedral Church, the Chasuble worn on solemn occasions by the clate; Archbishop of Tuam; with the corresponding Dalmatic and Tunio: This legacy is only a very feeble expression of the Archbishop's deep gratitude to the warm-hearted; and patriolic Archbishop, of Toronto, and atouthe noble and generous clergy and people of all America. Let meadd that these vestments were used over half a century ago: by the Roman Pontiff, Pius ក្រុះស្នើម សង្សានរបស់រាជាក្រុម មេនានិ

have the honor to remains were Your Grace's faithful servant, ... MILE MORAE MOHALE Nophow and executor of the late! ...! TALL HOM COOKERDORA OF DE SESSION TO

Archbishop of Toronto, Canada

"NO BENT."

LIST OF LANDLORDS TO WHOM NO REST 18 TO HE PAID UNTIL THE SUFFECTS ABE BELEASED.

Notwithstanding the representations of the British Government and its agents that the people of Ireland were satisfied with the Land Act and would hasten to avail themselves of to pay no rent, we find the agitation growing broader and deeper, and that the strike against paying rent, until the suspects are released, has become general and is growing in intensity and earnestness every day. We append a list of landlords whose tenantry have promised to pay no rent until the Irish leaders now in prison are released : Lord Templemore; Swanton, Cork; Man-

sergh, Tipperary; Maxwell Close; Lord de Freyne; Lord Dillon; Earl of Courtown; Lord Donoughmore: Pack Beresford; Pascue French; Ledwith, Longford; Lord, Castletown; Lord Massy; Countess of Kingston; Stafford O'Brien, Tipperary; Boyce, Wexford A. McCarthy, Cork; J. O'N. Power, Kilkenny; Stannard, Wexford; Lord Lismore, Limerick Earl of Bessborough; Mrs. Bride, King's County; Packenham Mahou, Roscommon; Lady Margaret Charteris, Tipperary; Earl of Kenmare, Kerry; Earl of Limerick, White-lock Lloyd, Limerick; Sandes, Kerry; Bolton & Scott, Wexford; Lord Carbery, Cork; Captain Thompson, Sligo; Coote, Roscommon Cooper, Tipperary; Tighe, Carlow; Banon, King's County; W Tredennick, Roscommon; Lord Bellew, Smith Barry, Louth; Lord Gor-manstown, Earl of Sheffield, Meath; Viscount Lismore, Viscount Scally, Colonel Parefoy, Clemore, Viscount Scully, Colonel Pureloy, Cooper, Hunt, Tipperary; Lord Clonmel; Smith Barry, Tipperary; Segrave, Lord Carew, Mr Murphy, Mr E Nunn, Marquis of Ely, Major Sheppard, C Edwards, J Swan, Sir J T Power, G Talbot, Lord Monck, F Boxwell, M P D'Arcy, Wexford; Lord Leitrim, Leitrim; John Bond, Longford; Trench, Convention County, Clarents Queeu's County; Clements, Armstrong, Cavan; Earl of Annesley, Down; Duke of Devoushire, Waterford; The O'Connor Dos, Sligo; Rev R Greene, — Browne, A Cliffe, Wexford; — Talbot; — Lloyd; late Rev J O'Rourke, Roscommon; Mr Jackson; Sir Gilbert King; T Brooke, Stewart & Murray, Donegal; Colonel Hare, Erasmus Smith's school estate, Limerick; Ed Tipping, Louth; Upton Lewis, J P; Mrs Stobart, J P; Gascoigne, Limerick; Goodbody, Queen's Courty; Goff, Lord Greville, Roscommon; A Godley, Leitrim; Graham, Galway; Sir N Humble, Waterford; Hamilton, Lord Headford, Meath; Hardy, Queen's County; Lord Huntington, Waterford; Count de Boisl, Tipperary; Boyd, Wexford: Bellew Minors, Meath and Louth; N Biddulph, King's and of the orders of the day in favor of the resolu. Tipperary; Sir T P Butler, Carlow; H Bidtion declaring an inquiry into the working dulph, King's; Hon J Ball; Brooke, Queen's; ests of the Government in Ireland, said that John W Cassidy; Sir John Carden, Tipperif the judicial administration of the Land ary; Mr Crocker, Limerick; R O'F, Cadell; Act were to be excluded from the scope of Lord Buckinghamehire, Limerick; Anderthe House of Lords inquiry, he would be son, Limerick; Everard, Meath; Boswell, prepared to abstain from moving the resolu- Wexford; Hall-Dare; Ryan, Power, Lalor, Bradlaugh. The law officers of the order, as a consultation last evening, discussed the legality of Bradlaugh's act. It is unlikely that the legal point will involve much discussion in the House, but a prolonged discussion in the House, but a Government, feeling the beneficial operation ley, Sullivan, Sligo; Judge Flanagan, Rosof the law was threatened by the action of common; Lord Monteagle, Limerick; Maxwell, Tyrone; Irwin, Roscommon; A F Foster, Cork; Hon Mrs Deane Morgan, Wexford; Lord Drogheds, Queen's; Lord Drogheds, Kildare; Butson, Galway; Viscount Massareene, Clive, Colonel Fortescue, Louth; Lady Athlumney, Meath; Foster, Filgate, Macann, Moore, Russell, Sir John Robinson, Louth; Marquis Conyugham, Meath; Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, Wexford; Lord Dartry, Waterford; Drought, King's; Lord Downshire; Graham, Galway; Purdop. Roscommon; John Fay, Cavan; Kyle, Roscommon; Viscount Doneralle, Cork; Churcher, Roscommon; Charley, Marquis Conyngham, Deazley, Donegal; Arthur French Venables, Cavan; Sir A Fitzgerald, Clare; Henry Bruen, James Howlin, W M Gibbon, — Richards, A Colclough, — Boyce, T A. Walker, M A Maher, — Alcock, Hon J M. Keane, E M Daniel, — Redmond, Mrs Waddy, Wexford; Sir E Borrowee, Kildare; W Garnett, J.P., Patrick Gordon, Roscommon Mr Worthington; Mr Hall; W S Sandford, Queen's County; Mrs O'Connor, Roscommon; Rossiter, Wexford; Lord Devon, Limerick; Errington, M P; H Eustice, Carlow; N T Everard, Meath; Featherstonhaugh, Longford; Henry Tasife; Farrell, Roscommon; Henry French, Sligo; Fennell, Tipperary Lord Frankfort, Cavan; Goodbody, Meath; Givan, Monaghan; Harvey, Queen's County;

> THE SS. "BAHAMA." STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

Lord Clancarty, Galway.

Lord Harlech; Hodgens, Meath; Acheson,

Roscommon; Lady Ashtown, Limerick; Lord

Annesley, Quesh's; Lord Annesley, Cavan;

G E Browne; Mayo; Colonel Berrnard,

King's; Barnewall, Meath; John Edward; Bris-

coe, King's; Burke, Galway; B W Waith-

man, Moyne Park ; Crown Assurance Com-

pany Estate, Roscommon : Thomas Carroll,

Cork, Limerick and Tipperary; Thomas Plunkett, Cairnes, Meath; Capt R G Colby,

Queen's; Col Dunne, Roscommon; Oliden Trustees, Kilkenny; Sir Chas Coates, Creagh

Minors, Clare; Lord Cloncurry, Limerick

BROOKLYN, Feb. 24 - Mathurin, the survivor of the lost SS. "Babama," brought here resterday, states that Felix, second cook Bikner, the porter, and himself refused to leave the vessel in the boats. When the Captain's boat capsized Charlie -

the ship. Both were exhausted. minutes after the last boat started off the Ninilista. The President of the court insisted ship sank, carrying the men down with it. that the prisoners should be tried separately when Mathurin came to the surface to in groups according to their orime. They he heard a loud noise which he attributes to were forbidden to speak or write to each other the explosion of the boller. Bikner also while together in the dock. At first, even came to the surface and both men made for communication between the prisoners and the same plank. Bikher was washed off and counsel was forbliden. Even the public

with nothing to eat but a single blecuit, and no water except a little caught in the fold of his oil coat during a shower. Vessels passed in sight, but he was not discovered until the brig "Pearl" came along.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Tozonto, Feb. 23.—The following items were passed this afternoon :- Government stir in Uatholic circles in England and on House, \$6,030; Lt.-Governor's Office, \$3,830; Executive Council, \$15,120; Education, \$20,-317; Crown Lands, \$46,700; Public Works, \$19,290 ; Treasury, \$18,760 ; Agriculture, \$1,400; Public Institutions, \$8,800; Secretary's Department, \$26,525; Immigration, \$1,500; Miscellaneous, \$14,750; Legislation, \$109,600; Supreme Court, \$53,-004; Criminal Justice, \$154,000; Miscellaneous Justice, \$71,400; Surrogate Judges hitherto paid by fees), \$7,204; Education Public and Separate Schools, \$240,000 Schools in new and poor Townships, \$16,000; Inspection of Public and Separate Schools, \$31,878.

The Orange Incorporation Bill was argued before the Private Bills Committee this morning, and the preamble declared not proved by a vote of 11 yeas to 19 nays. It will as usual be discussed and taken to division in the House.

THE BALKAN REVOLT.

CETTINGS, Feb. 26 .- Several thousand relugees from Herzegovina, becoming desperate in consequence of the severe weather, penetrated through the cordon of Montenegriu troops, and are now in a state of indescribable misery. The Senate is discussing relief measures. Refugees, in consequence of operations in Narenta Territory and the insurgent defeat near Gaseko, continue to flock to Montenegro, the funds of the Russian committee being employed for their relief.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 26 .- The mobilization of 150,000 troops is projected in view of probable complications in Bulgaria, which may necessitate the occupation of the Balkans.

VIENNA, Feb. 26 .- It is officially announced that an Austrian column encountered a thousend insurgents at Keistak on Thursday, and after an hour's fighting defeated them. The strising which would compel the Pope to flee insurgents carried off a large number of dead. Two Austriaus were killed and sixteen wounded.

St. Peterseurg, Feb. 26 .- An Odessa newcpaper reports that a band of volunteers is forming there to serve the Herzegovinians.

THE "CANADA GAZETTE."

OTTAWA, Feb. 25. The Canada Gazette contains the following appointments:-Ronald McDonald, of Lurgan, N. S., to be a Commissioner of Pilots for the District of territory adjoining must be proclaimed neut-Sydney, C. B., Lauchlin George Campbell, of rel ground and placed under the surveillance Baddeck, N. S., to be Collector of H. M. of the European Powers, and King Humbert Customé.

The new coal land regulations are published.

The following order is published :- 1st, closely adjoining the frontier of the United States at Point Edward, to the north of the the Papal question? Grand Trunk Railway Company's line, be declared a cattle quarantine station; 2nd, any information upon that point. that cattle for breeding purposes may be admitted for quarantine at such station subject to the regulations and restrictions contained in the "Health of Animals Order," dated 23rd of April, 1880, and published in the Canada

The monthly statement of goods exported from Dominion of Canada, exclusive of British Columbia, for Jan. 1882, including the months of November and December for Manitoba shows the total produce of Canada to be \$4,127,678; produce of other countries, \$143,

A statement of the officers of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien is also published. showing the total liabilities to be \$4,851,-117.92, and assets \$4,858,712.67. Average rate of interest 6 per cent per annum, except on seum of \$1,320 bearing 7 per cent; extent and value of real property owned, nil; amount of bonds or debentures issued and rate of interest, nil.

THE NIHILIST TRIALS.

ST. PETERSRURG, Feb. 26 .- In the Nibilist trial Emelianos declared, contrary to previous confession, that at the moment the Czar was assassinated he was reposing in his own apartment. The President of the Court quoted declarations of two withesses against the prisoner. The prisoner demanded that the witnesses be produced and was told they had been hanged. He replied "It was not I who had them hanged." Emelianoff's landlady could not affirm whether the prisoner left the house before or alter the assassination. The President asked Emelianoff his motives for incriminating himself up to that time. "I was forced to lie and accuse myself replied Emelianoff." By whom rejoined the President. Neither the accused nor his counsel could answer. Mouravieff in his requisition endeavoured to show that the whole terrorist party were

made up of a handful of desperate individuals who; by shrouding themselves in mystery, succeeded in persuading the people that they possessed a wide influence, whereas their power began and ended with the 20 prisoners before him. The Ninilist woman Jakenoff, a few days was delivered of a child in prison: The revelations during the trial show that the printing machinery of the most violent of all the secret terrorist organs, narrowly escaped seizure by the police.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24. -No political trial in Russia has been conducted with such and Chaille Smith, Swedes, swam back to secresy, severity and disregard of the ordinary Ten usages of legal procedure as that of the 21 lost. Methurin afterwards got on a larger prosecution protested against this decision, plece of wreck. He floated on this six days which was ultimately withdrawn

THE VATICAN.

London, Feb. 23 .- Our Paris correspondent sends the following: -- Mgr. Capel, the Caterby of Disraeli's "Lothair," is at present in Paris superintending the publication of a French edition of his new pamphlet "Great Britain and Rome," which is making no little the Continent. Mgr. Capel passes for a man singularly well-informed on matters relating to the diplomatic relations of the Holy Sec. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that | 26th he is known to have been for some time past meditating a journey to the United States, gives the eloquent English ecclesisstic a peculiar interest to all Catholic and even non-Catholic Americans. I called on Mgr. Capel yesterday in the hope of gleaning some information as to the rumored Intention of the Pope to loave Rome. He received me with great courtesy, and made no objection

to replying to the questions I put to him.
"You will, of course, understand, however," said he, "that I am speaking without authority and expressing only my personal cpinions. What are the questions you particularly wish information about?"

Correspondent-1 should like an expression of opinion upon the present position of the Papacy in its relation to the Christian Powers. and especially in relation to the Italian monarchy.

Mgr. Capel-I have reason to believe that the European Powers are awakening to the necessity of the Pope being assured more perfect independence than he enjoys at present. The Vatican must be independent. It must be protected from outrage and assured from being able to communicate at all times and under all circumstances with the members of the Catholic Church. King Humbert's government professes to protect the Vatican, but what reliance can be placed on a Power which is powerless even to protect the remains of Pius IX, from insult? The Pope denly in Albany on February 2C. is at present not safe in the Vatican. His authority is no longer respected, and when people cease to respect authority believe me they are not far from wishing to enslave it. I can quite conceive the possibility of cases as he now has is surely intolerable. Let us imagine an extreme case—the outbreak of war, let us say between France and Italy. How would the Catholics of Europe and America be able to hold personal communication with the Pope? You may be aware there are many things which require personal and direct arrangement with the Holy Father That this may be certain Rome must be secured to the Vatican, Civita Vecchia and the

must choose a new capital. Correspondent-Have you reason to believe that (as I am privately informed) negotiations are now in progress between the Quirithat a point of land on the River St. Clair | nol and the Vatican which may lead to the convocation of a European Congress to settle

Mgr. Capel-I am quite unable to give you

Correspondent-In the event of the Pope having to leave Rome have you any idea where he would take up his residence? Mgr. Capel-I cannot, of course, speak with certainty on such a point. The papers are talking a great deal of Salzburg. My im-

pression is, however, that His Holiness would choose Malta. Correspondent-You, Monsignor, are in an excellent position to tell me how such a course would be regarded by the English

Government? Mgr. Capel-I have reason to believe the English Government would be both pleased and honored to give hospitality to the Pope and by so doing show that it is actuated by no narrow or exclusive spirit. I am sure that America would be equally glad to welcome him if he ever decided to go to the States. Ah! I long for the hour when we shall see Rome and America in friendly diplomatic relations with each other. There are, as you know, 7,000,000 of Catholics in the States. The presence of a Papal nuncio could not but be acceptable to them and would even be a good to the whole American community. Liberty is the basis of Government in the States, but liberty untempered by the constant presence of visible authority is liable to degenerate into license. A l'apal nuncio would be a striking symbol of spiritual authority and as such most useful.

Correspondent-Have you abandoned your ntention of going to lecture in the United

Mgr. Capel-No. My journey is only postponed. I have given my friends in Chicago a formal promise to deliver a series of lectures thur, on art, and am also pledged to visit Philadelphia.

Correspondent. The Italians with whom have spoken on the subject have declared that if once the Pope was imprudent enough to leave Rome he would never return to it.

Mgr. Capel-Those talians spoke in ignorance of historical facts and teachings. Popes have left, Rome, ere now, but they have re-turned to it. Popes have held sway who never set foot in Rome—yet the Papacy is still established in the Vatica. If the Pope were again to leave the Vatica, rest assured it would not be for long. Can you suppose that the adjoining nations-Atetria, for inthat the adjoining nations—Aestria, for instance, or even Germany—would stand by unmoved nor ether in finger to setore the Papacy to its old position? No. The Pope would return, even though hi departure, had been followed by a recolution and his leaving would be raught with disadvantage only to Italy. Does it not seem foolish that the Italians can be to lind to the hand like that the Italians can be to lind to the benefits they derive from the Poseoce of the Pope at Rome? To look at the patter from the lowest commercial standpoint think of the money and business it brings to Italy every year. The first person to suffer by the election of Michael Davittare submitted, the Pope's departure would be King Himbert, people's William will move that he is incli-He would have to follow him instantly. What gible to sit in the British House of Commons.

would then follow I do not pretend to be able to foretell. Let us suppose as a consequence the introduction of universal suffrage in Italy. I say that even then universal suffrage would call back the Pope; for though people often forget it the great mass of the Italian nation is Catholic.

OBITUARY.

Madame Ruddersdorf, a singer of great success, died in Boston, Mass., on February

General Law, of Lauriston, a collateral de-scendant of the famous Mississippi schemer, died on Monday, February 20th, at Nantes. The Right Rev. Patrick M. Lynch, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, died on Sunday morning, February 26th, aged

Mr. John Cook, youngest son of the late Dr. Cook, of Norwich, Ont., died suddenly on the evening of February 26, during an epil-

eptic fit. Rouzand, Mme. Nilsson's husband, who became insune during the excitement attending the financial crisis, died on February 22nd,

in the asylum, Paris. Count Schonvaloff, head of the Appanage Department of the Russian Imperial household, died suddenly of paralysis. He is not

the Schouvaloff formerly Ambassador to Lon-The Rev. Samuel Johnson, a co-laborer with Garrison and Phillips during the early anti-slavery agitation, died on February 19th, in North Andover, Mass., aged 65. He was

the author of several religious works. Robert H Pruyn, formerly U. S. Minister to Japan, at one time candidate for the Lieut. Governorship of the State of New York, and President of the National Commercial of Albany and Dudley Observatory, died sud-

Mr. Joseph Watson, J. P., an old and respected resident of the Township of Portland, Ont, died on February 21st, after a long and painful illness. He was a member of the County Council and one of the charter members of ancient St. John's Lodge, A. F. and

The funeral of the late Or. Ryerson of Toroute, Superintendent of Education, took place on Wednesday, February 22nd, and was one of the largest ever seen in that city, and amid the tolling of bells and the lamestations of many thousands, the remains were convoyed to their final earthly resting place in the Necropolis. The Faculty and Senate of Victoria University, Cobourg, Ont., and a deputation of students representing the various departments in Arts, Theology and Medicine attended the funeral. Dr. Ryerson was the pioneer President of the University.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Quebec, Feb. 23, 1882. To a comparatively small population like ours the loss of the ill-fated Bahama' has been nothing short of a public calamity. Unfortunately our element has suffered most in the terrible affiiction. One poor lady in Champlain street has lost husband, son and son-inlaw, the latter having been little over a year married. In St. Paul street four widows with large families mourn the loss of husband and father. A very bitter feeling has been engendered against the Directors of the Onebec SS. Co., but such recrimination will not restore the dead. At the same time little can be be expected from a company directed by skinflints, and managed by a hungry creature who openly professes his disbelief in any future life. Yet for such dogs brave men must waste their valuable lives, and toll from year's end to year's end, with no other hope than that which religion alone can give them. If such be the result of modern civilization I full to see wherein the poor brainworked clork, or toll-worn laborer is one whit more happy than the untufored savage who roams his native desert, far away from the cursed juggernants that infatuated men call

progress, The centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated by a concert under the auspices of the Quebeo Land League. An address, admirable for its eloquence and clearnes; was delivered by the able President of the League, M. A. Hearn, Esq, Q.C., supplemented by a few words from Peter O'Leary redolont of his native wit and sound good sense, proving that Peter is not only a rock, but a true Irish rock, one that English force can't grind, nor English polish tarnish. I would respectfully ask the "truly reli-

gious" editor of the Holy Wilness and the manly " "honorable" " chivalrous" editor of the Canadian Spectator, when next they treat on Home Rule to remember that exactly a bundred years ago the English nation in the most solemn declaration abjured, for all time to come, all rights and privileges whereby they assumed authority to control the independence of the Irish nation. Yet what has been England's history since then? Will any Englishman with a rag of respect for truth assert that his country has maintained its words so solemnly pledged. Yet such people will prate about our loyalty :- loyalty to a Sovereign, Lords and Commons guilty of the basest perjury, to which they have added murder in shape most appalling. Well our day will come soon, and I think our memories will be found more green than may be pleasant for our enemies.

The Trish of Birmingham talk of running John Dillon as their Parliamentary candidate at the next election at head a sensor as as

As soon as the documents concerning the election of Michael Davitt are submitted, "the people's William" will move that he is inellREMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

THE AGGREGATE AGES OF FIVE PROTHERS AND TWO BISTESS MUNBER! SIX MUNDRED AND THIRTY-BIGHT TRANS-ONE OF THEM IS THE HEAD OF 300 DIRECT DESCENDANTS.

The following is a brief outline of the ages of a few members of a numerous family and is given by Le Courrier de Saint Hyacinthe:-

Mr. Moise Cote, of the Township of Upton belongs to a large and long-lived family, as can be seen by the following. He is himself 62 years of age and has seven brothers and four sisters, who are all living, and whose ages vary from 40 to 76 years His tather, who is still in the land of the living, and who resides at St. Hilaire, has attained the age of 99 years, and is the venerable head of 300 children, grand and otherwise. His eldest brother, who is a near neighbor of his at St. Hilaire, counts 105 years. Another brother is fast closing on 94 years. Last year he was burned out by the fire at Savacac. The old man, however, did not lose coursge, and thinking that there was a long time shead of him before reaching the grave, he set to work last summer and constructed by himself a comfortable little house to shelter him in his "old days." He built it at St Damase, where he is now resid-This plucky old man says that would be ready to build another, then he would not like to have the job of building the chimney. Besidese these brothers there is another aged 79, who has his sister, aged 95, to take care of him and the house at St. Charles. Then there is another, who finds life agreeable at 90 years, in the village of Ely; and finally, the youngest, Mdme. Turcot, of St. Hilaire, brings up the rear at 76.

This is decidedly a remarkable instance of be surpassed on this continent or any other. The aggregate ages of these five brothers and two sisters show a total of 638 years, or an average of over 91 years. Besides the simple fact of their being in existence, they are all healthy, strong and hearty. There are very few men who can look around them and count 300 direct descendants, and there are just as few centennarians who can build a house " to shelter them in their old days."

MAINE NEWS.

Hep Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities .-Portland Argus.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

POPE LEO XIII. BLESSES THE VENERABLE COUPLE On Monday week lin the village of Rigard

two of the most respected and venerable inhabitants of the parish celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day, the happy couple being Mr. Amable Campeau and Sophie Lefebvre. High Mass was celebrated in the Parish church, and their son, the Rev. L. N. Campeau, of the Diocese of Ottawa, officiated, assisted by the Rev. L. T. Adam, of Whitehall, N. Y, and A. Labelle, of Rigard. Mr. and Mrs. Campeau were surrounded on this golden occasion by their seven children and by fifty grandchildren. Mgr. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, who is at present in Rome, wishing to give to the aged consorts a special mark of esteem, sent a cablegram at the hour of High Mass, announcing that His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. was pleased to grant them an Apostolic

When you meet with an accident, get a sprained ankle, or are otherwise injured, don't go to the expense of sending for a doctor, but apply Kendali's Spavin Cure, and son of the Earl of Devon, Mr. Bellingham. you will experience instant relief.

Three thousand children of deceased wives zisters are presently to assemble at Exeter Hall, London, and clamor for the repeal of the law which makes them illegitimate.

SCIENCE IN FI PROGRESS.

Thousands cured Corart __ conchitis, Asthma and Lung dise es by Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts effected. These wonderful instruments are used in all first-class hospitals, and are prescribed by leading physicians. Full directions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address. It is only since Dr. Souvielle's invention that lung diseases are no longer feared except in their very last stage. Write for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. Read the following notices:-

(From the Montreal Gazelte, December 24th, . 1880.)

We are pleased to notice that a great many of our best citizens have bought Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and, to satisfy our curiosity, we visited Dr. M. Sanvielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention, so that we can speak with our own authority of it. We think that such a method, which conveys medicinal properties direct to the organs affected by those distressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit to humanity, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souvielle after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis, and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hospitals of Europe. We find the Doctor a well learned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his instrument free of charge.

Common Sense in Medicine. (Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.)

Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, is meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor has had hundreds of patients, who have given his system a trial, and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Dr. Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods of treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit him and test his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal, excited naves.

THE VATICAN AND ITS FOREIGN . RELATIONS. [N. Y. Sun Correspondence]

Rows, Feb. 6.—Herr von Schlozer has just taken apartments in Rome. This diplomatist well known in America, has come to negotiate with the Holy See in behalf of Prussia. Immediately upon his arrival he visited Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary or State. This event is a great one, because it puts an end to the fight between Prussia and the Vatican, Dr. Schlozer, who made many friends at Washington, will, I am sure, confirm at Rome his already high reputation in diplomacy. He is going to settle the burning question arising from the Falk laws, thus preparing the way for the future Prussian Ambassador to the

he may permanently take that place himself. On his way to Rome, Dr Schlozer had an interview with Monsignor Spolverini, pronuncio at Munich. I am informed that the ordinary diplomatic affairs between Prussia and the Holy See will be despatched through the Munich Nunziatura, while Dr Schlozer is to discuss here and settle the basis of a future understanding. Though the proceedings in the Landtag have prevented Dr Schlozer from coming to Rome as a real plenipotentlary-the funds for that office not having been voted—it is impossible now to doubt the friendly intentions of Prince Bismarck toward the Vatican.

Vatican. Indeed, it is already rumored that

The most absurd reports have been circulated about the Spanish pilgrimage that is coming next Holy Week to the shrine of the apostles. Monsignor Blanchi, the papal nuncio at Madrid, has been represented by the press and the telegraphic agencies as giving especial encouragement to the Carlists to come to Rome. I can assure you that the Spanish pilgrimage has nothing to longevity in one family and perhaps cannot do with politics. The Pope has sent word to the Bishops to take the lead and to forbid, on the part of any laymen, any interference with the organization of the romeria, as the Spaniards call their pilgrimages. A telegram from Spain has just been received, saying that the Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago de Galicia has forbidden the Carlist Junta to take part in the organization of the pilgrimage, and that owing to this rebuff from his Emi-nence the Junta has dissolved.

A rumor was started not long ago in the London Tablet that an American branch of the Propaganda was about to be established in the United States. There is already an Oriental branch, with a special secretary reporting every week to the Pope in a private audience. The Tablet went so far as even to suggest the names of some of the secretaries of the alleged new American branch. If you care to contradict this story, you can do so on the most trustworthy authority. Under the existing system the Propaon

ganda is perfectly well informed as to the course of ecclesiastical affairs in America. Besides the information regularly coming from the Bishops and other official sources, the Propaganda has every sort of information from friends and foes by private letters, by the reports of travellers, by newspapers, hundreds of which come daily to the Piazza di Spagna from almost every city and town on the great continent. The American newspapers are most carefully examined.

Great importance is attached at the Vatican to a pamphlet just published in London by the eminent prelate Monsignor Capel concerning the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Holy See. This is the author's thesis: The Queen of England ought to hold diplomatic relations with the sovereign pontiff. He touches the Irish question skilfully, and shows how mistaken are those who hold that England would expect from the Pope to maintain a sort of spiritual patrol over the disturbed country. It was Monsignor Capel who brought to Rome the Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Duncan and her son of the Earl of Davon, Mr. Bellingham M.P., Lady Folkestone, and many others.

WORSE THAN WAR.

"The throat has destroyed more lives than the sword," by imprudence in eating and intemperance in drinking; but when the health becomes impared the miserable dyspeptic may find prompt relief in Burdock Blood Bitters. It regulates the bowels, acts upon the liver and kidneys, purifies the bood, and stimulates all the secretions to a healthy action, 20-2

A widow at Lafayette, Ind., receives \$1,700 as her husband's back pension, though she was a wife for a day only, having married him while he was dying.

A CASE OF CONSUMPTION. CHESTERFIELD, N.H., March 26. Mesers, Sath W. Fowle & Sons:

Gentlemen-I feel in duty called upon voluntarily to give my testimony in favor of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I was taken sick last October with a lung complaint, accompanied with a very serious cough; and after having been treated a number of weeks by the best physicians, they gave me up as an incurable case of consumption. and for about six weeks my friends expected by the name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and I might die any day, having entirely dispair-Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as it ed of my recovery. At this time I read the advertisement and certificates of the Wild CHERRY BALSAN, and was induced to try it myself. I have taken five bottles, and from the commencement I have been gradually recovering. My cough has now entirely ceased. I have regained my flesh and strength, and am feeling quite well. I attribute the oure to Dr. Wistar's Balsan of Wild Cherry, as I have taken no other medicine since I commenced taking that."

Very respectively yours, MRS. MILA B. SMITH.

GENTLEMEN-Mrs. Smith gives me the foregoing certificate of the efficacy of your medicine in her case. She is an acquaintance of mine, and took the Balsay on the strength of my certificate, which she saw in the papers. Her story is literally true.

Yours truly, W.H. Jones. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers W. H. Jones. generally.

It is said that when a certain statesman of our Province refuses a certain influential friend anything, the friend bursts into tears and all is settled.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment .- Glad Tidings .- Some constitutions have a tendency to rheumatism, and are, throughout the year, borne down by it protracted tortures. Let gusto, that speaks well for their lungs, if a such sufferers base the affected parts with triffe trying to the listeners. warm brine, and afterwards rub in this soothing Ointment. They will find it the best means of lesseling their agony, and, assisted by Holloways Pills, the surest way of overcoming their disease. More need not be said than to request a few days trial of this safe and soothing treament, by which the disease will ultimately be completely swept away. Pains that would nake a giant shudder are assuaged without diffoulty by Holloway's easy and inexpensive emedies, which comfort by moderating the probbing vessels and calming the

sign, and the ancient bellows refused to pro-

By "THE DUCHESS."

CHAPTER XIII.—CONTINUED. "I think you might have let me tell that

story," says Amy, indignantly. "You knew I wanted to tell her that story "I didn't," with equal indignation; "and, besides, you told her about the fairles' ball-

room. I said nothing about that." "Well, at all events," says Georgie, "they were two of the prettiest stories I ever heard

in my like. I don't know which was the prettier." "Now look at that tree," breaks in Amy,

hurriedly, feeling it is honestly her turn now, and fearing lest Ethel shall cut in before her. King Charles the Second spent the whole of one night in that identical tree."

. "Not the whole of it," puts in Ethel, unwisely. "Now, I suppose this is my story, at all

events," declares Amy, angrily, "and I shall just tell it as I like." "Poor King Charles!" says Georgie, with a

laugh. "If we believe all the stories we hear, half his lifetime must have been spent up a tree.''' A stone balcony runs before the front of

the house. On it stands Clarissa, as they approach, but, seeing them, she runs down the steps and advances eagerly to meet them.
"Come in," she says. "How late you are!

I thought you had proved fuithless and were not coming at all." "Ah! what a lovely hall!" says Georgie as they enter, stopping in a childishly de-

lighted fashion to gaze round her. "It's nothing to the drawing room; that is the most beauti;ul room in the world," says the irrepressible Amy, who is in her glory, and who, having secured the unwilling but thoroughly polite Bill, is holding him in her arms, and devouring him with unwelcome

"You shall see the whole house presently." says Clarises to Georgie, "including theroom I hold in reserve for you when these children

have driven you to desperation." "That will be never," declares Amy, giving a final kisa to the exhausted Billy. "We like her far too much, and always will, I know, because nothing on earth could make me afraid of her!"

At this they all laugh. Georgie I think, blushes a little; but even the thought that she is not exactly all she ought to be as an orthodox governess cannot control her sense of the ludicrous-

"Cissy, when is your father's concert to come off?" asks Clarissa, presently.

"At once, I think. The old organ is unendurable. I do hope it will be a success, as he has set his heart on getting a new one. But it is so hard to make people attend. They will pay for their tickets but they won't come. And, after all, what the—the others like, is to see the county."

"Get Dorlan Branscomhe to help you. No body ever refuses him anything."
"Who is Dorian Branscombe?" asks Geor-

gie, indifferently, more from want of something to say than an actual desire to know. "Dorian?" repeats Clarissa, as though surprised; and then correcting herself with start, "I thought every one knew Dorian. But I forgot, you are strangers. He is a great friend of mine; he lives near this, and you must like him."

" Every one likes him," says Cissy, cordial-"Lucky he," says Georgie. "Is he your

lover, Clarissa?" "Oh, no-with a soft blush, born of the thought that if he is not the rose he is very near to it. "He is only my triend, and a nephew of Lord Sartoris." "So great as that?"—with a faint grimace.

"You crush me. I suppose he will hardly deign to look at me?" As she speaks she looks at herself in an op-

posite mirror, and smiles a small coquettish hack to her by the friendly glass.

"I hope he won't look at you too much, for his own peace of mind," says Cissy, at which Clarissa laughs again; and then, the children getting impatient, they all go out to see the the open air until the afternoon teals an-

CHAPTER XIV.

"Where music dwells Lingering and wandering on, as loath to die, Like thoughts whose very sweetness yieldeth proof That they were born for immortality."

WORDSWORTH. THE parish chuch of Pullingham is as naught in the eyes of the parishioners, in that where with the long gawky young man, if reit is devoid of an organ. No sweet sounds port speaks truly.

can be produced from the awful and terrifying instrument that for years has served to ish, will lend a helping hand, her husband be-

last failed. One memorable sunday it groaned aloudthen squeaked mildly; cr-r-r-k went something in its inside; there was a final shrick, more weird than the former, and then all was still! How thankful should they have been for that! I believe they were truly and devontly so, but love for the " heavenly maid " still reigned in all their hearts, and with joy they hearkened to their vicar when he suggested the idea of a concert to be given for the purpose or raising funds wherewith to purchase a new organ, or, at least, to help to purchase it. The very thought was enough to raise high jubilee within their mu-

sical hearts. Now, the one good thing still belonging to Mrs. Redmond is the remains of what must once have been a very beautiful voice. With this she possesses the power of imparting to others her own knowledge of music—a rather rare gift. With her own children, of course, she can do nothing; they are veritable deadletters in her hands-she being one of those women who spend their lives admonishing and thrusting advice upon the world, yet find themselves unequal to the government of their own households. But with the village choir all is different; here she reigns supreme, and is made much of, for Pullingham is decidedly musical, and all its young men and all its young women either sing, or think they sing,

or long after singing. Tenors, sopranos, and basses are to be met with round every corner; the very air is thick with them. The Pullinghamites will sing whether they can or not, with a go and a

Vocal music being the thing held, highest in favor in the Methodist chapel, where Mr. Lentham, the "Methody" parson, holds unorthodox services, many were the seceders from the parish church to join the choir in the whitewashed chapel and shout the hymns of Moody and Sankey, just at the commencement of this story.

Such secessions went high to breaking Mr. Redmond's heart. The organ had failed him, it had wheezed, indeed, valiantly to the last, as though determined to die game; but a day had come, as I said, when it breathed its last of the season," which rather slarms the vicar,

duce another note.

duce another note.

What was to be done? The villagers should and would have music at any cost, and they never could be brought to see the enormity of worshipping in the whitewashed edifice that was, and is, as the temple of Belial in the eyes of their vicar.

It would take some time to procure funds nize in it its new born beauty.

for another and more satisfactory organ. In "Then shall we name the 4th as the day?" for another and more satisfactory organ. In the mean time, the whilom choir was falling to pieces. The late organist had accepted a fresh and more lucrative post; there was literally no head to keep the members together. What was to be done?

In desperation, the vicar asked himself this. whilst looking vainly round for some one to help him drag back his flock from the vicious influence of the "American songsters," as he most irreverently termed Messrs. M. and S. And it was then, when he was at his wits' end, that Mrs. Redmond most unexpectedly came to the rescue. It was the first and last time in her life she ever rose to the occasion; but this one solitary time she did it perfectly, and coming boldly to the front, carried all before her.

She would undertake a singing-class; she would arrange, and teach, and keep together a choir that should reduce to insignificance the poor pretensions of a man like Leatham! The vicer, dazzled by all this unlooked for energy, gave his consent to her scheme, and never afterward repented it; for in three short months she had regulated and coached a singing-class that unmistakably outshone its Methodistical rivals.

And then came the question of a new or-

"We have some money, but not enough money," said the vicar, one evening, to the partner of his joys; "and something should be done to bring the want of an organ before the public."

"I should think it must be sufficiently brought before them every Sunday," said Mrs. Redmond, triumphantly laying her tenth

mended sock in the basket near her. "The parish is all very well, my dear, but the county ought to hear of it, and ought to

help. I insist upon the county putting its hands in its pockets." "I think you are quite right to insist," said Mrs. Redmond, placidly; "but how are you going to do it?"

"Let us give a concert," said the vicar, at last bringing to the light of day his great project, that fairly took his wife's breath away. 'Yes, a concert, to which the whole county shall come and hear my-nay, your-choir

surpass itself." Mrs. Redmond was struck dumb by this bold proposition, but, finally giving in, she consented to teach the choir, assiduously twice a week, all the quartettes and tries and solos she knew; while still declaring, in a dismal fashion, that she knew the whole thing would be a d'smal failure, and that that the great cause would lose by it more than it would gain.

Many days, many hours, has Mr. Redmond spent arranging and disarranging all the details of the concert.

The idea is itself a "happy thought,"-far happier than any of Burnand's (so he tells himself); but a concert, however unpretentious, is a prodigious affair, and not to be conducted by half a dozen raw recruits.

Besides the county admires the county, and would prefer seeing itself represented on the boards to listening to the warblings, be they never so sweet, of an outsider. It is so far more delicious to laugh behind one's fan at the people in one's own set than at those outside the pale of recognition. And, of course, the county must be humored.

The vicar grows nervous as he masters this fact, and strives diligently to discover some among the upper ten who will come forward and help to sweeten and gild the "great unwashed"

The duchess, unfortunately, is from home: but Lady Mary and Lady Patricia are at the Castle, and Lady Mary-when she can be even in a very small room-can sing nice litthe word "little."

Then there is young Hicks, the surgeon's son, who boasts a good baritone, and is addicted to Molloy and Adams and all of their pigeons and the gardens, and stay lingering in class, and who positively revels in Nancy the open air until the afternoon tea is an- Leer, and such gentle beings as those to whom the "Tar's Farewell" may be gently breathed.

Then there is the long gawky man staying with the Bellews, whe can shout from afar, and make music of his own that will probab ly, nay, surely, go a long way toward bringing down the house, as far as the farmer class is concerned, and with him, will come Miss Bellew, who can produce a very respectable second in any duet, and who is safe to go any-

electrify the ears of those unfortunate enough | ing a brother clergyman; and there is, beto possess sittings in the church. It has at sides, Mr. Hendley, who plays the violin, and Mr. Johnson, who can recite both comic and melancholy pieces with such success as to bring tears or laughter, as the case may be, into the eyes of any one with half a soul!

As nobody will confess to anything less than a whole soul, everybody in Pullingham laughs or cries immoderately whenever Mr.

Johnson gives way to recitations. And last, but not least, there is always Sarah Martin, the leader of the village choir, and the principal feature in it, whose strong if slightly ear-piercing soprano must prove her worthy

of a new organ. To the vicar's intense chagrin, Dorian Branscombe is absent,-has, indeed, been up in town since the day before Georgie Brough-

ton's arrival, now a forthnig.t old. Dorian would have been such a comfort! Not that he sings, or plays, or fiddles, or, indeed, does anything in particular, beyond cajoling the entire neighborhood; but that, as it happens, is, in this case, everything. To cojole, to entreat, to compel the people to come in and fill the empty benches, is all the vicar would require at his hands.

And Dorlan could do all this. No one ever refuses him anything. Both old women and young women acknowledge his power, and give in to him, and make much of him, and hardly feel the worse because of their subservience,—he having a little way of his own that makes them believe, when they have been most ignominiously betrayed into saying " yes to one of his wildest propositions, he has been conferring a favor upon them, more or less, for which he is just too generous to emand thanks.

But this invaluable ally is absent. The vicar, in the privacy of his own sauctum where no one can witness the ungodly deedstamps his feet with vexation as he thinks on this, and tells himself he is unlucky to the last degree, and acknowledges a worth in Dorian Branscombe never learned before! Clarissa is perfectly delighted with the

hole idea, and somewhat consoles him by her ready offers of assistance, and her determination to step into the absent Dorian's shoes and make love to the county in his stead.

She persists in calling it the "first concert

who is depressed by his wife's prognostica-tions of failure, and sees nothing but truin ahead, the declares her intention of publish ing it in all the London papers, and offers the whole of the winter conservatories to decorate the school-house (where it is to be held), so that those accustomed to the sight of its white and somewhat barren walls will fail to recog-

says the vicar, with some trepidation. It is now the end of January, and he is alluding to the first week in the ensuing month. "I wish you could sing Clarissa! I dare say you would

help me. "Indeed I would. But Nature has proved unkind to me. And, after all, you want no one else. The choir in itself, is very efficient; and if you must call for out-door rellef,' why, you have Lady Mary, and the others. That fearful young man at Bellew is a fortune in himself; and Mr. Johnson makes everybody cry-and it is so nice to cry.

"Yes—yes—I dare say," says the poor vicar, who is somewhat distrait, and to say the truth, a little miserable about the whole undertaking. "Now, there is Sarah Martin. Do you think she will pull through? On her I build all my hopes; but some inward doubt about her oppresses me. Willte Bealman has a capital tenor; but he and Sarah don't speak
—she refused him, I think—and so they won't sing their duet together. Then there is Lizzie Bealman, she might stand to me; but she loses her voice when nervous, and has a most uncomfortable trick of giggling when in the least excited."

"Put her in the background," says Clarissa.

"She is no use except in a chorus." "Her people wouldn't stand it. They look upon her as a rising prima donna. I assure you, my dear Clarless," says the vicar, furtively wiping his brow, "only for the sin of it, there are moments when I could wish myself beneath the sod: The incessant worry is more than I can bear!"

"Oh, now, don't say that," says Miss Payton patting his arm lovingly. "It will be a great success, this concert; I know, I feel it

CHAPTER XV.

"As sweet and musical
As bright Apollo's lute, strung with his hair:
And when love speaks, the voice of all the gods
Makes heaven drowsy with the harmony."
Love's Labor Lost.

Ir is night, and the 4th of February. Already is Pullingham turning out, dressed in its very Sunday best, and is wending its way toward the school-house, where the concert is to

be beld. For the last week it has been deep in the mysteries of solor, duets, and tries. Indeed, there is hardly a family in the whole village that does not know by heart every mortal thing that is going to be sung, each family possessing a son or a daughter engaged in the common work, and belonging to the choir; yet nevertheless it now goes in a body to the school-house, as possessed with cariosity as though music is an art unknown to them, and the piping of small trebles a thing unheard

Nothing can exceed the excitement and jealousy that reign everywhere, -principally in the hearts of Mr. Leatham's followers, who hope wildly, but secretly, that failure may be

the only crops their rivals may reap. It is a heavenly night, for which the vicar is devoutly thankful. The moon is riding high in the dark-blue dome; the stars are all alight; the air, swift and keen, rushes along the highroad sweeping all before it. There is no sign of rain; the sky above, " star inwrought," shows promise of many fair to-morrows. " There is no excuse for their non-attendance," murmurs the vicar to himself, as he stands inside the school-house door, wording his thought as he might, were he thinking of the collecting together of his flock on Easter Sunday or to the Holy Communion.

"Vast night comes noiselessly up the eastern

slope, And so the eternal chase goes around the world. But for the soughing wind, the world is tells them how the poor player's "lodging is smile that is full of innocent childish satisfactle songs very nicely. Indeed, she is fond of still. One by one, or two by two, or sometion, as she marks the fair vision that is given describing her own voice as "a sweet little times as a whole family, the villagers drop in, voice," and certainly all truth is embodied in arranging themselves modestly in the back rows, and exchanging greetings with each other in a subdued and whispered fashion. A little while after the door is opened, the

lower half of the hall is crowded to excess. riso, equably, who is now engaged in a min-The vicar is well beloved by his parishioners; but above and tevond all is the desire to see Maria, and Susan, and Dzekial upon the boards, "a singing for the quality!"

The room itself is what reporters would silent, and says the solo isn't half had; and term "a blaze of light." Much ingenuity has now Mr. Haslings, the curate, reads somebeen exercised in the decoration of it; and thing from the "Ingoldsby Legends," that certainly the designs in laurels, and the designs in moss, and the one grand design in paper roses, at the far end of the room, are all that heart can desire.

To Clarissa, I think, this last outburst on the part of the village is a heart-break ; but, if the thing that is to convince the county of the so, she represses her grief valiantly, and even, | necessity for a good organ, and to show them with her own forgiving fingers, condescends the rare excellence of the the Pullingham to brighten the monstrosity with some hot choir. house flowers. But, when all is told, it remains an eye-sore—a regrettable blot, not to lin and blue bows—comes forward, and begins be eradicated under pain of bringing down the solo upon which all the vicar's hopes are the rage of the entire village upon the de- centred. voted head of him or her who should inter-

Mrs. Redmond, seated on the small platform, with the piano before her, and the choir arranged, with careful regard to its different sizes, on each side of her, waits patiently the coming of the county. She is looking thin-ner, and more miserable, than usual, and has a general air about her of being chilled to the bone. Her fingers, lying idly in her lap, clutch and reclutch each other simlessly, as though vainly searching for the accustomed

Miss Broughton, who is taking no part in the performance—having suppressed the fact of her having a very beautiful voice, ever thing horrible happens. A sound, very terrisince her arrival at Pullingham-is sitting on a side-seat, longing eagerly for Clarissa's ar- that fills his clerical bosom with dismay. rival. The children have wandered a little Sarah's voice—the voice of his chief prop—way from her, and are gazing, as lost in ad- has proved false. It has given way; it has miration, at the huge rose-construction on the cracked upon a high note; and the solo of wall before them.

Presently, the Greys of Greymount come in with a little shudder of disgust at finding themselves almost the first; followed closely by Lady Mary and Lady Patricia Hart, who do not shudder at all, but go straight up the small passage between the seats, with their patrician noses high in the air, and smile and nod cheerfully, and not at all condescending-ly, at Mrs. Redmond, who, poor soul, is deeply relieved at sight of them.

Blady Mary goes on to the platform; Lady Batricia sinks into a front seat specially provided for her, whilst Lord Alfred, their brother who has been invelgled into coming, sorely against his will—having conversed with Lady Patricia for a few minutes, and told her several lies about the arrangements for the evening-not intentionally, but through ignorance, being under the false impression that a concert in a village is the same as a concert in town—goes over to one side of

everything in general, but Miss Broughton in particular. Then comes everybody, and makes a great foss about their place. Clarissa Peyton and

her father excepted, who go straight to where Georgie is sitting, and stay with her all the

Dorian Branscombe, who has come down expressly for the concert, at great trouble to himself, and simply toloblige the vicar, saunters leisurely up the reom-toward the middle of the evening, and looks round him dublous. ly, as though uncertain where to put in his

Seeing Clarissa, he goes up to her, and, with a faint sigh of relief, leans over the back of her chair and says, "Good-evening" in a languid tone.

Ah l'you, Dorian?" says Clarises, very pleased. "Now, it is good of you to come." "I am always good," says Doriau. "I'm a model boy. It is so strange that people won't recognize the fact. They sort of give me to understand I'm quite the other thing, whatever that may be. Very full house, don't you think, and awfully awagger? What's Lady Patricia got on her? She is slightly terrifying, don't you think?" "She isn't very well got up, certainly," says

Clarissa, reluctantly.

"She's anyhow," says Branscombe, freely; and then his eyes fall upon Georgie, who is gazing, in her rapt, childish fashion, at the singer of the moment; and then he doesn't speak again for a little while. " Is Horace quite well?" asks Clarisea, pree-

ently.

"Quite well. He always is, you know. Whc-who is the girl next your father?" "That is my friend, Georgie Broughton. I think I told you about her. She is governess at the vicarage, now. Is she not lovely quite awest?" asks Clarissa, eagerly.

But Mr. Branscombe does not answer her. He is still staring at the unconscious Georgie, and seems almost deaf to Clarissa's praise of her. At this Miss Payton is somewhat disgusted, and declines any further attempt at laudation.

"A government" he says, at length, raising his brows, but without removing his eyes from the fair and perfect face that even now. he tells himself, is without its equal.

"Yes. She is none the less sweet for that," says Clarissa, rather coldly. She tells herself it is unlike Dorian to look down upon any one because he or she may be in a worse position than his own.

"They are going to sing again," she says in a tone she seldom uses to him; "we must not talk, you know." She had some faint idea of introducing him to Georgie, but she abandons it, and gives him to understand that she has at present nothing more to say to him. Whether he quite comprehends all she in-

tends to convey, I know not; but, raising himself slowly from his lounging position on the back of her chair, he takes a last last look at Georgie's profile, and moves into the background. "Good-evening, Branscombe," says Lord Alfred, presently; and Dorlan, finding him-

self beside him, returns the greeting, and props himself up in his turn against the friendly wall, that shows its appreciation of thom by giving them finely whitewashed coats. The concert is getting on swimmingly. As yet no flaw has occurred to mark the bril-liancy of its success. The opening chorus has been applauded to the echo, especially by Lord Alfred, who feels it his duty to do some-

thing, and who keeps on applauding in the most open hearted manner, each thing and everything, until he discovers he has split his right glove all up the palm, when he caves in, and having said something impossible, puts his hands behind his back and refuses to appland again. Lady Mary has come forward, and entreated her audience to "Love not," in the faintest and most plaintive of voices. The county is

behind its fans. "Dear Lady Mary is so funny, don't you know," says Miss Grey of Greymount, in an indescribable tone Then comes a solo on the violin, that charms all the back benches, and reduces the farmers' wives and daughters to tears, a

delighted with her, and smiles unrestrainedly

on the cold ground." Lord Alfred, who has not yet recovered his temper, says this is "disgusting," and "wonders what the-so and so-brought him here

at all." "I suppose the night brougham," says Doute examination of Miss Broughton's head, round which her soft yellow hair is twisted in a loose artistic coil. He is in quite a happy mood, if somewhat

seems to displease Clasy Redmond extremely, as she will not list her head during the reading, or even look at him, and expresses herself as quite charmed when it is an end. And now comes the event of the evening-

Sarah Martin the leading soprano-all mus-

"The shades of night are falling fast." begins Sarah nobly, and goes on in a hopeful manner to the end of the first verse.

The vicar draws a deep sigh of relief! "His brow was sad, his eye beneath," goes on Sarah, victoriously, her whole soul in the safe fulfillment of her task. She gets through to the end of the second verse as successfully as she did to the end of the first, and

then pauses to draw breath. The vicer exchanges a triumphant glance with Miss Peyton.

"In happy homes they saw the light;" ble to the vicar, smites upon his ear—a sound the evening has proved a dead failure!

Talk of failing for a million; talk of Isandula or Majuba Hill; talk of Mr. Parnell and the Coercion Bill! But was ever defeat so disastrous as this! The vicar, but for his sex. and the publicity of the thing, could thankinlly have given way to tears. Miss Peyton flushes to her temples, and feels as if she herself has been guilty of the miserable flasco,

Of course it is hushed up. The plano comes out quite strong again under Mrs. Redmond's bony fingers; the defaulter is gen-tly pushed into the background, and a chorus introduced. Nevertheless, after the break down, things somehow seem to go wrong. The other singers are disheartened, and will not do their best; while Barah, who is dis-11:00 solved in tears in the cloakroom, and who has another song on the programme, obstinately

refuses to try her powers again. The vicar is in despair, although he walks about valiantly among the audience, trying, the building, and plants himself listlessly most unsuccessfully, to appear unconcerned; with his back against the wall, from which whilst the coughing and sneezing, that generposition he gazes in a gloomy fashion at ally distinguish every place where silence is the thing most to be desired, seem now on the increase, to an alarming degree, and threaten

to drown Lady Mary's second effort: (Continued on Third Page.)

the poor vicar, testily, looking daggers in the grumpy because you are in love with the direction of the sound. Clarissa, who is the nearest to him as he makes this observation, "In love!" says Branscombe. "Nonsense! just sayes herself from laughing sloud. "Things; have taken a bad turn," says the

vicar, regarding her reproschiully; "I am afraid my first attempt will only be remembered as a wretched failure; and that girl has another song, and she will not venture again, and there is no one to take her place."

"Mr. Redmond, I will sing for you, if you wish it," says a clear, childish voice, that has always something pathetic about it. Georgie has overheard his last speech, and has turned her soft, fair little face to his, and is speaking to him, with a flush and a smile.

"But, my dear, can you sing?" says the vicar, anxiously. Her face is full of music; but then he has never heard her sing. During her fortnight's stay at the vicarage she has never sung one note, has never betrayed the fact that she is a true daughter of Polyhymnia.

"I can, indeed-really; I can sing very well," says Georgie, in her little earnest fashion, and without the very faintest suspicion of conceit. She is only eager to reassure him, to convince him of the fact that she is worthy to come to his relief.

"But the song?" says Mr. Redmond, still hesitating, and alluding to the second solo chosen by the defaulter.

"It is an old Irish song; I know it. It is 'Shule agrs,' and it begins, 'My Mary with the curling hair,' " says Georgie, with a slight nod. "I used to sing it long ago, and it is

very pretty."
"Well, come," says the vicar, though with trepidation, and leads her on to the platform, and up to Mrs. Redmond, to that good woman's intense surprise.

Lady Mary has nearly brought her little vague whisper to an end. She has at last disclosed to a listening audience that she has discovered the real dwelling-place of the lost "Alice,"-who is uncomfortably ensounced "amidst the sunshine," if all accounts be true-and is now quivering feebly on a last and dying note.

"This is the song," says Mrs. Redmond putting Sarah's rejected solo into her hand.

"Thank you," says Miss Broughton. She looks neither frightened nor concerned, only a little pale, and with a great gleam in her eyes, born, as it were, of an earnest desire to achieve victory for the vicar's sake.

Then Lady Mary's final quaver dies, and she moves to one side, leaving the space before the piano quite clear.

There is a slight pause; and then the slight childish figure, in its gown of thin filmy black, comes forward, and stands before the audience. She is quite self-possessed, but rather white, which has the effect of rendering her large plaintive eyes darker and more lustrous than usual. Her arms are half bare her throat and part of her neck can be seen gleaming white against the blackness of her dress. She is utterly unadorned. No brooch or ear-rings, or bracelets, or jewels of any kind, can be seen. Yet she stands there bofore them a perfect picture, more sweet than

She holds her amall shapely head erect, and seems unconscious of the many eyes fixed upon her. Rarely has so fair a vision graced the dull daily life of Pullingham. Even the sturdy, phiegmatic farmers stir upon their seats, and nudge the partners of their joys, and wonder, in a whisper, who "you can

Mrs. Redmond plays a few faint chords, and then Georgie begins the plaintive Irish air Sarah should have sung, and sings it as, perhaps, she never sang before.

During the second verse, borne away by her passionate desire to please, she forgets the music-sheet she holds, so that it flutters away from her down to the floor, and lies there; while her hands, seeking each other grow entwined, and hang loosely before her, showing like little flakes of snow against the darkness of her gown.

Her voice is beautiful, sweet, and full, and quick with passion-ore of those exquisite voices that sink into the soul, and linger there forever, even when the actual earthly sound has died away. She carries the listeners with her, holding them as by a spell, and leaving them silent, almost breathless, when she has finished her "sweet song."
Now she has come to the end of "Shule,

agra," and turns away somewhat abruptly to Mrs. Redmond, as though half frightened at the storm of applause that greets her.

"Did I really sing so well?" she asked the vicer, presently, when he has sought her out to thank her.

"Well?" repeats he. "What a word to use! It was divine; the whole room was spell-bound. What a gift you possess! My dear, you have saved the evening, and my honor, and the organ, and everything. I am deeply grateful to you."

"How gad I am!" says the girl, softly; "and don't thank me. I liked it—the singing, the applause, the feeling that I was doing well. I will sing for you again later on, if von wish it."

"It is too much to ask," says the vicar "but, if you really don't mind? Lady Patricla is in ecstasies, and says she could listen to You forever "

Georgie laughs. "Well, at least she shall listen to me once more," she says, gayly.

Lady Patricia is not the only one enthralled by the beautiful singer. Dorian Branscombe has never once removed his eyes from her face; he is as one bewitched, and, even at this early moment, wonders vagnely, within him-self what can be the meaning of the strange pleasure that is so near akin to pain, that is tugging at his heart-strings.

Lord Alfred, too, is plainly impressed, and stares at the pretty creature with the black I wish we could manage to arrive just at the gown and the snowy arms, until speech be- same moment."

emphatically, and then stops. "Who is she,

" Don't know, I'm sure," says Branscombe, rather shortly. What right has Hort—what ing him in this instance as merely a means to right has any fellow—to see beauty in her, except himself? The words of her song are still entrance into a desired haven. She has, inrunning in his ears _ " My love, my pearl!" How well they suit her! What a little baby face she has, so pure and sweet ! yet how full

"What's her name?" asks Lord Alfred, nothing daunted.

"I have quite forgotten," returns Brans-combe, even more coldly. His second answer hardly tallies with his first; but of this he is quite oblivious. Lord Alfred raises his brows. "She bas a

"I can't say I see the likeness," says Doriau, with as little disgust as he can manage at so short a notice.

other and looking palpably amnsed, "there is | ber of New York.

"Who is that blowing his nose?" demands no reason in the world why you should be I never spoke a word to her in my life.'

> Alfred. "Is it? Well, I can't help that, you know. Nevertheless, I am not in love with any ODB. "

> "Then you ought to take that look off your face," persists his lordship, calmly. "I'll take off anything you like," replies

Doriso, somewhat nettled. At this, Lord Alfred laughs beneath his breath, and tells him he will not keep him to this rash promise, as probably the Pullingham folk, being pre-Ademites, might object to the literal fulfilment of it.

"But she is a very lovely girl, and I don't wonder at your infatuation," he says, mildly. "Foregone conclusions seem to be in your line," returns Dorian, with a shrug. seems a useless thing to tell you again I have not lost my heart to Miss Broughton." "Oh, so you have remembered her name!"

says his lordship, dryly. Meantime, the concert has reasserted itself. and things once more are going on smoothly. The vicar, all smiles and sunshine, is going

about accepting congratulations on all sides. "Such a charming evening," says Mrs. Grey; "and such music! Really London could not surpass it. And what a delicious face that girl has got—like Spring, or May, or er Morning, or that. I quite envy her to you. Now, all my gevernesses are so unpleasant—freckled, you know, or with a squint, or a crooked nose, or that. Some people have all the luck in this world," winds up Mrs. Grey, with a gentle sigh, who has ten thousand a year and no earthly care, and who always speaks in italics whenever she gets the slightest chance.

"So glad you are pleased," says the vicar, genially. "Yes, she is as beautiful as her voice. After all, I think the concert will

prove a success. "It has proved itself one," says Mrs. Grey, who adores the vicar, and would firt with him if she dared. "But when do you fail in anything you undertake? Really, dear Mr. Red-mond, you should not let the idea die out. You should give us a good time like this at delicious windows you could have. I for one"-coquettishly-" will promise to come to every one of them,'

"At that rate, I should have no poor to look after," said the gratified vicer, gayly. "And a good thing, too. The poor are always so oppressive, and-er-so dirty, but still "-seeing a change in his face-" very interesting—very!"

And then the concert comes to an end, and adieux are said, aud fresh congratulaions are poured out so to speak, upon the Redmonds ; and then every one goes home.

Dorian Branscombe climbs into his dogcart, and drives swiftly homeward, under the glistening stars, whose " beauty makes unhappy,"-his mind filled with many thoughts.

"'My love, my pearl?"—the words of Georgie's song haunt him incessantly, and ring their changes on his brain. "What words could be more appropriate more suited to her?" (Alas, when we come to pronouns it is generally all over with us.) "A pearl so fair! so pure! so solitary! It just expressed her. By what right has Fate cast that pretty child upon the cruel world to take her chance, to live or die in it?

"How large her eyes are, and what a beavenly blue, and what a sad expression lies within them! Grandmamma, grandmamma, what big eyes you have!" Here he rouses himself, and laughs a little, and wishes, with some petulance, that he could put her out of his head.

"My love, my pearl!' Yes, it was a very hour, and who has mildly objected to a sharp stone. "Why didn't Clarissa introduce me to ancient race. Hence this is the time for the her? I wish to goodness I hadn't to go back to town to-morrow?" And so on, until he reaches Sartoris, and flings himself, with some impatience, out of the trap, to the amazement of his groom, who is accustomed to think of his master as a young man to whom exertion is impossible.

Then he goes to bed, and spends the next four hours miserably, as he falls into a heavy slumber, and dreams that oysters, pearl-laden, are rushing bolsterously over his body.

CHAPTER XVI.

"There was a sound revelry by night."
BYRON. So Dorlan returns to town, and stops there until the annual hunt ball, of which he is a

steward, summons him back to Pullingham, It is of course the event of the season, this ball, and occurs early in March. Clariesa, going down to the vicarage—where now, indeed, she spends a good deal of her time -speaks to the girls about it.

"I am so glad Georgie is in time for it." says Cissy, who is a warm-hearted little soul, and who desires good for every one. "There is something so nice about a real big ball." "A ball !" said Georgie, growing a delicate plnk, with excitement. "I never was at a real ball in my life. Oh, Clarissa, will you

take me?"

"Georgie! As if it isn't a real joy to me to have you," says Clarissa, reproachfully. "I can't bear going anywhere by myself, and Mrs. Grey always insiste on taking Cisssy. "Well, she is very kind, you know," says Cissy, with some regret. "But I do so wish she would let me go with you. However, mamma would not like me to refuse her, and after all, I shall meet you both in the room.

"Well, I never in all my life," he begids, says Clarissa. "Dorian will get me a ticket

for Georgie." "Who is Dorian?" asks Georgie, idly. Literally she cares nething about him regarddeed, forgotten that once before she asked this same question and received no answer. "Why, I told you," says Clarissa. "He is Lord Sartoris's nephew-the tall handsome young man who spoke to me at the concert."

"I didn't see him. When is this ball to

"On the 5th. And now, about four dresses ?"

To be Continued.

drunkards, who, though rather deficient in medicine for all humors of the blood. It Shanly of the same, family is now in the gotting away by steamer. The commanding nose, makes up for it in prodigality of makes good blood and imparts the bloom of Spanish army. The late of Spanish army, that his men would fire it related to approved

A subscription is to be raised for Mr. Edwin Duke of Tetuan and conqueror of Morocco.

"My dear fellow," expostulates Lord Al- James, formerly an eminent member of the But we must halt, much against our will fred, shifting his glass from one eye to the British bar, and subsequently admitted to the for the work possesses a fascination of its own Pain-Killer in hot water, sweetened with loaf

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

OHARTE'S TRISH PEDIGRESS. The third edition of this celebrated work so long expected, has at length been given to "Well it is ucommon like it," says Lord the world, by the author, John O'Harte, of Ringsend, Dublin. It is completeand exhaustive, containing, as it does, over eight hundred pages of matter interesting to the millions of the Irish race scattered over the surface of the earth, whether descendants of the sea divided Gael, the Dane, the Norman or the Anglo-Saxon, for Mr. O'Harte, as a true geneclogist and faithful chronicler, has made no distinction as regards race or creed, but has written a true history of Irish names from the beginning to the present day. And the work is not intended altogether for the bonefit of the present aristocracy, whether Milesian or Anglo-Irish. It was said by Curran that if the descendants of the real Irish patricians were sought for they would be found either in the courts or camps of Europe, or working in the coal quays of Great Britain and Ireland. The "Irish Pedigrees" could not have very well been written and published before the present time owing to several causes. It is only within a comparatively late period that the descendants of the attainted and escheated had given up all hope of regaining the lands of their ancestors and embarked in those demooratic movements which, if successful will have the effect of welding the whole Irish people into one homogeneous mass whose interests will be identical and who will only look on the past through such mediums as Mr. O'Harte's great work with laudable curiosity as to who were their fathers and what they did in their generations. O'Donnell and O'Sullivan, Redmond and Barry, Parnell and Biggar-the representatives of the Milesian, Norman and Cromwellian or Williamite-now forget the fends and race hatreds of the past, and work in union for the good of their common country. This then is the time for Mr. O'Harte to gain access to the Irish Archives and other sources of information for the comlesst once in every month, and then see what pilation of his work, when no one may be jealous or suspicious that he is searching for deeds which may disturb present ownerships in land or title. There is another cause. Such a work would not have paid in years gone bye. It is only now, after millions of the exiled have found a haven of rest, and obtained wealth and edu-

cation on this free continent, that they can breathe and take a retrospective glance, and pay for the information which enables them to connect themselves with a long line of ancestry. It is only now that the O'Brien's and O'Donnells, the Lacys and the Fitzgeralds, the Murphys and the Kavanaghs of this continent may flush with pride in the knowledge

that they can claim common ancestry with their namesakes of France, Spain and Austria, whose deeds are chronicled by the European historian. While most of the chiefs of the great Irish families, who fought for the lost cause of King James, forfeited their estates and went abroad to shed lustre on their race on the battlefields of Europe, others of them remained in Ireland, hoping that 'In some day to come the green would flutter

o'er the red. with the great majority of the collaterals who after awhile sank into the positions of hewers of wood and drawers of water. But the race being full of vitality, this sort of thing could last only for a season. The men in Ireland have nearly recovered themselves, and their scattered brethren are taking places to which they are entitled by reason of their blood and their genius. It is true pretty song, and haunts one somehow; but no they have not yet found their proper level. doubt a good night's sleep will kill it. Hold but they will find it, and at all events they up, you brute,"-this to the kind and patient have advanced far enough to realize the value mare, who is doing her good nine miles an of a work called "Irish Pedigrees" compiled for their benefit and information by one of the appearance of the volume, as we have the hour and the man, the author and his

> home and abroad. cise the book or analyze its contents. It in the theatres. commences with a chapter on the duration of l man; and so goes on, mingling bistory, eththere is any Irish name left out it is noknown | eight of which he spoke readily. to us, and full explanations are given of the process of anglicizing Celtic names, carried on in the Pale for centuries. Most of those names are rescued from obscurity, and their Celtic paternity revealed. The reader will be surprised at the history of the Irish Brigades and Legions on the Continent, which Mr. O'Harte has rescued from the neglect into which it was failing, but more especially with the great numbers of men of Irish descent holding high rank in the Spanish armies even to this day. There is also an appendix throwing considerable light on the Irish Brigade in France; but names-always authentic names and dates—are the backbone of the statements of our author.

As a matter of course we do not believe all that Mr. O'Harte asserts in his book, and we doubt particularly that part of it which traces the pedigree of the present Queen Victoria, and Philip the Fifth of Spain back to Adam. Geneologists are as liable to enthusiasm as astronomers and geologists, as also to make astounding assertions in the strictest good amiable that far be it from us to take exception to it, and besides there is no doubt that the aucient Irish, through their harpers and senachies or historians, possessed extraordinary facilities for preserving an authentic geneological tree. Whatever we may think of tracing, Her Majesty's pedigree step by step to Adam it is beyond doubt that Mr. O'Harte has proved her descent from the Irish Kings through the collateral Scottish branch. which is antiquity enough for any one. Mr. O'Harte places Queen Victoria as one hundred and thirty-sixth indirect descendant from Adam, and Philip the Fifth as the one which gives dates and names of anocatry to a period anterior to the Nerman conquest, and shews an unbroken chain until we come to an Irishman and just as Coltic as his rival and brother in arms, Leopold O'Donnell.

of the race and its glorious traditions. We may add, though not by way of advertisement, that this magnificent work can be procured through Sadlier & Co., Montreal, for three dollars and a quarter (\$2.25), or from the author, direct, Ringsend, Dublin, as: also that it has the full approval of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-arms, and the greatest authority on geneology and heraldry now living, and that Queen Victoria has accepted Mr. O'Harte's pedigree of herself as authenticated.

ATROPHY ARRESTED .- FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES .- Wasting of the tissues of the body is arrested, the muscles made firm, and the nerves regain their power by using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. 44-2-ws

THE GUARDS IN LIMERICK. An extraordinary occurrence took place in Limerick recently. One hundred men of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards arrived by special train from Cork, and preceded by the band of the 76th Regiment, they were marching to the tane of the British Grenadiers to their quarters at the Castle Barracks. After passing over Matthew Bridge a man rushed from the large crowd which was following their band, and running into the midst of the troops, suddenly struck one of the Guards, knocking him among his comrades. The occurrence created: the greatest alarm. The music stopped, and three soldiers ran from the ranks after the man who assaulted their comrade, capturing him after a few yards had been covered. The music ceased, the troops formed in line, and there was a stampede on the part of the crowd, fearing the Guards were going to charge. They did nothing of the sort, but reformed, and resumed their march to the Castle Barracks. carrying their prisoner with them. When entering the barracks the troups were loudly groaned, and the gates of the barracks were immediately closed. A detachment of the constabulary, armed with their guns, arrived shortly afterwards and removed the prisoner. who is said to have been under the influence of drink, to the police station. The occurrence has caused considerable commotion in

VOLTAIRE! Voltaire said of an apothecasy that his employment was to pour drugs, of which he knew little, into a body of which he knew less. This may be said of hundreds of practising physicians, who daily are prescribing drugs of which they know little, for the cure of coughs, colds, lung diseases, asthma and often impaired by such treatment. One bottle of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir has in many cases cured obstinate coughs and colds, and has proved a neverfailing remedy for lung diseases and consumption. There is a certainty of recovery when the Elixir is used.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Cetywayo is expected in England in May. Champagne is drunk in the private boxes at the opera in Philadelphia.

In proportion to population, Italy has, strange to say, more shoemakers than any other country in Europe, Sweden has fewest.

Cannes, Hyeres, Nice, and, more lately, Ajaccio have become serious rivals of Paris in the winter. Soft breezes and sunshine prove very attractive.

The London Lancet says that there is ab-

ever their other views on the drink question, that spirits, wine or beer should only be taken with food. The new Jesuit school at Centerbury, Eng-

land—transferred from St. Genevieve, Paris has already 160 pupils, and there are so many applications that it is proposed to greatly en large the structure. The festival of the Sicilian Vespers at

patrons, which latter are the Irish people at | Palermo is to last four days. There will be a solemn procession to the restored church of Our task would be a vain one if at the Santo Spirito, illuminations, fireworks, respace at our command, we attempted to criti- gattas, races, and extraordinary spectacles in Mezzsfonti, the Italian linguist, when a

young priest found a foreign sailor dying and nology and geneology in a manner that is as anxious to confess, but no one could underinstructive as it is pleasant. Its notes are stand him. He thereupon turned his attencopious, and show labor and research. If | tion to languages and learned sixty-four, forty-The brokers, or agents de change, at Paris,

are limited by law to 60, and each member pays a caution money of \$50,000, while the profits are so large that the seats sell at from \$400,000 to \$500,000. The agents de change are said to have made during the past year | Mahomed, the Shah's march to Herat, conten million dollars in commissions. During last year 300 fewer books were published in Great Britain than in 1880. Of

theology, sermons, &c., there were 945 works ; of novels, 674; educational and philological, 682; juvenile. 500; history and biography, 437; voyages and travels, 291. The total was 5,406, of which 4,110 were new books. Dr. J. B. Clayton of Goodman, Miss.

seems to be one of those men who, as Shakespeare says are fit for treason, stratagem, and spoils. At all events, he did not have enough music in his soul to thoroughly appeciate the serenade given him by a party of young men, but shot one of them dead with a rifle.

The Lake of Constance is so low that the steamers are compelled to discontinue their faith. But the enthusiasm or weakness is so calls at several places on its shore. The same is the case with the Lake of Geneva; only once before during the present century, it is said, have the lakes of Switzerland contained so little water as at the present moment.

> The funeral of Mrs. Sothern, widow of Dundreary, who will be remembered as a pretty walking lady at Wallack's old Theatre, corner of Broadway and Broome street, some thirty years ago, was largely attended by professionals and private friends. She was buried at Brompton Cemetery. Her age was fifty-five.

An old woman took a blackened clay pipe an authentic ancient pedigree. Edward Murphy, Esq., the well-known merchant of Montreal, is shewn to be the 131st of his line; according to O'Harte's "Irlah Pedigrees." her train come along.

There is a greet deal of desertion among. troops in Ireland. Three men belonging to the said Edward, born in the parish of Duz- the Thirty-free Light Totanitry, charged leckney. County Carlow, da. 1818 The with describing from the Buttevant Barracks, minds me somewhat of Harriet."

In smoker of BEAUTY.

In smoker of Walter Shanly, Esq., the distinguished Canadian engineer, appears also in Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to a face that is disfigured by unsightly blotches arising from impure blood. Burdound, much given to the reformation of dook Blood Bitters is the great purifying fought for King James at the Boyne; and a racks for obtaining a change of slotting and smoker of the blood. The blood of the magistrates that they guished Canadian engineer, appears also in Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the policy.

O'Harte's Pedigrees." The Irish name of the blood of the modeline for Shanly is O'Scanlatoch. One of his ancestors fought for King James at the Boyne; and a racks for obtaining a change of slotting that they guished Canadian engineer, appears also in Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the Were no longer going to remain in Ireland to the health to the most sallow complexion. tator and Captain-General of Spain, was also that his men would fire if pelted or annoyed

FOR SICK HEADACHE AND SEA SICK-NESS.—Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis to all those who love Ireland and are proud lengar, every hour till relieved. 44-2-ws

SKOBELOFF'S SPEECH.

An address upon Russia's internal condition —The German press indignant—Emperor William says the provocation must stop— Energetic measures talked of.

Pasis, Feb. 19 .- The following is the full text of the speech delivered by General Skobeloff: -

"We are in our generation living through a significant period unexampled in history. Some ages ago brute force governed all international relations. Since then has followed an epoch of treaty obligations, the observance of which, in form with their repudiation in spirit, has been considered as a feat of the greatest statesmanship. (Great sensation.) In this age it has been our lot to experience the fact that the stronger to all appearance of two Powers has estatablished relations

BASSD ON BLOOD AND IRON. and that might governs right. Gentlemen, it is most significant that such official recognition of illegality, actually committed, had never occurred in earlier history. Onr iron times impose on our generation great patriotic obligations. It is all the more ead to find in our midst so many unhealthy minded utopiaus, forgetting that at such a period as the present the first duty of every one is to make every sacrifice for the development of the powers of his Mother Country. If mutual distrust in private affairs is naturally opposed to our sympathies, it should be remembered, gentlemen, that on the other hand extreme

MISTRUST OF EVERYTHING FOREIGN and capable of disturbing legal, historical ideals of the fatherland, is the obligation, of patriotism, because it cannot possibly be admitted that the newly propounded theory of triumphant and illegal might over physically weaker right is a privilege of some one particular race. It follows, as I imagine, from what I have observed, that patriotic hearts must experience a sensation of great delight when the course of events leads into erior a sagacious and talented enemy of fatherland. This feeling is one of peculiar pleasure when one finds one's self in the midst of those who by their labours and gallantry, and with their blood, aided in drawing that enemy into committing a mistake. You all know that our highly talented enemy, Sir Henry Rawlinson, predicted so long ago as in the year 1875 that the animosity of the Tekkes of Akhal.

MOULD INVOLVE EUREIA for many years in an enormous expenditure of men and money and in war with Persla that it would render it obligatory on Russia consumption. The patient's constitution is to establish a cordon of forts from the mouth of the Attrek through the entire oasis, and from Attrek to Merv, and that finally-and to crown all-it would undermine the political power of Russia in Asia. It is pleasant, gentlemen, to look back to that precious confine on this auspicious day, and assure ourselves of the fact that-thanks to the Almighty-Sir Henry Rawlinson's prophecy has been in no way justifiable. We all know the condition of affairs too well for me to enter into details, but I may say that our troublesome Asiatic confine has never enjoyed

In the new London hansoms which are roomy, and into which three passengers can be put, there are to be found small looking glasses, trays for cigar ashes and matches. Some drivers go further, and supply rugs to cover the legs of their fares, and others have small clothes brushes for the passenger to brush himself up with on a muddy day.

Secretary Russell of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture said that he should clip his horses, no matter how much any long named society objected. President Angel! of the importance attached to his utterances. solute unanimity among medical men, whatthe anti-cruelty society of that State replies that he wouldn't prevent clipping if he could, and that his organization has nothing whatever to do with Mr. Bergh or his theories.

The Marysville College is a Tennessee institution founded by Presbyterians, a provision of the endowment being that negro students should be under no disadvantages on account of their color. The Animicultus Literary Society, however, refused to admit a black candidate. The faculty thereupon re-moved the society's property from the college building, and suspended twenty-three membors.

After ten years' debate, the German Legislature has decided to create a permanent Parliament House, on a scale worthy the nation, on the Konigs Platz, a little to the north of the Brandenburg Gate, and not far from the endsof the Unter-den-Linden. The cost will be about \$2,500,000 for the site and \$3,700,000 for the building. Funds for the purpose are already at the disposal of Parliament.

BUCH PERFECT TRANQUILITY

as it does now. Never since the time of pled with the memorable services of Count Simonitch, has the influence of the Russian Minister at Teheran been more predominant. In one word, the spell of the Russian standard is powerful far away to the East, even to the conquered region, and this will doubtless be confirmed by the engineers who have just returned from Sarakhs. Gentlemen, let me ask to whom is our country indebted for the favorable issue of this great work? First and foremost let us respectfully give honor to the instrumentality of our late sovereign martyr the Czar. Having firmly taking the Akhal Tekke business in hand, the late Emperor fully realized the immense importance of a place darmes at the gates of Herat and Aighanistan at a given period in history. In the second place the

SUCCESS OF THE ENTERPRISE

was in principle insured from the very beginning by the efforts of His Imperial Highness, then Vicerov of the Caucasus, whose heart was ever with the brave troops under his command. I need not enlarge on the galiantry of our Caucasian troops with whom our glorious Turkesten forces have fraternized in battle. Our Caucasian standard came to the Akhal field direct from the fields of Asiatic Turkey, covered with glory, and the commander of the Akhal expedition was too heavily charged with fame of Russian arms for his heart to be below the level of the spirit of the troops which he led to Gook Tope, and when the heart is in its right place on the field of battle, victory is three quarters insured. It is with deep feeling that, I call to mind all those who co-sperated with mebrave soldiers and my brilliant staff of officers -and among those who fell, General Petrusevitch, conspicuous by his sense of duty, modest courage, and learning;, and all other officers

WHO DIED FOR FAITH -such as Prince Magolof, Count Orloff, Marnatzi, Bulygin, Zuboi, Studitski, Yablot-chky, Morkhelei, Grek, Iranoff, Kunakofski, Moritz', Nelspot, and Yurenef. Gentlemen, so long as we have in our ranks such officers as these I have named we may boldly look aby enemy in the face, remembering those who fell at Golk Tele and emulating their deads when the day of trial by battle should No. 31 BONAVENTURE STREET,

IN NORMAL CONDITION.

and I call upon you all to bear witness that neither I nor any one of us is or can be speaking on this occasion under any abnormal influence. We live at a time when even Cabinet secrets are hadly kept, and what is spoken on this occasion will of mertainty be divulged, so that extra caution would not be amiss.

RUSSIAN PATRIOTISM.

The experience of late years has taught us that when the Russian accidentally remembers (thanks to the history of his race) that he is one of a great and powerful people, and when (the Lord preserve him) he happens to remember that the Aussian people are members of the great slavonic race, some of whose familles are now being persecuted and oppressed, then certain homebred foreigners raise the cry against him and say he is laboring under an abnormal bacchanalian infinence. This is why I repeat I beg leave to put down my beaker with wine and raise to my lips a glass filled with water. It seems strange to me that any individual Russian, or that our society should display timidity when we touch on any question near to the Russian heart—any question legitimately arising from one thousand years of historical existence. There are many ceasons for this, but I cannot enter into them. The principal one, however, is that lamentable difference which exists bewteen certain classes of Russian society, between the intellectual ones and the Russian people. Gentlemen, whensoever the sovereign of the country has called upon the people that people has risen to the occa-c sion of the historical necessity of the time. It has not always been so with our intellectual classes, and if any one has ever failed to respond to the Czar it has been those intelectual classes. I perfectly understand this. Cosmopolitan Europeanism is not a source of strength, but an indication of weakness. There can be no strength independent of a nation, and the intellectual classes are a power only when in combination with the people. On this auniversary of the fall of Geok Tepe, it is only our best feelings that are uppermost. In the midst of soldiers I utter words which are to be understood in a military sense, and not as having anything in common with the politics of a given time."

Referring to the struggle for faith and nationality now going on on the shores of Adriatic, General Skobeloff concluded with the following words :- "I will not express all my meaning, gentlemen, my heart aches; but our faith in the historical mission of Russia is our consolation and our strength. Long live the Emperor!"

SKOBELOFF INTERVIEWED.

Paris, Feb. 18.-In an interview with a representative of Voltaire, General Skobeloff, who is stopping at present in this city, refused to disclaim one jot or tittle of the anti-German sentiments to which he gave utterance in his famous speech. "My position," said the General, "is an independent one. So long as I am summon ad in time of war I care nothing for the rest. I did say that Germany is our common enemy, and I repeat it. I believe that safety lies in a union of the Slave with France. The European balance of power must be re-established, or there will soon be only one power -Germany." The General also told his interviewer that he had come to Paris entirely of his own accord, and that, far from being in disgrace, the Emperor had just had a new ship named after him as a signal mark of his favor.

Skobeloff has informed an interviewer that he made the recent speech simply as a private individual, and although the report of his speech was exaggerated be adhered to the spirit thereof. He altogether deprecated

Mr. William II. McArdle and Mr. William Aydelotte anneunce, through the National Republican, that they have not been attached to the American Register at Washington since Jan. 16 last, having withdrawn because the manager of that paper is, in their juigment not a Democrat.

Mew Bobertisements.

There is no excuse for suffering from CONSTIPATION and a thousand other diseases that owe their origin to a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, and inaction of the Digestive Organs, when the use of

DR. HENRY BAXTER'S

will give immediate relief, and in a short time effect a permanent cure. After constipation follows Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indi- 🕻 gestion, Diseases of the Kid-🛪 neys, Torpid Liver, Rheuma- 🛪 tism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, 🖈 etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily cure by removing the cause. Keen the Stomach, Boxcels, and Digestive Organs in good working order and perfect bentth will be the result. Landien and others subject to SICK READACIE will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters: ng tonic and mildly purgative they PURIFY THE BLOOD by expelling all Morbid Secretions. PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE. or sale by all dealers in modicine. Send address for pamphiet, free, giving full directions. HEHRY, IOHNSONS & LORD, PROPS., MONTURAL

Fire-Proof SAFES.

GOLDIE & MCCULLOCH,

THE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

VAULTS.

Awarded First Prize at Toronto Exhibition.

WAREROOMS AT MONTREAL,

ALFRED BENN.

tlemen. But allow me here to exchange my beaker with wine for a tumbler with water, now in stock.

Manager.

No. 200 September 1980 September 198

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

Post Printing and Publishing Company At Their Offices.

761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Mail - - - \$1.50 per annum in advance Delivered in City - 2.00 "

ADVERTISING RATES: 30 cente per line first insertion: " for every subsequent insertion CONTRACT RATES:

1 Year - \$1.50 per line. 6 Months --- 50 " " Advertisements with cuts or large type, 50 per cent. on these rates.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH

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CATHOLIC CALENDAR MARCH.

THURSDAY, 2 .- Feria. FRIDAY, 3 .- Most Holy Crown of Thorns

Ember Day.

SATURDAY, 4.—St. Casimir, King and Confessor. Ember Day. Coronation of Pope Leo XIII., 1878. Bp. Lefevre,

Detroit, died, 1869. SURDAY, 5 .- Second Sunday in Lent. Epist. 1 Thess. iv. 1-7; Gosp. Matt. xvii. 1-9. Mosday, 6.—Feria. Bp. Reynolds, Charletop, died, 1855. TUBBRAY, 7. -St. Thomas, Aquinas, Confessor

and Doctor of the Church. SS. Perpetua and Felicitas, Martyrs. WEDNESDAY, 8 .- St. John of God, Confessor.

Ir is now said that General Skobeleff's speech to the Servian students was delivered for the purpose of affecting the money markets of Europe. Few, however, will credit this. General Skobeleff's character does not warrant such belief. Russisus have their faults, but an intense desire for money making has not yet been charged against them. It is far more likely that Skobeleff is a prophet than a money changer.

The boom in Manitoba still continues there is, in fact, an actual corner in land. Lots are sold to-day for sums which onefourth of them will bring to-morrow, and one-tenth a week hence. Every second man In Winnipeg is a land agent, 'and speculator or land jobber or land broker. Baibers have been known to lay by their razors for the nonce and turn their tonsorial establishment anto a real estate office. Lots, six miles from the centre of the city, are sold as town lots and Winnipeg is nominally as large as Chicago. But how long will this boom last? Winnipeg may be a great city some time, but certainly not-though it may be treason to say so-before the boom has exhausted itself and a collapse comes on. There is too much forcing of things in Winnipeg.

When the action of those responsible. directly or indirectly, for the misfortunes caused by L'Union Generale, is considered one ceases to be astonished that France, in the darkest period of her history, military or financial, under the Monarchy, Empire or Republic, has always had command of the money markets of the world, and could borrow at her good pleasure, at low interest, from those who implicitly trusted in the honor of La Grande Nation. And as with the French nation, so with French gentlemen, so with French financiers, and even stock brokers. A great many who had a hand in establishing the Union Generale have lost their fortunes over it but not their honor. Several French noblemen and princes-notably the Duke de Cazes and the Count de Mun-have sold their houses and their furniture in order to meet their liabilities, and such are the chivalry and generosity practised that not a poor man will suffer. How differently they manage those things in England and America. But let us not institute comparisons. Of a verity noblesse oblige.

Tur tactics adopted by certain parties to injure the trade of the Messrs. Fogarty & Brother and James McCready & Co., wellknown and well established boot and shoe manufacturers of this city, are of the most disreputable nature, and the parties who had recourse to them to injure rivals in trade should be punished as they deserve, when discovered; as no doubt they will. Those firms bravely stood the test during the years from 1876 to 1879 and emerged with undiminished strength and credit from the trying commercial ordeal which wrecked so many other houses, and it is now rather late in the day to attempt hurting them by such pairry devices, which, at the most could have had but a temporary offect. When the authors of the circulars will be made known it will have been found. in all probability, that they are themselves in difficulties, else they would never have been driven to such disreputable courses.

MICHABL DAVITT, Apostle of the Land League, is now one of the members of Parliament for Royal Meath, instead of A. M. Sul-Mr. Davitt is in Postland prison, from which Gladstone will hardly release him to allow nim to take his seat in the House of Comelected of Meath be released from prison to | Gladstone's pets-was ousted, and it will have | study to the European situation, and that it | masters.

attend to his parliamentary duties, which will; of course, be defeatedy upon which Patrick Egan, Land League, Treasurer, will obtain the seat, except, indeed, Mr. Gladstone in reply sito (the spraddress to the be have him arrested. But, no matter what occurs, a follower of Gladstone will not sit in Gladstone was a vain old gentleman, Parliament for Meath. It is a strange system, truly, which forces the men Ireland loves best into prison, but it cannot last always. Perhaps the sword of some General Skobeleff will set matters right in the future.

We extract the following from an editorial

in the Connecticut Catholic, which we take as an evidence of the vigour with which Mr. Daly is pushing his work in the New Eogland States :-- "The Canadian Government is evidently very anxious to settle up their "Northwest territory, and seem determined to use every available means of bringing about the desired end. A large number or Canadians have been induced to settle in this country, and now the Canadian Government proposes to settle the territory which the new Pacific railway has opened with people from this side of the line. In the bill will affect inside as well as outside order to affect this object, Mr. J. J. Daly, civil servants, all, in fact, except Deputy Minthe Montreal Immigration Agent, has been listers. It provides for the formation of a Board sent into the New England States of examiners of three, which will sit in the to distribute pamphlets setting forth the advantages of settling in Manitobs, and otherwise to influence "the people to emigrate to that Pro-"vince. Last year a large number of " emigrants who came by the way of the sending hither an able public servant to distribute Canadian land literature, and to induce the people of New England to take up their residence in Canada. This is carrying the war into Africa with a vengeance, but as all is fair in love or war, no one will be inclined to grumble, even if Mr. Daly succeeds in persuading a large number of our citizens to emigrate to the Prairie Province. We may want to use that Province some day, and it will be very convenient to have it cleared up and populated with good American citizens." We do not know if our Connecticut contemporary is sarcastic or not in its last sentence. but we are sure Mr. Daly is in earnest, and believes in a Canadian rather than an American future for Manitoba.

THE Toronto World, one of our most brilliant exchanges, is very seldom wrong in its editorial statements, but it certainly was so in its issue of last Thursday, when, in treating on the "Irish Revolution," it gave its readers to understand that the Maoriesaborigines of New Zealand-are the most degraded race in the world; far below the Papuans or natives of New Guinea, for instance. In this assertion our contemporary, unintentionally no doubt, does grievous injustice to a noble, an intelligent and a gallant race. Physically, they have few superiors on the globe; intellectually, they have shewn themselves the equals of the Caucasian. They have, it is true, been cannibals, but so it is said, were the ancient Britons, and if some historians are correct, the remote ancestry of the Anglo-Saxon did not object to a bit of man steak if it was not tough. Most of the Maories are Christians, and all of them would be were they fairly treated. The Maories-when not cheated out of it-cultivate their land, raise cattle, live in comfortable houses, wear good clothes and send their children to school. They have proved their bravery in many a battle with the British forces, often suffering, but as often inflicting disastrous defeats. It may surprise our contemporary to learn that it took Lt.-General Cameron with ten regular British regiments, five thousand white militia or volunteers and fifteen hun_ dred native auxilliaries, from 1863 to 1866 to vanquish a Maori force of four or five thousand men led by a chief whose anglicized name was William Thompson and which chief was educated at Oxford College. It may surprise it still more to learn that three or four Maories are in the local Legislature of N. Z, and that one of them occupies a sent in the Cabinet. And yet such are the facts. European land grabbers and the barrels of rumwith agencies still more degrading-are fast driving the noble race to perdition. More is the pity; but we presume it is inevitable destiny and cannot be prevented. Still they are entitled to justice at the hands of Canadian journalists to whom they never did any harm.

Ir may be some source of consolation to happy. The tide is flowing against Mr. Gladstone more strongly than his bitterest enemies predicted this time last year, and months shall have passed away. Some fine did we not know that the Genof his Whig friends have abandon- exal is the sword-blade of the Rused him, his Radical supporters are closure, with which, if it pass, his name will be ever connected. Since the last session or and, for variety, a few Irishwomen; his General's dismissal will be called for. Even into Kilmainham. But the Irish are notoriety-which in his case would mean mons. A motion will be brought forward by Liberals since last August; it is through their this conflict will come, sooner or later, no fought, and give us even an idea of who are at a glance which is the better, free trade or rations are in progress at Windsor Castle for one of the Irish members asking that the votes in the House that Bradlaugh—one of visitors, and

been through their exertions more seate will feated. One Irish member in the debate, bracing of two despots uncle and nephew speech strom the "Throne, said " Mr. who put Mr. Parnell in jail for wanquishing him in argument, and another told him-or at least told the Speaker-that the Prime Minister was growing too old for his position. All these things scorch Mr. Gladstone, for he actually is a vain old man with the gift of oratory, but lacking that of true statesmanship. If he fall this time it will be never to rise again, and it is pretty certain that fall he will. It is almost a pity that Beaconsfield is not alive that he might chuckle over the situation his Irish policy has made for his

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN'S bill for the reform

of the Civil Service has been read the second

time, and it will soon become the law of the

land. So much the better : it is time the

Civil Service be reformed. We are told that

principal cities of the Dominion at certain periods, and in rotation, to be regulated by Order in Council. There will be four classes. of clerks, all to be appointed provisionally for six months, when if it be found they are qualified they will be made permanent, River St. Lawrence, were induced to re- if not they will be sent away. Before main in this country, and now the Ca- the candidate for a civil service appointment nadian Government is retaliating by is entered for examination he will have to pass a preliminary one, in order to show that he possesses the elementary qualifications for the real examination. The result of such examinations will appear in the Official Gazette. All-this is satisfactory, and Sir Hector is to be congratulated on the courage he as displayed in introducing the bill, for that it does require a good deal of moral courage to do away with old abuses there will be no gainsaying. Under the present system the country loses a vast sum of money every year, and the work is badly done after all. It could not otherwise. A certain individual has great influence in a certain constituency, and has also a son or nephew for whom he wishes a life long provision to be made at the public expense, never caring whether the son or nephew has capacity sufficient to fill a certain Government situation, but keeping in view that it has a handsome salary attached to it. The candidate wins, the young man obtains the position, but after a very little while it is discovered he is not qualified for it, the consequence being that the work he should do is either thrown upon others or disintegration of parties, which may grow else more appointments have to be made and more palpable as time wears on. The more money expended. That this system has tendency is for the Badicals to hang on been in force for years no one will deny who more closely to Gladstone as their only chance of retaining power, and of the Whigs knows/anything of the Departments at Ottawa. Outsiders having the use of their eyes to lean towards the Tories. The furnishing often make the remark: "So-and so gats by the House of Peers of a committee to ena good salary for doing nothing," when they | quire into the Land Act, is of a more serious see sc-and-so swinging his cane or adjusting | nature than was at first supposed, opening the his eye-glass, but they forget that there is way as it does to such a conflict between make up for his incapacity. This in itself ought to be so grateful to Sir Hector seekers. In future there will be no necessity to promise or refuse situations. They can say, "Well, if you pass a preliminary or a final examination, you will obtain the place you seek," and this will be enough for most enough to believe that loopholes will not be made in favor of certain parties by members of the Government, but, even at has already done much good in having settled the Sessional Clerk nuisance. changed, and a still greater and more beneficial change will be effected by the Civil Ser-

vice Reform bill of Sir Hector Langevin. Austrian Ambassadors think nothing of it, mean that dissolution and appeal to the man who has placed them there is not a man who loves notoriety, and altogether an irresponsible party. The world is also informed that the Czar does not like to give the General's utterances too prominent an except a revulsion of feeling takes place, he avowal lest it be making too much of him. will be hurled from power before many et coters, et coters. This would be all very sian army, that he is one of the disgusted with what they term his trusted leaders of the Pan-Slavonic or Nasubservient policy; he was defeated on the tional Bussian party, which is more powerful Bradlaugh question, and he is not sure of the than the Csar himself, and that he is a prime annihilated? But will the Radicals win if favorite with the Russian army and people. The ambassadors may affect to smile, but Ireland in accordance with Irish ideas, has and inspired newspapers of both Germany they will not, but it must be remembered thrown hundreds of Irishmen into prison, and Austria, and it is even reported that the at Bellmullet, in Dublin, at Limerick and they seek to make him out it matelsewhere, has driven Irish members by ters but little. A straw shows how was favorable to the Conservatives in bylivan, who resigned through ill-health. But force from the House of Commons the wind blows, and if Skobeleff thirsts for having their revenge. It was through their popularity-it is a sign that the Slave hate line. A very short time-a few weeks at votes that eleven seats have been lost to the the Teutons, and desire a conflict. That most-will tell how the great battle is to be mons. A motion will be brought forward by | Liberals since last August; it is through their | this conflict will come, sooner or later, no | fought, and give us even an idea of who are

have been lost and, perhaps the courte de is a great mistake to suppose that the emhe it never so sincere can effect the friendship or hatred existing between two great and ambitious races to any extent. The Czar is strong and absolute, but there is something stranger and more absolute much concerned at the atfacks, as they cannot than he, and that is Muscovite sentiment. The Russians—when France and Germany entered on the titanic struggle for supremacy-never imagined that the latter would emerge so victorious. It was intimated to under present circumstances it respectfully Napoleon the Third by Prince Gortschakoff immediately after the skirmish at Saarbruck, in which the French got the better of their adversaries, that Russia would not like to see | the Hon. Mr. Flynn to the skies and Germany spoiled too much, so sure were the further, while now he is "a creature Russians that France would be the ultimate of circumstances." Alas, we are all, victor. But when they saw France go down before the Teuton almost as rapidly as Austria, they became augry and jealous, Cæsar or Napoleon who could control and the present Czar was heard to them for a while. If the Telegraph grieved call the loving subjects of his uncle over the appointment of Mr. Murray's succesthe parvenus of victory, while he expressed heartfelt spmpathy for the vanquished. The National party in Russia hate | Killarney that stole the King's daughter." It the Germans because they have established is true it takes some people an unmerciful themselves in the best offices in the Empire, length of time to discover they have been opand also because they wrested the fruits of victory from them by the treaty of Berlin. When, therefore, General Skobeleff spoke to into tears. Children of tender age and very the Servian students in the manner be did old women act in this eccentric fashion, but he was merely echoing the voice of Russia, no matter what the Czar or the diplomatists may say. If war does arise between the two races the chances will be in favor of Russia, Itself to us-with shame we confess it-that so populous and so solidly united. The it was possible the Telegraph might have Germans may gain a few battles in the saked some patronage of the Hon. Mr. Flynn beginning, but Russia is not the kind of country to be overwhelmed in a then have struck its proprietor the Irish campaign, or even a half dozen of them. What happened France in 1812, worse, if that gentleman, but this idea was so palpably possible, might happen Germany in 1882, it absurd that it went away at once and died of the Kaiser were foolish enough to send a large army into Russia, while on the other they never ask printing or other hand, half a million Russians in Berlin would favors from Ministers. Another reason be the ruin of the Fatherland. Russia has yet why we rejected the idea is that to be conquered in war. Cyrus-the greatest | we are well acquainted with the self-Captain of antiquity-is said to have been taken and put to death by the Scythians, mind a slight to itself or a refusal (supposing and we know that the most famous soldier of it condescended to ask anything,) but what modern times was humbled by their descendants in the year above mentioned. It was not Waterloo that broke Napoleon's fame; it was Moscow. General Skobeleff then we know the Commissioner of Crown may be raving and the Ambassadors may be laughing, thought it is doubtful, but the tug of war between Slav and Teuton is coming all the same.

IMPERIAL POLITICS. IMPERIAL politics is getting, somewhat

mixed. There is observable a perceptible

not been witnessed in the memory of any one is a gross piece of injustice. None living. Gladstone has committed himself to a deadly opposition against this unusual step, for his bill, as members of Parliament and there the matter stands for a moment. generally and Cabinet Ministers particularly. The Tories have it all their own way who are almost driven to despair by office in the Upper House, but it is doubtful if their opponents are as fortunate in the Lower. It would be plain sailing enough for Gladstone if in this crisis he could secure the support of the Irish members, but the despotic action of him and his doughty Irish Chief of the applicants. We are not optimists Secretary, Forster, renders this impossible. Gladstone is in danger of coming to the ground between two stools, for, while he has legislated for Ireland in a way that, the bill will effect a vast reform. To that has angered the people, he has altogive the present Administration its due, it gether outraged the lords and their landlord followers in the Commons. Legislation by compromise is not always successful. No A few years ago they swarmed in matter what shape affairs in the near future Ottawa; some of them did something, may take, a dissolution of Parliament is aland others did nothing, but all were most inevitable. It is even doubtful if the paid \$4.00, Sunday's included. One Liberals could prevail in carrying the man, who called himself a poet received cloture in the present temper of the House to have to dwell upon this miserable subject twenty-eight dollars a week for writing "ses- | and the country, but cloture has now to take sional songs" for the Free Press, and praising a second place, important as it is to the conthe Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. But all this is flict imminent between Lords and Commons. Suppose Gladstone shall succeed in obtaining a majority against the Committee of Enquiry it will be so small as to encourage Satisbury, a bold statesman, to so arrange that every The latest regarding General Skobeleft's important measure sent to the Lords sensational speech is that the German and will be thrown out, and this would the Irish suspects in their prison cells, that knowing the famous pan-Slavist leader to be the country for which the Conservatives are intensely eager. The next question to be considered is how would the voting result. I that the country is prosperous. We will not polis, the chasm between the contending ling that they would, for the sake of party adparties broad and deep, Whiggery with all its works and pomps would disappear them somewhat is beyond question. It is their and Radicals and dyed in the wool Tories stand face to face, perhaps the republic and the monarchy, for that is almost the issue of to make the country believe its prosperity the future. Where is the use of a monarchy is not due to the tariff imposed by their opif this aristocratic landlord element be there be a general election? Judging from the casual elections which have taken place that Canada would enjoy its present state of Parliament this man, who promised to rule there is real anger manifested by the Courts during the past six or seven months, prosperity under a free trade Government, at the same time that elections are not always sure indications of the policy has caused the shedding of Irish blood if the General is the irresponsible party public opinion of the country. The year It is known that countries having a pravious to the general elections of 1880 elections, and yet when the general buttle was fought they were routed all along the

We do not precisely know what reason our sprightly contemporary, the Quebec Telegraph, has for abusing Hon. Mr. Flynn, nor do we care much. We even suspect the Commissioner of Crown Lands himself is not very possibly do more harm than to misrepresent him for a season. If the Telegraph could show decent cause for its sudden change of front, THE POST might change with it, but begs leave to decline a seat in the same boat with its lively but erratic little contemporary It is not long since the Telegraph lauded with very few exceptions, creatures of circumstances; it is only men like sor it nursed its grief in secret, or at least, it kept silence for ever so long," like the giant of pressed, but they do ultimately find their lachrymal glands operating, and they burst as our kaleidescopic little contemporary is neither, its present attitude astonishes us very much. The explanation did indeed suggest and been refused, and that it might there and Catholics were oppressed and outraged by a broken heart. Newspapers may die, but

TOT THE HON. MR. FLYNN.

sacrificing spirit of the Telegraph. It does'nt irritates it is the fact of Irish Catholics not obtaining their just share of Government situations. THE Post is also irritated, but Lands is not the Cabinet, we know he is not out. Skobeleff has for the present taken the returned by an Irish constituency, and we also know that if he resigned there is no man to take his place in any way related to the Irish element. But, after all, our bumptious contemporary may change its mind, and, before long, laud the Commissioner of Crown Lands to the skies once more, nav. far beyond them, for the Telegraph never stops half way. It is a phenomenon connected with Quebec journals that they do change, and that very often. They are never "against the Government" for any length of time. The Chronicle, the Mercury, and the Telegraph are open to conviction, if it is accompanied with a fair share of Government printing, or what is vulgarly and profanely termed pap, just as if Governments were the authors of their about him at the general election. We ther individual who has to work hard to the hereditary and elective legislators as has existence, when everybody knows it is not trust it will, in the approaching general so. Hence it is that we entertain strong hopes that at no distant day our esteemed contemporary will be found giving its unqualified and disinterested support to the Minister of Crown Lands and the administration of which he is one of the most useful members. Surely its present opposition cannot last, it would be too dreadful; the country cannot be put to the expense of another general election. No, the unpleasantness will pass away; matters will be arranged to the satisfaction of the Telegraph, and all will go smoothly as a marriage beli.

For our own part, it grieves us to say it but we positively cannot follow in the wake of our contemporary. We have received explanations anent the Time-Glard affair which fairly satisfies us, and we are given to understand that Mr. O'Sullivan has been appointed Chief of Surveyors. This is a good position given to an Irish Catholic, and given to one who is eminently qualified for the position. As we remarked in a former issue, we regret of Government situations and patronage, but we are driven to it. We think, as a well known writer once said of Mahomet Ali. it would be good if Government officials were never born, or that they would never die. Let the Telegraph now, therefore, dry its tears and be comforted, it is THE POST which ad-Vises it.

THE BUDGET SPEECH. One thing plainly evident-no matter by what influence it has been brought about—is The lines would be well defined at the do the Liberal party the injustice of supposvantages, have it otherwise, but that it annova duty as a party which so strongly opposed the National Policy ponents in the summer of 1879; they may honestly believe so themselves, and they may be right in their belief. It is quite possible and that during the time they were in power, from 1873 to 1878, they were more the victims of circumstances than of policy. free trade policy have been, and are Frien prosperous, and protected countries on the other hand been oppressed with debt and poverty. It may be said that it is next to impossible that rulers—who must of necessity be men of great intelligence cannot see at a glance which is the better, free trade or justice that all intelligent men should be of every corner will be occupied.

will come soon, is more than probable. It THE QUEBEO " TELEGRAPH" AND one religion, whereas they are not out of several, most of them, being more more less absurd; It is is in that also that men are dust as inblgoted in political as in religious questions. In this state of bewilderment into which the rival parties plunge ns. all we can do to obtain light is to have recourse to the budget speech of the Finance Minister and make what deductions from his figures we may. And fortunately the speech just delivered by Sir Leonard Tilley is clear and logical, it is delivered in that hopeful and buoyant manner which guarantees the faith of the speaker in-his own declarations. It shows facts which, rise like a mountain above all others, and which are that there is a surplus of over four million dollars, that taxation has been reduced one million dollars, and that there are no soup kitchens, in a word, that Canada is prosperous. These are facts which sway the people, and it seems but fair the credit should be given to a government in prosperity as well as blame in adversity, though it is not strictly just. But leaving politics and conflicting opinions aside. it is the opinion of all honest men, who have no interest in concealing the truth, that the National Policy has worked good for Cans. dians. Of that there can be no doubt. We might be prosperous under a free trade policy. but it would be almost in spite of ourselves : it would certainly be the kind of prosperity which would not give us a surplus of over four million dollars.

> We would request correspondents to write only on one side of the paper; if they do not follow this advice their contributions will be of necessity delayed. Correspondents should know that their letters, etc., are out in pieces for distribution among twenty or thirty printers, for the sake of expediency and expedition, and that consequently the writing on some of the pages is taken away from the context, except at the expense of huch

Tun latest sensation is that General Skoba leff has been in London incog., and entered into an agreement whereby when the Russians move upon Asia, the Home Bulers would move upon something else, what it is not strictly defined; but in all probability upon a banquet to be given by the Chief Secretary Forster, who will be on friendly terms with them in the event of a war breaking place of Parnell as the world's central figure. and as the man who is sending the latest spasms of fear through the heart of the British Lion.

Wr would respectfully request the Quebec Telegraph to cease howling about Government situations. It is undignified, and it has no authority to speak as it is speaking. Must we then be always harping on situations? And suppose we are refused our share of them, have we not the means of punishing those who refuse? The time for those things is before a general election and not after it. The Telegraph quotes Mr. Murphy now, but it kept silent election contest, support his claims to nomination for the Federal Parliament as against those of the Hon. Mr. McGreevy. If it does we shall forgive its attacks upon Mr. Flynn. no matter by what motives actuated.

"THE LETTERS OF NORA." The Treasurer of the fund for the publica-

tion in pamphlet form, once more thanks the subscribers who so generously and so promptly responded to his call, and requests that those who through absence or pressure of business have not yet paid in the amount of their subscriptions, may do so at once, as the list will be closed in a week or two from this date. He would also suggest that, as the letters of Nora were written to promote harmony and good feeling among all classes, all classes should contribute to this publication, as indeed they have already to a certain extent. The following is a list of subscribers to date:--Mgr Farrelly, Belleville..... \$ 5 00

Wm Wilson..... 10 00

Joseph Cloran.....

garty	3
McCroady	5
Stewart (Herald)	5
Potter	5
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Prince Leopold's marriage, will be celebrated fetween April 26 and May 3. Prepa-

Wm Redmond.....

J J Milloy

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

east no design unled and meis much sadt Mran Arthur Prieur, of the Courrier de Miss Lieda B. de Vaux, of Three Bivers.

Mr. William Powell, of Cobbey Hill Far Alvechurch; near Redditch, Worcestershi e, has sent a letter to Chief Paradis asking information of his son, William Edwin Powell, who left Montreal for England, via New York, on the 14th of February, 1831, and who has not been heard from since. The Chief is giving his attention to the matter.

_Rev. Father Ryan, Moderator of the Catholic Club, delivers a lecture Thursday evening next in the Hall of the Gesu. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the purchase of English books far the library of the L'Union Catholique. Some of the best musical talent of the city, including Mr. Jehin Prume, the well known violinist, will · * 1 · · · appear.

THE SMITH DIAMONDS RECOVERED. THE PRICE PAID.

Our readers will remember the great Melvin Smith diamond robbery of a few months ago, when Mr. Smith's residence, No 283 Mountain street, was entered by burglars and his valuable diamonds and jewellery, amounting in value to some five thousand dollars, had been carried off. Since that time Mr. Smith has used every effort to recover the stolen gems. He had advertised in every journal of note and employed numerous detectives to search for the lost articles. He has succeeded at length, not, however, without paying a large ransom. Last week, after paying the sum of eleven hundred dollars into the hands of a go-between, a parcel was placed in his hand which proved to be his lost property. The detectives say that the robbery was perpetrated by Montreal parties, and that the

CATROLIC CLUB.

have to be fulfilled.

booty never went out of Montreal. The mat-

ter does not end here, as the ends of justice

of the Catholic Club there was a large attendance. Several new members were proposed. The conditions upon which the Club is to amalgamate with L'Union Catholique were taken into consideration, and the project agreed to. Dr. Mignault then delivered a very interesting lecture on "Insectivorous Plants."

The question, " Whether the sale of large tracts of land by the Dominion Government to private parties or companies will be conducive to the future prosperity of Canada," will be debated at the next meeting of the Club; Mr. P. B. Mignault and Mr. Mullin will speak in the affirmative, and Messrs. J. D. Purcell and M. Guerin in the negative.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. On Ash Wednesday of every year the St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society hold a general anniversary meeting, when religious services are conducted in the Parish church. The sacred edifice was crowded from the altar railing to the door with the parishioners and the friends of the temperance cause. The members of the St. Ann's Society turned out in full force, all wearing their badges, and the officers being in full regalia. There was also present a large number of representatives from the thing attractive, however simple the meal various other temperance societies, St. Gabriel's, St. Patrick's and St. Bridget's being re- behave properly. It is really worth while, presented. The Rev. Director, Father Fahey, preached a most effective and forcible ser-mon on the virtue, in whose interests so many had assembled on that occasion. He dwelt at length upon the necessity of temperance in the community, and the immense advantages which flow from a constant and work, and exhausting ourselves by going all

At the conclusion of the sermon the members renewed their pledges, and hundreds were enrolled under the banner of Father solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament given by the Rev. Father Kiernan. The and child pass the summer away from him, choir rendered several hymns in a masterly as it gave him the dyspepsia. The poor manner. The occasion was undoubtedly one child who comes to grief at the table, and is by which the cause of temperance has received a fresh impetus, and the St. Ann's T. & B. Boclety may feel proud upon the happy results it has produced in the parish. The good which the Society has accomplished entitles & to still flourish and prosper in the iuture. 4.00 -

d with their truth.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY. This afternoon about one o'clock a terrible tragedy occurred in David Jones' saloon on the corner of McGill and Notre Dame street, better known as the "Seashell Restaurant." It appears that an old feud existed between ought to accompany each meal as naturally two colored men named Charles Smith and William Barnes. Smith had several times threatened Barnes' life, and was reported to be carrying a revolver with which to shoot him. About ten minutes to one thisafternoon Barnes entered Jones' place to get a drink. He found Smith there, and going up to him. said, "I hear, Smith, that you are carrying a revolver to shoot me. I have done nothing to you that you should hurt me." "Yes, d—n you," Smith replied, "I will shoot you, you G-d d-n son of a b-h." With that he reached for his hip pocket and drawing a revolver at-

with him and, as he states, "yanked! him

around. At this juncture the weapon went off, and the bullet struck a white man named John Tyndall. A strange assortment, assuredly. Hayes, who was near by. It is not exactly known in what position Hayes was when he received the fatal messenger of death. Some of those present say the was attempting to take the revolver from Smith when he was shot, while Barnes says he was sitting down in a chair when killed. After having fired the revolver the proprietor, Jones, rushed up and took it away from him. He then drew a razor from his coat-pocket, and made futile efforts to slash Barnes with it who still held on to him. A girl employee of the restaurant at this point noticed Hayes stretched at the foot of the stairway. Thinking, as he was in ill health, that he had fallen down through weakness she went to assist him and found he was dead. She ran out and informed Constable Courtois, who came in and arrested Smith in the water closet where he had hidden. Courtois conveyed his prisoner to the Chaboillez square police station where he

now remains. The victim of this terrible affair was; a young; man well-known in Montreal and very respectably con-

Hayos on Saturday last, le wrong if He can met with no deniale At Bannow, County Wextion I, distinctly states that if two men are on the ruins of an old chimney smid a drift- it is only recently that he has decided where fighting and another man coming up is killed ling desert of eard.

by one of the combatants, the man whose hand caused the fatal result is guilty of murder in the first degree and must die the death of a felon and a succession of the frequent

Montreal, was married on the 21st instant; to: The Coroner, who was notified a short time after the occurrence of the terrible tragedy which sent a thrill of horror and regret through the community on Saturday afternoon, formally opened the investigation this morning in the Long Room of the Mechanics' Hall. The jury was empannelled by the Coroner at four o'clock on Saturday, and consists of the following gentlemen :-

Messrs, Francis Bernard McNames (foreman), Patrick Kennedy, Timothy O'Connor, William Wiseman, Thomas Dwaine, Joseph Fortier, William Cowle, Jean Baptiste Laflamme, James Martin, George O. Barker, Milton Brissette, Alex. Chisholm, David Swanson, Rae Bemner William Stanford, and James Rowat. The jury proceeded to view the body of John J. Hayer, which was externally examined in their presence by Dr. Trenholme.

VERDICT.

"The jurors do say and declare that on the 25th day of the month of February, 1882, in the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, within the Province of Quebec. one Charles Albert Smith, laborer, did feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder one John Joseph Hayes, of the city of Montreal, trader, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity."

The verdict was signed by the foreman and eleven jurors.

Another of the pioneers of Hemmingford passed away on the 17th of last month in the person of Mr. Authur McAleer, in the 82nd year of his age. Mr. McAleer was a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, but came to Canada in 1824 and settled in Hemmingford, where he purchased the farm which he occupied till the day of his death. During the first twenty years of his life in Canada Mr. McAleer had to walk fifteen miles to mass every Sunday and At the last regular weekly meeting holyday of obligation, a duty which he define Catholic Club there was a large vontly performed. It was mainly through his exertions that' the little Catholic Church in Hemmingford was built, and saying that, we state enough to imply that Mr. McAleer was a good Catholic, full of zeal for his religion, and that he was deservedly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. Requiescat in pace.

ATMOSPHERE AT THE TABLE.

It is impossible to estimate properly the immense influence which is exerted upon a household by the atmosphere of the family table. If it is true that one does not come out of a room the same person be went in, the mind ever after retaining the impression of what affected it there, what great results must be achieved from the meeting three times a day in the meals, from the conversation indulged in, and the sentiments expressed there. A neat, well-ordered table is in itself a lesson to the children

I have noticed that a sensitive child almost invariably has better manners when dressed in his best, and have seen with surprise the effect produced upon a certain small boy of my acquaintance by handsomely-dressed ladies who are polite to him. To the inviting table, where there should always be somemay be, most children will come prepared to and when philosophically considered, is a matter of great importance to lay aside as far as possible all thoughts of hard work done before, and to be done after the meal, and to allow no vexations questions to be discussed at the time. The habit of brooding over our faithful practice of it. His words were deep- over it in our minds, is one to be studiously ly impressive and the assembly were evident- avoided. There is nothing that takes from one's energy more than this, and it is a frequent cause of insanity.

Everybody knows that food digests better when in agreeable company. It was some-Mathew. The ceremonies closed with a thing more than a pleasantry which made a friend remark that he could not have his wife sent away from it with his dinner half eaten, and who suffers the whole afternoon with an undigested lump of food in his stomach, is to be pitled, and it is a wise plan to explain to the children that is this way they will be punished for bad conduct at the table

It follows, then, that pleasant surprises in the way of preparing favorite dishes, that good taste and much painstaking in arranging all the appointments of the table and dining-room, rise above a mere ministering to the animal existence, and effect the fine issues of life. Good behavior and cheerfulness and unwavering as bread and butter. The happy laughter which distributes nervous force, and calls the blood from the brain, allowing the stomach to get a share, should be heard more frequently at our tables. No one should feel at liberty to say one word that is not kind and thoughtful, any more than he would withhold a sufficient quantity of food. These facts need more careful consideration than they usually receive.

Among the signatories to the requisition to the Lord Mayor of London to call a public tempted to shoot Barnes. The latter closed meeting on behalf of the persecuted Jews in Russia, were Cardinal Manning, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. S Morley, Dr. Darwin, and Professor

> Washington Irving Bishop, who figured in this country as an exposer of spiritualism, atterward went to England to perform as a mind reader, after the manner of Brown. He has made some stir there, but has been rather staggered by an offer of a thousand pound bank note if he will ascertain its number while it remains in a sealed envelop.

A paper has been discovered in the ar chives of Venezuels, dated 1780, which gives an historical summery of early projects for pieroing the 1sthmus of Paname. The first goes back to the reign of Philip II. of Spain, who, at the instigation of the Viceroy of the Indies, sent certain Flemish engineers to investigate on the spot the feasibility of the undertaking. Their report was altogether adverse, and thereupon Philip II. threatened the penalty of death against whoever should again bring up the project.

Of the 300 members of the Irish, House of nected. He resided near the corner of Commons in 1783, only 72 were returned by Duke and Ottawa streets. He was about 30 the free election of the people, as 53 persons years of age; he leaves a young widow and nominated 124 members and influenced the child, who no doubt will have the deepest return cf 10 more, while 50 Commoners sympathy of the community in this, heavy nominated 91 and influenced the return of 3. Grattan's assertion in the House that 200 hour of trial and bereavement. Grattan's assertion in the House that 200 members were returned by Individuals, from is only guilty of manslaughter in having 40 to 50, by 10 persons, and that, several of fired, the ishot which killed 'Mr. John, J. the boroughs, contained no resident electors, be indicted for murder in the first degree. ford, there was not even a house, and when The 32nd and 33rd Viotoria, tohapter, 20, sec- notice of an election arrived it, was posted DITUES CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Redemptorist Fathers of Quebec have commenced holding missions in the adjoining.

Archbishop Tache, of St. Beniface, Man, leit Quebec last night for the West en route for his diocese.

A collection of Latin poems by the Holy -Catholic Review.

The Roman Catholic Church is steadily gaining in England, says the Liverpool Catholic Times. There is no " break in the steady flow of conversions." Fr. Heneberry has induced 60,000 Roman

Catholics in the Austrian colonies to become tectotalers, and according to a Victorian journal, not more than one per cent have broken their pledges. - Western Catholic.

The Berlin Germania says that Herr Von Schloezer, the German representative at the Vatican, and Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, hold a conference twice a week. It is declared on both sides that there is a good prospect of the negotiations being successful.

One acolyte of the apostolic vicarage of Nebraska will be ordained sub-deacon, and ten sub-deacons of the arch-diocese of Quebec will be ordained deacons, on Saturday, March 4th, at the Basilica, Quebec, and two deacons of the arch-diocese will be ordained priests on the Sunday following at the same place.

The tollowing are the names of the officials of the new Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Court just established in Quebec for the ridiculous though it may appear to us, is trial of Church matters : Official, very Rev M. Cyrille, E Legare ; Assessor, Mgr J O Daziel, Rev J Audair, Rev E Boureau, Rev M G Methot; Promoter, Rev M H Tetu; Chancellor, Rev M C A Marois; Vice-Chancellor, Rev M C A Marvis.

Cardinal Jacobini, Pontifical Secretary of State, has written a letter to the Archbishop of Toledo, in which he says: "Considering the fears which have been aroused in various quarters as to the presence of a great number of pilgrims in Rome and the dissensions in many dioceses in regard to the formation of committees, the Pope desires to substitute regional pilgrimage, which would arrive in Rome successively, for a national pilgrimage."

Six Fathers of the Redemptorist Order, who devote themselves to preach missions, will arrive at Halliax, N. S., on 19th March, to give, by request of the Archbishop, a series of lectures and instructions to Catholics of that city. The Fathers come from their houses in Boston, New York and Baltimore. They bave churches in Quebec and Toronto also, and in the principal cities of Europe and America. Their stay in Halifax will extend over some weeks.

Rev. Mr. Nercam, of St. Sulpice, Montreal, has arrived in Quevec to give evidence before the Commission appointed by the Archbishop on the proposed Beatification of Mgr. Laval. The other witnesses who have been examined for the purpose are Rev. Mr. Lagace, Vicar-General Langevin, Rev. Mother St. Henri, of the Hotel Dieu, Rev. Mother St. Marie, of the Ursulines, Hon. G. Ouimet, Hon. P. J. O. Coauveau, Rev. Mother St. Alphonse de Ligouri and Mgr. C. F. Casseau.

The Oblate Sisters of Providence (colored) of Baltimore, have suffered a loss in the death of their foundress, Sister Mary Elizabeth Lange, which occurred on Friday morning, February 3d, at St. Francis Academy, Chase and Constitution streets. She was in her ninety-eighth year, and had been an active member of the order since its formation in July, 1849, until about four years ago, when old age and infirmitles obliged her to leave the cares of the institution .- Baltimore Paper.

The New York Sun thus very concisely and An agnostic is a man who does not know "We know that the Son of God is Oregon, December, 1878. God:" come," &c.

The Rev. Father Scully of Cambridge, Mass., is a severe condemner of church fairs. "They demoralize our girls," he says, "more than do our lowest theatres, for girls, armed with their church fair book, go forth under religious and parental sanction where they please and when they please, entering even barrooms to solicit chances and votes. The children think of nothing but the fair. Home church, and school are banished. When lager beer is sold in our churches where fairs are held, how can we train our youth to look with horror on the evils of rum?"

M. Leon Taxil, editor of two journals of Montpellier. " Le Midi Republicain" and "L'Anti-clerical," commenced the publication of an infamous romance, referring to Pius IX which was denounced promptly as a tissue of calumnious falseboods by the " Union Nation ale" of Montpellier. Count Girolamo Mastal, a great nephew of the late Pontiff, brought an action for damages against Taxil, which was tried last week, and resulted in the condemnation of the calumniator to pay the sum of 60,000 francs as damages to Count Mastai, who intends to devote the sum to the benefit of charitable institutions founded by the late Pontiff .- Catholic Sentinel.

"Sister Margaret" Haugherry was buried in New Orleans last week. She was of Catholie faith, and devoted her life to the bene faction of others, winning the love of people of all sects. At her funeral the governor and ex-governor, the mayor of the city and graces which the Divine mercy deigned to its most distinguished citizens were pall bear-bestow on these countries, yet in the darkers and she was followed to the grave by a procession including the noblest as well as the poorest of the people. A life like that real of the undaunted apostles whom the of Margaret Haughery is a greater aid to the Divine Master had chosen and sent to elevation of the human race than hundreds preach therein the good tidings. That is of lives of self-seeking politicians. She touched the secret of human happinessdoing good to others .- New Haven Register

Brooklyn, which has been named the city, of churches, is becoming a city of theatres. At least three churches have been changed into theatres within a short space of time which shows that theatrical managers have concluded that people who patronize the religious circuses of Brooklyn's favorite sons Beecher and Talmage, do not want religion. Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, who dropped religion for politics, having been driven by the force of conviction into Congress, is without a church. His church, of the Baptist order, has been purchased for theatrical purposes. The line between many Brooklyn churches and theatres is slight. It is easy to cross it; it is almost imperceptible. The descent from a Baptist pulpit to Congress is not difficult"

_N. Y. Freeman. A curious story is told at some length by Figure concerning the negotiations winch it asserts have recently taken place in regard to the expected departure of the Pope from Bome, This flight from the Vatican has long been the fixed purpose of Leo XIII., but I to go. P ince Blamarck flered to repeal the

May laws, and to authorize the expelled priests to return to their parishes if the Pope would consent to fix his future residence at Frankfort. He promised that the city should be neutralized, as in the time of the German Confederation, and offered the Pope its temporal sovereignty, with a subsidy of many millions per annum. Leo declined. Stras-burg was then offered him on the same terms as Frankfort. This offer was also refused. Father, Leo XIII., will shortly be published. A retuge in France was out of the question. so at last the Pope closed with the offer of Salzburg, which has been made him by the Hapsburgs. The city is to be neutralized, and the Pope subventioned from the Austrian exchequer. Everything is said to be in readiness for the transfer of the Holy See to the United States included 391 foreigners, from Rome to Salzburg, and before long the chiefly drawn from the eastern parts of Gerhour of departure will be fixed.

We learn that one of the projects with which the Holy Father is occupied at present is the creation of missions of the Greek rite. The Greek Church counts not fewer than ninety millions of souls, and though separated from the Western Church for many centuries by heresy and schism, still her liturgy and institutions conform to the spirit themselves confirm the doctrine of Pontifical supremacy. The Holy Father wishes to employ the Catholic element that is scattered among the Greeks to gain the entire body By employing missionaries of the Greek rite instead of those of the Latin rite, he will do away with one of the principal arguments in favor of the schism, which is to attribute to the Pope the intention of substituting the Latin for the Greek element. This idea, deeply implanted in the minds of the Greeks. When they can be made to see that whilst wishing to make Catholics of them, the Holy Father respects their national feeling, one great point will have been gained. [Ave Maria.]

COUNCIL OF CARDINALS.

Rome, Feb. 25 .- The Council of Cardinals yesterday, the Pope presiding, decided that Catholics in Italy cannot, compatibly with their religious duty, take part in political elections.

ARCHBISHOP TASCHEREAU ON FALSE STATEMENTS.

The following is an extract of a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Archbishop of

Quebec to the local press:—

"I am also instructed to ask you to warn the public to be on their guard against news which some English papers of Montreal and Quebec publish anent provincial affairs now pending at Rome. Their statements are, for the most part, denuded even of the merit of likelihood."

The rumor set sfloat by an evening contemporary that the Archbishop of Quebec had received an autograph letter from His Holiness Leo XIII anent the Laval Question, is contradicted by a Quebec paper.

THE HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN OREGON.

LETTER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEEEC TO THE MOST BEY. ARCHBIBEOP BLANCHET-HIS-TORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN OREGON. When the "Historical Sketches of the Catholic Church in Oregon" were arranged in book form, one of them was neatly bound and gilt on the edge, and sent to Quebec with the following lines written on the first blank

TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS AND VENERABLE CHURCH OF

QUEBEC. The young and grateful Church of the great mission of Oregon, on the Pacific coast, one of the voungest of the numerous daughters of the old and venerable Church of Quebec, Canada, respectfully begs to tender this very fairly explains what an agnostic is:- little volume of the history of the Catholic Church in Oregon to her dearly beloved and whether there is a God or not, whether he most honorable and venerable mother, the has a soul or not, whether there is a future illustrious Church of Quebec, as a feeble but life or not; doesn't believe any one else warm token of her filial devotion, love and knows more about these matters than he gratitude, at the completion, on Nov. 24, does, and that it is a waste of time to find 1878, of the forty years of labor in the vineout." Paul and John say "We know whom yard entrusted to her care in 1838. Given we have believed;" "We know we are of from our episcopal residence in Portland,

F. N. BLANCHET, Archbishop of Oregon.

ANSWER TO THE POREGOING, TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH. Quebec, Canada, Dec. 29, 1878.

Mgr. F. N. Blanchet, Archbishop of Oregon-My Lord-The Church of Quebec whose solicitude formerly extended itself over nearly all the septentrional America is always happy to contemplate the rapid progress of the Churches which owe her their existence. It is, therefore, with joy and ad miration that she accepts the gift of the handsome volume of the history of the Catholic Church in Oregon, which you have just sent her. Commenced on Nov. 24, 1838, that Mission has completed, at the same date this year, its forty years of existence. The little mustard seed was no sooner buried, as it were, in the earth, than it quickly grew to a large tree. The humble missionary who began to clear up that extensive field is become the metropolitan of an ecclesiastical province; the clergy and the faithful are numerous, and with the Divine grace, the harvest will become every day more and more abundant. Your Grace having witnessed the feeble beginnings of that Mission, and followed all its phases, no other per could have related them with more faithfulness, nor with more lovingness than yours. This book will, then, be a monument always precious to the history of that country. But at the same time it will make known the ness and shadow of death; it will also cause to admire the invincible courage and burning preach therein the good tidings. That is what touches the nearer the heart of the Church of Quebec, which glorifies herself, and will always glorify herself, in having given to the Province of Oregon the first missionaries and its first Bishop.

In expressing to Your Grace the sentiment of my gratitude for the handsome New Year's gifts, I feel in duty bound to pray our meroiful Lord to bless with His most unbounding and choicest benedictions, the Church of Oregon, of which the Church of Quebec is proud to be the mother, in order that we may all, one day, pastors and flocks, find ourselves forever reunited in the Church of Heaven, where there is no time that passes, nor distance that separates.

Please accept, my Lord, the expression and assurance of my respects and devotedñess. † E. A., Archbishop of Quebec.

> Rs .- " Hast thou no feeling. To see me kneeling My love revealing Day after day?"

Yer, I have feeling . Вив. To see you knosling Your bald hend revealing-Take it away !"

SCOTOH NEWS.

(From the Glasgow Herald, 11th Feb.)

REDUCTION OF RENTS IN DUMPRIESSHIRE .-The tenants on the Murraythwaite estate have received intimitation that a reduction of 10 per cent., to be given in the shape of lime or artificial bone manure, will be made on the year's rents due at Martinmas last, and payable on the 10th inst.

ERIGRATION FROM THE CLYDE .- During the month of January 996 emigrants left the Clyde. Of the total 898 were for the United States, 61 for Australia, 24 for New Zealand, and 13 for all other places. The emigrants many.

At the Greenock Sheriff Court on Wednesday, Sheriff Smith had before him the petition of a Mrs. Sinclair for the disinterment of the body of her husband, who had by the mis'ake of the Infirmary people been buried in the common ground. The Sheriff remitted the matter to the public health officer, and reserved the granting of the warrant of the Catholic Church; her canonical books until after the decision of the Lord Advocate.

THE LAW OF ENTAIL IN SCOTLAND .- We (Review) understand that a bill has been drafted by the Government to amend the law of entail in Scotland, and that it will be introduced in Parliament immediately. It will proceed pretty much on the same lines of the bill introduced last year by Lord-Advocate McLaren. Suspicious DEATH AT PERTH .-- On Sunday

morning John Minally, 33, laborer, was found dead in the house of a woman named Susan Bitchie, at 170 High street, and in consequence of certain circumstances discovered by the police, Ritchie, and another woman named Elizabeth M'Nabb or Ritchie, have been taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the death of the man.

SERIOUS PIT. ACCIDENT AT CARMYLE .-- On Wednesday a serious accident happened to a man named John Murpby, residing at Parkbead, in No. 4 Bogleshole Coal Pit, the property of James Dunlop & Co., Clyde Iron Works. Murphy, along with other two men, had been repairing the main road in the main coal seam, and after breakfast, about 10 o'clock, were sitting on the road resting themselves, when a large stone, weighing fully a cwt., came away from the roof and fell on Murphy, crushing his right shoulder, side and foot. Dr. Scott, of Tollcross, attended.

A Committee of the Market Gardeners met in Edinburgh on Tuesday and unanimcusly resolved, after hearing opinion of counsel read, to present a petition of suspension and interdict against the Edinbugh Town Council in respect of their action in letting the Waverley Market for the purpose of the Fisheries Exhibition. It is stated that this resolution is dictated by no spirit of hostility towards the exhibition in question, but it merely intended to vindicate what the association believe to be their prescriptive rights in the market, and which they consider to have been invaded by the Town Council.

ROYALTY THEATRE-ENGAGEMENT OF MRS. LANGTRY .- Recent paragraphs in the newspapers have referred to the likelihood of Mrs. Langtry coming on an early date to the leading cities of England and Scotland. We now learn that negotiations have been completed for the appearance of Mrs. Langtry at the R yaity Theatre. She comes here with a specially organised company early in May. The engagement is an interesting one. Mrs. Langtry may not be a great actress, but there will be a very general desire to see a lady who has so long been a leader of fashion, and who has at least shown singular aptitude for the stage.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A SIGNALMAN .- About ten o'clock on Tuesday morning the dead dy of James Nicol, signalman the service of the North British Railway Company, and residing in Shettleston, was found on the rails at Parahead Station. On the previous evening he had left his work on leave of absence, and proceeded to the station, another signalman taking his place. Nothing more was heard of him till yesterday morning, when his body was found on the rails about 50 yards from the signal-box mutilated in a shocking manner, his head been severed from his body, and his right foot cut off. The unfortunate man had evidently been knocked down and run over by a passing train.

BO'NESS .- A RIGHT OF WAY QUESTION AT CORDIBHALL'. - Some excitement and activity is being occasioned among the inhabitants of Corbieball and its neighbourhood by the operations presently being carried on by the Kinnett Iron and Coal Company. A road or path about six feet in breadth runs east and west to the south of the village, commonly known as the Coal Road. The Kinnell Iron Company are at present forming a chain road for their furnaces at Kinneil to that schoolyard pit, and propose to carry it along the side of this path, diminishing the breadth and a half in delivery. As the speaker utter-from six feet to about two and a half The ed the last, solemn words, the spectators inhabitants of Corbiehall had had the privilege broke into a storm of applause, which was of using this road from time immemorial, and the right is said to be contained in the titles to some of the adjacent properties. A requi- | solemn silence, unbroken by any sound except sition has been drawn up pointing out that a sigh of relief when the orator passed from the operations of the company threaten to the aliusion to the differences existing in the alter and curtail the road considerably, and Republican party last spring. The benedicthus infringe the rights and privileges of the tion was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Bulinhabitants, and requesting the Bo'ness Town lock, Chaplain of the Senate. The Marine Trustees, as custodiers of the town's right, should examine the plans of the proposed chain road and take the necessary steps to prevent these rights from being intringed. and to call upon the Kinnell Company at once to remove the obstructions, and his requisition is being numerously signed. Unless some compromise is arrived at it is probable that legal proceedings will be the issue of this movement.

THE SHASON IN THE NORTH. -In the Ork ney and Shetland Islands the winter has been an exceptionally mild and open one, and particularly favorable for sheep, upon which the large stockholders expect to make a good profit if the lambing season turns out well, enabling them to recoup some of the losses of the past few years. The temperature in the month of January in Orkney was never below 30 deg., while the means of the month ranged from 37.2 deg. to 45 deg. The total rainfall was scarcely 4 inches, while the morning of the 29th was the first and only day this sesson on which the ground was white with snow. Primroses and cowslips from the road is augmenting. There is a in full bloom have been picked all winter. proposed increase of \$75,400 in connection in full bloom have been picked all winter, an extraordinary circumstance in this north ern latitude. Farm work is well forward, although in Shetland the fine weather has in. | perity and advancement of the country. duced the crofters to pay more attention to the harvest from the sea than tilling their Mounted Police to a complement of 500 croits. The grain crop is turning out about men entails an additional, expenditure third less than the average dwing to the of \$123,000. For emigration \$180,951 addia third: less than the average owing to the gales in harvest, and much of it is discolour. ed. Turnips are also only about two-thirds | tention of the Government to vigorously push of a crop. The fields of these have sprout. their emigration policy this year. These are ed from, 6 to 12 inches, covering the centres of the drills, and presenting a spring-like aspect, with the fresh, green foliage.

Ext. cattle, young cattle in forward condition, and sheep sell well; but horses, unless atrong and sheep sell well; but horses, unless atrong and sheep sell well; but horses, unless atrong condition there will be little disposition to complain of the sidilional arms asked for and heavy, are a drug at all the markets. complain of the additional sums asked for.

The agricultural depression and bad seasons have not affected Orkney and Shetland so much as the other places in Scotland, judging at least from the fact that there has not been a single case of bankruptcy amongst farmers. Only in one case, that of Mr. Laing, M. P., has any deduction been made.

On Monday avening, Dr. Alexander O. Cowan, half-brother of Mr. Charles Cowan of Loganhouse, and of Mr. James Cowan, M.P., was found dead in the business premises of Messrs. Cowan & Co., papermakers, Register street, Edinburgh, under circumstances which left it to be interred that he had committed suicide. The discovery, it appears, was made about six o'clock in the evening by a porter, who entered the office Dr. Cowan had been accustomed to occupy, for the pur-pose of mending the fire. The deceased was found sitting in his chair, with a revolver, that had evidently been discharged, in his right hand, and a small wound on the face, indicating where the weapon had found its aim. Life was extinct. In the adjoining apartment several clerks were at work; but they had heard nothing save a sound as of a box violently shut, to which it had not occurred to them to attach any special significance. On examination of the body, it was seen that the bullet had entered at the nostril. It had apparently passed obliquely upwards and lodged in the brain, there being no wound observable except that on the face. Ir is said that by some who saw Dr. Cowan in the course of the afternoon he was thought to wear a look of unwonted depression. The circumstances connected with the deplorable occurrence were on Tuesday (says the Scotsman) investigated by Chief Constable Henderson, who made a report to the Procurator Fiscal, A son, by a second marriage, of the late Alexander Cowan of Valleyfield, Peniculk, the deceased was educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated as a dector of medicine. He subsequently spent about eight years in the medical service of the Indian army; and on his return to this country, some fourteen or fifteen years ago, he joined the well known firm of which his elder brothers are the leading partners. Dr. Cowan's untimely death will be mourned, not only by a circle of attached friends, but by many to whom, in various ways, he had been an unobtrusive benefactor.

THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL SERVICES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- Among the distinguished guests first to arrive were George W. W. Corcoran, Cyrus W. Field, Bancroft, Admiral Worden, who took seats in front of the clerk's desk. Among the guests who at an early hour occupied seats upon the floor were General Schenck, Governors Hoyt (Pennsylvania), Bigelow (Connecticut), Foster, (Ohlo), Hamilton (Maryland), and Adjutant General Harmine (Connecticut. At 11.30 Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Howard and Meigs and Admirals Ammen, Rogers and Rodgers entered at the north door of the chamber and were assigned to seats to the left of the Speaker's desk. A few minutes later the members of the diplomatic corps in full regalia were ushered in, headed by the Hawalian Minister as dean of the corps. The brilliant costumes served to throw into stronger relief the dark attire of the members of Congress, who sat immediately behind them The District Court, headed by Marshal Henry, were the next arrivals. Dr. Bliss was also in attendance. Mrs. Blaing occupied a front seat in the gallery reserved for the friends of the President.

At 12 the House was called to order by the Speaker, and prayer offered by the Chaplain f the House. The Speaker then said :--This day has been dedicated by the action of the two Houses of Congress to services in commemoration of the life and death of James Abram Garfield, U.S. This House is now assembled and ready to perform its part." The resolutions setting apart to-day tor memorial services were then read by Clerk McPherson. At 12.10 the Senate was announced, and all rose respectfully as the Senators, headed by the officers of that body entered and took their assigned seats. They were tollowed by the Chief Justice and Assoclate Justices of the Supreme Court dressed in their robes of office. Again the multitude arose as the President of the United States and Cabinet were announced. They were accompanied by Senator Sherman, Representative McKinley, chairman of the committee of arrangements. Some little applause greeted the entrance of the President, but it was soon discontinued, as being inappropriate to such an occasion. The President took the front seat on the right of the presiding officer's chair, next to that occupied by Oyrus W. Field.

At 12.30 the orator of the day, Senator Blaine, was announced. His advent was the signal for another round of applicase. The ceremonies were then opened by a short prayer by the chaplain, F. D. Power, of the House, after which President Davis addressed the assemblage. Blaine's eulogy was concluded at 1.50 p.m., having taken an hour not hushed for some moments. The address was listened to with intense interest and Band played the Garfield Dead March as the invited guests filed out of the chamber in the same order in which they entered. The Senate left last. The House was then called to order and an appropriate resolution of thanks to Blaine was passed.

PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE. (From our own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Feb. 22. The estimates for 1882-3 were brought

down yesterday. The total amount asked for, chargeable to the consolidated fund, is \$27,-305,453.36, as compared with \$26,419,670.68 last year. The amount required, chargable to capital account, is \$25,994.767.74, as against \$17,568,398.88 last year. The total amount of the estimates is \$53,300,221 .10, as against \$43,988,069.56 for 1881-2. One of the principal increases is \$276,190 for railways. The increase in the business of the Intercolonial necessitates an increase of the expenditure, but at the same time the revenue with the Post Office Department, which is rendered necessary by the continued pros-The proposed increase of the North-West tional are required this year, and it is the in-

CATHOLIC NEWS FROM

[From Liverpool Catholic Times.]

AN ABSURD CONSPIRACY.

The Figure has revealed to the world an absurd conspiracy of which the Catholic Times has already spoken. It is no secret that the French Government is anxious to tamper with the nomination of bishops, and secure the appointment of ecclesiastics who have lost the confidence of their bishops and the Holy See. Happily there are very few of these in Christendom, and whenever they are discovered, it is at once plainly evident that they are utterly unfitted for the plentitude of the priesthood and the grave responsibilities of the episcopal office. But for a time they are taken up by infidel Ministries, because these short-sighted statesmen imagine that they have hit upon a means of producing a schism in the Catholic Church. Napoleon III. imagined that he could start a Gallican Church. But he soon found out his mistake. It is no secret that he once summoned Monseigneur Thibault, the Bishop of Montpellier, to the Tuileries. The venerable prelate loyally obeyed the call of his sovereign; and discovered to his amazement that he had been represented at court as a bishop who was likely to sympathize with a Gallican movement. When the Emperor explained the object of the interview, Monseigneur Thibault hastily interrupted him with the words, "Sire, you have been grossly deceived. 'An enemy hath done this.' I shall never survive the horror and shame of being suspected of heterodoxy." The prelate then left the palace and hurried back to his diocese. Two days afterwards he was stricken with paralysis; and a few hours before his death he made his profession of faith in the presence of the discess. The shock had killed him; and Napoleon III. never dated to mention the France is the insolent triumph of a faction, subject of Gallicanism again to a French and the only liberty allowed is that of attack-

"PATIENS QUIA ÆTERNA."

MM. Paul Bert, Jules Ferry & Co., forget that their power is ephemeral and precarious. During the six weeks M. Paul Bert held office the unwary might have been led to suppose that the eminent vivisector had resolved to reform the Catholic Church. He managed to meddle with and muddle everything in his impertinence. Uirculars were sent to the Bishops and orders were given to the priests. Mgr. Czacki, the Papal Nuncio, was constantly sent for by this statesman of fungous growth. At one time he decided that a large theological seminary should be founded in the Eternal City, where students might be sent form every diocese of France. At another he wished to interfere impertinently with the class-books used by the professors. I have already spoken of the appointment of the worthy M. Quilly to the post of librarian of the Ministry of Public Worship. Of this gentleman, who seems to have joined and been expelled from every sect of modern schismatics, the Figaro says-"His private life does not belong to our province." Those who wish to know anything of it had better make inquiries. It is sufficient for us to know that he has been drummed out by the Dutch Jansenists, the Old Catholics and even by poor M Loyson. His only title to a position in which he is to come frequently in contact with the illustrious members of the French episcopate, is the fact that many of them refused to ordain him!

THE AROHBISHOPRIC OF BESANCON-GAMBETTA HOAXED.

The climax of absurdity has, however, been reached by M. Gambetts, who has actually received a messeager from Rome who, person in question actually pretended that he was empowered by the Pope to negotiate on all questions connected with the French Church, and began by asking for the archiepiscopal mitre of Beancon. left vacant by the death of the lamented Mgr. Paulinier. M. Gambetta promised his infinence; and it was only on reference to his Excellency the Nuncio that the imposture was discovered. French Catholics may well take courage when they see the utter folly of the enemies of the Church.

THE UNION GENERALE PANIC. All kinds of false reports have been in

circulation concerning the panic and the terrible losses which have been incurred by the Holy See, the Comte de Chambord, the Catholic cause in France; and various associations. Of these it may be said the wish is father to the thought. I have made every enquiry in the highest quarter; and beyond the fact that many of the sufferers are individually Legitimists and Catholics there is not a word of truth in the assertions made in French and English papers. It is true that the Duc de Rochefoucauld Bisaccia has lost heavily. I may add, too, that one religious order of nuns and two charitable institutions have also been the victims of cruel reverses; this, however, is the beginning and the end of the matter. The originator of the scheme was a Catholic but he died a year or two age, and although an eminent banker he was unable to obtain the approval of the French bishops. He then went to England, where he met with the same refusal of patronage in the highest Catholic circles. A visit to Rome proved equally truitless, although M. Henri Place, the gentleman, had been the personal friend of Leo XIII when his Holiness was Nuncio in Brussels. How even Catholics can believe that the Pope would confide the money of the Church to the tender mercies of a horde of speculators is inconceivable. I may add that an unscrupulous use was undoubtedly made of the blessing of the Holy Father written in his own handwriting. The words used were: "Benedicat vos Deus et omnia opera vestra." Then followed the signature of the Sovereign Pontiff. Those who are familiar with the usages of the Vatican know very well that the Holy Father often deigns to sign his name in this way. The recipient of this favour at once proceeded to Paris, where the blessing was shown to distinguished Catholics as the official patronage of the Holy Sec. This is the whole truth about the financial conspiracy of the Jesuits to restore "Henri V." and the other canards which have been flying about Paris of late. I am informed, however, that the well-known Legitimist fund for the relief of those magistrates who nobly opposed the March decrees, and were maliciously removed, has been lost by the failure of the Union Generale.

MGR. UAPEL AND M. JULES GREVY.

On Monday morning last Mgr. Capel was received by the President of the Republic. The English prelate afterwards took his seat in the private tribune of M. Grevy at the Chamber of Deputies, and listened attentively to the debate on the Granet interpellation.

ford, the correspondent of the Daily News, and Syndio of the Oreign press. Mr. Crawford, in the name; of his collegues, welcomed Mgr. Capel as a distinguished clergyman and Englishman, adding that he believed he was not wrong in looking apon the Mgr. as himself "half a press man." After shaking hands with the correspondents of the other English and American papers, Mgr. Capel returned to the President's box. On Tuesday evening Mr. Capel dined at the Cercle de la Presse. The upraising of the question of diplomatic relations between England and the Holy See has at least had the effect of calling the attention of the French Government to the utter absurdity of recalling the Ambassador to the Vatican. It is now clearly seen that France and not the Pope would be the loser by so thoughtless a step.

THE NEW BISHOP OF SEEZ.

The consecration of Mgr. Tregare to the see of Seez took place in the basilica of St. Anne at Vannes. The consecrating prelate was Mgr. Becel, Bishop of Vannes. Mgr. le Ocq, Bishop of Nantes, and Mgr. Hugonin, Bishop of Bayeux, were present. The new bishop is determined to avoid all party politics. In his reply to the clergy, after his consecration, Mgr. Tregare declared that his life belonged to Jesus Christ, to his flock, and to France. He added that he had made this triple offering when he was lying prostrate in the sanctuary during the Litanies of the Saints, and that he asked for the prayers of his priests and his people to enable him to carry out this programme of simple faith to the end. It is of such men as this that the spurious Republicans of to-day speak as "functionaries who are opposed to the prolin and Patton said pop. The third man sat gress of the Republic." When the Republic in a crouching position with his head leaning of France is constitutional and impartial, it on a chair, and made no response to Patton, will receive the support of all good Catholics. But it is too much to expect reverence from those who are reviled and persecuted daily and hourly by those who pretend to love liberty. The present regime in Catholic ing God and Christian morality.

A VENERABLE DOYEN.

News reaches us from Aire of the serious illness of the Doyen, Monsignor Scott. Though suffering from indisposition he officiated on Christmas Day at the midnight and day High Masses, preaching also for the third time at: Vespers. Next day his illness assumed a serious complexion, and a fortnight later he asked to receive the last sacraments. The clergy, the confraternities, and a great number of the inhabitants formed a procession to escort the Blessed Sacrament to the sick partor, who, attired in his sacerdotal vestments, received the Holy Visticum and Extreme Unction with great devotion. The Holy Father, hearing of the event, blessed and prayed for the invalid, and three novenas were made by his flock to Notre Dame Panetiere (so called from having in time of famine miraculously given bread to the people of Aire. Since these events the Doyen has gradually regained strength and bids fair to recover. Monsignor Scott. whom his Bishop once described as "Le modele de men clerge," is in his 86th year, having passed his 50 years' jubilee as priest and Doyen (or Dean) of Aire. Last July he celebrated the 62nd anniversary of his first Mass.

BOMAN EVENTS.

COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPHS.

There will take place in a few days in Rome a most interesting sale of a rare and precious collection of autographs that will afford a tempting bait to amateurs of that kind. The collection is going to be sold by Signor Rossi, a bookseller of the Pissus Sant Ignazio, and once belonged to a man who passed the greater part of his life in amassing although unfortunately too well known, had, and enlarging it with a miser's jealous care it need scarcely be said, no authority of any and pleasure, and who by dint of steady peralmost, as it were, a sort of extract of history, A newspaper was spread over his face. severance in his aim had thus come to possess ancient and modern, written by the hand of wound was examined and found to be about those who were its very heroes. Among two and a half inches below and to the right those autographs is to be found the of the left nipple. But little blood was signature of a Pope whose years of rule ex- visible, the wound having bled internally. ceeded those of Peter, even Pius IX. of The ball undoubtedly passed through the blessed and beloved memory, side by side heart. Coroner Carrier was telephoned for, with the hand of Cicernacchio, the last tribune and promptly appeared upon the spot. He of Rome, who sold hay at such high prices; empannelled a jury and adjourned the inquest of Garibaldi asking the Roman Parliament to be sent, not to fight, but to best the detested French; of Napoleon I.; of Murat of Naples; of Cardinal Bembo; of Voltaire; of St. Marc Antonie, Colonna, &c. It seems a pity early age to be irregular in his habits, and that so precious a collection, the making of gave his parents much trouble. His father, the death of its owner be dispersed to the whaler, thinking the discipline would tame spoil of scattered individuals. But such is his habits were of the worst descripthe lot of worldly treasures. Sic transit gloria tion, and his associates equally bad. He remain more immortal than the memories of came known as one of the most daring, the great ones lost and forgotten?

THE VATICAN. the lighted tapers, being very injurious to the | man. coloring of the freecoss. The arrangements, therefore, provisionally made in the New Hall will, be less untouched, so as to serve

for further ceremonies. THE SPANISH PILORIMAGE.

A telegram from Spain announces that the Spanish pilgrimage is preparing; the Bishop of Madrid, who is at the head of the commit-tee, thus concludes the allocution he has just addressed to the faithful :-" I'me Holy Father wishes the pilgrimage to take place and approves of it; he calls us, he expects

CANDLEMAS DAY AT THE VATICAN. On Candlemas Day the Holy Father admitted a privileged number of the mithful to his private Mass to receive Holy Communion from his hands." At twelve o'clock, seated in the throne-hall, no received in sinte the deputations of the patriarchal and minor basilicas, the parish priests of Rome, religious erders, etc., all of whom presented His Holiness with the gifts of tapers and candles usual upon the occasion of the Feest of the Purisication, and which afterwards are distributed hy the Holy Father to his Domestic Prelater, Cardinals and persons of note, and sometimes to poor churches and monasteries.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY,

A telegram from Berlin announces that the German Government will not wait for the decision of the votes in Parliament to send a negotiator to Rome in extraordinary mission. The choice will probably fall on Herr Schloeiser.

ST. PAUL'S BASILICA The solitary road leading to St. Paul's Bas-

ilica, outside the walls, is henceforth to be He also paid a visit to the Foreign Press lighted up at night with petroleum lamps, tribune, where he was received by Mr. Craw- forty in number so as to render that country his rings.

dark has set in. THE WEATHER IN BOME. WOL The weather continues bright, frosty and beautiful. The thermometer the other hight marked 0. The early mornings and nights are very cold, but during the day the sun

irive less perlions and more convenient after

shines brightly, and reminds one that it is a sham and short Southern winter after all." When your only and beloved son comes home scarred up as the result of a juvenile fight, apply Kendall's Spavin Cure, and the

pain will cease and the intellect will be greatly strengthened, and in all probability he will soon be in the White House. Read advertisement.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART. AN ERRIEG SON AT LENGTH COMES TO A MISER ARLE END-THE VICTIM OF PASSION AND DRINK-AN INPAMOUS LIFE CLOSED IN AN

INFAMOUS MANNER. DETROIT, Feb. 18 .- A tragedy occurred in what is known as the Potomac quarter of Detroit, last evening, under circumstances that bring grief and shame to an old and honoured family. The scene of the affair was the saloen of Charles McAuley, Franklin street. About nine o'clock last evening Theodore S. Patton, son of Justice John Patton, entered the saloon and invited three men who were present to drink. This at least is the story told by McAuley. The names of two of the men are Charles Scanlon and Henry Elsey. The name of the third McAuley says he does not know. The latter asked what they would have. Elsey, Scanin a crouching position with his head leaning nor did he pay any attention to his invitation. Patton grew incensed at the stranger's silence, and, McAuley says, walked deliberately up and gave him a

TERRIBLE SLAP IN THE FACE,

remarking, "If you are too damned high-toned to drink, take that." Suiting the action to the words, Patton drew a revolver, and the stranger, so-called, drew his with unusual quickness and fired. Patton oried, "You have done me up," staggered against the wooden partition of the bar-room, and slowly sank to the floor-with his revolver in his hand. McAuley says when he saw Patton draw his revolver, knowing his desperate character, he dodged down behind the counter, and did not rise to a standing position until he heard the shot and felt sure the danger was past. He then went over to the wounded man and took his revolver and asked him some questions, but he either could not or would not speak. Officer Jim Hogan, who was across the street, also heard the report, and ran over to the saloon. He says Mc-Auley had the revolver in his hand when he went in. McAuley, as soon as Hogan came in, ran to O'Keefe's saloon, on the corner of Franklin and Beaubien streets, and said a man was shot in his place. Joe McCormick, who was present, ran to Drs. Bodeman and Monaghan, near by, and summoned them to scene of the shooting. McAuley returned to his saloon, but

PATTON WAS DEAD.

He did not live more than five minutes after he was shot, and died without a word. Elsey, his wife, and two inmates of the place, named Ida Stewart and Bessie Brown, were arrested and taken to Woodbridge street Station, with the exception of Scanlon and Elsey, who were released. Scanlon was subsequently re-arrested and locked up at the Gratiot avenue station. The officers were searching for Elsey at an early hour this morning. The third man, whom McAuley claims shot Patton, is still at large. A reporter visited the scene of the shooting soon after it occurred, and found the dead man

STRETCHED ON MIS BACK

on with the exception of his cost and vest. The until seven o'clock on Monday evening.

THE DEAD MAN'S RECORD

Patton was about thirty years of age. was the black sheep of a large family of Charles Borromeo; of the celebrated wife of respectable children. He commenced at an which was the labor of years, should after some years ago, sent him to see on board of a winds, as it were, and become the divided him. He remained away some years, but mundi; and why, after all, should autographs consorted with thieves, and soon bedesperate and successful in the West, Of iate he was known to be in Chicago, where he The local papers report that the Vatican was a member of a gang of professional intends the hall above the vestibule of St. thieves, and was considered one of the best Peters, where the recent ceremonies of of the craft. He returned to Detroit about canonization and beatification have taken six weeks ago, but kept clear of the authoriplace, to be henceforth used for this grand ties. He occasionally made trips out of the religious office of the Church in the stead of city, but where he went is not known. He the Sistina chapel, which decision has been was drinking considerably yesterday, and taken in view of preserving Michael Ange- those who were with him say he was under lo's masterpiece of the Last Judgment, the the influence of liquor last night when shot. immes of incense, and the heat occasioned by He was fairly educated, and a handsome young

CHILBLAINS.

These troublesome complaints may be speedily cured by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great Rheumatic remedy, which, as an external application and as an internal remedy has a wider range of usefulness than any similar preparation in the world. All drug-29-2 gists sell it, 25c,

WASINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Paris, Feb. 21 .- Consul General Wolff and the Americans at Cairo gave a grand banquet in honor of Washington's birthday, to the Egyptian Ministry and 200 members of the Egyptian Parliament. The Prime Minister, Araby Bey, and the Speaker of Parliament pronounced eloquent eulogiums on Washington, saving that his work, begun in America, had taken root in Egypt. There were 200 guests, including Mr. Phelps, Minister at Vienna; Senator Emory, and the officers of the "Lancaster" and "Quinebong," now at Alexandria. The French and English Con. suls.General, and also the Comptrollers, expressed the warmest sympathy with America,

BURNS AND SCALDS

out declined the invitation.

Are promptly cured as well as all flesh wounds, sprains, bruises, callous lumps, sore-ness, pain, inflammation and all painful diseases; by the great Rhenmatic Remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil. For external and internal use. Price 25c. 29-2

The planet Saturn is now in opposition to

SING SING.
FRIGHTFUL GRUELTIES SAID TO (BM) PRACTICED IN THE INSTITUTION-THE PLACE RUE IN THE LETERSTS OF CONTRACTORS, and I

Naw York, Feb. 23. E. R. Campbell, ex-keeper of Sing Sing, I ublishes a statement declaring that the prison is run in the interest of contractors. He states that but little religious or moral instruction is provided for the convicts. One-third of the prisoners never go to church at all, and many are compelled to work in the shops on Sunday. Campbell alleges that Joe Co-burn, the prize fighter, is treated with distinguished consideration, and holds the position of runner in the mess-room, while there are hundreds of cripples and consumptives, any of whom would be able and glad to do this work. On the other hand a gentleman, Joe being unable to do the hard work given him, was paddled, dungeoned and deprived of food unill broken down. He applied for admission to the hespital, but was refused, and died on the same night, having been in prison only a iew months. Campbell also says that Pol-kato, a convict, was driven insane by ill treatment. Being noisy he was knocked down by a stream from a hose, beaten unmercifully and afterwards taken to Auburn Asylum. William C. Brandon was compelled to work at the emery wheel, though he had a terrible cough and frequent hemmorrhage from the lungs. He died after being in prison three years. Edward Young (colored), aged 16, unable to perform hard tasks, was dungeoned, paddled, deprived of food, and died in a tew weeks. Robert Love, an old man, badly ruptured, was also overworked and denied medical treatment till he died. William Thompson worked in a foundry for eleven years; his constitution was shattered, and the keeper refused to let him off for a day. Next morning he was unable to leave his cell. He was locked up in a cold cell two days before taken to the hospital, where he soon died. John Fox, a boy, was placed in the foundry, and though suffering from consumption, was repeatedly punished until he became a pitiable object. Appeals to the doctor had no effect. One night Fox. in his cell, called for the doctor declaiming that he was dying. The guard merely swore at him. In the morning Fox was found dead. Campbell gives a number of other instances of alleged inhuman treatment of convicts and says the foregoing are but a few of the cruelties practised in Sing Sing. "I could write chapters about men who attempted suicide and the horrible tortures that led them to it."

AN EDITOR IN LUCK. St. Jacobs Oil cures rheumatism; of this I am convinced. For years I suffered with rhenmatism in my left shoulder and right arm, and last fall I was incapable of attending to my duties, and lay many a night unable to sleep on account of terrible pains. A few weeks ago a severe attack of this trouble struck me, and this time I concluded to try the St. Jacobs Oil, I must acknowledge, with but little confidence in its merits. I freely confess that the result has completely astonished me. The first application relieved the pain very materially, and the continued use of only two bottles has completely cured me of this chronic evil, and that, after the most eminent physicians and their prescriptions had been of no avail. I therefore consider it a duty to publish the above for the benefit of all sufferers with rheumatism and kindred complaints. G. A. HEILMAN, Editor Republican, Pittsburg,

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS

St. Petersburg, Feb. 21.-Lieut. Harber and Master Schultze were introduced to General Ignatieff, General Anontohine and the Minister of Marine to-day by Mr. Hoffon the floor of the saloon, with all his clothes | man. They had a most hearty reception everywhere Orders have been issued to sive them all the assistance they may require. Thanks to this, they will be able to leave this for Mescow and Orenburg on Thursday.

IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL AGREE-MENT.

New York, Feb. 23. -An agreement was signed here to-day, by which money transfers can be effected between the United States and Canada almost instantaneously by telegraph. The contracting parties are the Western Union Telegraph Company, represented by Noram Green, President, and the Great North-Western Company of Canada, represented by Erastus Wiman. The increased acility which this arrangement affords is much more comprehensive than at first sight would appear. Thus parties in Canada having friends in Fiorida or South Carolina can place them in possession, immediately, of funds should they need them, or parties requiring to order merchandise by telegraph in the Eastern or Western States, can pay for the same and have immediate shipment without the delay incident to slightest political weight to him. When he the mails. Every office of the Western Union has imbited a little more champagne than is Telegraph Company of any importance is a good for him he is apt to make foolish speeches. money transfer office, and from any point in He forgets that Commanders of armies have Canada money can be thus transmitted. The greater responsibilities than sub-Lieutenants, rate charged, is considerably in excess of in his anxiety to get himself talked about. that which prevails among banks, but in no He would have been disavowed before but sense is it a competitor with them. The from fear that his being honored by such system of money orders by telegraph is also notice might give him a factitious importance. to be inaugurated by the Great North-Western Telegraph Company in Canada. The leading points being to make money transfer offices, thus immediate payments can be made between one city and another in Canada and between distant parts, the convenience will be very great especially between the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the North-Western Territory. Details are now in procass of arrangement. The transfer officer of the Great North-Western Company is to be Mr. Cox, Transurer.

HYMENEAL.

At St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, Monday morning, Mr. George S. Urawford, son of the late Lieutenant-Governor, led to the altar Miss Ada Butherford, fourth daughter of Mr. E. H. Rutherford. Archbishop Lynch officiated. The party then drove to St. James' Cathedral, where Mr. Alexander Lord espoused Miss M. E. Rutherford, and the ceremony was again gone through on behalf of her sister. The Bishop of Toronto conducted the service, assisted by Rev. Mr. Lord. The organs in each cathedral played Mendelssohn's Wedding March: The sisters were dressed in and edged with broad pearl and crystal tringe drooping over satin pouffs, scarf drapery of moire bordered with garlands of waterlilies, lilies of the valley, orange blossoms and similar and confined at the side under large clustering droops of flowers. The corsage, close fitting, of moire trimmed with Duchesse lace and embroidered in pearls and crystals. Court

REVELATIONS OF AN EX-KEEPER OF bildesmeids, eight in number, were pink cash- and killed Kaiklen and the Shillook King to matchad They were Misses Rutherford, Annie Mickiem, Annie Rutherford, Louisa Rutherford. Groomsmen, Messrs O. L. Fer-Percy Butherford, J. H. Pipon, W. B. Moffatt, Duncan Campbell and Bruce.

A OURE FOR HEADACHE.

What physician has ever discovered a cure for headache? Echo' answers none. But Burdock Blood Bitters by their purifying, invigorating, nervine properties afford a cure in nearly every case. The health-giving principles of this remedy are unequalled by any similar preparation in the world. 29 2

HISTRIONIC.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 21 .- A Catholic priest, Dr. George Leeming, late of Australia, made his debut as an actor here on Monday evening in "Othello." He assumes the name of Sidney Clifford. He is not a great success, and it is expected he will be silenced by the Archbishop. Leeming came here a year ago to collect funds for the Church in Australia. He had been in considerable demand as a

AN HISPANO-PORTUGESE ALLIANCE PROPOSED.

Lisson, Feb. 22.—Barbose introduced a resolution in the Chamber proposing an alliance of Spain and Portugal, on the ground that united nations need fear no foreign agwould suffice for the requirements of their the Spanish-American Republics.

THE ENGLISH COTTON TRADE. MANCHESTER, Feb. 22 .- One of the largest meetings of cotton masters ever held took place yesterday. The chairman dwelt on the erious position of the trade caused by declining prices and increasing stocks. A resolution was unanimously passed that it was necessary to adopt short time in the manufacturing department. Circulars have been sent to all masters in North and North-East to reduce the production to the extent of two weeks' work during Merch.

THE GRATTAN CENTENNIAL.

New Haven, Ct., Feb. 23 .- The Land League last evening celebrated the Grattan Centennial. Rev. A. J. Chambers (colored) made a tervent address. He said that the time will come when all Eugland's dependencies will rise up against her, and her shores will be invaded by armed men intent on redress of Ireland's wrongs. In their ranks will be men of the same anthropological status as myself. The clergyman was repeatedly applauded, and as he left the hall, his hand was shaken by many. He is the first colored man to take part in the Land League demonstrations here. Resolutions were passed asking Congress to take measures for the release of Americans confined in Ireland.

THE EGYPTIAN EMBROGLIO.

London, Feb. 23 .- The correspondent of the Times at Constantinople says the Porte has received authentic information that Italy and the three Empires, on the initiative of Austria, are preparing a reply to the Anglo-French note concerning Egypt, strongly reasserting the principle contained in the communication to Assim Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, by the dragomans of the Russian, German, Austrian and Italian Embassies about a fortnight ago, that their Governments desired the maintenence of the status que in Egypt, any modification of each would require the assent of all the great Powers. La Republique Française publishes s communication from the Britith and French Comp. trollers-General in Egypt, dated February 6, declaring that the present state of affairs in Egypt is a nullification of control.

A GOOD FILTER.

To have pure water in the house every family should have a good filter, the health and comfort depends largely upon the use of true filter for the blood, and Burdock Blood Bitters keep the liver and all the secretory organs in a healthy condition. It is the grand blood purifying, liver regulating tonic.

SKOBELEFF'S SPEECH. In noticing the disavowal of Gen. Skobeleff, which appears in the Messager Oficial, it should be observed that Russian statesmen and the Emperor himself have been less astonished than annoyed by his sensational speeches at St. Petersburg and Paris. Gen. Shobeleff is only thirty-eight and has a thirst for notoristy. No one has ever attached the There is reason to believe that but small importance is attached to the incident by the Ambassadors of Germany and Austria at St. Petersburg. Last year General Skobeleff expressed sentiments in direct contradiction with those contained in his recent sneech This fact should not be forgotten.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The result of Bismarck's conference with the Emperor is that no official representation regarding Skobeleff's speech will be made at St. Petersburg.

THE BISING IN THE SOUDAN-THE EGYPTIAN TROOPS UTTERLY ROUTED.

Cairo, Feb. 22 .- Private despatches have just been received from Khartoul concerning the successful rising in the Soudan of the so-called El Medhi or the Messiah of Islam. A few months ago El Medhi—or to call him killed one hundred and twenty of them. The Medhi then proceeded to Gebel Zodir, situated about six days' march from Fashoda, dresses of white satin Duchesse and rich a strong military post on the White Nile, moire. The skirt of satin Duchesse with midway between Khartum and Goado Koro. tathler falling on deep Vandyke points Rahaid Bey, Governor of Fashods, having richly embroidered in pearls and cryst secured the alliance of the Shillook tribes, marched out with 800 regular troops, armed with Remingtons, to attack the Mehdi in front, while about 1,000 Shillooks, commanded by their King in person, started to cut off the Mehdi's retreat. About ten miles from Gebel Zodir, the Mehdi, with his Bagara Bedouing, fell unexpectedly upon Rahsid Bey and utterly defeated him. Three hundred | whole party escaped. Baraninkoff said that Egyptians were killed, and Rahaid Bey himtrain of moire trimmed with benffon pleat. self was slain by the Mendi's own hand. The the sun. But the sun will probably survive ings, tulle veils falling in rolds over natural whole affair lasted only half an hour. The in spite of the opposition of Saturn and all wreaths of orange blossoms and ornements Mehid then turned upon the Shillooks, and consisting of diamonds and pearls. The after a singularly sharp conflict routed them the prisoners in the fortress.

mere and moire dresses with points and muffs and his entire suite. Fashods would also have fallen had not Zeigle: Pasha with nine hundred Egyptian troops arrived by forced Rutherford, Clara Jones, Carruthers, Maud marching from Kordofen Just in time Rutherford. Groomsmen, Messrs O. L. Fer- to strengthen its in fortifications, that guson, H.W. Thomas, of Montreal; E.O and the Mehdi prudently declined to attack With the exception of a few fortified stations the Mehdi is master of the whole country, and is backed by all the Bagara tribes, numbering about ten thousand fighting men. They are armed with double-barrelled percussion guns, but their chief wespon is a remarkably long and admirably made lance. They are excellent horsemen. Everything will remain at a standstill in the Soudan until the arrival of reinforcements from Cairo, which have been imperatively demanded. The present Egyptian army, however, is by no means auxious to serve its country in the field, where, whenever it has done so, it has always justified Colonel Morden in the conclusion that it is utterly useless for anything except internal commotion.

THE S.S. "SARDINIAN'S VOYAGE.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 21.-A passenger by the steamship "Bolivie," transferred to her from the steamship "Sardinian," gives the following account of the voyage of the latter up to the time of leaving her :- We left Halifax on Saturday, January 28th, and on the following Thursday, about 10 a.m., when we were about half way across the "Sardinian" lost her rudder and rudder-post. There was a stiff breeze and high sea running, so nothing could be done that day. gression. They would be able to reduce On Friday a chain cable was run out astern their armies and navies to such a footing as in lieu of the rudder, but this did not answer. Then a temporary rudder of spars was rigged. colonies, and Lisbon and Oporto would be. On Saturday the wind came round to the come centres of intercourse with Brazil and east and the spar answered very well. That the Sparish American Republics. for New York, and asked them to report us and say we would continue as near as possible to the line of the New York steamers. We were then steering eastwardly, and going at ten knots per hour. About midway we passed the "Celtic," and also asked them to report us. Towards evening the wind changed, and for the next five days we drifted about unable to do anything. On Thursday we sighted the "Nederland," bound to Antwerp, and asked them to take us in tow. This they declined to do, as Lancashire, asking whether they were willing they had positive orders not to take any vessel in tow, but they offered to take the passengers, and sent a boat alongside for the purpose. Captain Dutton then gave the passengers the option of going on in the Nederland," and about twenty cabin and sceerage passengers availed themselves of the offer. The rest of us, as we were in the line of boats bound eastward, remained on board. hoping to get a chance to be towed or to have the passengers transferred to a steamer which would take us nearer our destination. The following Tuesday we met the "Bolivia," and asked for assistance, which was promptly given. All the cable we could manage were got out from both ships, but as the two ships were about the same size we were quite helpless and the "Bolivia" had a couple of days before met with an accident which disabled her, leaving her unable to back her engines. The cables all snapped like pipestems as soon as any strain came on them, caused by the heavy sea which was running at the time. Captain Dutton then told the passengers there was nothing to be done but to transfer them to the "Bolivia" as it was impossible to say when they might get to land if they remained on the "Sardinian." We all were transferred to the "Bolivia" except Mrs. Doull and her children, who were too sick to leave the ship in the heavy sea, and Mr. Bigby.

THE NIHILIST TRIALS. Sr. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23 .- The great

Nibilist trial was resumed on Tuesday afternoon. Only two of the 23 accused persons made their appearance. All the prisoners are dressed carefully and neatly. The women are in black and the men have all clean linen on. The best looking and most refined of the defenders is Tregoni, by whose name the trial has been sometimes called. His face is very pale, by contrastwith his well trimmed black beard, and his appearance is altogether aristocratic, though to justify his nickname "Milord" he is short in stature and wears eye-glasses. Kaltotchinproperly filtered water. The liver is the koff is the most melancholy of the party. His companions, who cannot forget that he once belonged to the police, shun him. He site alone, his head bowed as though with shame. His looks are haggard. He wears blue spectacies, Jakinoff is a vulgar, red-headed virago. The other women. Lebedoff and Terentieff, are hideous. Terentici's face is monstrous. Lieut Soukhanoff, who is dressed in civilian's clothing, is a pale, short-sighted, malevolent-looking individual. Emilianoff, with his scant hair and uncouth manuer, suggests the country priest. He mutters to himself the whole time. Issacoff is a well built fellow, with shargy beard and has an unhealthy complexion. Aroutchik and Friendenshon are half-civilized Jews. Teterka has a wild beast's face, a fierce beard and sunken eyes. The women interrupted the proceedings continually by coarse jokes and untimely laughter, though the gendarmes did their best to prevent them. Questioned as to their religion some answer that they are Orthodox, some Freethinkers others Armenians. Before the indictment was read Terentieff, Mikalloff, Emlianoff and Lebedoff protested violently against the continuation of the trial, and the President was obliged to order them to be silent. During the intervals between the adjournment and the reassembling of the court, the case was excitedly commented apon and the general opinion seemed to be that most of the prisoners would escape capital punishment. Gen. Ignatieff is known to be anxious for lemient verdicts, but a higher power than Ignaticff appears to be on the death sentence being passed on three of the prisoners, of whom boukhanoff is one. On the trial being resumed on Tuesday afternoon, a the prisoners were examined first separately, one being brought into court: at a time, then in groups. There are nine groups altogether The flist person questioned was Baranikoff. When cross-examined in regard by his proper name, Sheik Mohamed Ahmed to the murder of Gen. Mezentzoff, turned up near Lomer, on the White Nile, he made a full and frank confession, admittand for the second time defeated the ing his guilt, and explaining minutely how Egyptian troops sent against him, and the crime was committed. On the 3rd of

August: (the 15th Aug. new style) 1878; said Baranikoff, the ground was carefully reconnoitered. The next day the scheme was executed;" He provided himself with a dagger and revolver. After stabbing Gen. Menzentzoff he ran back a few steps and fired off his revolver, not with any wish to hit Col. Makaroff who accompanied the General, but simply intending to frighten him and to allow himself to beat a retreat to his carriage. The shot, however, frightened the horse and it started off at a gallop, forcing the prisoner to run some way after it. An accomplice dragged him bodily into the carriage and the personally he had no grudge against Gen. Mezentzoff. but that he was stirred to vengence by his indignation at Mezentzoff's order for the torture and corporal punishment of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will; advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 35 years in ex-

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

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

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

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

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for

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

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on apnlication.

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

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergyman, achool teachers and postmasters at .00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to onfine themselves to any particular locality, int can work up their quota from different twns or districts; nor is it necessary to send ill the names at once. They will fulfil all he conditions by forwarding the names and nounts until the club is completed. We we observed that our paper is, if possible, ore popular with the ladies than with the her sex, and we appeal to the ladies there, to use the gentle but irresistible page. are of which they are mistresses in our behall on their busbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of ive or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties subscribing for the TRUE WITNESS between this date and the 31st December, 1881, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make n extra effort to push our circulation. Parles requiring sample copies or further infornation please apply to the office of THE POST rinting and Publishing Company, 761 Craig treet, Montreal, Canada

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends she have responded so promptly and so heerfully to our call for amounts due, and equest those of them who have not, to fellow ir example at once.

POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 741 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of our rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? if so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will lieve the poor little sufferer immediately... the prescription of one of the oldest and ready to attack wherever there. best female physicians and nurses in the

Back or Bowels, core Throat, Rhematism Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pair or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful. " "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Rellever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale

lady who had taken an excess of "anti-lat" medicine. The nostrum is supposed to act a slow blood poison.

I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure on a bone pavin, and am pleased to report that it has iken the enlargement completely off. It sek only one bottle to perform the oure. I am confident if it is properly used it will do all you claim for it. Yours truly, C. M. Lus-

ITEMS OF INTEREST. The ratable value of London is just twice that of Ireland.

Whatever you have to do, do it with all your might. Many a lawyer has made his fortune by simply working with a will. There are only thirty staunch Parnellites

in the British Parliament. Hugh O'Donnell, M.P. for Dungaryan, is to be leader during Mr. Parnell's imprisonment.

"Do bees think ?" is the conundrum that is bothering the pates of entomologists. The action of bees is so audden that it is impossible to believe that they think. If they considered—but never mind.

A " Patience" rhyme young man, A bore sublime young man, A "print my effusion,"

Get out with contusion in double quick time, young man De Maurier has made a pleasant sketch of

Life in Iowa," of which Captain Norton is the hero and his Irish wife the good fairy. Among the laborers pictured in the new settlement are Lord Hobart and the two brothers of Lord St. Vincent. Several Irish landlords are said to be about to follow Captain Norton's example.

A correspondent writing from Jamaica to a they do. We would like to impress upon leading London paper, says that the hill their memories that the True Witness is climate of Jamaica is almost perfect. Society is very sociable, and living, except butchers meat, excellent and very cheap; servants the same, viz., a really good cook, \$2 a week, waiter ditto, groom ditto. Imported articles from England are sold very low.

Watkins would not buy a keg of beer for his acquaintances on his wedding day, though required to do so by the usage of East Carondelet, Mo., and in spite of a positive demand by the thirsty crowd. They dragged him to a high bridge, and dropped him into the cold water. This caused a postponement of the marriage, but did not produce the beer.

Two factory girls had been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for drunkenness in Lowell, Mass. They were young, and their case excited sympathy in court. As they were being taken out the officers saw their mother slip a bottle of whiskey into the pocket of each. There was no longer any astonishment that they had become drunkards

The Judge, jury, and counsel in a Philadelphia will case went to the house of a scientist and put a suspected signature under a powerful microscope, in order to examine the ink in connection with that of the body of the document. The jurors were first cautioned not to make any remarks to indicate their conclusions while looking through the instrument.

Mr. Guilford Onslow and other friends of the Tichborne claimant visited him at the Portses prison a few days ago. The convict is reported to be in good health, and although depressed as to the prospects of release, rallied considerably when informed that efforts were intended to be made on his behalf in Parliament by one or two members who had hitherto taken no active interest in his cause.

SHREWDNESS AND ABILITY.

Hop Bitters freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are baving a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation - Examiner and Chronicle.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE. BUFFALO, Feb. 22 .- William Crawford, a single man, 47 years old, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide this morning, making three gashes in his throat with a razor. He had been drinking very hard, and was probably deranged by liquor. At last accounts it was thought he might recover. Crawford lived at one time in Montreal as cok-keeper for the Grand Trunk Railway, and has been in Buffalo three or four years. He is a stenographer, but, as it would seem liquor had rendered him unfit for the position of responsibility, and he has been working as a day laborer. Since last Saturday night he had been out of work, and for four or five days previous to that, up to Monday of this week, he had been drinking unusually hard, though for the last two days he had not drank at all. He lived a solitary life, never making a friend or confident, and, when his working hours were over, would be found sitting apart or taking long solitary walks, as if brooding over his troubles. He is said to be respectably connected in England.

A new ordinance of Cincinnati requires all manufacturers and other large consumers of coal to use a smoke-consuming apparatus. It is believed to be possible to abate the nuisance which detracts so much from the comfort of living in that city. The law is not generally obeyed as vet.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. " By a thorough knowledge of the natral laws which govern the operations of digation and nutrition, and by a careful applicaton of the fine properties of well selected dieve the poor little sufferer immediately—coca, Mr. Esps has provided our breakfast about it tables with a delicately flavored beverage there is not a mother on earth who has ever which may save us many heavy doctors' meter is not a mother on eatth who has ever which may save us many heavy doctors' need it, who will not tell you at once that it oills. It is by the judicious use of such arwill regulate the bowels, and give rest to the ticles of tiet that a constitution may be mother, and relief and health to the child, gradually built up until strong enough to perating like magic. It is perfectly safe to resist every tender, to disease. Hundreds use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and point. We may escape many a fatal shaft United States. Sold everywhere at 25 certs by keeping ourselves well fortified with part blood and a properly nourished frame."—

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING. PANACEA."

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Melag a Trough History of the HarQuestion.....\$1.00 Cabinet Ptographs of Parnell & Fitt. 25c SENT FREIT MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Rackache, Soreness of the Chest,

Gout, Quinsy, Soro Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted

Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oit as a safe, sure, simple and cheep External Remody. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Conts, and every one authoring with pair can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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REVISED IMMIGRATION CIRCULAR,

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU, St. Paul. Minn., U.S.A.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 210s. Superior Court. Dame Marie Edesse Pepin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Francois Xavier Labelle alias Francis Labelle, carpenter, of the same place, has instituted against her husband an action

or separation as to property.

Montreal, 13th February, 1882

TAILLON & NANTEL,

27 D

Atty's for Plaintiff.

BILL WILL BE PRE-SENTED to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, to confirm the sale of immovables consented by "L'Eveque Catholique Romain de Montreal dans la Province du Bas Canada," to George Washington Stephens, Esq., M.P.P., on the third of February, 1882, and all other sales of immovables hereatofore consented by said Corporation to divers purchasers, and to allow said Corporation to sell in the future any immovable it now possesses and may possess hereafter without observing any other formalities than those prescribed by Chapter 186 of 12th Vict.

DBOVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2,008. Philomene Scott, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Cater, of the same place, hotel-keeper, Plaintiff, against the said James Cater, Defendant. The said Flaintiff duly authorized a ester en justice, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, the said Defendant, which action has been returned into said Court on the 11th February, instant.

J. & W. A. BATES,

J. & W. A. BATES, Attornies for Plaintiff. Montreal, 13th February, 1882. 28

TRISH AMERICAN COLONI ZATION COMPANY

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Minnesota or the south Western HOUSES BUILT. rices. Apply to

RIGHT REV. BISHUS IRELAND, St. P. ul. Minnesois, Or to JOHN SWEET MAN.

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Itis a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and horiening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other

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seleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix

ever invented for RESTOR-ING GRAY HAIR TO ITS Assayer YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE. It supplies the natural

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skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, provent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS. It cures Itching, Erup-

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



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BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

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HOPETEDEAF Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING

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Over 800 stammerers have been cured by us during the past three years. Testimonials, &c., free. Address Stammering Institute, London, Ont. TESTIMONIAL—I have stammered for years, four months ago I attended the above Institute and was cured. I am perfectly satisfied. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Theological Student, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. 24 G

HEALTH FOR ALL!

Amongst the Leading Recessar ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confi fidently recommended as a nevertalling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDIUINE, are unsurpassed

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Cures SORE THROAT, Bunchil is, Courtis, Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Giandalar matism, and every kin MI SI 182 ASS

Both Pills and Ointnent are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes an orts, at Is. 13d. 2s. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33seach, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. .-Advice gratt, at the above address, daily between the hors of 11 and 4, or by letter 183 wf

FITS EPILEPSY

FALLIN(SICKNES

Permanently Cued—no humbug—by one month's usage o DR. GOULARD'S Celebrated Infallible it Powders. To convince sufferers that these owders will, do all we claim for them we will sed them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. Is Dr. Goulard is the only physician that he ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been premanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in eary case or retund you all proncy expended All sufferers should give these Powders an arly trial, and be convinced of their curative owers.

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

CONSUMPTION Positively Cured.

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TO THE TRUE WITNESS

' A Treatise on the Horse & His Diseases.' BY DR. KENDALL.

The Book is very useful to farmers and contains a great deal of practical information. Contains an index which gives the symptoms, cause, and the treatment of each. A table cause, and the treatment of each. A lable giving all the principal drugs used for the horse, with the ordinary dose, effect, and antidote when poisoned. A table with an engraving of the horse's teeth at different ages, with rule for telling the age of the horse. 'A valuable collection of receipts and much other valuable information. Miscellaneous.

SG6 a week in your own town. Term and \$5 out the free Address H. HALLETT & Co., Fortland, Maina.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1670. Dame Felouise Goyet dit Beliale, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Antoine You, builder, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

bulloes. The state of the state of the said husband an across property.

Montreal, 3rd January. 1882

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys'.

Winers RICHELIEU RENAL Mineral

WATER! NATURE'S REMEDY

For Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Calculus or Stone in the Bladder, Difficulty in passing Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, &c., &c.

ST. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER

Sr. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER
For Indigestion, Constitution, Bilious and Liver
Complaints, Piles, Gout, Rhoumatism, &c.
HOMCEOPATHY.—A full assortment of Medicines and Books, Also.
HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS and Witch Hazel
always on hand.
Send for Catalogues.
Country orders promptly filled.

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400 Notre Dame Street.

Musical Instruments, &c.

"All Artists give them the Preference."

-New York Herald.

"THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD."

Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States.

"There is an extraordinary richness and purity of tone-a capacity of portray feeling, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Plano."—ITALO COMPANIO, Tenor of H. M.'s Opera.

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

of greenbacks."—New York Tribune. "Weber's Pianos were unquestionably the best unquestionably the best on exhibition; the Weber Grand Plano was the finest we ever touched or heard. His planos are undoubledly the best in America-probably in the wor'd-to-day."—CENTENNIAL Exposition to day."-CEL EXPOSITION.



"As song-bird after song-bird, from the inimitable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kellogg, and artist after artist leaves our shores, the last kindly adteu from the deck of the parting steamer is invariably wafted to Weber."

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NEW YORK PIANO CO.. 226 & 228 St. James Street. Montreal.

Spavin Cure.



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. Read proof below.

Read proof below.

From COL. I. T. FOSTER.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 10th, 1880.

DR. B. J. Kendall. & Co., Genis:—I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spayin on one joint and a small one on the other which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons which failed to cure thim I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the "Chicago Express," I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it, they ordered three bottles; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial, I need it according to directions and the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the imps have disappeared. I used but one bottle and the colts limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Very Respectfully.

LT. FOSTER.

WILTON, Minn., Jan. 11, 1881.

B. J. KENDALL'& Co., Gents:—Having got a horse book of you by mail a year ago. the contents of which persuaded me to try Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my horses, which was badly swollen and sould not be reduced by any other remedy. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Preston & Ludduth, Druggists, of Wascca, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three year old colt sweenled very bad. I used your remedy as given in your book without rowelling, and I must say, to your credit, that the colt is entirely cured, which is a surprise not only to myself, but also to my neighbors. You sent me the book for the irlifing sum of 25 cents, and it I could not get another like it I would not take twenty-five dollars for it. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Yours, truly, GEO MATHEWS. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. ON HUMAN FLESH.

ON HUMAN FLESH.

PATTEN'S MILLS, Washington Co., N. Y.. Feb.
21st, 1878.—DEAR SIR:—The particular case on which I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure was a malignant apkle sprain of sixteen months' standing. I had tried many things, but in valu. Your Spavin Cure put the foot to the ground again, and, for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it exceeds everything we ever used.

Yours truly,

Bestor of M. E. Church Patten's Mills. N. Y

Pastor of M. E. Church Patten's Mills, N. Y

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
is sure in its effects, mild in its action, as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargements, swellings and any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues.

Price 31 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address, on receipt of price, by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

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We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of MARBLE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES,

MARBLE and LIMESTONI . OSTS, for enclosing lots, always on hand. Terms easy. The trade supplied. All work

Which for neatness, beauty of design and prices

CUNNINGHAM BROS.

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Provisions, &c. McGRAIL & WALSH.

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Undertakers.

ork, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Hides, Potaboes, Apples, Strawberries, Peaches, &c. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. 344

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The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Burial Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearses always on hand. always on hand.

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Dye Works.

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

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JOHN L. JENSEN,
Proprietor. ROYAL DYE WORKS, Established 1870.

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SUCCESSOR TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY. Bell Founders, Troy, N. T. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHUROH BELLS.
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MEEK. \$12 a day at home easily late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. made. Costly outfit free. Address Trive Peter's Hospital, Albany, de. 200; St. Joseph, Street over McGale's Drug Steet.) 18-0

by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26 Another death is reported in London of a

Kelley's Island, Ohio, March 28th, 1880.-



Chemist of Mass. food and color to the hair glands without staining the leading Physiendorse



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and perform the work of the Natural Bram.
Always in position, but invisible to others.
All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular with testimonials. Address,
H. P. K. PEOK & CO., 853 Broadway, New York.

HCLLOWAY'S PILLS

Liver, Stomach, Kidney: & Bowels.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible renedy. If effectually rule bed on the Neck and Clest, as salt into mest, it

Swellings, Abscesses, Pis F.F. alaba Borr', Rise 2has never been knownto lail.

FALLING SICKNES

ASH & ROBBINS, 360Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

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

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a rial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on receipt of price. Address,

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Text of Mr. Gladatove's Remarks on the Subject...The Effect Upon the Public....

pondent says ;-Mr. Gladstone's speech on: Home Bule is regarded in England as one of the most important that has yet been

made regarding Treland in the British Parliament.

"We attach great value," said Mr. Gladstone, "to the extension, perhaps I should say to the establishment—(near, hear)—of the principles of local government in Ireland. We believe that one of the great evils under which Ireland labours is the want of local administration, and a more central system of authority. We believe that the state of Ireland never can be satisfactory until its people have acquired and learned by tradition and practice to exercise those powers of local government which were so beneficial in other portions of the Empire. Moreover, we believe that where the Irish people had the opportunity within a limited range of giving proof of their powers and qualities and capa-bilities for local government, as they have done under the Poor Law Acts and through some other channels, they have administered well. Indeed no one can doubt that, or their perfect capacity for such a duty. But this is speaking on the question of purely local administration. The motion of my honorable friend embraces matters of wider scope. I wish to point out to those honorable gentlemen that neither they, nor so far as 1 know Mr. Butt before them, nor so far as I know Mr. O'Connell before him, ever distinctly explained in an intelligible and practical form the manner in which the real knot of this question was to be un-tied. The principle on which they profess to proceed is that purely Irish matters are to be dealt with by a purely Irish authority, imperial matters to be left to the Imperial authority of a Chamber in which Ireland is to be represented. But they have not told us by what authority it is to be determined which matters taken one by one are Irish, and which matters are Imperial. Until they lay before the House a plan in which they go to the very bottom of the question, and give us to understand in what manner that division is to be accomplished the practical consideration of this subject cannot really be arrived at, and I know not how any effective judgment upon it can be pronounced. I am well convinced that neither this Parliament nor any other House of Commons will at any time assent to any measure by which the one paramount centre of authority necessary for holding together in perfect unanimity and compactness this great empire can possibly be in the slightest degree impaired. (Ministerial and Opposition cheers.) AN INVITATION.

We are entitled and bound to ask a clear and explicit explanation as to the mode in which that vital matter is to be determined. Who is to say what purposes are Imperial Who is to determine the circumscription within which the Irish authority is to have a final voice? Quotations have been made in reference to the positions of other countries -foe example, Finland in relation to Russia. But this affords no practical illustration of the matter. It would be just as rational for those gentlemen to quote the case of the Channel Islands. With regard to the Isle of Man, we have cometimes interfered in the matter of custom duties, but not in my recollection have we interfered in the legislation of the Channel Islands. We have left it entirely to their own authority, and we have not felt any inconvenience flow from that arrangement. Thus while some develop-ment is given to the principle of local government without any practical inconveni-ence, I think the case of Finland and Russia is not different from the cases presented by England and the Channel Islands. The case of Austria and Hungary has also been cited. I fully grant that the magnitude of that case is such that if you can, by the development of that case, show it affords a precedent for us, you certainly make out a strong case. I have heard of the alleged and the great paramount difficulty of this question to which I have just referred, namely, the establishment of a dividing and divided authority-as in the case of the Austro-Hungarian empire-by a reference of the matter to the personal authority of the sovereign.

THE DILEMM A.

It that be so, am I really to understand that it is the proposal of those members of this House who take the view I am now referring to that personal suthority of a sovereign in this country is to decide the question of what subjects are to be referred to the Parliament of Ireland and what subjects are to be referred to the Imperial Parliament of this country. If that is the doctrine held, then I say you are immediately involved in a dilemma more hopeless than any that has presented itself to you, be: cause on the one hand the subjects are to be decided on the authority of responsible Ministers or on the other hand by a personal will or whim. If the decision is to be determined on the authority of responsible Ministers—the responsible Ministers of Great Britain or the responsible Ministers of Ireland, who are to exist under the plan that is now proposed, (hear, hear) evidently you can't refer to the responsible Ministers of Great Britain the power of drawing a distinction which involves the most vital and delicate and practical parts of the subject. Then, if in the highest and nicest matter of government you are going again to set up personal responsibility of the Sovereign apart from the advice of responsible Ministers, you are at once proposing a revolution in this country more profound than you need bring about by the establishment of any form of government whatever (Hear, hear.) I express for myself, and I am sure for my colleagues, that we are most favourable to the introduction of a rightly understood principle of local government in Ireland, and most desirous to promote it. For the first of the purposes they have in view they cannot take the first step, they cannot establish one foot of ground upon which and from which to address their arguments to the House of Commons, until they have proposed a plan in which it shall be clearly set forth by what authority, by what machinery, they mean to divide Imperial and local questions, and so to give satisfaction to the members of this House upon its first and most paramount duty, namely, the maintaining of the supremacy of the Imperial authority for every practical purpose relating to the interests and the purposes of this great empire." (Cheers.)

THE IMPRESSION CREATED.

These pregnant and quite unexpected declarations of the Prime Minister created a profound impression in the House, and a still more profound impression outside of it.

The entire press of the United Kingdom rather a challenge than a consession. The Rop & Lyman, Toronto.

TO BE SEED THE SECOND S

general effect on the popular mind is one of complete astonishment.

WIT AND HUMOR.

NEW York, Feb. 22.—The Herald's cornest the bald headed man said when he chased ondent says:—Mr. Gladstone's speech on his false hair up the street in a November gale.

Rhymes for the season: A little heat that can't be beat the window open wide; a little breeze, a little sneeze, and you're the doctor's

A careless printer made a dancing master's card of thanks read: "I offer my respectful shanks to all who have honoured me with their patrogage. A North-country fishwife went to buy a

dress. "None of your gaudy colors for me," she said at once to the man at the counter; give me plain red and yaller."

Mikman: "Tell yer mother she 'ull 'ave to pay ready money for milk in futur'; I ain't a-goin' to chalk up any more." Boy; "Wot are yer a-goin' to use instid then, Mr. Simpson ? An unfortunate Indfanapolis man, who lost

several toes by a car-wheel, was consoled by a man near by with—"There, you're making more noise than many a man I've seen with his head off." A letter superscribed as follows is detained in the post office at Woonsocket for better directions: "Dame rossidenia bolver, vesuse,

Arib." Don't you think it's a pretty captious postmaster who wants a better direction than On a rainy morning a small boy who has exhausted all his excuses for not putting in an appearance at school, opens the door, and says to the astonished teacher, "Sir, ma says

I can't come to school to-day-its raining too

hard. Smithers: "Why, Swellington, whatever are you doing with two hats?" Swellington: "Idea of my own, dear boy. In this country a fellow is always lifting his hat. What are the consequences?—disreputable tiles, colds in the head. What's the remedy?-a

bowing hat." Son-in-law, with a mocking air-" What are you going to give me this year, mother-in law? A pair of curtains? An American stove—something 'useful,' no doubt?" Mother-in-law, with her blandest smile—"Oh, no! Something more pleasing. I am going away for three months."

The reason given by the colored man for not going too near the heels of a famous roan mule was so satisfactory that we can offord to adopt it as an excuse for not doing a great many other things. "De reason," he said, why I nebber 'proach dat roan mule from de rear is dat I m too fond of my family and don't belong to no church, nudder."

An inquisitive old man poked his head in a printing office door, and asked, "Who is dead?" The man at the wheel answered, Nobody that I have heard of." "What is this crape on the door for?" The boss then went out and found that a printer had hung the job office towel on the door knob while he chased a lame pigeon up the alley.

A naval officer, for his courage in a fierce contest where he lost a leg, had been pre-ferred to the command of a good ship. In the heat of the next engagement a cannon ball took off his wooden deputy, so that he fell upon the deck. A seaman, thinking that he had been wounded again, called out for a surgeon. "No, no," said the captain, "the carpenter will do."

"Going to leave, Mary?" "Yes, mum; I find I am very discontented. "If there is factory, although several renewals are being anything I can do to make you more comfort- sought for by country dealers. Prices rule able let me know." "No, mum; it's im- steady with but little prospects of fluctupossible. You can't alter your figger to my ating. figger no mor'n I can. Your dresses won't Boors and Shoes. - Manufacturers conngger no morn 1 can. Your dresses would book and Shorts.—Manufacturers confit me, and I can't appear on Sundays as I tinue as busy as they possibly can be with used to at my last place, where missue's spring goods, and most of them clothes fitted 'xactly.'

Boots and Shorts.—Manufacturers conboth green and dry cod. We quote:—

both green and dry cod. We quote:—

the manufacturers conboth green and dry cod. We quote:—

spring goods, and most of them clothes fitted 'xactly.' clothes fitted 'xactly.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

The following is a full list of the tariff changes proposed :-

THE FREE LIST.

To be added to the tree list: Anatornical preparations, beer, brass in sheets, Britannia | split do, 90c to \$1.D; men's buff congress metal, pigs and bars, celluloid, in sheets, \$1 50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled bal-China clay, chloralum; coffee, green, except by Act 42, Vic., cap. 15; fowls, for improvement of stock; fron sand or globules and dry putty for polishing granite; quinine, quicksilver, spelter, in blocks and pigs; tea, except as provided for in Act 42, cap. 15; tin, in blocks, pig, bars and sheets; wood: African teak, block heart ebony, lignum-vite, red cedar, satin wood.

DUTIES TO BE CHANGED.

Book hinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines and miners' cloth, from 15 per cent to 10; glass, common and colorless window glass, now 20 per cent to 30 scrap iron, now \$2 per ton to \$1; lead manufacture from 25 to 30; sand paper from 20 to 25 per cwt; ship's hulls, when containing machinery, to remain at 10, but the machinery to pay 25 per cent; bags containing fine salt, 25 per cent; clock springs, now 35, reduced to 10; cotton seeds, now 20 per cent to 10c per bushel; fire works, 25 per cent ad valorem; wrought iron tubing, 14 inch and upward, 15 per cent—it now pays 25 between 14 and 2 inches; mustard cake, 20 per cent, uncertain now; parastine wax or stearine, 3c per lb; rice, unbulled or paddy, 174 per cent; trees, apple, 21c; pears, 4c; plums, 5c; cherry, 4c; quince, 24c; grape vines, 4c; silk plush or netting for gloves, 15 per cent; braces or suspenders, Kentucky jeans pay cotton duty they are cotton; three and 6 cords only to be admitted at 21 per cent duty; furs, wholly or partially dressed; bolster and pillows to pay the same as mattresses; glass pressed in moulded tableware to be added to the 30 per cent list; corsets, tarpaulin coated with oil, paint or tars, cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, 30 per cent.

PAINTS. Orange mineral reduced to 5 per cent,

same article as white lead. AN EXPLODED FALLACY .- Among popular and professional fallacies which experience and scientific discovery have exploded is the belief, formerly very prevalent—that con-sumption is incurable—that it must run its course and terminate fatally. Probably no development in medical science has done more to disabuse men's minds of this preposterous error, that the benign results which have for years past attended the use of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Tried under the most unfavorable circumstances and in various phases of lung and bronchial disease, this sterling medicine has invariably been found to fully justify the epinion early formed of it by medical men. While it is not claimed that it will rescue from destruction lungs utterly disintegrated ing staples are unchanged, but an un-

Finance and Commerce. to 340; countie soda, \$2.35 to 2.50; A very fair business was transacted in

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. N P. TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1882.

Money loaned on stocks at 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange bills were quoted at 109 to

Tose \$\frac{3}{4}\$ to 135\$\frac{1}{2}\$ bid.

Morning Stock Sales.—195 Montreal, 208\$\frac{1}{2}\$; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do, 208\$\frac{1}{2}\$; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do, 208\$\frac{3}{4}\$; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do, 208\$\frac{3}{4}\$; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do, 208\$\frac{3}{4}\$; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for control 131\$; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for control 132\$; \$\frac{1}{2} 550 do, 145; 55 Toronto, 1711; 25 do, 172; 250 Ontario, 611; 50 Richelleu, 58; 25 do, 574; 50 do, 57; 25 do, 574; 25 do, 584; 35 Montreal Telegraph, 125; 331 do, 1244; 10 City Passenger, 135; 50 do, 136; 225 Gas, 172; 25 Ontario Investment, 134; 10 Coal,

Hope and Temple, stock brokers of King street, East Toronto, assigned to-day to J. R. Wilkie of Toronto. The suspended firm is said to have been heavily short of Montreal, Merchants and other stocks which have recently been on the upward move here. This

p.m. local stocks fell \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{3}{4}\) per cent.

Afternoon sales: 25 Montreal, 208\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5 do, 208\(\frac{1}{4}\); 80 do, 208\(\frac{1}{4}\); 27 do, 208\(\frac{1}{4}\); 1 do. 208; 25 do, 208\(\frac{1}{4}\); 135 Merchants', 132\(\frac{1}{4}\); 49 do, 1321; 25 Toronto, 1711; 10 Commerce, 145; 132½; 25 Toronto, 171½; 10 Commerce, 145; 125 do 144½; 5 do 144½; 90 do 144½; 50 Molsons 129; 10 Peoples 89; 16 do 88½; 50 Federal 162½; 75 Richelieu 58; 80 do 57½; 25 Canada Cotton 140; 50 Dominion Telegraph 95; 50 ton 140; 50 Dominion Telegraph 95; 50 62c to 73c; medium, 55c to 60c; fair, out brisk, and although some of the dealers do 96; 60 do 96; 25 City Passenger 136; 51c to 54c. Molasses—Barbadoes 52c state that they had been willing in 10 do 1353; 35 Gas 171; 50 do 1711; 4 to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar some cases to sell at a loss, a do 96; 60 do 961; 25 City Passenger 136; 51c to 54c. Graphic 45.

Graphic 45.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Stocks advanced.

Am Ex, 91; C S, 49\(\frac{5}{5}\); D & L, 125\(\frac{1}{5}\); Erie,

38\(\frac{7}{5}\); preferred, 76\(\frac{1}{5}\); Iil C, 134\(\frac{1}{5}\); K & T,

32; L S, 115\(\frac{1}{3}\); M C, 84; M O P, 97\(\frac{7}{5}\); N P,

33\(\frac{1}{5}\); preferred, 71\(\frac{1}{5}\); N Y C, 132\(\frac{1}{5}\); R 1, 132\(\frac{2}{5}\);

St P, 109\(\frac{1}{5}\); preferred, 122\(\frac{1}{5}\); St P & O, 34\(\frac{1}{5}\);

preferred, 101\(\frac{1}{5}\); W, St L & P, 33\(\frac{3}{5}\); preferred, 591; W U, 803.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE PRICES.

The spring trade is not yet fully inaugurated, but there has been a fair amount of business transacted during the week and its volume has increased, and continues to increase steadily. The business for the week has compared favorably with that of the corresponding period last year, as in fact has the business of the year so far. All markets are firm, and remittances from town and country satisfactory.

DRY GOODS .- More Western dealers have been in the city during the week and as they were very free with their orders for spring goods the trade has been fairly brisk. A yet larger number of buyers is expected next month and a rushing business is anticipated. Payments are on the whole considered satis-

have already orders enough to keep them engaged well into the the summer months. Most of the travellers have returned to the city afte most successful trips. There are no changes in the prices. We quote: Men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 2; men's calf boots, \$3 to 3.75; men's kip bregans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's morals, \$1 75 to 2.2!; men's split do, \$1 35 to 1 75; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2 10; women's pebble and buff balnorals, \$1 00 to 150 : do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do tong, balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin lalmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to \$1.00; do prupella balmoral, 600 to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 80c to 90.c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella halmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per doz in. \$3 75 to \$6.50.

IRON AND HARDWARE. -There is no change to report in the local 1 ig iron market and there has been a steady demand for bar iron. English advices report an easier market in Britain owing principally to luyers holding off. The general hardway, tade has been fairly busy during the week filing sorting up orders forwarded in the count ridistricts. We quote as follows :- Siemens, \$. \\ 1.00 to \$25.00; Gartsherrie, \$26 to \$27; Summe lee, \$26 to 27; Langloan, \$26 to \$27; Eglinton, \$23.50 to \$24.50; Carnbroe, \$24.00. Bar per 100 lbs \$2 00 to \$2 35; Canada plate, per box: Hatton \$3.50; other brank, \$350; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal C, \$6 00 Tin Plates, per box, charcoal C, \$6 00 Coke, IC, \$5 50. Tinne Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11.25; Sheets, Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, hst, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, |er 106' lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brads, \$2 60 to \$2 75 Boiler Plates \$3 00; Rusia Sheet Iron per 1b, 121c. Lead, pig, pr 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$4; do bar, \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Seel, cast, \$ inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6; per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nils:— Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 souths note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, Amerian or Canada Pattern, \$2.60 per keg; 8 dand 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6, d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.100 per keg; 4 d aid 5 d, Hot Out, American Pattern, \$3.35 per lag; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4.10 per, keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Coll Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.10; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 60.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- A moderate amount of business is being done both with the faer \$4.70 to 4.85; Middlings, \$3.90 to 4.00; Poldrugs and heavy goods. A quieter tone is expected here in sympathy with duliness prevailing in England. The prices of all leadhas rushed headlong into the question. The and worn out, yet the assertion is fully war—steadiness is noticed in the finer April. Shortly previously pork was at the idea is to be at once and per anted by evidence that if used in time it will goods. We quote bi-carb soda \$3.12\frac{1}{2} April. Shortly previously previously pork was at anted by evidence that if used in time it will goods. We quote bi-carb soda \$3.12\frac{1}{2} April. Shortly previously pork was at the idea is to be at once and per anted by evidence that if used in time it will goods. We quote bi-carb soda \$3.12\frac{1}{2} April. Shortly previously pork was at the previously previously pork was at the idea is to be at once and per afford thorough and permanent relief. Sold to \$3.20; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.70; May, and lard at \$10.55 May, and lard at \$10.55 May, and lard at \$10.05 May and lard at \$10.00 bushels; exports; 7,000. Corn, rather a challenge than a consession. The roy & Lyman, Toronto. bi-chromate of potash, 13 c to 15c; wheat, 13,000 bushels; exports; 7,000. Corn, Nos,204 & 206 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, 15c to 16c; cream tarter crye- 24,000 and 79,000 bushels.

sugar of lead, 13c, to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.35 to \$1.50' alum, \$1.80 to on the fish market of There, were not important by 1.90; coppers, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour ant changes in prices and very few may be sulphur, \$2.90 to 31.36 open sale, \$1.40 to sulphur, \$2.90 to 31.40 to 1.00; sal sode, \$1.100 to 1.25; saltpetre, per weeks, \$1.00 to 1.50; sal sode, \$1.100 to 1.25; saltpetre, per weeks, \$1.00 to 1.50; whiting about to 52.50; castor oil, 10c to 1.50; shellac, \$2.50; castor oil, 10c to 1.50; shellac, \$2.50; castor oil, 10c to 1.50; shellac, \$2.50; continued to be a very good to 1.50; optum, \$4.60 to \$4.75.

Learner The market is as yet inactive, and many factories continue to hold off from it. No transactions of any importance were ing 1,200 and 1,250 lbs. respectively; for

GROCERIES.—There has been, during the week, a rise in the price of fine teas, and a large movement in Valencia raisins. Sugare are easier than at last quotations, and syrups a little higher. We quote: Teas—Japan, common, 22c to 28c; good common to medium, 28c to 30c; fair to good, 29c to 31c; fine o choice, 44c to 58c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson, firsts, 48o to 55c; seconds, 23c to 31c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 45c to ooc; Twankey, common to good, 29 to 32c; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 45c to 65c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar.—Granulated, 9c to 93c; Yellow refined, 71c to 81c; Barbadoes, 71c to 74c; 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c fleshy cattle for between \$45 and \$70. Most limed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 95c. Valencia raisins, 9½c to 10½; currants, 6½c to 73c; layer raisins, \$2 95 to \$3; loose mus. at 43 to 53c. catel, new \$3.10 to \$3.15; London layers \$3.35 to 3.40; SS almonds, 15c to 17c Grenoble walnuts, 14c to 141c; filberts, 10c

to 101c; figs, 10c to 15c Furs.-The offerings of raw furs have not yet reached anything like natural proportions and business is confined to supplying the local demand for beaver, bear, otter and skunk. We quote:-Muskrat, 10c to 12c; beaver, prime, per 1b, \$2 00 to 2 50; bear, per skin, \$6 to 8 00; bear cub, \$3 to 400; fisher, \$5 to 7; fox, red, \$1 to 1 25; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, 1 00 to \$1.25; mink, \$1 to 1 25; otter, \$8 to 10 00; raccoon, 40c to 50c; skunk, 50c to 75c.

FISH. - With the commencement of Lond this trade has been exceptionally busy and there has been a healthy demand for all kinds of fish. Herrings are very scarce and the market has been completely drained of Nos. 1, 2 and 3; British Columbia salmon, \$16.75; No. 1 split herrings, \$5.50 to \$5.76 per brl; No. 2, \$4; No. 1 half-brls, \$3.25 dry cod, \$4.75 to \$5; green do, \$5.50 to \$5.75 for No. 1, \$4.25 to \$4.50 for No. 2; mackerel, No. 2, \$6.00 to \$6.50; No. 3, \$5.25; salmon trout, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

HIDES .- The market has been steady and quiet, and the supply is beginning to show signs of falling off. The supply of calfskins, however, keeps up. Prices are steady. We quote:-\$6, \$7 and \$8 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively; calf-skins, 12c; sheep-skins, \$1 to 1.20.

Wood. -The market is quiet, but firm Native wools are only in moderate request, and the only transactions in the foreign articles were small sample lots. We quote:—
Greasy Cape, 19c to 21c; Australian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A super, 33c to 34c;
B super, 30c to 32c, and unassorted, 25c to 30c.

Ours.—The market is fairly busy, and many of the kinds in most active demand have and the only transactions in the foreign ar-

been reduced to very meagre proportions. We quote Newfoundland cod oil, 54c to 57c; steam refined seal, 57c to 59c linseed oil, 72c to 74c raw, and 75c to 77c boiled.

PETROLEUM.-Stocks of refined petroleum have been very much reduced lately, and the market is, in consequence firmer. We quote car lots at 18c to 182c here; broken lots at 191c to 20c; and single barrels 20c to 22c. SALT .- We quote 65c to 67c for elevens, and 67c to 69c for tens; factory filled, \$1 to

At 2.30 p. m despatch from Liverpool said :- Breadstuffs, small business at lower prices. Spring wheat 9s 4d to 10s 4d; red, 9s 10d to 10s 9d; club, 103 1d to 10s 4d. Weather fine. Other prices unchanged. On this market to-day potatoes were quiet at \$4.75 to \$4.85.

\$1.10, and Eureka, \$2.00.

Receipts here to-day, -- Wheat, 400 bush peas, 500; oats, 800; barley, 450; flour, 2,400 barrels; ashes, 6; butter, 675 pkgs; dressed bogs, 105; tallow, 72 pkgs; leather 20110ils; tobacco, 14 cases.

The local breadstues market remains in a lifeless condition, as buyers look a r lower prices. No sales of any consequence of curred to-day.

Dairy and hog products are quieten, but steady.

Canada Red Winter wheat was quot od at \$1.42 to 1.44; Canada White Winten; \$1.37 to \$1.39; Canada Spring, \$1.39 to 1.41; peas, 75c to 76c; oats, 36c to 37c per 32 lbs; barley, 60c to 70c, as to quality, and rye, 87c to 90c. Flour-Superior Extra, \$6/15 to 6.20 ; Extra

Superfine, \$6.05 to 6.10; Fancy, \$6 to 6.05; Spring Extra, \$5.95 to 6.00; Superfine, \$5 to 5.75; Canada Strong Bakers', \$6.50 to 6.75; American Strong Bakers', \$7.60 to 7 85; Fine, lards, \$3.50 to 3.75; Ontario Bags, \$2.75 to 3.00; City Bags (delivered), \$3.00 to 4.00. In Chicago at 12.23 p.m. wheat was at \$1.27% April; corn 59% bid March, 59% bid

Sterling Exchange bills were quoted as 109 3-16 for found amounts, between banks, 1093 to 109½ counter, and 110½ to 110½ demand. Currency drafts on New York were drawn at 1-16 to ½ prem.

Despite the lowering of the Bank of England rate, the bullion gained by that bank on balance to day was £30,000.

The stock market here was inclined to weakness this a.m., after the sharp upward moves of the last few days. Montreal at noon was ½ weaker at 208½ bid; Ontario was to 25c; No. 2, ordinary, 24c to 27c; ord

waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; Cattskill, N Y; R Cooper, Boston; M Hicks, Cattskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12 c to 15 c; rough, 26c to 28c.

Ford, Wells River, Vt; White & Thompson, Cattskill, N Y; R Cooper, Boston; M Hicks, Holyoke, Mass; R F Chase, Baldwin, Me; J Hussey, Dover, N H; Thos Kirby, Utica, N Y; C W Smith, Atholl, Mass; Jones & Masher, North Hatfield, Mass; Thos Stanley, Cattskill, N Y; C W Smith, Atholl, Mass; Jones & Masher, North Hatfield, Mass; Thos Stanley, Cattskill, N Y; R Cooper, Boston; M Hicks, A Cattskill, N Y; R Cooper, Bost Providence, R I; Jas Donaghey, Philadelphia; Peter Faust, Alburtle, Penn; W S White, Cattskill, N Y; Richard Etting, Ellenville, N Y; SD Kutz, Kutzstown, Penn; Jas Frey,

The following were the exports to the States since our last-Feb 18th, 10 horses, \$1,125.50; 10 do \$908.50; 21 do \$2,352.50; 20 do \$2,158 18 do \$1,862. Feb 20th, 1 do \$150; 2 do \$300; 3 do for breeding \$362.50; 15 do \$2,073; 20 do \$2,057. Feb 21st,14 do \$245. Feb 22nd 7 do \$691.50; 16 do \$2,205.50; 12 do \$1,351; 3 do \$280. Feb 23rd, 10 do \$1,596; 14 do \$2,975; 23 do \$2,374; 10 do \$1,094; 10 do \$1,337.50. Feb 24th, 17 do \$2,600.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-Feb. 27. There was a splendid supply at Viger market this morning, no less than 220 head of cattle, 40 calves and some sheep being offered for sale. Of the cattle 175 were from the West and the remainder from the lower Cubs, 71c to 81c. Syrups and Molasses—Bright, country districts. The demand was anything house, 36c to 40c. Coffee—Mocha, 32c to large number of cattle and calves 33c; O. G. Java, 21c to 29c; Singapore and Caylon, 22c to 24c; Maracaibo, 21c to leit over at noon. The cattle which were 23c; Jamaica, 17½c to 20c; Rio, 16c to 18c; sold by weight realized from 3c to 5c. Mr. chicory, 12c to 12½c. Spices—Cassia, per lb, J. H. Hopper sold eleven good steers at \$50. 12c to 20c; mace, 80c to 95c; cloves, 30c Mr. Benoît sold a few splendid cattle for \$65. to 40c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 20c to Mr. Martineau's sale was a dozen or so small 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; steers at \$35, and four larger ones at about Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to \$55. Mr. Bonner sold some two dozen nice to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 15c to 20c; mus. of the calves, which were small, were sold by tard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unweight, and realized from \$3 to \$12. From \$6 to \$10 each was given for the sheep. At St. Gabriel Market there were sales of cattle

MARRIED.

DEBUSSIERRE-ROACH.-At Port Hope, Opt., on Sunday the 19th inst., Mr. Louis Gass-ard de Bussierre of Bowmanville (formerly Montreal) to Miss Maggie Roach of Bowmanville, Ont
Quebec, Kingston, and Chicago papers pleas

Hew Advertisements.

 \mathbf{W}^{ITH}

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2 Bonds @ fl. 39,000-80,000 florins.
4 Bonds @ fl. 10,000-40,000 florins.
48 Bonds @ fl. 1,000-20,000 florins.
48 Bonds @ fl. 400-19,200 florins.
472 Bonds @ fl. 130-612,000 florins.

Together with 4,800 Bonds, amounting to ,653,200 florins-(1 florin equal to 45 cents in Every one of the above named Bonds which does not draw of the large Premiums must be drawn with at least 180 Florins or \$70. The next drawing takes place on

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leditations of St. Joseph, by Brother Phillippe\$	1.70

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