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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 36.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1881.

## PRICE FIVE CENTS

## IRELAND!

COERCION A FAILURE

A FARCE!

PATRIOTS ESCORTED TO PRISON

RY ENORMOUS CROWDS!

DUBLIN, April 12 .- At the Land League Conference to-day, while not at present expressing a definite opinion on so complex a measure as the Land Bill, Parnell pointed out that many of its provisions were illusory, particularly the provisions for securing tree sale. The bill, he said, would not benefit tenants in arrears. The balance of opinion as expressed by the other Home Rulers present was unisvorable to the bill.

At the Land League Conference to-day, Parnell said the first portion of the Bill relating to rents and tenure was obscure and distinctly prejudicial to the tenants. There were 32,000 holdings under eight pounds, and 750,000 under four pounds, many of the tenants being in a bankrupt condition; and as far as it regarded these, the Bill did not secure free sale, and only increased the power of landlords to enforce rack-renting. Another important defect related to those small tenants who had been compelled to accept leases, and were thus deprived of those benefits which the Land Act of 1870 conferred on them. There were thousands of these leases which were of such a character as to make it impossible for tenants to satisfy the clauses of the Bill pertaining thereto. Dillon said if the Bill passed it would destroy the power of the Land League, and the combined strike of tenantry against rack-rents.

NEW YORK, April 12 .- A mass meeting under the auspices of the united Land Leaguers of this city was held to-night in Cooper Institute, to protest against the imprisonment without trial of American citizens is Ireland, and to express sympathy with the Irish people in the struggle for land reform. The platform was occupied by many members of leading Irish societies. After speaches had been made by Wm. A. J. McGuire, Henry G orge and others, resolutions were adopted condemning the British Govern-

Dublis, April 13.-C. J. Gordon, a traverser in the recent state trial, for inciting to sedition, etc., was to-day arrested by the Lord Lieutenant. He was taken on a warrant issued by the Lord Lieutenant, and taken to Kilmainham prison and locked up. So great was the indignation excited by the arrest that the people thronged the streets through which Gordon was taken, and showered tortents of invectives on the Government. A band of music followed Gordon and played Irish airs in his honor, making the march to iail a triumphal progress. The arrest was made under the Coercion Act. The accusations are based on certain speeches which the prisoner made after the passage of the

Dualin, April 13.—The meeting of Irish bishops yesterday resulted in a resolution to separate without making any pronouncement concerning the Land Bill. The bishops had reports for their guidance, two favorable to the Government by O'Connor, Don and Lord O'Hagan and one hortile by Charles Russell.

London, April 13.—Parnell, in speaking at Manchester yesterday, said that Gladstone would have given the Irish a more liberal Land bill if he thought he could have passed it, but Gladstone was justified in not wrecking his party. Parnell said that partnership between landlord and tenant was impossible, and when the Land bill machinery failed, Government would hand the land over to the cultivators. This step, he said, would inaugurate Home Rule.

LONDON, April 13.—Mr. Gordon, one of the late Traversers, who was arrested to-day at Claremorris, County Mayo, on a charge of inciting to a disturbance of the peace under the Coercion Act, was brought to Kilmainham gaol this evening. As it was market day at Claremorris an enormous crowd assembled at the station there to see him take his departure under escort. A brass band was preeent. While waiting for the train Mr. Gordon addressed the people. His speech gives a graphic picture of scenes which are pretty numerous in the west just now. He said: "Reep up your courage; I'll be back again to fight the landlords; go down to Curraghlen and see what took place there yesterday: five whole families were ovicted, one family consisting of thirteen individuals, another o' eight and another of seven, altogether thirty-five human beings; three hun dred police were engaged in the work and to the honor of the force be it said that many of them shed tears and made up on the spot subscriptions of £4 and £5 for the most distressed of the evicted families. (Cheers) The people never insulted the police-shour "Never," I have been informed this morning that police patrols found those

see after them, let none want "
Another man named Corcoran was also arrested to-day in County Cork under the

Coercion Act. At a meeting of the League in Dublin, today, it was reported that evictions were largely on the increase throughout the coun-

LONDON, April 14.—James Daley, proprietor of the Connaught Telegraph, was arrested this morning under the Coercion Act. The arrest causes considerable excitement.

London, April 14 .- The Post states that Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, has had to apologize for writing to Archbishop McCabe of Dublin, by superior order, for attacking McCabe's Lenten pastoral. Archbishop Mc-

Cabe has accepted the apology.

LIVERPOOL, April 14—The Post says that the Irish authorities have made arrangements

At a to seize copies of the New York Irisk World, in transit between New York and Queenstown, as a treasonable publication.

DUBLIN, April 14 .- At a large meeting of London, April 17 .- The Pall Mall Gazette,

after referring to the events in Ireland during THE LANDLORDS BUSILY EVICTING the past week, showing that agrarianism is still unchecked; that process-servers are attacked as they were previous to the enforcement of the Protection Bill, and that sheriffs and bailiffs find no stock and get no rent, sags:-" Coercion has hardly done what was promised. On the contrary, it is quite failing to do it. Criticisms or the Land Bill increase. One set of critics point out that as the tonants' interests must be deducted before the rent is assessed, this arrangement will reduce the value to the landlord by one-third. In cases where estates are encumbered landlords may be forced to sell out or accept bankruptcy. It is likewise urged that as the Land Commission cannot purchase property until the tenants agree upon a price, tenants may be in no hurry to decide upon one, knowing that if they let the landlords simmer in their difficulties, the estate may pass to them for a mere trifle. Another set people, the people should use that power to of critics consider the landlord to be little better than an annuitant. Competition will also arise for newly created tenants' interest which is held to be really so much plunder from the landlords. The present tenants are likely to sell their interest in the hope of getting ready money. A new race of ten-ants will then spring up who will have parted with their working capital in purchasing a preliminary interest. The answer to these objections is that the equitable powers granted the Commission are extensive and may cover these cases of supposed injustice. The most serious practical object-A resolution was passed declaring the Bill tion to the Bill seems to be that it will enconrage much litigation. Law journals an ticipate that much of the effects of landlords and tenants will pass to lawyers. An obstinate fight on the Bill is expected ir. Committee on it. It is certain to pass the House of Com-

> Duelin, April 18 .- Dillon, addressing a meeting at Kenturk, County Cork, to-day said Itish farmers were agreed that unless Radical changes were made in the Land Bill in Committee of the House of Commons it would be the duty of Irish members to reject it with contempt.

> NEWCASTLE, April 17 .- An anti-coercion demonstration was held on the town moor to-day, 15,000 being present. Parnell, addressing the assemblage, said the Land Bill is a very wide measure, but marred by many serious defects. He especially condemned the emigration clauses, which he said must be struck out. The Bill must protect small equally with large tenants. Proper provision must be made for tenants in arrears, through the rent being rackrent. Resolutions were passed deprecating coercion, and demanding that evictions be stopped.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Dr. Commins, M.P. speaking here to-day called the Land Bill a sham. The promoters of the movement for the release of Davitt, are determined to circulate for signature throughout Great Britain and the United States a memorial setting forth the ground for the liberty of

Davitt. Mathew Harris, one of the Traversers at the State trial; Patrick Creamsie, a small farmer in county Donegal, and John Holaban, of County Kerry, have been arrested under the Coercion Act.

London, April 16. -The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Coercion has been resumed as at the beginning. Mr. Daly was carried off on the 14th inst. amid the cries of his wife, the blessing of the priests and the vehement cheers of the crowd, his only effence being not that he was a "village tyrant or a dissolute ruffian," but that he was the proprietor of a Connaught newspaper and active in the promotion of the interests of the Land League. What is Mr. Forster's policy doing asks the Gazette, for that law and order which was to be so certainly assured by Coercion? Any day's items from Ireland will serve for an answer. Take the last batch of all: Firstly a process server at Rachlee is desparately attacked, is forced to go down on his knees and swear that he will never serve processes again. He is besten, pelted and hardly allowed to escape without serious injury. Secondly, on Wednesday a process server at Tinhaila. County Waterford, is attacked and beaten and compelled to swear, &c., &c. Thirdly, at at Darragh, County Limerick, a process server, armed with ejectments, s attacked and driven away. Fourth, three hundred police attend on Tuesday at Ballingar, County Galway, for the purpose of protecting a sub-sheriff and bailiffs who had come to seize the stock of some tenants for errears of ront. What is the result of the day's proceedings? Although the sherift with the bailiffs and the police visited several farmers they found no stock and did not get my rent. There is more to the same purposand it is the same story one week as another Correlon then has hardly done what was pro-

mised On the contrary, it has quite failed

of the road sheltering themselves around a studied the qualities of that favorite recipe LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA. small fire having been out all night. Go and from the orthodox political pharmacopolia foresaw that it would fail."

London, April 18 .- Mr. Parnell, in speaking at Glasgow to-day, asserted that the Land Bill would crush the small tenants. The Irish race everywhere, he said, would no

longer submit to trifling.
Mr. Dillon, in speaking at Donegal to-day, ppenly repudiated the resolutions which declared the Land Bill an honest attempt to settle the land question.

[By Cable to the Irish World ] DUBLIS, April 14 .- The Land Bill is regarded as a miserable failure by every true man in the Land League.

It will be repudiated by the people. This Bill is the last effort of the enemies of nonest industry to boister up a condemned

At a conference of the Land League, on Tuesday, the Government Land Bill was thsubject of the discussion. Parnell presided. Representatives from every county in Ireland were present. Parnell said that the bill ad-Opinions on the New Land Bill Ulster delegates held at Belfast to-day, it was resolved to urge amendments to the Land bill. knowledged, the necessity for a radical change; but it did not provide means that

would effectually change all this.
He referred to Gladstone's statement that the Government ought to congratulate itself on thegradual disappearance of the small holders of land. Such, however, was not the view of the Land League.

The major ty of the people condemn the provisions by which holders under existing enses are debarred of the benefits of the bill. These are penal leases, which have been forced upon the tenants, and do not deserve to be called contracts.

O'Doherty, of Londonderry, on behalf of Ulster, showed that Ulster would suffer, and not gain, by the adoption of such a measure. Father Sheehy, on behalf of Munster, said the bill had not met the requirements of the Land League; the Land League, therefore, should refuse to accept it. If it were passed, and if it conferred additional power on the kill the system.

Lalor, on behalf of Leinster, pointed out that the bill was specially framed against the interests of the laborers, who had made this movement-who were ever first in the battles

for their country's rights.

Louden, on behalf of Connaught, was emphatic in his rejection of the bill. He said : If I were to say one word in favor of schis bill I might as well never present myself in the West again. Popular sentiment is overwhelmingly against it. Conscious that she was the first of the provinces to raise the banner of resistance to landlord tyranny, the West will after all was I not a philosopher and, better accept no half-way measure. She is deter-mined to carry on the war until Landlordism is levelled with the dust!" Mr. Louden repudiated fixity of tenure as laid down in the bill. "What is wanted," he said, "is the your feet once more; sit down, I say, and fixity of the people in the ownership of the He counseled the people to continue the battle for their inalienable rights in the Land League organization, until all that is vital in feudalism is forever crushed.

Rev. Mr. Rylett, a Presbyterian minister, referred to the objects of the Land League when it was first formed. He said the bill had in no way met such objects; therefore the war must go on.

Mr. Rylett paid a tribute to Davitt, the founder of the organization, and said the Government which he compelled to introduce a bill on the land question should send a copy of it to Davitt's cell in Portland prison in order to have his opinion thereon.

Dillon will not accept this bill as an installment. He declared he would not vote for it if it should be so decided by the Land League. He said he would vote against those who might vote for strengthening the collar round the neck of the Irish tenant. He warned those who were ready to accept this crumb instead of the whole loaf that they may be poisoned by the crumb,

ordan of Enniskillen said they should take off their coats, like men, and fight it out once for all, and not be forever begging. Several others also spoke.

A resolution was passed which is to the effect that Gladstone's Land Bill, whilst it appears to provide against his eves, he could not convince me that rackrenting and landlord oppression, does not propose means to effect these ends, but tends rather to forter and perpetuate the existing system of landlordism. The conterence then adjourned.

It was agreed at the conference to issue a call for a National Land League Convention for Thursday week next, the 23rd instant. Delegates from fifteen hundred (1,500) branches will attend; and all Ireland will then solemnly pronounce on the Land Bill and the Land movement.

## WHAT REDPATH THINKS OF BOYCOTT.

CHICAGO, April 14 -James Redpath, in an interview, contradictamany statements made by Captain Boycott recently in New York ; he says Boycott was one of the most brutal and toul-mouthed agents of Western Ireland, compelled his tenants to stand bare-headed upon bis passing them, and never addressed a poor man without an oath; Red path agrees with Boycott that Ireland needs emigration, but. says it should be an emigration of landlords.

## FRANCE AND TUNIS.

PARIS, April 17 .- The Siecle this morning announces that 22 Kroumir spies have been captured by the French and imprisoned at Bora. According to a despatch from Tunifrom the correspondent of the Globe, Ali Bey commander-in-chief of the Tuulsian forces has received instructions to propose to the French Military Commanders, that an inquiry should be instituted into the reporter ransgressions of the Kroumirs. After this possibly he will suggest a comference.

President Hay or meterals his policy in excliding liquors from the White House, and evicted families last night lying on the side to do it, as those who have dispassionately reglies to criticisms on that action.

ADVENTURES OF SIR MYLES O'REGAN

Mr. EDITOR-I beg of you not to be astonished because I am here; after the startling events of the past six months, nothing in connection with myself has any longer, power of disturbing me, no, not if I found myself talking politics with the man in the moon any fine morning you please, which, indeed, was almost the case with me when I was tossed so high in a blanket ba the Land Leaguers, bless their little hearts.

If you have not forgotten me altogether you must remember that at the date of my last letter I was in London moving like a sybarite with the stream of society, snubbing poor Irish peers, hobuobbing with admirals and countesses, visiting Bearonsfield, attending Cabinet Councils, humbugging Prince Teck and making myself generally useful all round. The fact is I was too happy; that is what was the matter. But the eye of my evil genius was fixed upon me all the time. Captain Boycott and Bence Jones had not been so fortunate as I in their affairs and they waxed envious and jealous. But what cared

I. Nothing, as my conscience was as clean as a running brook that's not over muddy. Still I felt as if a cloud was hanging over me. I dreamed of crabs and other nasty things taking hold of my ribs and crawling up my back. I tried to smoke away those gloomy forebodings but failed. I tried to dissipate them in champagne but succeeded not. On a certain morning I received my usual packet of letters. The first one I opened ran as follows :-

Dear Sir .- I have the honor to inform you that a lawful son of your late uncle, Sir Felix O'Regan, has arrived from India, where he had been soldiering, and it was thought had been buried. He is of course entitled to the estates and baronetcy. I would request that you kindly transmit me at once the amount of rents you collected under the mistaken notion that you were entitled to them.

Your obedient servants, GRIPPER & SQUEEZER,

Solicitors. Limerick, Feb. 20, 1881.

I read this beautiful epistle over several times; read backwards and forwards, up and down, but it amounted to the same no matter what way I viewed it. Myles O'Regan was no longer a baronet; Myles O'Regan had no longer estates in the County of Limerick. But soon my spirit soared above such paltry considerations, such small misfortunes, for still, Assistant Usner of the Back Stairs-inyour feet once more; sit down, I say, and drink success to His Royal Highness Prince Teck and confusion to his and your foes.

I sat down, Mr. Editor, but I could neither smoke nor drink; philosophy is a good thing when you don't require it, but it is a terribly had substitute for a hundred pounds. I then resolved to go down to my club and hear last night's gossip; besides, a walk in the open air would do me good. I strolled forth, the day was bright-that is for London-and half my troubles vanished. I was not more than ten minutes in the streets when I was passed by two men wao, when they were in front of me turned sharply round and faced me, much to my surprise.

"That's the fellow," said one "arrest him as a deserter from Her Majesty's service, 43rd Light Infantry."

"Come tellow," said I "none of your tricks, I am Sir—I mean Mr. Myles O'Regan, Assistant Usher." &c.

"Ah, why did'nt you continue with the Sir tale. I know you of old my boy, and a devilish good hand you are at concecting a story, but if you would escape notice you should get some one to straighten out your nose a bit.'

"But I assure you, I swear to you that you are mistaken,

"Where's the use. If the Duke of Wellington came up out of the grave with the clay in you're not Tom Benson of the 43rd. Come along."

I protested, I threatened, but as the fellow said, it was no use, I was taken to the nearest military station; informations were sworn against me; I was hurried up to Portsmouth, and as the 43rd were just embarking for the Transvaal I was hustled on board and started with them. I saw the Colonel, the General, every authority on hoard, but they all persisted I was Tom Benson, until at last they convinced me that I actually was, and that some friend named Myles O'Regan had had taken temporary possession of me, and that was now rid of him. Farewell, then, Lachine, Ottawa, Canada, you were only dreams, haseless fabrics of visions. Still it is wonder-

There is no use in describing the sea voyage to South Africa, though were I so minded could dwell upon it until you would get sea rick. The sea is the same all over, -nothing but salt and water, with an odd shark here and there, and an occasional storm. We talked of nothing during the voyage but sabres and bayonets. We were determined to make short work of the Boers; we were all agreed upou that even I, who had been arrested and put among the salt pork and biscuit-devouring canaille. Great Jupiter, what a change rom Elysium to Hades, from Beaconsfield to Bill Sykes, from Ambrosia and Nectar to pea oup and salt horse. But we all landed safe it the Cape, and were shoved like cattle to the cont to fight the Boers, of whom I grew more rightened every step I took. Such horrible tories about their cruelty and prowess as I neard. At length we arrived at Spitzkop the plateau or hasin you know, where we seembled during the fight to surprise the Boers. And sure enough they were much surprised. I never saw anything like it. They ran until they could run no more, and then we British and Irish took up the flight and some of us are, I swear, running still. The Boers are splendid shots, but that's a?l they're good for. They can't stand the baycnet. The moment the British came behind them with that deadly weapon they take to their heels. It is true that in my experience we never got behind them, they took particular care of that; on the contrary it was they who always got behind us, but nevertheless it could be easily seen that if the order of things were reversed we would have annihilated the Africanders. As it was, my name was mentioned in despatches for bravery. I secured a hole out of which I was pulled by a Brigadier-Colones, who got in himself after giving me a kick and wounding me, for which

More next time from MTLES O'REGAN (no baronet.) Laing's Nek, March 20th, 1881.

was promoted.

A BIG BLAZE AT POINTE CLAIRE. GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY -A MAN KILLIND

A very serious conflagration broke out at Pointe Claire yesterday afternoon at 3:30 in the old Roman Catholic Church of that place. Before the flames could be got under control they spread with alarming rapidity to the splendid new church immediately aside of it. Unfortunately, the village is totally wanting in fire engines, and notwithstanding the strenuous efforts put forward by the villagers, the two churches were consumed to the ground. The fine new steeple of the new church fell in an hour and a half after the fire broke out. The fire sprang from the new church to Pilon's hotel, which also fell a prey to the flames. Numerous accidents occurred, one resulting in the death of a man named Daoust by a ladder falling on his head. The loss will, of course, be considerable. The churches were insured for \$20,000 and Pilon's Hotel for \$3,000.

Pointe Chaire, Que, April 17 .- About 4 p. m. a fire broke out in the old church here, and soon spread to the new one which was to have been completed in the fall. About eight o'clock the fire apread to the hotel. The three buildings were completely destroyed. The ornaments and statues in the church, and furniture of the hotel were all saved. Insurance on churches \$20,000, hotel \$3000. Cause of fire unknown. A man named Daoust was fatally injured by a ladder falling on his head. He died about six hours after the accident.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIA-TION OF OTTAWA.

ANNUAL MEETING -TRUSTES! REPORT-THEAS URER'S REPORT-ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Waiting? Where are titles to a man like The adjourned meeting of the above asso-Myles O'Regan? Come, Myles, sit down ciation was held on Tuesday evening at the The adjourned meeting of the above asso-St. Patrick's Hall. A large number of members were present. Mr. Mr. Starrs, President, occupied the chair, and opened the meeting by requesting the Secretary to read the annual reports. The secretary then read the Trustees report,"of which the following is a evnopsis:--

The Trustees have the honor to submit the annual report, and find much pleasure in complimenting the association that the conditions of its finarcial affairs have improved very materially during the past year, having paid its obligations during that term, and reduced your liabilities by nearly \$400. To those who have a knowledge of the difficulties with which this association had to contend, cannot but admire the action taken by you to cement a friendly feeling of brotherhood among all Irishmen in this city, and have great pleasure in stating that the St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa have willingly amalgamated, and its members like the C. L. & B. Union have joined this association, &c., &c.

The pic-nic though not as well patronized as formerly, was however successful, thanks to our noble friends, the "Shamrock Lacrosse Club, of Montreal," who so kindly and gratuitously extended a helping hand, its members putting themselves to inconvenience and expense to assist, and for which kind services this association is under lasting obligations.

The number of members at present belonging to the association is 215. The library contains 473 vols., and the reading room with daily and weekly newspapers. Four lectures on different subjects were delivered during the year, and a recommendation that a

Mechanics Branch" beshortly added, &c., &c. Some dissatisfaction having been expresesd that the same set of officers should not continue in office for a number of years in succession-your trustees heartily coincide with that complaint-and trust with the infusion of young and new members during the past year, new life and activity will be stimulated, and the hope of those who have been true and firm to the association in the past will be realized. Thanks were tendered to all parties who assisted the association, &c., &c.

Mr. P. A. Egleson, the Treasurer, then submitted his annual report, which showed the Association to be in a very prosperous position financially, having netted during the year \$939.26. The liabilities were reduced by \$400, and a balance of \$107, at present in the hands of the Treasurer.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the Treasurer, who retired after twelve years' stewardship, and regrets expressed at his retiring. Several other officers also retired. The following officers were then elected for the current year :- President, Mr. M Starrs; Vice-President, Mr P E Ryan; Treasurer, Mr J Casey; Corresponding Secrerary, Mr H O'Halloran; Recording Secretary. Mr W Findley; Asst. Rec Secy, Mr J O Engight; Librarian, Mr J Casey; Grand Marshal, Mr D Smith. Fifteen Trustees were also elected.

Miss Emma C. Thursby has received an offer of an envagement to log at St St phen's Osthedral, Vienna, on the occasion of Prince Bu tolph's marriage. She was obliged to de- required it with a note from his secretary, cline, as her engagements call her to Spain saving that when he wanted a pipe he could next week. next week.

MY MODEL RIGHTANDER.

Inscribed to John Murdoch, Five. Kallor of The Ard-Albannach by Fiven McColl.

I sing not now of men who don The Highland garb their limbs ripon, Forgetting that such garb alone Ne'er constitutes a Highlander. Though well I wot the man I mean nelighteth in the target sleen, If that were all he no er had been My chosen, model Highlander.

The Gael true alone is he
Who what bethinks speaks fronkly free,
And to God only bends the knee,
Liketo my model Highlander;
One who in all things acts the man.
No matter who his course would ban.
Step out, my Murdoch! If there's once
On earth, Litou art that Highlander.

I think I see that manly form,
Firm and unyleiding as Cairngorm;
The poor man's cause maintaining waves
Just like a true-souled Eighlander;;
I-see the scorn within thine eye
As rome evicting chief goes by—
One whose forbears would cooner dio—
Than disposess a Highlander.

But shall those dastards have their way. And we stand by unheeding ?" Nay!"
Thy cause is ours:—No true man may.
Sole-fighting see my Highlander.
Unelansmen! Why alone should be
Do battle with the energ? ?
"Twere nothing less than infarmy
To let them crush our Highlander."

Think of the heartless knaves who long:
To rob you of your mother tongue,
And thankful be the craven throng
Well watched are by my Highlander;
When dies its speech a nation dies,
No more to a new life to rise;
Would you avert such fate, be wise,
And rulls rould my Highland her. And rally round my Highlander.

Despolers worse than Cumberland Are thiosening on us - law in hand; Peopling with forest beasts the grand: Old homesteads of the Highlanders. The time we tried to stop their game,—If need be, incing sword and frame, And, as one birthelight, claim

The Highlands for the Highlanders! Kingston Whig:

## CURRENT EVENTS.

The plans for the Eingston cotton mill

Nichols, ticket agent of the North Western Railway at Hamilton, Ont., has absconded... Dyphtheria is prevalent at Cumberland;

near Ottawa, and many deaths are reported: A Hungarian named Gyumbere has been seleep in the Lehigh County, Penn, Almshouse for sixty-five days.

At Napanee, yesterday, a true bill was found sgainst Mrs. Eleanor Nario for the murder of her husband, The first Allan steamer from Quebec thin

season will be the Polynesian, which sails for Liverpool next Thursday. A pastoral letter was read in the Quebec

the approaching religious jubilee.

\$30,000 to \$40,000:

Lord Salisbury's reputation is seriously compromised by the revelations of his pollor in reference to France and Tunis.

It is expected that in May passengers will be shipped through by the Quebes Central

Railroad from Levis to Shorbrooke. Uncle Thomas, the veteran " brush-boy," of the Grand Pacific Hotel, who died in Onicagoon Thursday, left an estate valuedat from.

The statement is made that should the chain-tug prove successful in deepening the channel of the Galous Ravids, the Cornwall Canal will not be enlarged:

At a meeting in Sydney, C.B., a resolution was passed to memorialize the Local Legislature to grant: a subsidy of \$8.000 per mile for a sallway from Sydney to East Bay.

The County Council of Gaspe recently inanimously passed a vote of thanks to Hoa. E. J. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Liands. for his kindness to the poor of his district.

It is now stated that the real Goleman implicated in the Mansian House plot only arrived in New York on Wednesday last. He intimated that the recent plots are only the beginning of the Fenian campaign.

### THE LAST DAY ON EARTR. St. Petersburg, April 16. - The smeetied

Minilists passed the last day as follows:-Rassakoff prayed incessantly, and offered his services to the Government as a app, but the offer was declined. Jeliaboff spent his time writing page after page about the trial, committing to paper what he was losbidden to speak. Sophie Pleofisky wzote to her mother to waste no time assuaging the wreth of her father. Kivaltschitch drew up a memorium on the subject of his specific discoveries, which he addressed to the High Court of Justice, avowing the desire that his name be immortalized, and making a gift of his inventions to the tate on condition that the profit from them should go to the amelioration of the children of political criminals.

## THE CUBAN FRAUDS.

THE DEFAULTERS SENTENCED TO PRIVAL SERVI-TUDE-SENSATION IN SPAIN AND CURA. Madrid, April 14 .- A projound, sansation

has been caused in naval and military circles by the court-martial sentencing 13 officials accused of frauds in the naval department of Cuba to penal servitude. Among them are relations of persons of rank and ut court and in the highest positions in the Morher Country. Admiral Berasger has ordered the courtmartial to proceed immedia/cely against 30 more accused officials and several civilians. The Government is resolved to show no. mercy even to the highest officials. General Binnco telegraphs that the sentences caused. much sensation in Havana, but was approved. by public opinion and the press of the colonies.

A Berlin pipe maintratu or recently presente i Bismarck with a superb meezschaum pipe, hearing the Prince's arms. The latter

## REDMOND O'DONNELL

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

PART II.

CHAPTER XXII—CONTINUED.

He entered a hansom on his arrival at the metropolis, and drove at once to the residence of Dr. Otis. It was a cosy cottage hanging on the outskirts of the genteel neighborhood of St. John's Wood, wherein the young Castleford practitioner had set up his household At the entrance of the quiet street he dismissed the cab, opened the little garden gate, and knocked at the door. A neat maidservant answered promptly.
"Was Mr. Otis at home?"

The nest maid shook her pink-ribboned

head. "No, sir, not at home-won't be at home nutil to-morrow-run down to the country for his health. But if it's a patient," brightening

suddenly. "It's not a patient—it's business—important business. You don't appear to know, I suppose, what part of the country your master

has gone to." The pink ribbons shook again.

"No, sir—he often goes—the country he calls it—just that. But if it's important business, misses, she's in, and will see you, I dare say. What name shall I say sir?"

O'Donnell paused a moment. Mr. Otis had probably gone to Castleford to see Miss Herncastle, and no doubt his name was familiar to both mother and son by this time. If he sent in his card she might refuse to see him; he rather preferred to take her by sur-

"Well, sir," the young person in the pink ribbons interposed impatiently. "Just tell your mistress a gentleman de-

sires to see her for five minutes I won't detain her longer."

The girl vanished-reappeared. "Misses will see you. Walk this way, sir, please," she announced, sud the next moment he was ushered into the parlor and the presence of Mrs. Otis.

It was like the parlor of a doll's house, so diminutive, so spick-and-span, so glistening nest, and the little old lady with her pleasant, motherly face, her gray silk dress, her snowwhite muslin cap, and neckerchief, sitting placidly knitting, was in size and neatness a most perfect match for the room.

"You wanted to see me, sir." The knitting was suspended for a moment, as she looked curiously and admiringly up at the tall figure and handsome face of the Chasseur d'Afrique. "Pray come in and take a seat."

"Thanks, madame. It was your son I desired to see, but in his absence I have no doubt it will do equally well to say what I have come to say to you. Mr. Otis is in the country, your servant tells me-that means the town of Castleford, in Sussex, does it not?"

Her knitting dropped in her lap-the little old lady gave a gasp. He saw at once he had, guessed the truth.

"I see I am right," he said quietly. "I have come direct to-day from Castleford, Sussex, myself. On the occasion of your son's last visit to that place I believe I chanced to see him. It was in the cemetery; you recollect the little Methodist cemetery, no doubtjust outside the town and adjoining your former residence. Yes, I see you do. I saw him in the cemetery talking to a lady by ap. pointment, I judge; rather an odd place, too, for a tryst, by the way. The lady was Miss Helen Berncastie. Do you know her, Mrs.

Again Mrs Otis gave a sort of gasp, her pleasant rosy, motherly face growing quite There were no words needed hereher face answered every question. He felt a

"You know Miss Herncastle?" he said, not without a smile at her evident terror; " and are interested in her welfare. Your son did her great service once, and is her nearest and Herncastle I have come to London to speak, knowing that you and Mr. Otis have her welfare at heart. She must leave Scarswood, and at once, or else-or else, painful as my duty may be, Sir Peter Dangerfield shall know the whole truth."

The knitting dropped on the floor-little Mrs. Otis rose to her feet pale and trembling. "Who are you, sir?" she cried in a sort of

whisper. "Who are you?" "My name is Redmond O'Donnell."

She uttered a low, terrified exclamationthen in frightened silence sank back into her heard all about him, and now sat pale and trembling with nervous dread, looking at him with wild scared eyes.

"I am very serry to frighten and agitate you in this way, my dear Mrs. Otis," he said, speaking very gently, "and—if Miss Hern castle will listen to reason—there is really no thing to be frightened about. But one thing or other she must do-leave Scarswood or tell the truth." "The truth?"

"That she is Katherine Dangerfield-not lying in Castleford churchyard, but alive and in the fiesh. You see I know all-all." She sat looking at him, pale, helpless,

speechless with fear and amaze. "I know all," O'Dounell repeated. "That what all took for death was merely a trunce, and that your son alone knew it. Knowing , it he allowed her to be buried, and that same secretly had the coffin opened, and its living inmate removed. He sestored her to life and consciousness. You kept her hid in your house. She passed for Miss Otis, and was never-seen by any one but yourself and your son. At night, when all was asleep, she took her siring in your garden, and after remaining a fortnight, until perfectly restored, she an actress, made money, and returned to England. She has sworn vengeance upon Sir Peter Dangerfield, and all these years had never faltered in her purpose. She made her game she is carrying on. She is a bold woman, indeed. That Katherine Dangerfield and Helen Herncastle are one and the same, mo one but myself knows or suspects. There tombetone with its false inscription, to stagger them. I clone know—I know, Mrs. Otis. Shall I tell you how? I have done what your son did I opened the grave I opened the .coffin, and found it empty. No mouldering gremains no shoud no ghastly skull and bones, and dust and ashes, but a clean and ampty coffice. How I have discovered the gest does not matter. I know the whole truth. Lam prepared to prome it. Whatever metive keens miss Herncastle at Scarswood, beyond that of terry fying its superstitious little massee it. Let Miss Herncastle go to Sir Peter- sisted upon seeing her, and telling her with

then stay her lifetime, if she chooses, and they permit. If she will not, then I will tell all, and give Sir Peter a chance to defend himself told her to have his masquerade dress ruturn-Your son is her friend let him speak land and in his dress! The major is short, spread," and she may heed. I have no wish to be the governess is tall—she managed to make "I beg hard upon her I pity her I even admire her—she has suffered greatly; but nothing save evil can come of the course she is pursuing now. She must speak before this week ends, or leave Scarswood--that is my ultima-

tum." He arose. "I see that I have distressed you Mrs. Otis—slarmed you--and I regret having done so. There is no occasion for alarm, however. Miss Herncastle has only to drop her masquerade and come forward in her true character, and I am ready and willing to become her friend instead of her enemy. But I will not stand by and see this deception go on I wish you good-afternoon."

He turned to go, but Mrs. Otis, in the same. frightened sort of way, made a motion for him to remain.

"You you take a good deal for granted," she said, in a gasping sort of voice. "I never admitted that I knew Miss Herncastle—that she is Katherine Dangerfield; and I think it open her grave. She was hunted down in her life, poor girl, and it appears she cannot be of you before, Captain O'Donnell of your watching, and following, and interfering where you have no business." She stopped as a smile broke over her face.

"From whom, madame? since you do not own to knowing Miss Herncastle. You are right, too I have watched and followed. Fate seems to have taken a malicious pleasure | major." in pitting me against her. And as I find the role of amateur detective disagreeable enough in itself, I trust Miss Hernoastle will not compel me to add that of informer to it. But if she persists you may tell her from me, that I man. At supper there was the usual univernever shirk any duty, however personally un- sal unmasking, and the first face poor Ginpleasant. Once more—good-day, madame—here is my card—my London address is on the back; I shall remain in town three or four days. If Mr. Otis returns during that | unfortunate cousin, half dead with fear, made time, I shall be bappy to see him."

And then the chasseur bowed himself out, strangely devolved upon him of all mankind, for her husband—her first impulse to throw been half so distasteful as when he took his herself at his feet and implore his forgiveness. last lock at poor little trembling Mrs. Otis' distressed face.

"Confound the whole affair!" he thought, savagely; "I wish to Heaven I had never seen Scarswood, nor any one in it. What is Sir Peter Dangerfield to me? or Sir Arthur Tregenna either, for that matter, that I should fight their battles? Now that I have got into the thick of the fray it is impossible to get out without dishonor somewhere; I stark mad with his superstitious ghost-seeing, and the life-long misery of the other insured. I wish I might see this Henry Otis. Why can't Miss Herncastle marry him and settle down into a sensible, commonplace matron?"

He waited impatiently during the four ensuing days, but he waited in vain. If Mr. Henry Otis has returned to town, he did not call upon Captain O'Donnell; and disgusted and desperate, on the evening of the fifth he returned once more to Castleford.

He presented himself at Scarswood at once. He had not seen his sister for a week. It was close upon eight o'clock, and the silver gray of the summer evening was deepening into twilight, as he walked up the avenue. The flutter of a white dress caught his eye amid the dark-green depths of fera; a tall, slender shape, with bright, hazel hair, was slowly pacing the terrace alone. It was Lady Cècil. A soft mask of rose-pink cashmere, silk, and down, wrapped her. She held a letter in her hand which she read as she walked. And species of computation for alarming her as he | even in that "dim religious light" Captain saw he was doing, but there was no help for O'Donnell saw, or fancied, that the fair pale face had grown paler and graver than ever had seen it, in those five past days. "Lady Cecil."

He lifted his hat and stood before her. She had not heard him until he spoke. A frint, most confidential friend still. It is of Miss tremuluous flush rose up over the sensitive face as she turned and gave him her band.

"Captain O'Donuell! and just as we all began to give you up for lost. I am glad you have come-I have been wishing for you unspeakably. Do you know that Rose is ill?"

"Lanty said something of it but I thought-"She is really ill-something has happened -I don't know what, only that Miss Herncastle is at the bottom of that too. Your sister has worked herself into a fever-she has neither eaten nor slept, I believe, since you went away. Something is preying on her mindsomething which Miss Herncastle alone chair. Y's she recognised the name-had knows. Oh, that dreadful Miss Horncastle! Why did she ever enter this house! Captain O'Donnell, we are in trouble—terrible trouble and she is the cause of it all. Do you know that she is gone?" ", Gone

"Been dismissed—discharged—sent away in disgrace. It is the strangest thing the graphed to Major Frankland in London-was most wickedly malicious; and whatever her object could have been puzzles us all." "Lady Cecil, you puzzle me. What new

"You do well to call it enormity. She has parted Sir Peter Dangerfield and his wife-for life, I greatly fear."

He had been walking by her side—he stop ped and looked at her now. He had delayed too long he had shown her his cards and let her win the game. He had thought to spare her, and the mischief

"Parted Sir Peter and his wife! Do I here you aright, my dear Lady Cecil?"

"It sounds incredible, does it not? Nevertheless, it is true. You remember the Masquerade at Mrs. Everleigh's last Thursday that most miserable masquerade? Ginevra would insist upon going with Major Frankran away. She went to America-she became | land as the Page Kaled-he abhors masquerades and male costumes for women. Of course, he was right and Ginevra was wrong, but his very opposition made her more resolute to go. He told her if she went she should way into his family as governess, and has | never return, that she should not live under nearly driven him out of the few senses be his roof and disgrace it. Ginevra defied him; posesses, by playing ghost. It is a daring but in her heart, she owns now, she was zeme she is carrying on. She is a bold afraid, and ready to draw back. But that fatal Miss Herncastle would not let her. She had suggested the costumes, made Ginevra's, and used every persuasion to induce her to is the grave where they saw her buried, the defy Sir Peter-deceive him rather, and go. Ginevra yielded. She wrote a note at the dictation of the governess, to Major Frankland, in London, telling him of Sir Peter's opposition, asking him to come secretly down, remain at one of the inne, and go from thence to the ball. My poor cousin cannot even keep her own secrets, and she told me. I said everything I could think of to shake her resolution, but in vain. Finally I told papa in despair, and made him waylay the train at the station. You remember he met you that same afternoon. He talked to Major ter, I don't know, but it is a sinister motive, a Frankland, and the major finally agreed to revengeful motive of that I am sure. And give up the ball. Ginevra, of course, would as they are my friends I cannot stand by and | not dream of going without him. But he inthe Lara costume fit her. No one ever heard of such a thing before. You will scarcely be able to believe it."

"I can believe a great deal of Miss Herncastle. She is a wonderful woman!

"A wonderful woman, indeed-it is to be hoped there are few like her," Lady Cecil responded indignantly; "and yet, though something seems to warn me against hershe had a sort of fascination for me from the first. Well, Captain O'Donnell, it happened in this way: We returned from the archery fete; Ginevra pretended headache and retired to her room. All the while Sir Peter was on the watch. Miss Herncastle dressed her-a flyman from Castleford was in waiting, and he took her to Mrs. Everleigh. The Governess had managed to secrete the Lara dress in her room, and the moment Lady Dangerfield was gone, she rapidly dressed herself, and walked-actually walked from Scarswood to Mrs. Everleigh's house. Sir Peter, in spite was wicked of you, and sacrilegious, to dare to of their precautions, had seen his wife depart and followed immediately. At Mrs. Everleigh's house, Sir Peter, in spite of their left in peace even in her grave. I have heard precaution, had seen his wife depart, and followed immediately. At Mrs. Everleigh's he procured a black domino, and in that disguise, and masked, of course, he watched the page. The knight arrived in due timerather late, perhaps, and neither Ginevra, dancing or talking to him, or Sir Peter watching, deemed that it was other than the

"Well." O'Donnell said, curtly. "Supper came, and under the plea of going for an ice, Count Lara disappeared. Ginevra had to go down on the arm of another gentleevra saw was that of Sir Peter. Imagine her feelings! And the major nowhere to be seen. A moment after, Sir Peter disappeared, and my her way from the supper-room and the house, and reached home in the fly, the most pitiable nd never had the new duty which so object you ever saw. Her first question was But he was not here—he has not been here since."

" Not here since?" "No, Captain O'Donnell. If he had come home and raged and stormed there might have been some hope-now I fear there is none. He is in Castleford, and his London solicitor is with him, stopping at the Scarswood Arms. He refuses to see his wife—he will never see her again, he says, as long as he lives. Papa can't shut my eyes and see the one driven has been with him-I have been with himall in vain. He is harder than stone-harder than iron. She has made his life miserable long enough—that is his answer. If she were dving he would not see her now. He told her if she went to that woman's house-in male attire, to meet Jasper Frankland, she should never live beneath roof of his. And she never will."

"But it was not-' It was not Major Frankland. Yes-yes, he knows that, it makes no difference, nothing makes any difference. I believe he hates her and only wants a pretext for separation. This horrible masquerade and more horrible governess have given him that. He knows Jasper Frankland was in London, and that Miss Herncastle played the double part of Major and Lare on that fatal night. His answer is that that had nothing to do with it-his wife went in the full belief that it was Faankland, in male attire, and to the house of a woman of doubtful character. If there were grounds for divorce, a divorce he would have; as there are not, he will still have a separation. Lady Dangerfield may remain here until the neleaves, and forever. She is nearly insane, and no wonder: think of the exposure, the scandal the disgrace. And to know-to know it is all that wicked, revengeful woman's

He had never seen her so moved, so excited, so agitated in her life. Was this the cause of the change be saw in her altered face? "And how was it all discovered? Did Miss Harneastle confess at once?"

"Miss Herncastle has not confessed at all. In some way she reached Scarswood before Ginevra-she must have had a conveyance waiting, and was one of the first to receive her in her ordinary dress. The tumult poor Ginevra made aroused the house. In the cold gray of the morning we all-papa among the rest-gathered about her. She told her story in an incoherent way. Papa listened in amazement. 'Frankland,' he said. 'Frankland at the ball !--impossible! I myself saw him depart for London by the Parliamentary train at 6.20 last evening. Frankland is in London.' He was positive, Ginevra was positive. The end of the matter was he telehe there or had he been at the ball! The answer came at once—he had not been at the ball, was then in London, and would run enormity has Miss Herncastle been guilty down at once. He did so, and then the murder was out. 'Had she got his note?'
'What note?' 'The explanatory note given to Miss Herncastle.' 'Certainly not,' Miss Herncastle was summoned and confronted with the indignant major . 'What had she And Miss Herncastle done with his note?' looked him full in the face, and told him she had destroyed it."

"Did she say why?" "She said (and you should have heard how coolly) that she thought it a pity Lady Dangerfield should be deprived of the ball, and of wearing the dress upon which she had set her heart, for a jealous whim of Sir Peter's and a prudish whim of the major's. She destroyed the note, and allowed Lady Dangerfield to go and enjoy herself? Who then had personated the major-herself. But on this subject | pride, and both were great, but his voice and Miss Herncartle was mute-as obstinate as Sir Peter himself. The Lara dress was found packed in its box in the major's room, and the governess refused to confess or deny anything. They might suspect what they chose—accuse her of anything they liked. If they could not prove their charges they had better be silent -she would admit nothing. And she would not. Ginevra flewinto a terrible passion and ordered her out of the house, and she wentwithout a word."

O'Donneil drews long breath. "By George!" he said, "here is a mare's nest. And where has she gone, Lady

nest. Cecil?" "To London-three days ago. Before she left, she had an interview with your sister, since when Rose has been unable to leave her room. And Ginevra is in hysterics in hers. I never saw papa so worried-so annoyed in all my life before. He says Miss Herncastie is satur himself in crinoline, and that all her

mischief is not done vet. "I agree with his lordship. And her champion-her admirer of other days, the chivalrous Cornishman—where is he that he does not break a lance in favor of his prosecuted

lady?"

blame but herself."

"That does not make it any easier to bear. But I know of old how little sympathy you have tor human error. She may have done wrong, but she is suffering now, and suffering goes far to atone for sin.

She had grown white again-her face looked like marble in the faint misty light. She was looking away from him as she spoke, a wistfulness, a passion in her brown eyes he could not understand.

"I dare say people who go through life as you have gone, neither loving nor hating very greatly, can afford to be cynical, and hard, and cold. You have never suffered yourselfnor erred, I suppose—how are you to understand or feel for your weaker tellow-mortals who do? But at least I hope you will be able to descend from your tower of strength far enough to sympathize with your sister. Be gentle with her, Captain O'Donnell-at least as far as you understand the word, for she is in trouble. Don't be too ha:d-your life is not all over-even you may learn what it is to suffer, before you die!"

She turned from him, and was gonegraceful willowy figure, the flashing hazel eyes. The passion in her voice—what did it mean? He watched—her an inexplicable look on his face-a hard sort of smile on his

"Even you may learn what it is to suffer before you die." He repeated her words inwardly, as he took his way to his sister's room. Ab, Lady Cecil, you taught me that lesson thoroughly six years ago. I was a fool then a fool now-and I fear the folly will go with me to my grave." He tapped at hit sister's door. "It is I, Rose," his familiar voice said. "May I come in?"

He heard a stifled cry from within-a of terror it sounded, and his heart smote him. Poor little Rose! Had it come to this-bad he been hard and unfeeling with her, and taught her to fear instead of love him? With that matter. I wanted to die and make an the remerseful thought still in his mind, the door opened and she stood before him.

CHAPTER XXIII.

"SIX YEARS TOO LATE."

Poor little Rose, indeed! In the dusk she came gliding forward, so unlike herself-so like a spirit—so wan, so wasted—that with a shocked exclamation, he drew her to him, and looked into her worn face.

"They told me you were ill, Rose, but not like this. If I had thought!—if I had known-"

her face on his shoulder. "Don't, Redmond. Don't look-don't speak to me like that. I don't deserve it-I don't deserve any love or kindness from you.

I have deceived you shamefully. You wild How was I totell, that in New York or else-despise me—you will hate me when I have where, he might not have still a third wife, told you all." "Will 1? I am not sure of that. When you have told me all, I think I shall be sorry

to see those hollow cheeks and sunken eyes. and wasted hands. Shall I light the lamps, of him—a horror too of ever being found out. Rose, or---' "No, no! no light; such a wretch as I am should tell her story in the dark. Here, sit to you, but you had gone to Algiers. There down in this chair, Redmond, and let me take

ting place." "My dear Rose, a most ominous beginning. What must the story be like when the preface is so terrible? Have you not grown nervous and bysterical, and inclined to magnify molapromise not to be too stern a father confessor. It's the story, I suppose, about this fellow

Dantree?" She had seated herself at his feet, her arms across his knee, her face lying upon it. He laid his hand very gently on her bowed, hum-

bled head. "Speak, Rose. I am sorry to see you have learned to fear me like this. If I was stern with you the other night I ask you to forgive me now. If you and I may not trust each other, whom may we trust? I promise to be merciful. Is it about this fellow Dantree?" "It is. Redmond, I ought to have told you that other night, but I am a coward—a weak, still on her soft, dark hair. pitiful coward. They say a guilty conscience makes cowards of us all, and mine is a guilty conscience indeed. For seven years I have kept the secret I tell you to-night. Red-Dantree was my lover, and I said yes. I should have told you the truth : he was more

than my lover. He was my-husband." The last word seemed to choke her. She crouched farther down as though shrinking almost from a blow. She had expected a great start—an exclamation of amaze and horror-either as hard to bear as a blow. Neither came. Dead silence fell. He sat perfectly still—a dark statue in the dark. What ever look his face wore, she could not see. That pause lasted for perhaps ten secondsten hours it seemed to her. Then, "Your husband! This is a surprise. And for seven years you have been this scoundrel's wife?" "For seven long, miserable years. Oh, brother, forgive me. I have done shamefully wrong-I have been a living lie-I have deceived the kindest grandfather—the dearest

brother, but if you knew what I have suffered That choking in her voice made her pause again. "And suffering goes far to atone for sin." He remembered Lady Cecil's soft, sad words of reproach, and again his caressing touch fell upon the bowed head. It had been a blow to him, a blow to his love and his touch were far more tender than she had ever known them for years.

"I can believe it," he said; "you have atoned for your folly indeed. Don't fear Rose. I can only regret that you have me long ago. Tell me now at least—all."

She told him—in broken sentences—with you, Rose, but I pity Miss Herncastle more."

His sister looked up at him in wonder, but night deepened in the little room, the old the darkness hid his face. story of a girl's love and folly-of " marrying

in haste and repenting at leisure." "I wasn't quite eighteen, and just home from my convert school when I met him first, with all a girl's foolish dreams of beauty, and love, and romance. He was very handsome-I have never seen such a face as hiswith the dash, and ease, and grace of a man of the world. And if he had been a very vulcan of ugliness, his divine voice might have won my dreaming, sentimental girl's heart. The aroma of conquest hung about | the better. Lord Buysland and his daughter | him-married ladies petted and spoiled him -young ladies raved of his beaux yeux and his Mario voice, and I-I fell in love with him in a reckless, desperate sort of way, as later I suppose poor Katherine Dangerfield did in this very house. I was M. De Lansac's reputed helress then, and just the sort of

he reached Scarswood he found only Miss Donnell, he flush that rose up all over Lady one or two million dollars—a prize even wor-Herncastle. He wrote a note explaining all Cecil's fair face. The wrote a note explaining all cold her to have his masquerade dress ruturn "It is hardly a fitting time for subject for mond, in these first days I think he even spread."

"I beg your pardon, Lady Cecil—believe if I told you how dearly, and—and—Red and let us see who will kick the beam. Can me I sympathize with you at least. Will you mond—I consented to a pilvate marriage. you pack to morrow. Rose? I shall take you pardon me again, if I say I feel but very little He was afraid to lose M. De Lansac's heiress. for lady Dangerfield. Her own disobedience, and I was afraid to lose him. He threatened has wrought her ruin—she has no one to to leave New Orleans and never to return if I my search for Dantree, and move heaven and refused. I married him and for a little time earth until I find him."

was happy in a fool's Paradise. Only for a She stooped and kissed his hand.

very little while indeed: My grandfather, in a can be ready. I shall have only one the most unexpected and sudden manner; as farewell to make; and that is to Lady Cecil. you know, got married. Gaston was furious 1 wonder if she is happy—you hav heard her no need to tell you how he sto med and news, I suppose?" raved, or the names he called M. De Lansac. I received my first lesson in his real character then. That year he remained in 'voice—his grave, steady tones—had changed New Orleans—then little Louis was born, and all his hopes were at an end. He might bid good-by to M. De Lansac's great fortune. He came to me one night-we met in secret in the grounds-tike a man beside himself with rage and disappointment. He accused me of being the cause of all; it was bad enough to be a beggar himself without being deluded into marrying a beggar. He bads me savagely keep our marriage a dead secret from the world. He was going to England, he said; if he retrieved his fortune there some day he might send for me; if he did not, why I was still safe at Menadarva. That was our parting. I have never set eyes on him since.

"He went to England; he wrote me from Lindon and gave me a London address -- some publishers there. I answered, but received no second letter. I waited and wrote again -still no reply. Then I got desperate, the little pride I had left me rose up. I wrote for the last time. If he wished to be free he was free as the wind; I would hold him or no man against his will. Only let him return my picture, and letters, and consider me as dead to him forever. I did not dream he would take me at my word, but he did; the next mail brought me what I asked, my letters, my picture, and not one word beside." She paused, her breath coming in quick short sobs. Her voice was fainter than ever when she resumed.

"I was ill after that—ill in body and mind. A great loathing of New Orleans and all in it took possession of me—a loathing of life for and of all the miserable, never-ceasing pain that tortured me. As I could not die, I wanted to leave New Orleans, the scene of my troubles, forever. A great and an indescribable longing to see Ireland once more-to see you—took possession of me. To add the finishing blow, I saw in an English paper the announcement of the approaching marriage of Miss Katherine Dangerfield, only danghter of Sir John Dangerfield, of Scarswood Park, Sussex, to Mr. Gaston Dantree, of New Orleans, with a few romantic details.

I think I felt sounned, wern out. In a dim sort of way it struck me I ought to prevent She flung her arms round his neck, and hid this marriage. I look in the paper again, determined if possible, to save Miss Katherine Dangerfield, and dropped it in despair. The wedding day was fixed for the first of January; it was the twentieth then. It was too late. sick and cold with the thought.

"Redmond, I wonder I did not die. I wan ted to die. I had such a borror of myself-But there was little danger of that; no one knew; my secret wa- safe enough. I wrote was no hope but to remain, and drag out life this stool at your feet. At your feet, my fit- at Menadarva. I still rend the English pa pers for further news of him, and at last I read the cruel story—the norrible tragedy enacted in this house-the story of Katherine Dangerfield's wedding day, and what came after. She was happier than I. She died ad I could only live on and bear my troubl alone. I wrote to you again and again. A desperate longing to know whether Gaston were alive filled me. I didn't care for him I abhorred him now, but I wanted to know. If he were dead, I thought, and I were free, I would enter a convent, and find peace for the rest of my days. But I was years waiting before you came. You did come at last—you brought me here where he disappeared, and where I hoped to discover something more. This is my story, Redmond. Pity me, forgive

me, if you can. He had listened in grave silence—he had not interrupted her once. His hand rested

"I pity you, I forgive you. It is easy to do both. And this is why you came to Cas-theford? If you had only told me—but it may not be too late yet. Trust me, Rose; I mond" a great gasp, "you asked me if Gaston | shall discover, and speedily, whether Dantree | nations, who are debtors to Divine Provibe living or dead. She clasped her hands impassionately.

"If you only could. Oh, Redmond, how good you are -- how good -- how good! If you | the nations without the idea of God, is it only knew what a relief it is to have told you owing that the Lord's Day is being lost. It the-to know that you do not hate me for what I have done. I dreaded your knowing mote industries and to procure profmore than anything else on earth—dreaded perity. Foolish and false words. It the loss of your love and trust. Even now, is sought, instead, to take from but for Miss Herncastle I might still be the people the consolations of religion; it is dumb."

"Ah, Miss Berncastle. And she knows, of course she does. Pray what has this very remarkable Miss Herncastle to say on the subiect?"

"She knew it all, that I am Gaston Dantrea's wife-how she knows it, she won't tell. She knows, too, whether he is living or dead, but she keeps her knowledge to herself. She told me she had little reason to love or serve my brother's sister-what did she mean by it? That you were very clever in the amateur detective line, and here was an opening tor your genius. I couldn't understand her -1 implored her to tell me the truth, but it was all in vair-she bade me go to you and tell you one good turn deserved another. Redmond, she is a mystery, a strange, desper-

ate, dangerous woman." "A mystery," her brother said. "Well, perhaps so, and yet a mystery I think I can understand. A dangerous woman. Well,

"You pity her," she repeated, because she

has been turned out of Scarswood?" "Hardly. Never mind, Rose; you will hear it all soon enough, and when you do, I think you will look upon this designing governess as I do, more in sorrow than in Let us drop Miss Hernesstle and anger. Gaston Dantree, too, for the present, and talk of yourself. You must understand, of course, that in the present state of domestic affairs at Scarswood, the sooner all the guests leave, who are Lady Dangerfield's relatives, are privileged to stay. For you-you must leave at once. Are you able to travel? You look wretchedly ill."

" Yes," she answered wearily, "I think so. It is more a mind diseased than anything else. It is such an unutterable relief to have to Sir Arthur Tregenus—to Lord Ruysland or his own lips. Unfortunately we were all at The soft summer dusk might have hidden prize he was looking out for. Very young, told you, and obtained your forgiveness and w. s. his daughter, and tell them her story, and Morecambe at an archery party, and when from any other than the keen blue eyes of O- very silly, not bad-looking, and the helress of help, that I feel stronger already. You are N.P. told you, and obtained your forgiveness and W. Sheran, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester,

right, we must go at once. Poor Lady Dan. gerfield. Oh Redmond, brother, what a wretched, wrong-doing world it is!"

"Wrong-doing, indeed," and the chasseur's mouth grew sterner; "I have little compas. sion for Lady Dangerfield or any of her class. Place Miss Herncastle, the outcast, and Lady Dangerfield, the injured wife, in the balance, to France at once. Then, when you are safe with Madame Landeau, I shall return, begin

He knew in an instant what it was-knew before the words were quite uttered. His when he spoke.

"I have heard no news of Lady Cecil. What is it you mean ?"

"I mean her engagement to Sir Arthur He asked her to be his wife on the night of the masquerade, and she has consented. He departed for Cornwall early next morning. It was Lord Ruysland who told us, and somehow, Redmond, I don't think she is very much bappier than the rest of us, after all. He is very wealthy, and it is the desire of her fa ther's heart, but yet I think..." Her brother rose abruptly.

" A great deal of nonsense, no doubt, Rose, You women never quite outgrow your sentimentality. Sir Arthur Tregenna is a mate for a princess---she should certainly be happy. It grows late, Rose, and you are not strong You had better retire at once, and by a good night's rest, prepare yourself for to-morrow's flitting. Good-night, my little sister-let us hope even your clouds may have their silver

He stooped and touched his mustached lips to her pale cheek—then he was gone. The house was very still as he passed out\_ a sort of awed hush, as though it were a house

of death or mourning, reigned. What a contrast to the brilliantly lit. bril. liantly filled rooms of a week ago. "Sic transit," he said as his masculine tread echoed along the vaulted hall; "life is a see-saw\_ up and down. And Lord Ruysland's daughter's engagement to Sir Arthur Tregenna is not a week old after all! What of that little romance Lord Ruysland told me six years ago

ia Torryglen?" "Ah, O'Donnell!" It was the debonaire voice of Lord Ruysland himself that spoke, " Glad to see you again—glad to see any human being in this miserable house. I suppose you have heard all-devil of an affair altogether. May old Nick fly away with Miss Herncastle. Who ever heard of such a proceeding before. Dressing herself up in Frankland's clothes, and deceiving even Ginevra! Gad! she's a wonderful woman! And what the dickens did she do it for? Out of pure, innate malevolence, and nothing else, I believe in my soul."

- (To be continued.)

GIVEN UP BY DOCTORS.

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

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

## THE POPE ON THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

Rome, March 21st.—Yesterday morning the Pope granted audience to the Catholic Religious Festivals, and, in reply to an address read to him, delivered a discourse on the want of respect prevailing amongst the authorities for this day. Amongst other things he said :--

"In the shadow of a great liberty, it is very difficult indeed to distinguish the days consecruted to the Lord from those destined to work. The shops and stores are opened: manual labor, public and private, is protracted to a late hour. It seems as if the proposals of the impious to wipe out from the earth the Lord's Day had revived. As the observance was willed by God from the first origin of man, so is it demanded by the absolute dependence of the creature on the Creator. And this law, which so admirably responds to the honor of God, regards not only individuals, but the peoples and the dence for their well-being. Through that fatal tendency, which prevails to-day, of leading man away from God, and of organizing is said that thus it is intended to pro-

desired to weaken the sentiment of faith; and they call down upon their heads the most tremendous chastisements of God. justly initated. That which renders still more deplorable such an excess is that it happens in the midst of the Catholic nations upon which God has shed His benefits,—in Rome, the centre of Catholicity, at the very time when anti-Catholic nations feel the need of returning to the observance of the days sacred to the Lord. Hence it is that we cannot, without sorrow, see that the faithof the whole world, instead of finding motives of edification, find motives of scandal. Our grief becomes still deeper, since we, being reduced to this state, find it impossible to repair the evil and to vindicate the outraged honor of God."

The Pope then recommends these Catholic associations to use every effort to bring a remedy to this crying evil. It is indeed too true that the aspect of Rome on Sundays is shocking to the ideas of Christianity. Paris seems to be the model adopted by the new Government, and public works proceed with more energy on this than on other days.

## Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. 11-eow-G

## Bishop Cleary's Arrival.

We clip the following, interesting items from the Kingston papers. They include the address to Vicar-General Farrelly and two pieces of poetry, one a song set to music and gung by the pupils of the Congregation of Note Dame Convent and the other a recita-

CLERICAL TESTIMONIAL. -

tion.

Adress of the Reverend Clergy of the Diocese of Kingston to the Very Rev. Father Farrelly, late Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston. Very Rev. and Dear Sir,—Before the close of this day, pregnant with hope for the church in Ontario, and full of gladness for the diocese of Kingston, especially for the slaborers in the vineyard," this day on which we welcome in our midst with pleasure and with price a prince of the church who combines every quality of mind and of heart that enobles man; before the close of this day, very reverend and dear sir, we, the clergy of this diocese, desire to give expression to the sentiments of respect, of jesteem and of brotherly affection which we entertain for

For the last thirty years you have held aloft the banner of faith in this mother See of Ontario, laboring "in season and out of 563.02," for the cause of your Divine Master, and those best acquainted with you can bear testimony to your personal piety and sacerdotal zeal, a fervent priest of the holy Church of God. In your long career in the ministry you have unflinchingly upheld, regardless of the opposition of the lukewarm and of the liberal, the principles and the discipline of our holy mother, ever ready to lift up the fallen, never weary in preserving in righteous paths the souls committed to your care; on all occasions, by your untiring energy and auflagging zeal, you have manifested in your life those noble virtues characteristic of the faithful pastor.

Twelve years ago you became ex officio the confidential adviser of the most Rev. Dr. Horan, clarum et venerabile nomen, and it is simple truth to tell, that, during that prelate's palmy years, and in his declining days, you were ever usque ad finem to your bishop, the faithful counsellor and sympathizing friend, and to your Alma Mater a loyal priest of undivided and un-werving allegiance.
This last, we are specially proud in mentioning for the honor of your diocese, your own guification, and the pleasure it may afford to the eminent prelate who now presides over

When for the fifth bishop of this See, the great Pius the Ninth sought the learned, the eloquent, the meek and the gentle John O'Brien the honors that had been yours in the past were conferred anew. In St. Mary's Cathedral, in words more commendable than ours, the meed of praise due you was bestowed by that eloquent bishop for the able and judicious manuer in which you had administered that portion of the diocese confided to your care.

Twice within the last decade of years the sole administration of this splendid diocese was placed in your hands; twice within that period, in the vaults of St. Mary's Cathedral, diocese is about 90,000. it fell upon you to perform the last sad duties over the great ones that lie there, and as you gently removed from them the pectoral cross, ere the silence of the tomb closed forever over them, you carried away the consolation of the mens conscia recti the secure knowledge which their last words and their last acts gave, that "you had been weighed in the balance and not found wanting." Therefore, very rev. and dear sir you shall ever be to us the golden link which binds the sweet memories of the great and glorious past with the glad and joyful

present. It this day is one of great gladness to the priests of this diocese, appreciating as we do, the great bonor which has been conferred upon us by the Holy See in selecting as our chi-f pastor the choicest that our fatherland could procure, you, more than all, have every right to experience the highest sense of satisfaction, great joy and an honest pride, in presenting to his lordship, on this day, your biother priests, old and young, one and all, firm in the bonds of faith and of gentle charity, such as they came into your hands from the great lamented dead.

With this pleasing fact before you we may ask you to accept our most sincere congratulations, for in the preserving of this you deserve no small share of just consideration; having, in all your dealings with us, helped to lighten the labours of our ministry, in the remembrance of the injunction of the apostle alter alterius onera portate et sic adimplebitis legem Christi.

If, in recalling the past on this day, you find much wherewith to be bonored and to rejoice at, we; also, your confreres, may most aptly inscribe on the years of your administration the sentiments of the inspired quam bonum et quam jucundum, habitare fretres in unum.

And, very rev. and dear sir, may yours ever be the happy years ours have been under your wise, kind and courteous administra-

## FATHER FARRELLY'S REPLY.

The Vicar-General replied in feeling and appropriate terms. The address to him was a glowing, fervent testimonial of their love and esteem, a tribute which he would appreciate and cherish. The length of the day's ceremonies made it advisable that he should reply but briefly. However, he made mention of the fidelity of those who had acted under him during the past nineteen months, his wishes having been in some cases anticlpated and, when known, carried out in a manner which was exceedingly pleasing to

THIRTY YEARS' MINISTRY.

Rev. Father Farrelly finished his theological studies at Regiopolis College, being a fellow student of the late Bishop O'Brien, whom he admired and loved for his virtues as well as rare scholastic accomplishments. He was ordained by the late Sishoo Phelan, and during the first two years of his priesthood was attached to the cathedral. Then he was appointed to the parish of Hastings and Asphodel, where he remained and laboured for between four and five years. Next he was approinted to Lindsay, in which town he resided for eleven years. Upon the wath of the late Fother Dollard he was made vicar-General and parish priest of Kingston. Finally he replaced, some seven years ago, the late Father Brennan, at Belleville. While located in Kingston, and during the absence Ecumenical Council in Rome, he was first as-

and of which he has been relieved by the arrival and installation of the new bishop. It indeed, that could not appreciate the advantis unnecessary that we should say more. Those who know the value of the Very Rev. Father Farrelly's services, the clergy of the diocese, have put on record an opinion city, while deploring the misfortunes of their which does both him and them infinite credit.

The following are the clergymen of Bishop Cleary's diocese who took part in the seremonial of his inauguration :--

CHURCHES AND CLERGY : Cathedral, Kingston - Very Rev. Jas. Farrelly, Administrator ; Rev. P. A. Twohey, Chancelior, chaplain of the penitentiary; Rev. Bernard Higgins, Rev. J. T. Hogan, Rev. D. P. Farrelly. Alexandria, Campbell's Corners-Rev. A McDonneil.

Amherst Island, Odessa, Loughboro, Bath-Rev. C. A. McWilliams. Asphodel, Hastings-Rev. J. Quirk.

Belleville, Stirling - Vicar-General Farelly.

Blessington-Rev. G. Brophy. Bedford, Westport-Rev. M. Stanton. Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls, Carden-Rev

r. Fitzpatrick. Bowmanville, Galway, Port Hope-Rev. J. Brown. Brockville, Mallorytown - Rev. I. G.

McCarthy. Brewer's Mills-Rev. P. Desounhac. Burgess, Perth, Ferguson's Falls-Rev. D. O'Connor, Rev. M. McDonald. Camden—Rev. J. Twomey. Campbellford—Rev. D J. Casey. Cobourg-Rev. E. H. Murrav. Cornwall, Dickinson's Landing-Rev. C. B.

Murray. Crysler, Peterboro-Rev. W. Fox. Dalhousie Mills, St. Raphael's Sheffield-

Rev. M. O'Donobue. Duoro, Young's Mills-Rev. D. O'Connell. Edwardsburg, Troupetown, Prescott-Rev. O'Donnell, Rev. B. L. Murphy. Emily-Rev. Michael Connolly. Ennismore-Rev. W. J. Kielty. Frankfort, Trenton-Rev. H. Brettorgh. Gananoque, Howe Island, Lansdowne-

lev. T. P. Kelly. Grafton-Rev M. Larkin. Hungertord, Queensboro, Madoc, Marmora Rev. Thomas Davis, Rev. James Connelly.

Iroquois, Morrisburg, Winchester-Rev. R. Meade. Keine, Peterboro-Rev. M. Lynch, Rev. G. A. Cicolari.

Kemptville, Mountain—Rev. J. Duffis, Rev. M. C. O'Brien. Kenyonville, Lochiel, Rev. J. M. J.

Graham. Kitley, Phillipsville-Rev. E. Walsh. Lancaster, Williamstown - Rev. C. H.

Gauthure. Lindsay-Rev. M. Stafford. Merrickville, Smith's Falls-Rev. E. P.

Napance, Richmond - Rev. J. H. Mc-Dogough. Picton, Prince Edward, Wellington-Rev.

John Brennan. St. Andrew's-Rev. G. Corbett. St. Raphael's—Rev. J. Masterson. Tyendinaga—Rev. M. Mackay. Wölfe Island-Rev. T. J. Spratt.

DIOCESAN INSTITUTIONS. To recapitulate there are 78 churches, 49 dergymen, 6 convents, 8 female academies, 120 nums, 2 hospitals, an asylum for the poor and infirm. The Catholic population of the

ADDRESS TO THE RIGHT REV. DR.

CLEARY, BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

Glad tidings fill our hearts with joy,
The Bishop's come at last;
Let's haste, his welcome here to sing,
Our Advent now is past.
His merit true has reached us all, From Erin's chore o dear,
And long ago we learned to prize A name we now revere.

The trefoil is his emblem meet, From Fatherland he came,
And in the name of Pontiff dear,
The homage we proclaim.
Long may he rule our Diocese,
With firm and gentle sway,
Still lead us in the narrow path,
From sin and danger's way.

Our Lady's chosen children
Now greet thee here to day,
And pray that Heaven's bounteous love
May all thy toils repay.
While Erin glories in her son,
The pride of holy Rome,
"Cead Mile a Failthe," now resounds,
From sacred dome to dome.

And Angel Choirs now bear aloft
Our heartfelt thanks, I ween,
In thuribles of incense as eet,
Before the glorious Queen.
And in the name of Mother dear,
And Queen Immaculato, We in thy pastoral charge now claim
A share with joy elate.

Ah! May we and our teachers dear,
Confided to thy care,
Remind thee of thy cherished flock,
Thy joys and toils still share.
The land of exile be forgot,
Friends, clergy bless thy home,
Thy zeal and merit emulate,
True, loyal sons of home.

All honor to the God of Hosts. All honor to the God of Hosts,
His praise forever slug,
Who sendeth blessings to his fold,
From Rome's immortal spring.
A prelate true, in word and deed,
The shepherd of his flock,
He comes to us in Peter's name,
Of ages, e'cr the rock.

SONG.

AIR-" Harp of Tara." We ball thee Pastor to our land. With song and music sweet; Enraptured is this youthful band, Our Bishop loved to greet. Oh! How our hearts run o'er with joy! While tear drops dim our eyes; Was ever moment fraught like this. With bliss, beneath the skies!

For thee the past has memories, Enfolded in thy breast; The loved ones left across the seas, The dearest friends—the best; But Peter's voice rang higher still Than soft affectiou's cry, "Go feed the lambs" came o'er the hill, "And stormy waves defy."

And hearkening to the Master's call Thou'st come, O Father dear! Thou'st left thy home, thy friends, thy all, A mourning Church to cheer; And here in this Canadian land Thy lot with ours is east: Thy lot with ours is east; Now pend'rous staff and Mitre grand; The crown will come the last.

On thy breast, Ontario Lake, Our Pastor spreads his sail
Let ripples round his bark all break
Send forth no angry gale;
Ou thy fair bosom, noble stream,
If blows the north wind's foam;
Reflect the Pole-stars's mellow gleam \*
Which talls of Meananch Morne Which tells of Heaven-of Home.

In the admirable address presented to Bishop Cleary yesterday by Dr. Sullivan on behalf of the Irish Catholic laity of Kingston the Canadian paragraph will challenge geneof Bishop Horan, summoned to attend the ral appropation and endorsement. The tribute paid to Canada, the fairness and freedom signed the administration of the diocese; b of her institutions, and the equal chance to second time the direction of affairs devoted all which these institutions afford, were rethe direction of effairs devolved all which those identitations afford, were reto every donkey—Bray.)

The him do ing the illness and at the death
of the war preciate and ferred to in terms that were true, appropriate
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race of life. It would be an ungrateful spirit, ages which, in Canada, all men enjoy; but it was none the less an eminently right and proper thing for the Irish Catholics of this mother country, to recognize the blessings and advantagee they enjoy in this land of their adoption .- Kingston Whig.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Every circumstance connected with the

recent reception of Dr. Cleary at Kingston

was of a pleasing and significant nature.

Everything proved, what has long since been conceded by friend and foe, that the clergy and laity of Kingston dioceses possess the old faith and fidelity of Erin, pure and unsullied as it fell from the holy lips of Rome's great messenger of glad tidings, St. Patrick. Music and banners, immense crowds and hearty cheers, flowers and triumphal arches, smiling faces and congratulations, burning words of welcome and sincere pledges of obedience, love and respect, made sweet harmony of Catholic feeling about the person of the nobile exile of God, who sacrificed himself to the obscurity of colonial provincialism and humbly stepped out of the current of great events to serve the Divine Master in the person of His poor. He arrived amongst his people on the feast of St. Celestine, of which touching coincidence, Dr. Sullivan availed himself in a striking preface to the address of the laity, which that eminent physician composed and read, "It augers well for the future," he said, "that you come to us on the feast of the immortal Pontiff, Celestine, who sent St. Patrick to Erin. Can we doubt that that glorious successor of Peter is looking down to-day with complacency upon this scene which shows another Irish Apostle from across the sea, clothed with the authority of Patrick for the benefit of the exiled children of Erin, bringing the same faith and meeting the same love and submission that rendered the con-

version of Ireland illustrious and unique fif een hundred years ago." And here let me say a word for the Catholics of Kingston. Truer or more faithful hearts do not exist on the continent of America to-day. Their piety and untiring men; hence, they possess the kindly Irish generosity surpass all culogy. Their attach- impulsiveness that may fight, but easily and ment to the prelates that God sends them is truly remarkable. They never forget them : and East, they are respectively English and they speak of them as if they had lost them yesterday; they never cease praying for their eternal repose. Bishops Macdonald, Gaulin and Phelan are household words. Bishop Horan, that noble heart, that high-spirited gen- gler cannot carry his regulation gallon of tleman, that true father, they hold in dearest remembrance. Over the recent grave of twal," as Bobby Burns puts it. I wish the Bishop O'Brien the best tears of their tender love are still mournfully falling, for he was a ers and scavengers, who run the Dutch man born to the inheritance of all men's af- machine at Montreal, would spend a few fectionate attachment. And it was fitting that Bishop Cleary should express his admiration of that fidelity of kingston Catholics to their dead prelate in words that gained all hearts. He lost nothing by the words of kindly sympathy that fell sweetly from his marvellously eloquent tongue. We will treasure the song of the Irish nightingale and its melody shall return to him in many ways, while it pleases God to bless us with his dear presence.

Bishop Cleary had not been speaking five minutes to the vast assembly in the Cathedral, in reply to the address of the laity, before all recognized that a leader in Israel and a highly-gifted man stood before them. His voice, though not powerful, is singularly silvery and sympathetic. It is one of those voices which charm the ear like a sweet song. The Bishop is also possessed of that wonderful magnetism which compels admiration. Then again, one felt while he spoke, that his large and highly-cultured mind was surpassed by a great, loving nature, full of Christ's gentle spirit; a strong, though tender, a character; high-minded, yet humble, a tact is wonderful. C'est le premier pas qui coute, say the French. Bishop Cleary's first step in Kingston diocese was marked by consummate tact, and latent possiblities ceased to exist beneath the holy enchantment of an honest, loving soul.

"My dear people," he said to the congregation, "I do not feel like a stranger here today. I look about me and find the old friendly faces and loving hearts I have left behind. You are no strangers to me. Before I set foot upon American soil I had heardand heard with joy-of your faith, your piety, your attachment to your clergy. And if I wanted further confirmation of this, my reception to-day would be more than sufficient. Not alone in words but in deeds have the faithful Catholics of Kingston proven the noble, self-sacrificing spirit that moves them. This splendid cathedral, the episcopal residence, the Hotel Diou, the school of the Christian Brothers, Regiopolis College, the House of Providence, the Academy of the Congregation, these and other institutions of learning and charity, do they not speak eloquently of the devotion and generosity of Kingston Catholics?"

His Lordship continued in this strain for some time, while the vast assembly listened with breathless delight to the eloquen tongue that held all hearts captive. He concluded

as follows :-"We must love one another, my dear brethren, God has sent me to your bishop. Henceforward, your joys are my joys, your sorrows, my sorrows, your burdens, my bur-This is my sole object now; your dens. interests spiritual, and, when occasion offers, temporal. You and 1; both together, working for the greater glory of Jesus and the triumph of His kingdom on earth. From this day forward, all interests, all questions, shall be secondary to your welfare. The love you have expressed for my predecessors moves me to the heart, for I feel sure that the kind hearts, that hold them enshrined in loving memory, will not forget me, when my time comes to lay down my burden at the feet of our dear Redeemer."

The foregoing is a faint sketch of the burning words that fell from the lips of the good prelate.

But no words could do justice to the Bishop's manner. So kindly, so affectionate, so humble. His humility proves his greatness, for a really great man is a child in heart, a man in intellect.

At an entertainment given on Friday morning by the pupils of the Sisters of the Congregation, which was a great success, His Lordship's versatility of intelligence was strikingly manifested. When the musical and, I may say, en passant, "the dear little, sweet little Shamrock of Erin," seemed to deeply affect His Lordship-and a very pretty address read by a charming young lady, whose name I am sorry I have not obtained, Dr. Cleary arose and addressed the children with most elequent words, (when I say "eloquent" I do not mean the stock expression "eloquent," that mode:n puffery pins to every donl ey-Bray.)

duties which he has satisfactorily discharged, | none are handleapped by these things in the | of the angels and Saints of God. To-day it the spring.

floats back to earth sweetly re-echoed from the innocent souls of those dear children. with a joy whose substance is above; its reflection here below. Ah! little ones of Christ your father has come to you at last, I will take you to my heart and cherish the tender flowers of the garden of God. What privileges are yours dear children! Holy and devoted ladies sacrifice for your sake all that human nature holds dear in order that they may give to the world strong, pure, noble examples of true womanhood, fitted for every career of lite, the salt and savor of civilization and society. See that you repay them by the modesty, fidelity and holiness of your future lives.

His Lordship then paid a high and deserved tribute to the good Congregation Sisters, assuring them of his support and protection in everything tending to the prosperity and success of their noble mission. By the way, there are 17,000 pupils in the various academies of the Congregation Sisters at this moment. What glorious promise for the future of society! His Lordship's greeting by his priests left

nothing to be desired. The Kingston priests have a natural love for a Bishop possessed of piety, brains and manhood. Moreover, the fact that Bishop Cleary is a Nationalist, a friend of the illustrious patriot, Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel,-clarum et venerabile nomen ! -and a sturdy hater of Dublin Castle gentry and policy, especially the transformed cravens whose souls are chained by a ribbon or dinner, to the Vice-regal Juggernant; -this fact has opened the hearts of the Kingston priests to their new Bishop, for they hope the best things from an Irish prelate who is cousistent in his patriotism, and not like those poltroons who are magnanimous Celts in America but haunters of the back-stairs of British officialism when in Dublin. But there are persons born crooked, and perhaps they cannot help having squinting principles, that is, no principles.

Let me say one word before closing, touching a matter most creditable to all concerned. All parties and creeds in Kingston turned out to give Monseigneur Cleary a caed mille failthe. Kingston is the only spot in the Dominion where the Orangemen are Irishquickly makes friends. West of Kingston Teutonic-Scotch, as ignorant as an ovster and as black as the devil. Even on the 12th of July one never hears "To hell with," &c., at Kingston, except when some bucolic stragwhiskey over the "wee sma' hours ayant the illustrious stevedores, 'longshoremen, portmonths at Kingston,-(there are one or two convenient institutions out on the lake shore) it might mitigate the intensity of their loyalty to Church and State from a Nassau point of view. But letting this pass, I may say all Kingston greeted the new Bishop with killed. a heartiness and good will very pleasant to witness. This happy state of things is due largely to the charity and kindliness of the lamented prelates, Bishops Homn and O'Brien. It contrasts strongly with other localities, where a vacillating policy, now bot, now cold, has unfortunately embittered relations among different classes of the com-

## THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

At a time when the subject of Civil Service reform is occupying so large a share of public attention in Canada, the early history of the system which obtains in the United States will be of considerable interest. Perhaps we should say that it did obtain there, staightforward, honest, though prudent since of late years some of its worst features character; high-minded, yet humble, a have disappeared. Still, enough remains to scholar without pedantry; cultured without show the permicious character of it, and its effectation, pious without Phariseeism; in past is in every way deserving of study. In tine, a Bishop, a Christian and a man! His the April number of the Penn Monthly appears the first half of a paper by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, whose object it is to trace the progress of the pernicious usage from the time of its incention to the last Presidential election. The writer confines himself to the State of New York, partly for convenience sake, and partly because it was in that State that the spoils doctrine was first formulated. The men who were mainly responsible for its triumph both at New York and Washington were three: the infamous Asron Burr, Martin Van Buren and Andrew Jackson. The first of them, a thoroughly immoral man, who became Vice-President of the United States, and almost President, was a clever but most unscrupulous politician. Parton, in his "Life of Jackson," gives the fundamental maxims contained in what he terms the "Burrian code." These we may summarize in a few sentences.

According to Burr, " politics is a game, the prizes of which are offices and contracts. Fidelity to party is the sole virtue in politics " He only is a politician who would vote unhesitatingly for the devil, if the devil were regularly nominated." There is but one unpardonable sin-" bolting." No matter how dions a zealous party man may be, he must be rewarded. The end of government is keep great men down and little men up, because gratitude will make the latter obedient to the wire-puller. Great men, having ideas of their own, are dangerous, even as tools Moreover he thought the people at elections were to be managed by the same disciplinary rules as the soldiers of an army: a few leaders were to think for the masses, the letter to obey their leaders implicity, and to move only at the word of command. To the " machinery of party" Burr looked for the accom-plishment of his aims. Martin Van Buren, afterwards President, was a political pupil of Burr's and proceeded at the outset of his career to carry his principles out thoroughly. In 1808 he bargained for and obtained a judicial office as the price of his support of a particular candidate for Governor. In the struggle between Van Buren and DeWitt Clinton, who was an eminently able and upright man, every official, including the Paris.
judges, was compelled to be a partisan and In a take part in the canvass .- Toronto Mail .

## ARCHBISHOP HANNAN AT ROME.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 12 .- Dr. Hannan Archbishop of Halifax, had a farewell private audience with the Holy Father on the evening of Friday March 11. His Holiness received the Archbishop most kindly, and after many inquiries into the details of the portion of the programme had been concluded atate of religion in the diocese of Halifax, authorized His Grace to impart on his return a special papal benediction to the clergy and laity, and to the communities and confraternities of Halifax. The Archbishop then presented his chaplains, the Rev. Dr. O'Brien and the Rev. E. F. Murphy, who were most kindly received, and obtained many special blessings for their friends. The Archbishop's interview lasted thirty-five minutes. His Grace will leave

## BREVITIES.

The floods in Hungary are increasing. Arrangements are being made for pushing the Lake St. John Railway.

An injunction has been granted to restrain the Toronto Street Railway. At latest accounts Lord Beaconsfield was

said to be regaining strength. The Scott Act has been carried in Lisgar Manitoba... by a majority of 128.

The Rapid City Standard, a 20 column sheet, has made its appearance. A new order-in-council has been promul-

gated in Canada regarding the cattle frade. Bishop O'Mahoney is to deliver a lecture before the Toronto branch of the Land League

after Lent. Alderman Starrs has been elected Psesident of St. Patrick's Literary & Scientific Society of Ottawa.

The Federal Government have ordered survey of the new Quebec Harbor Works by competent engineers.

At a recent Boston concert the programme was printed on thin Japanese paper, so as to avoid the usual rattling. It is probable that the new Italian Ministry

will include Cassoli (Premier), Depretis, Zarardelli, Nicolea and Črispi. The case of Hewson is. Sir John Macdonald, an action for \$10,000, was called Thursday at

the Assize Court, in Ottawa. The London Court Journal says that Lady Burdett-Coutts has not the slightest intention of visiting the United States.

The University of Zurich has conferred on the Hungarian Countess Wilhelmine Huguay the title of Doctor of Medicine. A new steamer has been built at Chicoutimi

to run between Quebec and the Saguenay. It will be launched next spring tide. The Archbishop of Quebec has written a

letter to the papers condemning the introduction of immoral French literature. The Austrian Government has been au-

thorized to issue five per cent. paper rentes to the amount of 50,000,000 floring.

The Toronto Separate-School Trustees will not allow the Land League of that city to use the School-rooms to hold meetings in. The census of the German Empire shows

Alasace-Lorraine has increased in population in less proportion than any other division. The Imperial Oil Company, of London and Petrolia, has received the contract for supply-

ing the Government light-houses with oil. Mrs. Robinson of Boston has applied for admition to the bar, and is the first Massathusetts woman to claim the right to practise law.

Naru Kissar, a most advanced post on the road to Merv, has been taken by surprise by Turkomans, and the entire Russian garrison The U.S. postal authorities announce that

all publications violating international copyright laws will be considered unmailable matter. Five hundred additional men bave been

started at work on the western extension of the Canada Central Railway during the pre-Bent Week. On Wednesday evening three large petards were thrown into houses in Madrid. Some

damage was done to property, but no person was injured. Coal shippers are beginning to enquire for tonnage, and are freely offering 75 cents from

Buffalo to Chicago. Vessel owners are firm in demanding \$1. Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's new comic opera satirizing the esthetic craze is to be

called "Patience," which is the name of the dairy maid heroine. The investment of St. Petersburg by a as more irksome to loyal persons than effica-

cious against Nihilists. At an auction of paintings in Paris last month the "Angelus" of Millet was sold for \$32,000, and Meissonier's "Rest of the

Horsemen" for \$25,000. A Norwich couple advertised their little girl in the newspapers as lost, raised a great outery against kidnappers, and then found her sleeping quietly in the attic.

Forty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-four emigrants arrived in the United States during March. For the last nine months the number was 351,422. A project is on foot in Vera Cruz to build

grand moles, docks, and quays, in anticipation of the growing commercial intercourse between Mexico and the United States. Salvini seriously wounded the actor who

was playing Cassio to his Othello, in Philadelphia, by accidentally stabbing him with a sword in the scene of the drunken brawl. Dr. Quain has been summoned to defend

nimself before the College of Physicians for consulting with Lord Beaconstield's physician, Dr. Kidd, who is an eclectic practioner. Ex-Marshal Bazaine, who was charged with having betrayed Metz to the Prussians,

spends most of his days in a Madrid coffee house, playing billiards and drinking chocolate. The Pope's encyclical, prepared at the suggestion of Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, deplores the profanation of the Sabbath by

keeping open stores and shops and perform.

ing manual labor. Viceroy, Lord Cowper and his wife have scored a great success. They have not merely been lavish in a magnificent hospitality, but have shown a kindliness and geniality

which has won all hearts. Three hundred merchants of the Glasgow district have presented a memorial to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington urging that it is desirable that England should attend the International Monetary Conference at

In answer to the appeal for Turkish protection against France, the Sultan advises the Bey to prevent interference from France by re-establishing order on the frontier, but in case of necessity will protect his rights as suzerain of Tunis.

Negotiations are still being carried on with Spain by England, France, Helland, the United States and other Maritime Powers, with regard to fines imposed by the Spanish Customs' authorities upon vessels guilty of some trifling illegality.

Although the evacuation of Candahar ha begun the British will still garrison Chaman Charki, Galistan and Karez as a protection for the Pisheen Valley, which is not to be abandoned for the present. It is said that Ayoob Khan has fled from Herat to bleshed.

The Trades' Unions of Brooklyn, have commenced to "Boycott" John H. Schultz, a baker who discharged some of his men for iching the Union. Twenty grocers have nize kim.

## THE TRANSVAAL.

MORE TROUBLE BREWING London, April 15 -A despatch from Durban says the state of affairs in the Transvaal is reported as being fearful, and civil war is expected. Mr. Gladstone, in a communication, says when he next discusses the Transvaal policy in the House of Commons, he will adopt no apologetic tone.

A SWISS JOURNAL'S OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES.

TAUSANE, Switzerland, April 12. - The prompt return of two women shipped to the United States by the Commune of Bottstein, creates considerable comment in the papers. The Journal de Geneve, one of the most influential in Switzerland, treats of the United States as Europe's reformatory and justifies the sending thither of the Bottstein women. It compares the United States to the penal colonies of Great Britain.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF RICHMOND. The following is the amended and correct

report of the election of officers for the above President-Mr John Murphy, re-elected; lst Vice-President, R Sullivan; 2nd do T O'Flaherty; Treasurer, JW Kennedy; Secretary, J. J. Keane. Executive Committee. J. H. Griffith, P. M. Healey, H. Pearson, G. Kinch, A W Donnelly, M McWilliams and F Largee.

## THE NIHILISTS.

Chaplain, Rev P Quin. Grand Marshal, R

McDonagh; Assistant do J Il Cassidy.

THE MURDERERS OF THE CZAR EXECUTED -SCENES ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Sr. Perenseure, April 15 .- At the appointed hour the doomed Nihilists were taken from their cells in the fortiess of Saints Peter and Paul, placed upon a hurdle drawn by four horses, and surrounded by a strong body of mounted troops. The cortege proceeded at a slow pace through the streets leading to Somenoff Square, the place of execution. The square was taken possession of in advance by a large body of troops, which filled it wholly to the exclusion of the populace, who viewed the sad spectacle from outside a closely drawn cordon of military. In the middle of the square stood the scallold, with its five dangling ropes. To the last every one of the five persons refused positively to accept the ministration of offices of priests, although tenders of religious consolation were repeatedly made. An appalling incident occurred as the drop fell. Michaeloff's rope broke and he fell to the ground. A thrill of horror went through the vast assemblage, and even the officers charged with this terrible duty showed signs of being shocked. The body was raised, when upon again attempting to hang him, the rope once more parted. Loud exclamations of disgust and pity were heard from the people, but there was no breach of order. The work of death was finally accomplished amid an awed hush of the great throng.

Appeals for mercy on behalf of the Nihilists. Russakoff and Michaeloff, were sul mitted to the Czar, but he replied that the sentence of the Court must be carried out.

## FROM HAMILTON, ONT.

THE SCOTT ACT. HAMILTON, April 13 .- I'me all absorbing topic to-day is the Scott Act which is being voted on. Both parties come to the contest well organized and determined to win. The

auti-Scotts, owing to the numerous interests at stake, appear to have the best organized and certainly the greatest number of workers, and have secured all available cabs, but private city conveyances and teams from the country are placed at the disposal of the Scott Act Association. At nine o'clock when the polls were opened a number were ready to vote. At none of the 29 polling places does The investment of St. Petersburg by a business appear to lag. Each party has an chain of guards has been entirely abandoned outside checker who marks off each man as he thinks he voted. At noon the Anti-Scotts say they are ahead, but no reliance can be placed on figures before the total vote is counted at the close of the poll. Business is almost suspended, and so absorbed do all appear in the contest that bets are very cautiously made and accepted. The Temperance Union has sustained a daily noon prayer meeting for about six weeks, and tolay the meeting lasts from nine until five o'clock and is well attended. Both parties

express perfect confidence in the result. HAMILTON, April 14 .- Some wag tied a piece of crape on the door of the Scott Act Committee rooms last night, and the suggestive signal remained there for some hours before any of the mourners saw it and took it off,

OUR MINISTER IN LONDON.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sin .- With all due deference I hazard the ppinion that the mission of our Ambassador to Europe may not be so useful after all. Of course I admit he had not authority, nor power, to negotiate a treaty, but the fact of Canada having a salaried agent at the capital of a foreign Power, during the negotiation of a commercial treaty, is an assertion of some sort, that we have a right to negotiate treaties, or, at least, to be represented by our authorized agent at the discussions which precede such treaties. If our agent is backed by a vigorous public opinion, the Imperial authorities will hesitate before they set aside the just interests of Canada in any treaty. But if they act counter to our fair and reasonable interests, in the French treaty for instance, let our agent make the fact known, in an unmistakable manner, on this side of the water, and let the press and our commercial bedies ventilate the question thoroughly, and we shall see the consequences. We have prominent men amongst us in the receipt of Imperial pensions or favours, who endeavour to misdirect and misropresent public opinion, but the natural sentiment is gaining steadily notwithstanding, and this commercial treaty question is one of the first that will have to be taken up and settled. The Canadian people have no desire to interfere in Imperial politics. and still less do they desire to intermeddle in the territorial disputes that agitate the old world, but they claim the right to regulate the conditions of trade between their own country and foreign countries, and their claim. will ere long have to be recognized.

### Yours truly, A CANADIAN.

The remarkable crime of George A Wheeler of San Francisco, who strangled his sister-in-law to death as she sat in his lap, was coolly and graphically described by its perpetrator. He exhibited no trace of lunacy, and voluntarily explained his reason for the deed, which was that he could noither marry the girl himself nor bear to see her the wife of another. Having been convicted of murder in the first degree he new talks in this strain: "Do you suppose that I would have taken that poor girl's life it I had been in my right sanges? Con you imagine a sane man taking the life of that poor, incocent and 200, women with visit mesons who now beamiful sirt? I tell you then I was no more .

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.

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## VATEIOLIO CALENDAR

For April, 1881. THURSDAY, 31.-Of the Octave. Cons. Bp. McNeirny, Albany, 1872. FRIDAY, 22 .- Of the Octave. Abp. Eccleston, Baltimore, died, 1851. Bp. Conwell,

Philadelphia, died, 1842. Cons. Bp. Lersy, Natchitoches, 1877. SATURDAY, 23 .- Of the Octave. SUNDAY, 24 .- LOW SUNDAY .- Epist. 1 John v. 4-10; Gosp John xx. 19-31. Cons. Bp.

Borgess, Detroit, 1870. Monday, 21.—St. Mark, Evangelist. TUBSDAY, 26 .- SS. Cletus and Marcellinus,

Popes and Martyrs. Cons. Abp. Wood Philadelphia, 1857.

WEBDESDAY, 27.—St. Leo, Pope, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. Cons. Bp. Gross, Savannah, 1873.

Norwitestanding the flerce opposition of the New Tork Herald and other capitalist papers John Kelly has been elected Sachem of Temmeny by a large majority.

Tex Gazette and Herald are carrying on a religious war against each other, not on their own account, but in behalf of the Catholics. We watch the proceedings with great interest and we would ask them to let the Catholics salone but they won't, they are too generous.

Ir ès hardly necessary for Mr. Gladstone to , i. atroduce an emigration clause into his Land B ill, eeeing that the Irish are emigrating fast er rough already. Ninety-four thousand peopl 9 left the shores of Ireland last year, and it is anticipated that one hundred and fifty the usend more will cross the Atlantic, or some other ocean, this year. What more does :ike man want?

By the death of Morley Punshon England has I set one of its most camous preachers, and the W'esleyan Methodists one of their brightest or naments. The deceased preacher was well k nows in Conada, where he resided for several years, and whither he came to marry his deceased wife's sister. He was very popular in Toronto, in which city he was mainly instrumental an having one of the finest churches in Canada erected, of which he was: the first paster.

THE I rish landlords are determined to make hay while the sun shires. They are exicting in all possible directions assisted by the flashing bayonets of the military, and to-day many a poor Irithman and his family are lying on the readside, while many more would occupy the same position were it not for the exertions of the Land League. Meanwhile other arrests are being made, probably at the instance of some Whig Lord whom Gladstone cann ot afford to let withdraw from his Cabi-

Grar Bal Hawson is bringing a suit scainst Bir John: Macdonald to recover remuneration for services rendered by that famous commander in the general election of 1878. We have heard of the General ere this as an engineer, who had a plan of his own in regard to a cheap way of constructing the Canadian Pacific railroad, but until now we were ignorant of how he added to the success of the Conservative party, or

platform policy. The General puts his damages at \$20,000, and we only wish he may get the ore-fiftieth part of it. If he do sure we are that he will be supremely happy.

We have received from "Kathleen O'Morre," of Ottawa, seven dollars for the Land League. It is not large, but it is entirely a collection among ladies, and shows the spirit abroad. "Kathleen" is an accomplished young lady, moving in the best society of the Capital, and there are many like her who need but encouragement to form a Ladies' Land League. Fortunately the first step in this direction has been taken by Miss Davis at Montreal—of whom mention has been made before-who intends giving a concert after Easter, in which she will herself be the moving spirit, and all with a view to the formation of a Ladies' Land 'League branch in Montreal. We entirely endorse the idea, and we are sure Miss Davis will be successful.

ONE of our evening contemporaries has of late taken it into its wise head that it is good to criticise the intellect of the young men of Montresi, and the personal appearance of the refer to what is known as the Irish National ladies. It does not think much of either, but then it is, perhaps, not a good judge of either beauty or intellect. The opinions of outsiders who have visited this city are not quite so severe; most of them go away rather favorably impressed, and it is well known that Montrealers who go to the States are able stituencies. Among those willing to acto hold their own against all comers. Montreal has ottained a status on the European continent to which it is entitled less on account of its position as the great city of the St. Lawrence than to the favorable impression its men give of their abilities, and its women of their culture and beauty, both at home and abroad.

THE Montreal Herald laments the defection of the Duke of Argyle from Gladstone's Cabinet, and says the Duke is personally a representative of Liberal ideas and something "more than an ordinary Whig." And so he is indeed extraordinarily liberal in ideas and in little else; the ideas must not infringe on the pocket of His Grace, if they do he puts them gently aside. His family is Whig, simply for the reason that the aristocracy had to divide themselves into two parties and rule the country turn about to prevent the Democracy having a hand in. The liberality of the Argyles did not prevent one of them spitting in the face of the heroic Montrose when he was bound and lead forth to execution, and the liberality of another of them did not prevent him insulting the people of Scotland at the Inverness dinner two years ago. Scratch a Whig and he becomes a Tory, and His Grace of Argyle is as firm an old Tory as was ever dyed in the wool.

TAKING into consideration that there is a fresh movement started in Canada in furtherreport upon the workings of the liquor and an intelligent stroke of policy. during the passage of the Coercion uncertainty hangs round the place of the The Globe is still at the head of Bill and Arms' Act. The old saying statesman's birth, some saying it was in Canadian journalism, and deservedly so, and no matter how it may be sneered at for its enterprise it has rendered service both to it- of a loaf is better—and also that if the bill is Bloomsbury Square. He was the son of self and the temperance cause. Reading the reports of its correspondents carefully must have the effect of condemning the Maine system as a means towards fighting intemperance; but it does not follow from that that the theory of the adherents of the Scott Act are also to be condemned. Some restraining force is required, of that there is no doubt and of what nature it should be, the report of the Globe's correspondents-prohibition cept a compromise which is not dishonorable. father left the Synagogue before he died, and and anti-prohibition-will assist in deter- Mr. Parnell will be only doing what is right, his children fell away from it imperceptibly. mining.

In the guarrel between France and Tunis, or rather between France and the troublesome subjects of the Bey, we have not yet heard the word "rebel" used in any sense. This shows how backward are the French. Now, if it was the British who had dealings with the Koumis the first step of their Minister at Tunis would be to send a despatch to somebody in which "rebel" would appear in bold British letters, which would be copied by the London newspapers and made to circulate all over the British world. The Boers were not long antagonistic before they were christened rebels, and the moment they fired the first shot they were traitors to Her Majesty. And the British do this thing in good faith and sincerity, for they believe in their and are really subjects of Her Majesty. It King of England ceased calling himself "King of Great Britain, France and Ireland," and we can imagine how hard John Bull found it to refrain from calling the Russians rebels during the Crimean war. Indeed, if we remember anight, one energetic correspendent, writing from before Sebastopool wrote "that masses of the rebels were seen

issuing from the Redan on a sortie." Act on Wednesday last, and defeated it by the about the King and the Constitution, overwhelming majority of 1200, thus sending | no Popery, a French invasion, or | He wrote in the years between 1835 and 1852 it the way of the Dunkin Act. The victory most strenuous efforts to have the Scott Act | remain under the heels of the landlords, who, passed. They have been praying hard the past two months for its success, and have Pope bring over a French army and abolish been distributing hand bills in its favor of the Queen and the Constitution! This may rather a profane nature; but all in vain. It appear ridiculous stuff enough at present, but would be too much to expect that the great perance people altogether; one would think it other nations kicked it contemptuously aside. can arrive towards the close of his life. should, for a great many of the less advanced | Why, even yet, the rural population of Disraeli, like Sheridan, broke down in his how he was successful in engineering an of them do not approve of the Scott Act as a election campaign. We had always thought means of checking the spread of drunken tion as something as divine in its origin as around him amid the hilarious laughter of the Conservatives was due to the National Maine Commission may have had something the regues of lords laugh at them, and at it in prophetic words: "I now sit down, but the bottle.

feeling in Canada against extreme measures, and though the temperance people are intemperate in their zeal, and drown the voices of done to prevent the spread of intexication something must be other than a Scott or a Dunkin Act.

THE LAND BILL IN IRELAND.

Some of the Irish members of Parliament think the Land Bill, somewhat improved, will be of benefit, others of them condemn it in toto. When we say Irish members we party, of which Mr. Parnell is the recognized chief, and which is acknowledged by the Irish people at home and abroad as the Irish party par excellence, in contradistinction to that of Shaw and other poor creatures who sadly misrepresent their concept the Land Bill as an instalment of instice (if the cable report is correct) are Mr. Parnell and T. P. O'Connor, while of those who think it a fraud and a delusion are John Dillon and Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., for Roscommon. In the minds of men who look matters squarely in the face the chief objection to the bill is that it will give rise to a fearful amount of litigation; that it will take the money of the landlord and the tenant, and put it in the pockets of the lawyers. There is certainly force in the objection. When Bright's land Act of 1870 was passed a comic journal of Dublin contained a picture of a cow, a landlord holding her by the tail and a tenant by the horns, while a limb of the law was cheerfully milking away. So far as we can discern the provisions of the Act of 1870 were simplicity itself compared with the proposed bill. But leaving the legal aspect of the bill aside altogether, Messrs. Kelly and Dillon contend that even if it be passed in its present shape without amendment or emasculation it will be inadequate to protect the tenant. Mr. Parnell says the same in substance, but thinks that it is better than nothing, and that it will place the tiller of the soil in a better position for ultimately becoming the owner of the soil, which is the object of all the agitation. Mr. Parnell thinks also that the bill can be amended for the better in its passage through ance of the temperance cause, it must be committee, for the reason that the Irish memadmitted that the sending by the Globe of bers will almost certainly hold the balance of overthrow the government if it paid on the 21st December, 1805, though Mr. be remembered in this case—in fact, a quarter cracy will hesitate before forming the alliance throw of feudalism and aristocratic privileges. If the Irian people were strong enough toby accepting the bill as it stands, and improving it if he can, but if he finds it emasculated or materially amended, we understand enough of his character to believe he will reject it with scorn, and in so doing will not lose the sympathies of the English simultaneously with their Irish allies on the enemy's works, and sweep landlords and land laws into the same common groove.

THE IMPERIAL PENSION LIST. Although the vast majority of the people of Great Britain and Ireland are impatient for the meeting of the Imperial Parliament, in order that they may see justice done between landlord and tenant, there is quite a number who look forward to such a meeting with hearts that all the nations exist on suferance | dread, knowing that their privileges are in danger. The aristocracy with their dewas at a comparatively late period that the pendants such as solicitors, agents, bailiffs and the like do not want any change; they are satisfied to let things be, but the democratic wave is sweeping on and all the pitch focks in the world will not stop it. The people are looking forward to the removal of a good many grievances which oppress them, their masters tremble lest they be removed. The land monoply is one of those grievances. In former times-indeed, until within a few years-when the English farmers became The people of Hamilton voted on the Scott restive, the landlords got up a cry it was through such that the Lords ruled and

the Globe intended it or no, but we the democratic wave is moving on with irre. And the time did come when the House did believe the real cause of the defeat is sistible ferce, and when it recedes a Loary hear him, and hang on his words as if they the severity of the provisions of the Scott abuse will go with, perhaps, even the House issued from the lips of a magician. As the Act, one of which prevents its repeal until of Lords. One thing pretty certain is that years rolled on and the old chiefs of the the people had a dose of it for three years, the pension list will suffer. It is only Conservative party died or retired Disraeli whereas the Dunkin Act was liable to be lately the eyes of the people have been came more prominently to the front as a abolished any moment by a by-law passed opened to this iniqualty, hoary from its age. leader. When Sir Robert Peel surrendered by the majority of the people in any county A lot of Dukes and other people who actually his protection policy Lord George Bentinck in which it was in force. There is a strong roll in wealth, receive annual pensions from and the author of Vivian Gray led the party, the State and money from the sufferings of and on the defeat of Sir Robert part of his the workmen. And for what? Some of them ambition was realized. He became Chanthe multitude, the good sense of the dynasty in preserving their German possess- the downfall of the Russell Ministry. From great majority assects itself in the proper ions to them, some for cutting the throats of that time until 1867 he took his turn as one place. Not that something should not be Irishmen at the Boyne, and others again, of the Ministers or leaders of the Opposition, as because they are fortunate enough to be de- | fortune willed it, and in 1867 reached the goal for it is a great and crying evil, but the scended from the mistresses of the Second of his ambition by becoming Prime Minister Charles. Since the death of that profligate of England on the death of Lord Derby. His affairs—dragoons rode them down to death. ants sold his rights (?) in 1857 for more than He had gradually educated the Conservative also a pensioner, so is the Duke of St. Albans, so is the Duke of Richmond, and | better name, and he now assumed the role of | in one of his eyes, and a faraway look in the in fact, there are few Dukes of them who are dictator, dragging Lord Salisbury after his the Duke of Wellington, a great commander the franchise question in order to remain in in his time, for which he was well paid. He office. The rest of the dead man's history is is dead, but his half lunatic of a son draws an | well known, how he adopted the role of an immense pension. So does the descendant Oriental vizier, created the Queen Empress of the Duke of Marlborough; so do the heirs of India and himself Earl and Knight of the of the Duke of Schomberg ever since that Garter, made war upon Afghanistan and the thrice happy Dutchman was killed at the Transvaal, brought Sepoys to Malta from Boyne. The following figures, showing the India, almost declared war against Ireland. amounts drawn by a few illustrious pensioners, will give an idea of the system of whole- outraged electors of the three Kingdoms, who sale robbery carried on :- Wellington, £288,-000; Marlborough, £680,000; Schomberg tific frontiers. £776,000; Nelson, £257,000; St. Vincent. £202,000; Rodney, £91,000; Exmouth, £132,000. These are only a few, but they expediency; he was that wonder in politics: are the largest. There are others who draw annuities ranging from one hundred to one thousand pounds a year, so obscure is their origin that it the questions Mr. Bradlaugh is about to ask. It is no wonder the opposition to the member for Northampton is so bitterly opposed by the aristocracy. The Constitution is in a man of genius. It was his pride to become danger surely, but the people are not dis- a titled aristocrat, and he succeeded. The turbed, believing there is something wrong leaders of his party hated him, but they with an article which allows the Irish people | could not do without him, and hence he rode to die of hunger while it permits gold being into the first position in the realm on their shovelled into the pockets of the descendants | necks. It was something for the son of a of females of easy virtue.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

Benjamin Disraeli, Earl Beaconsfield, K.G., died between four and five of the clock this two able journalists to the State of Maine to power, and will be therefore in a position to morning. He was, according to "Dod," born law, was, at the same time, a spirited as little attention to them as it has Piccioti fixes the date in 1804, and a like that halt a loaf is better than no bread should | Hackney, while others contend he was born in a house at the south-west corner of rejected in a fit of passion, the English Demo- Isaac Disraeli, author of the "Curiosities of Literature," and of Maria, daughter of with the Irish, so necessary for the over- George (or Joshua) Basevi, of Brighton, and was the second of four children, of whom there is surviving but one-James Disraeli, morrow to take forcible possession of their | Clerk to the Privy Council. In his earlier lands and rights they would be acting in a | years Benjamin was brought up in the Jewish criminal manner if they refrained from so faith, and he and his brothers were initiated doing, but as they are not, it is their duty to ac- into the covenant of Abraham, though his The earlier part of his life is rather obscure. He did not receive a university education. He first came into notoriety as the author of "Vivian Gray," after which he was known as one of the jeunesse dore of London, was admitted to the society of Lady Bless-Democracy, who in their anger will move | ington and the curled darlings who frequented Gore House, dressed in silk velvet, wore two watches, and was recognized both as an intellectual and elegant swell generally. He stood for Wycombe as a Radical in 1832, recommended by Daniel O'Connell, and the late Lord Lytton, was defeated again and again for the same Wycombe; but nothing daunted he stood for Maidstone in 1835, and was elected on a platform which might have been either | Hoping that my countrymen in Canada wont Radical or Conservative, and was in fact a forget their country and her cause, I remain curious combination of both, for Disraeli saw with the eye of genius that the Tory, being the party of stupidity, afforded the best chance for a young aspirant to the future Premiership such as he was. It was during these election contests that Disraeli quarrelled with his former patron, O'Connell, and met him again in after times at "Phillipi," where he received such terrible chastisement at the hands of the Liberator, who dubbed him the heir-at law to the impenitent thief who died beside Christ on with the names of the subscribers. I hope the Cross. While struggling upwards with dauntless resolution and admirable patience, mounting rung after rung of the ladder of fame, he was not forgetful of literature. some equally idiotic shibboleth, which a number of [novels mostly of a political over prohibition is no facil of some of the frightened the people almost out of their nature, which dazzled the public by their extreme temperance advocates, who used wits, for they considered that it was better to brilliancy as much as he dazzled the House of Commons by his wit and eloquence. Chief after all, were Englishmen, than to have the among these novels are "Coningsby" "The Young Duke," "Contarini Fleming" "The Sybil" "Venetia," and "Alroy." His late works of "Lothair and Endymion" are Total, \$7.25. utterly worthless, except as showing defeat in Hamilton will discourage the tem- upheld feudalism in England when all the the senility to which an old politician Grost Britain imagine the British Constitu- first Parlismentary effort, but as he glared extent in her time, we do not know, but it is

to do with the result in Hamilton, whether their sleeves. But, as we have remarked, time will come when you shall hear me." because of services rendered the Hanoverian | cellor of the Exchequer in March, 1852, on wretch, millions of pounds sterling have been | reign was a short one, for Mr. Gladstone, now taken from the Treasury that his natural de- his rival, overthrew the Ministry in 1868 on scendants might rest in luxury, while at the Irish Church resolutions, and Disraeli Peterboro-if the people met to discuss public resumed the leadership of the opposition until in 1874 when he rode triumphantly The Duke of Grafton-one of those descend. into power at the head of a large majority. million dollars. The Duke of Leeds is party into the kind of doctrine which he termed liberal Conservatism, for want of a not pensioners on the nation besides owning chariot wheels, though that honest but lands which once belonged to the people, but bitter tongued statesman had called his were taken from them at the time of the so- policy one of "legerdemain" seven years called Reformation. We have all heard of before when he made such great sacrifices on and was finally hurled from power by the milliner. She was a maiden lady on the were heartily tired of his tricks and scien-

> a democratic-aristocrat; he was anything and everything that circumstances required of various citizens whom he had been questionhim, in contradistinction to Gladstone, his ing, and, therefore, he proceeded to business successful rival, who entertains convictions puzzle the Government to answer and will not bend to circumstances. It is even doubtful if he held any religious opinions, except a hazy belief in some kind of a Supreme Ruler or Destiny who would protect semi-obscure litterateur and a Jew at that, to have dukes and marquises as his subordinates, and the probalities are, that had he lived and assumed power once more, he would himself become a duke. That he was a great man there can not exist the slightest doubt, but that men with greater genius than he, but with weaker century have lived and died and gone to their graves unknown is still less doubtful. His talents were more dazzling than solid; with much of the statesman in his character wa mixed up a little of the charlatan, but that must perhaps be set down to his Eastern origin. That he really cared anything for the interests of England, except wherever they were bound up in his own advancement, is also doubtful. He is now dead, and all that can be said of him is that he drove his country into dishonorable and unsuccessful wars, which cost blood and treasure; that he was a most vindictive and implacable enemy of oppressed Ireland, and that although he performed good actions in his life, they were outweighed by the bad ones.

Although Beaconsfield led the Tories he

was not a Tory himself. He was a man of

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,-Please find enclosed seven dollars, amount of contribution to the Land League from myself and a few friends of the cause in Ottawa.

Very faithfully yours, KATHLEEN O'MOORE.

Ottawa, 11th April, 1881. To the Ecitor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

Sin,—Enclosed you will find the sum of \$10 subscribed by the people of St. Hugh's Mission in aid of the Land League Fund. whose names I enclose for publication. your respectfully.

DENNIS SHEA.

Dennis Shea, \$1; Wm Car, \$1; Michael Car, \$1; John Buckley, \$1; John Morison, \$1; James Swain, \$1; John O'Brien, \$1 John Grimes, \$1; John Flanery, 50c; Thos Renkin, 50c; Mark Car, 50c; Daniel Sullivan, 50c. Total .- \$10 Bear Brook, April 11th 1881.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR,-Enclosed you will please find seven dollars and twenty-five cents as subscription to the Irish National Land League. the day is not distant when the tyrant landlords will be exterminated from the Irish soil as clean as St. Patrick banished the serpents. May Parnell & Co. live to see it accomplished.

Yours respectfully,
P. Kennedy.

Bagot, 14th April, 1881. P Kennedy, Springtown, \$1; Mrs Kennedy, do, 50c; James McCrea, ir, do, \$1; James Barry, do, 1; Miss O'Donnell, do, 1; Bridget Campbell. do, 50c; Mrs Hartney, do, 50c; John McNulty, do, 50c; Thomas McNeely, do, 50c, Eddy McCrea, do, 25c; Patrick Heron, do, 25c; Mrs Desjardin, do, 25c.

Cleopatra, the celebrated Egyptian queen, had peculiarly long and beautiful hair of which she took great and particular care. Whetler Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer was in our, and will restore grey hair to its pristine color, and beautify hair that is becoming interrupted by outbursts of applauss. A -and we think so still—that the success of ness. The report furnished by the Globe's the tables of the law given by Moses, while the House, he uttered the memorable and dull. Sold by all chemists, 50 cents a vote of thanks was passed to him and the

CITY NEWS.

THE HOTELS.—The landlords of the different hotels are unanimous in the opinion that business was never so good as at the present time. Almost every night their rooms are filled with guests.

THE Directors of the Kingston Locomotive Works have made overtures to Mr. Brown, master mechanic of the G. T. R. shops at Point St. Charles, to assume control of their mechanic department. It is reported Mr. Brown has refused the offer.

THE DOMINION ABATTOIR COMPANY. The Dominion Abattoir Stock Yard Company have given the contract of excavating and mason work to Daniel Harvey. The work was commenced last Thursday. The stock of some \$200,000 has been taken up, almost every butcher in St. Ann's Market and St. Antoine street owning some shares.

### A THRILLING ADVENTURE OF A CENSUS ENUMERATOR.

He was a mild-looking man, was this census enumerator, and seemed crushed by the weight of the new name which his temporary office or position had conferred upon him. But there was something in his meditative and melancholy smile, combined with the possibility of an early escape from prison of his knees and elbows, which would lead the casual observer to suppose that he had been taking a rest since his labors during the last census. There was a cast other; and there was a depressed look about the hang of his moustache at the corners that argued an utter absence of cos. metic or hope. He carried his book under his arm with the air of a man who said to himself "I have sworn that none shall look herein, and I will keep my word or perish."

Yesterday atternoon he found it necessary, in pursuance of his duty, to enter a saloon on Craig street, and we hope we will be excused for giving the place away in that manner. It was evident that the saloon keeper had a very large family, for it was fully half-an-hour before the census man emerged again, and then he appeared much fatigued. He then entered the house next door. It was the store of a shady side of any age you might choose to mention, never read the daily journals, as she used story papers for tying up the ringlets of her front hair at night, and

consequently knew nothing about census enumerators. The one before her was not a lady's man, and was not anxious whether he made a favorable impression or not. His temper had been soured by the stupidity of with startling directness. "What is your name, ma'am?" he asked

abruptly. The lady stared, hesitated, and finally an

swered. "Jemima – "Good," ejaculated the census man. . What is your age?

"I don't know intending to say that she did not know that it was any of his business, but he interrupted with .

"You don't know. All right. Shall put down your age as uncertain." "If you mean to insult me by saying that

I am of uncertain age the sooner you leave the house the better for you," and the lady grasped a big darning needle viciously. "Good gracious, maam, I meant no insult.

I merely asked a civil question. How many "How many children have I! why lam

not -"I did not ask you whether you were or not." snapped the census man. "I wish you will and honester heart, even in this would please answer my questions in a staightforward manner. I simply asked you how many children you had. Isn't that

plain enough?" "Look here, Mister, I am going into the ext room for a poker," shriel and I shall be back in just three seconds." The census man did not wait for her re-

turn, however, but sought out a reporter and confided to him the difficulties which lay in the way of a proper and complete taking of the census.

## LAND LEAGUE MEETING.

The usual weekly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Land League was held in the St. Patrick's Hall on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Hanley, Vice-President, occupied the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted.

The election of new members was then proceeded with, and the Treasurer announced that he had forwarded to headquarters the sum of £153 sterling.

The Corresponding Secretary read a com munication from Mrs. Parnell, in which she stated that owing to the feeble state of her health, as also that of her daughter, Miss Fanny Parnell, it would be impossible at the present time to enter into any arrangements for an early visit to Montreal.

A motion was made that the meetings of the League be held at 7 p.m. Sunday evening, instead of the usual hour 3 o'clock in the afternoon. From the discussion which ensued it was perceptible that the present and usual hour of the meeting was preferable and more acceptable to the members, and the motion was threfore not carried.

Several calls having been made for Mr. Murney to address the meeting, that gentleman rose and made an eloquent speech on the subject of forced emigration. He was followed by dr. William Clark, a gentleman from Boston, who also gave his views in an eloquent manner on the situation. He saluted them in the name of the American people, and said that they should all join hands and push this battle to a triumphant end. The object of the Land League was the question of Ireland and of landlordism. This agitation was a permanent movement, and would remain so whether John Bull inaugurated a policy of emigration to eternal fields of snow and ice or to any other clime. He described the enthusiasm and earnestness which characterized the Land League meetings throughout the States, and said the Americans were not ashamed to lend a helping hand to the cause. Here it was their Bishops and the clergy who headed the movement, and there it was their prominent men who gave their eloquence and their material ald to the movement. Branches had sprung up all over the Union; the press had become friendly, and gave the agitation its mighty support. He asked if the landlord should be allowed to convict and if the Coercion Bill should exercise its terrors over their friends and fellow-countrymen in the old land. Here the speaker gave a fearful and telling description of an eviction scene where the curse of an orphan was uttered against the landlord. England had given more to savage tribes than she ever did to Ireland, but this agitation would force her to act more justly, it would in its onward march sweep all the relics of injustice and tyranny

off the green and fertile soil of Ireland. The remarks of the speaker were fully appreciated by the meeting, as they were often

17 meeting adjourned.

## GOOD FRIDAY.

Last Friday in all Catholic churches, cere-Last Friday mont mournful solemnity and monies of take place in memory and in honor grandeur tous event of our Saviour's death and the redemption of the world.

nd the reusers of the Rev. Father In St. Patrick's Church the Rev. Father In bt. reliebrated the services, and was as-Toupin care accessisation from the Montreal sisted by two ecclesiastics from the Montreal Seminary, who acted as Deacon and sub-Deacon. The Passion was sung by the Rev. Deacon Conlin and Quinlivan and by the Fathers Conlin and Conline and Deacon rathers This feature of the ceremonies is one choir. In a straight and touching, and adds of the most editying and touching, and adds of the much to their impressive solemnity.

### BERMON.

The Rev. Father Callaghan ascended the pulpit and preached a most impressive and buching sermon on the Passion of Our Lord He said:—On this sad and holy day the the Ball ... Church commemorated the death of a God. t was our duty to remain as closely as possible to the Cross of Jesus Christ during those swill hours and to behold the Redeemer of the world, murdered by creatures for whom the worte, mutueston What did He not suffer on this day? It would be impossible to deon this day. of injustice and cruelty perpetrated upon this When we contemplated this Divine drams of pain and suffering, we grew sad and our eyes were filled with tears and our hearts best with emotions difficult to express. But he would not ask them only to weep, for tears would be useless. The last hour of Jesus Christ before His death was that of His victory and glory; it was the most pregnant with blessing for mankind; it was then He acprired the right to rule the just and unjust. This hour was also that of our triumph and glory. The Church desired us to meditate on Passion of our Lord, to give Him our hearts and affections forever, to study our Divine model and the lessons He teaches from the Cross. He would not dilate on the sufferings of the Redeemer, but he would invite them to stand beneath the Cross and to allow the rays of light and wisdom which beam therefrom to penetrate thier lives and actions. The Cross was the grandest and most sub-

lime school of wisdom, and they should listen to Him who haugs thereon. From that tribunal our Lord tells us what sin is, how we should suffer, and finally how much He loves First He teaches what the nature of sin is. We learn from Him that there is but one great evil and that is sin. Sin was the only thing for which punishment existed. It was an act of rebellion against the majesty of the Most High. Our first duty was to serve God with our will and liberty, and when we refused to do so our refusal made us rebels and worthy of punishment. His justice required that every outrage against His majesty should be atoned for and punished. wisdom demanded that when sin broke the laws of order, that this order should be re-established. His goodness exacted that a salutary restraint should be placed on all evil deeds, and His holiness demanded that sin should never receive any countenance on his part. And what was the great lesson of this day? We found that an nnocent victim had assumed the place of the sinner; that the maledictions of Heaven and the indignation of His Father had crushed him to the ground, and why all this? It was to tell us of the malice, the enormity and wickedness of sin, -sin in a certain sense bad an infinite malice, inasmuch as it was the majesty of an infinite Being which was offended by it. No one else could atone for it but a God. All the tears and sorrow of mankind could not explate the crime. It was necessary that a man God should intervene; a man that he might suffer and a God that he might give to the punishment the feature of infinite merit. Was the nature of sin ever seriously considered? It was our misfortune to be swayed by sensible objects. The idea of being eternally separated from a good and loving God scarcely ever gave us any concern. It was sin which effaced the image of our Maker and impressed a stain upon our soul which needed the blood of a God to wipe it out, and it stamped upon our souls the marks of eternal reprodution. It was sin which made our Lord say in the garden of Gethsemane, "My soul is sorrowful even unto death." In the second place He was a model we could not study or admire too much. We had to suffer here below, for suffering was the portion of humanity. It was distress and affliction which ennobled the great and gave grandeur to the character, and did not our Lord appear great and admirable in His passion. In the court of Pilate, at the pilory, on the mount, what resignation, patience and what heroic fortitude did He not display. No complaint escaped His lips; even on the cross His last words were for His enemies, and why all this? It was to tell us that we caunot reach Heaven without suffering; that we should trample under foot the Pleasures of this world, and that we should also be crucified with Him, for the Holy Word says:—"Let Him take up his cross and follow me." Yes, remain faithful to your God; persevere in defending His interests, and swell your measure of charity and love. Remember the words of our Lord: "O daughters of Jerusalem weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and your children." Ah, yes, weep not for our Lord if you are in sin, but repent your crimes, triumph over the world and vour sensual appetites. Arise from the depths of sin; break asunder the chains which bind your souls in darkness; hasten to lay your iniquities at the foot of the Cross, and the divine flow of our Saviour's blood will wash them away. "Then weep not for me but for yourselves." This is the day of mercy, and it should be also that of your conversion. Our Lord hangs His pierced head to give you the kiss of peace and pardon. Let us henceforth hate sin, and let us love Jesus; let us suffer for Himand with Him. In the last place, who could tell of the warmth of Our Lord's Love. How immense was not the ocean of His tenderness and affection for us and who could speak of the depths of His mercy and undying love. On the Cross His love was redoubled. It was His love which allowed the nefsrious deed to be accomplished; it was His love which lit the funeral pile; and of all the features of His Blessed Passion it was the most wonderful and admirable. And what return does the dying Saviour desire and expect to have for this love? but one thing, our salvation. Look then upon your dying Saviour; behold your mangled and suffering Jesus. He dies in your place for your sins; He dies because He loves you and that you may love Him. Fall at His feet and tell Him it will be so; tell Him you will supper with Him and will sin no more. At what limits will you now assign to your sorrow for your sins and to your love for Him. Let us then walk in His triumph not as slaves, but as friends and associates and let ns cry out with fervor and joy " Hosannah to the Son of David," which we hope to sing in

The Quebec Central Railway is progressing 80 favourably that it is expected it will be open for traffic from Levis to Sherbrooke early in May next.

His Kingdom throughout all eternity.

## EASTER SUNDAY.

The Feast of the Resurrection was celebrated on Sunday in all of the Catholic churches with the greatest solemnity, and all of the Masses were well attended.

### ST. JAMES'.

At High Mass the Rev. Abbe Jean Baptiste, Trappist, was the celebrant, assisted by a descon and sub-deacon. The Messe du Sacre de Charabinne was exquisitely rendered, and a special feature was the singing of the O Salutaris by M. Bogdenoff. M. Couture was the leader of the choir.

### ST. BRIDGET'S.

At High Mass at St. Bridget's Church yesterday Mozart's Musical Mass was sung with magnificent effect. Rev. James Lonergan was the celebrant, assisted by Rev. Fathers Perreault and Dugast as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The sermon at Vespers was preached by the Rev. Father Lonergan.

## ST. ANN'S.

Solemn High Mass was celebrated in this Church by the Rev. Father Fahey, and an instructive sermon on the great mystery which was commemorated on this day, was preached by the Rev. Father Repentign y. In the afternoon Vespers was sung by a full choir, followed by a solemn Benediction.

### ST. GABRIEL'S.

The excellence of the music at St. Gabriel's Church yesterday was the subject for general comment. Rosa D'Erina sang an Ave Maria, assisted by Mr. Jehin Prume on the violin, and Mr. Tancrede Trudel on the organ. The mission which during the past week was conducted by Father McGarry, was brought to a close in the evening. The ceremonies attending the celebration of High Mass were very imposing.

### NOTRE DAME.

At the Cathedral of Notre Dame the Rev. Abbe Jean Marie, Abbot of Bellefontaine, France, officiated in full Pontificals, assisted by Rev. Abbe Grougon and Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The Messe Milliard was selected for the occasion, together with the Oratorio de Paques. The sermon at Vespers was preached by the Rev. Father Billion, who delivered a very instructive and interesting discourse. The music was unusually excellent, which is saying a good deal; and among the pieces rendered were Perreault's Beatus, Roeder's Dixit Dominus, Mozart's Magnificat, and Rossini's Tantum Ergo. The choir was composed of 150 voices and 20 instruments, under the direction of Rev. Father Durocher and Mr. Labelle.

## THE JESUITS.

At the church of the Gest, the ceremonies were of a very imposing nature. Rev. Father Sache, S. J., celebrated Mass, assisted by Rev. Fathers Langevin and Schmidt as deacon and sub-deacon. The choir rendered the La Mercantic Mass with fine effect. Mr. Ducharme, the organist, played Batiste's O Filie in such excellent style as to attract the deep attention of the entire congregation. Solos and trios were sung by Rev. Father Hudon, S. J., and Messrs. Auger, Brodeur, Beaudry, Denis Rivet, Menard and Laverniere. Rev. Father Beauduin, S. J., delivered a very interesting sermon. The collection was taken up by Majors Dugas and Hughes. In the evening, at Vespers, his Lordship, Bishop Fabre officiated. The 65th Battalion, under command of Lieut .- Col. Ouimet, attended High Mass, and at the conclusion of the service, reformed and marched through the principal streets, presenting a very fine appearance.

## ST. PATRICK'S.

The Rev. Father Dowd officiated in the merning at High Mass, and in the evening at Vespers and Benediction; he was assisted by who acted as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The choir, which numbered over one hundred near at hand, and that the last group of neovoices, gave Mozart's Twelfth Mass in a very schismatics in the patriarchate of Cilicia will agreeable and creditable style, under the direction of Mr. M. Cloran. The Kyrie was particularly fine; the solos were well rendered by Mr. O'Brien, tenor; Mr. Crompton, bass, and by Masters McCaffrey and Clark, who took the soprano and alto parts respectively. A beautiful arrangement of the hymn Regina Cali was as beautifully executed by the full choir. Prof. Fowler presided at the organ with his usual ability. In the afternoon, at Solemn Benediction, the Altar of St. Patrick's Church was lit up as it seldom has been; the illuminations were as tasteful as they were brilliant, and added much to the

grandeur and solemnity of the ceremonies. The Rev. Father JAMES CALLAGHAN preached an eloquent and instructive sermon, of which we regret being unable to give but a brief summary. He took for his text the words of St. Mack, "Jesus of Nazareth who was crucified. He is risen, He is not here," 16 ch. 6 v. On last Friday the Holy Catholic Church commemorated the passion and death of our Redeemer; but to-day it celebrates with unusual solemnity and splendour the mystery of His glorious resurrection. To-day is then one of joy and happiness, because Jesus Christ, who was dead, has burst asunder the chains of death, and has come forth from the tomb triumphant and glorious, and has, like the orb of day, a brilliant light all over the world. O victory unparalleled in the annals of humanity, when sin and death have been conquered. Let every soul then breathe forth a hymn of praise and of gratitude to the Redeemer of mankind, for "He is risen, and He is not here." The mystery of this day presented a two-fold aspect; first, it was the signal of Jesus Christ's triumph; secondly, it was also the signal of our own triumph. It was the signal of our Lord's triumph, for, on this day He gained a victory over the tomb, he conquered the rage of his enemies, and he triumphed over the weakness of his disciples. The tomb was to us the greatest of all our miseries, but for Jesus Christ it was the cradle of his future greatness;-for us it was a dismal prison, but for Him it was an abode of freedom amongst the dead; for us it was a proof of our humanity, but for Him it was a demonstration of His Divinity. This was then a marvellous victory for the Redeemer over the tomb, and upon it depended the truth of his teachings and the proof of His Divinity. He alone of all creatures had arisen from his sepulchre by virtue of His own power. "He is risen and He is not here." The second victory of our Lord was overthe rage of His enemies. He conquered them in their might for ever, and He gave them their death blow. So that future generations might not entertain any suspicions of the reality of this glorious mystery the Redeemer did not choose His own disciples to witness His resurrection, but allowed His enemies to be forced to give testimony to His great triumph. And what precautions did not the Jews take? The tomb was sealed and Roman soldiers placed as guards . over it, but all te no avail, the power of a God was resistless. Our Lord also triumphed over the weakness of His own apostles; St. Peter recognizes His voice; St. Thomas places his fingers in the wounds; they all see and converse with Him, and they now all believe in the resurrection and become the champions of the Gospel.

These were, then, the three grand victories of

has procured our triumph, for by this glorious mystery He has raised us to a sublime dignity; He has extended His mercy to us, and has given us a pledge of our own resurrection. On this day His triumph raises mankind to a level with Himself. Unlike to man, who, when raised above his fellow-creatures, often forgets his friends and affects to despise them. Josus Christ, on the contrary, bastens to enoble all men, and to give them the enviable title of trother, which is the first proof of our triumph. Then, He extends to us His mercy and also gives us a pledge of our future resurrection. The rev. preacher dilated at length on these two points, and concluded with a beautiful peroration, in which he prayed that the hearts and minds of the enemies of Jesus might be converted, and that they might detest and weep over their sins, so that all would receive the bright crown of glory in the eternal realms of bliss.

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

Two members of a Protestant sisterhood established in Bombay have recently entered the Catholic Church.

On the evening of Sunday, March 20th, the letter of the Irish Bishops (26 in number) protesting against the appointment of a Papal Nuncio in London, reached Rome. It was addressed to the Holy Father, and not to the Propaganda.

Mrs. Sherwood Callaghan, of San Francisco, was received into the Church by Mgr. Gadd, in the chapel of the English College, Rome, on the eve of St. Joseph's day, and was confirmed on the following morning by the Bishop of Salford.

A letter from Vienna states that, owing to the personal intervention of the Holy Father, Mgr. Gruschs, hitherto Chaplaiu-General of the Austrian Army, has reluctantly assented to his nomination to the vacant Archbishopric of Vienna.

Bishop Sweeney arrived at Halifax from St. John last week en soute for Rome. Very Rev. Thomas Sears, Prefect Apostolic of St. George's, west coast of Newfoundland, formerly Perfect Apostolic of Pictou, and afterwards of Guyeboro', N.S., is also at Halifax, en route for the Eternal City. They leave in the Parisian to-day.

Cardinal Moreno, Archbishop of Toledo, and Primate of Spain, having written to the Cardinal Secretary of State, praying the Sovereign Pontiff to approve of the Catholic Union, an association formed to advance the interests of religion. Cardinal Jacobini has replied, intimating that the Holy Father desired, before pronouncing, to receive the fullest instructions as to the young association.

One of the most distinguished prelates at the Court of Rome, Mgr. Vincent Nuni, Canon of St. Peter, and Prothonotary-Apostolic, has been designed by the Chapter of the Vatican Basilica to proceed to Barcelona and crown the image of Our Lady of Monserratt. The Bishop of Barcelona, in accord with other prelates of Spain, has petitioned the Holy Father to proclaim Our Lady of Monserratt the patroness of Spain.

The Gazette de la Croix says : The Pope and the Prussian Government are animated by the most lively desire to restore a religious peace to Germany. With this object, they have decided to avail themselves of the sole means practicable at this moment—that is to say, the discretionary law. If the work should result happily, the credit will be due to the initiative of the Holy Father, to whom the German people give the most lively thanks. The two contracting parties, in safeguarding their respective principles, are fairly engaged in the way of reconciliation.

News from Constantinople, recently reshortly re-enter the bosom of the Church The principal reason for expecting such a pleasant event is the friendly relations which they hold with Mgr. Kupelian, who has of late rejoined the Catholic fold. In order, therefore, that all obstacles to the full exercise of the patriarchal jurisdiction in Cilicia may be first removed, the appointment of a successor to Cardinal Hassoun in that see has been postponed.

The Catholic statistics of the British possessions in America, are as follows:-Six Archbishops, twenty-six Bishops, 1,855 priests, 1,410 churches, and 43 chapels and stations. There are thirteen seminaries, thirty-five colleges, 157 academies, and 3,270 parochial schools. There are fifty-four asylums, and forty-eight hospitals, and the estimated Catholic population is 2,113,000, which is divided as follows:-Province of Quebec, 1,291,210; in the Province of Ontario, of which the ecclesiastical title is the Province of Toronto, the Catholic population is 263,-000; in Nova Scotia, 110,000; in New Brunswick, 103,000; in Newfoundland, 71,000; in the West Indies there are about 165.000: in Vancouver's Island, 5,400; in the Northwest Territories, 32,000; in British Columbia, 20,000; in British Honduras, 20,000; and in British Guiana and Barbadoes, 18,000.

The Catholic Times of Liverpool quotes a letter of Mgr. Tosi, O. S. F, Bishop of Rhodiopolis and Vicar-Apostolic of the Punjaub, East India, to the Unita Cattolica, in illustration of how much good a true and sincere Catholic can effect when placed at the head of a nation, even though it be pagan or Mahometan. Mgr. Tosi speaks of the regularity with which the Marquis of Ripon attends mass and adheres to the other practices enjoined by the Catholic Church, and also of the edification which he thereby gives the people over whom he rules. He says that during the Viceroy's recent severe illness, prayers were universally offered up for his recovery, and as an instance of his popularity, he mentions that the rajahs of many parts of India spent large sums of money in feeding the poor, as well for the complete restoration of the Marquis's health, as in thanksgiving for the fact that his life had been spared. One rajah in Allahabad spent £500 in this WAV.

What the Catholics of the Levent have to expect from any extension of the Greek rule over the islands in the East may be gathered from the following extract from the Messenger d'Athenes, "Who are the Catholice of the Levant? In no place do they form an ethnical element of any importance. There are some hundreds in Colo, and 30,000 in Smyrns and Constantinople. Their importance is due to descriptions given of them by French travellers, who have received their informatfon from Roman missionaries Other travellers hardly mention them, and when they do, it is only to point out their inferiority, the fruit of a vitiated clerical education." it goes on to a prophesy that when the triumph of Greece is assured, the Catholics will insensibly melt away into the Hellenic nationality, and, despite the efforts of the Roman Propaganda, will end by being entirely absorbed in the "Hellenic Kingdom." Unfortunately what this writer really means is not the Hellenic Kingdom, but the Hellenic Jesus Christ on this day. Moreover, our Lord | Schism.

## THE IRISH LAND WAR.

Affray Between the Police and the People.

## THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Telegrams in Monday's papers announced that a large body of police proceeded on Saturday to Clogher, near Ballaghaderreen, to protect a process-server named Broder in the service of writs on the estate of Mr. Arthur French. A collision took place between the people and the police. Orders were given to the police to fire, when two men were killed and many wounded. One policeman was also killed.

A correspondent of the Evening Telegraph, writing from the scene on Monday, says :-

To-day I went to the spot where this terrible affair took place, and I saw the ground besmeared with blood where the two unfortunate men were shot by the police. It occurred in a townland named Monasterevan, near Coolavin, in the county Sligo, and the place occupies an elevated position, being several thousand feet above the level of Lough Gara, an entire view of which it commands, the scenery around being very picturesque. Two hills of greater altitude look frowningly down from the immediate neighborhood, northward of the place, and skirting one of them runs the road along which the police travelled in company with the process-servers. As they ascended the hill from the Northern side, and got to the top, they came in sight of the people on the Southern slope, and as soon as they saw them the order was given to fire, which was obeyed, the result being that two men were shot dead on the ground and several wounded, many very dangerously. From all Information I could gather from eye-witnesses there was not the slightest provocation given by the people, who, in fact, were several perches away from the police when they at once fired. Eighteen shots were fired, and had it not been that their commander was felled to the ground by a blow of a stone there is no doubt scores of lives would have been lest. The police advanced in file from the top of the hill, the foremost firing, and then retiring in order that the next man to him might do likewise. In this way a withering fire was kept up for several minutes, till the people, seeing the dreadful position they were placed in, closed in upon the police and put them to flight. The process-server, after discharging a six-chambered revolver, made off with his life, and his retreat was covered by two of the "buckshot warriors." In this way he made his escape. He had come under escort to perform some duty disagreeable to the people on the property of Captain Firench at Island-road, or thereabouts.

The following graphic description of the terrible affray is supplied by a Freeman correspondent, who writes from Boyle on Mon-

between the police and the people which

occurred on Saturday in the townland of

day night :-I regret exceedingly to state that the affray

Clogher, county Sligo, presents all the features of a desperate sanguinary encounter. The appearance of the scene of the struggle-the two dead men, the dying police sergeant, the dangerously injured sub-constable, and the number of peasants suffering from wounds and lying in bed-would lead one to believe that a battle had been fought. To-day in the village of Clogher 100 police and 27 soldiers for funerals of the two victims who were shot. Buckshot entered the breast of the farmer Corcoran, penetrating the heart, while Flanuery, the son of a farmer, was pierced through the head with a bullet, which passed from the temple right through the skulf, making a hole which an ordinary thimble could pass through. The circumstances connected with the ghastly affray are short, it not having lasted ten minutes. It appears that James Broder, a process-server, was employed to serve processes on the preperty of Mr. Arthur Ffrench, of Johnstown, Straffan, county Kildare. Broder had failed on Thursday in performing his duties; He then sought police protection, and on Saturday no less than forty police were drafted into the barracks. Broder anpeared outside the village, a place of four or five cottages. He was not escorted by the forty police, nor by the military, who were at Ballaghaderin, nor was he accompanied by a resident magistrate. He was conducted along the road by Constable Armstrong and three sub-constables. They were armed with rifles. The process-server carried a bull-dog revolver. They ascended a hill which is so steep having a plateau of about six feet, that one cannot see a person coming in the opposite direction until they are within 12 yards or so of each other. When Broder came to the summit on the other side of the hill were seen about thirty or forty persons, mostly women, boys and girls, a number of men being in the rear. As the armed party approached, a young woman ran forward to the police and said: "All we want are the processes, and that you will leave the roofs of our cabins over us for another year." She, report says pushed forward, telling the police that they would not in any way try to harm them. Suddenly, and I have it from those who were present, the police drew across the road, fixed bayonets, and, it is alleged, fired under instructions. Broder was to the front, revolver in hand. Shots from the party were fired with terrible and fatal results. The people fled, but those who were so close to the police that in the mere attempt to turn they would have been bayoneted or shot in the back, rushed in on them. Constable Armstrong and Sub-constable Hayes were so near the people that they seized their rifles, threw down the men, and beat the two other mombers of the constabulary who were protecting Broder, who, it is stated, fired his revolver. His retreat was made perfect by, it is further alleged, the diligent shooting of his two protectors. These three made for the police barracks, leaving the constable and the sub-constable on the hill with the people. The sub-constable also escaped. From the time the police had made their appearance on the top of the bill until the three subs and Broder had disappeared not ten minutes had elapsed. Corcoran and Flannery, lay dead, while the police sergeant to all appearance was also dead, and several injured people lay groan-ing in agony from their wounds. When starting from Clogher this evening I learned that a country woman was very bad, and she and a young man were believed to be dying.

When the dead and wounded had been carried

to their cabins the sergeant lay alone on the

hill. After some time, however, the police,

out and conveyed him to the barracks a senseless mass. The sight I witnessed barracks this morning is the one of a very melancholy nature. There in the reserve room was the still insensible body of Armstrong, he never having gained consciousness since Saturday morning. He is a married man, and is apparently not more than forty years of age. His head, which was stitched and dressed by three doctors, exhibited a mass of ugly cuts. In the same room was Hayes lying on a mattrass. His head was covered with plasters, he seemed to have received and bad treatment. Leaving the barracks I proceeded to the farm house of Joseph Corcoran, who leaves a widow and six children. Outside his cabin was his coffin. His appear ance would lead a person to think he was in a deep sleep were it not for the signs of blood about the nostrils, mouth and ears. On examining the breast shocking wounds were visible. In the house a heartrending scene was enacted. His children wept and sobbed loudly, and the wife's sorrow was most intense. While standing in the cabin amongst her neighbors, she suddenly fell in a faint and had to be carried out. Corcoran was a tenant of Mr. Thomas McDermott, and held about six acres. Brien Flannery was unmarried, aged 34, and was shot, as I have already stated, through the head. Flannery was the support of an aged mother, father and sister, and farmed about four acres on the property of Mr. Ffrench, but failed to ascertain if he was one of

the men who were about being evicted. The following are particulars of the wounds received by the other civilians and the police :-Hugh Reilly, suffering from buckshot wounds in the head, face and shoulder. Darby Duffy, similar wounds in the legs.

face and shoulder, and a bayonet wound. Patrick Flaherty, buckshot wound. Mrs. Sharkett, bullet wound in the head. Constable Armstrong, eight incised wounds on the scalp, both ears split, a contused

Michael Casey, buckshot wounds in the

wound on his arm, and paralysed on the right Sub-Constable Hayes, five wounds on the head, one car split, hands bruised, and a

bayonet wound. The people say there was some stone throwing by children, but nothing whatever to justify the shooting. They emphatically deny that they used sticks except for selfprotection. Quite a corps of doctors were engaged attending to the injured during Saturday, Sunday and to-day—Dr. Poyton, Dr. O'Farrell, Dr. McMahon and Dr. McDer-

mott. They are very sanguine of the recovery of all but two-a man named Reilly and Constable Armstrong. There was a slight improvement in the latter to-day, but his case is believed to be hopeless. The Rev. Donis O'Hara, of Ballaghaderin, was nuceasing in his endeavors to alleviate the sufferings

### LORD BEACONSFIELD.

of the people.

THE CLOSING MOMENTSO F HIS LIFE. London, April 19.-Lord Beaconsfield's renewed debility began on Sunday night, when the east wind commenced to blow. He continued to lose ground throughout Monday the unfavorable wind continuing and constantly increasing in keenness. He died at half-past four this morning, calmly, as if he were asleep. The intelligence of his death was immediately despatched to the Queen, Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family, and to Mr. Gladstone, who is now at Hawarden. The news became generally known throughout the city towards 9 o'clock, when special editions of the morning papers were issued. Though not unexpected, in view of his physician's statewere loitering about the police barracks, while ment last night that the symptoms the country people discoursed in sad tones gave grounds for more grave anxiety than fair day in Boyle, remained at home this morning that Lord Beaconsfield's end the purpose of attending the strength of will enabled him to struggle as long as he did. His courage never falled him

The executors of Beaconsfield's will are Nathaniel Rothschild and Sir Phillip Rose. The latter will go to Hughenden Manor with Lord Barrington to-day. No arrangements as yet have been made for the funeral. It is probable that unless the Queen otherwise orders it Beaconsfield's remains will be buried at Hughenden with those of his wife. The accounts gathered from the physicians show that he retained his cheerfulness. He several times during his illness stated his belief that he would die One Doctor says: Drowsiness was apparent earlier in the night and deepened towards midnight into a stupor from which be was with difficulty roused. He then took nourish ment up to half-past one. About two o'clock he became comatose, breathing with much difficulty. Doctors Kidd and Bruce at once applied the usual restoratives, but for the first time since his illness they failed to produce any effect and it became evident that his death was imminent. Lord Barrington. Dr. Quain and Sir Phillip Rose were hastily summoned. Rose and Quain only arrived a few minutes before the end. Five minutes before he expired the breathing became slow and gentle, the face was placid, and the heart's action and pulse continued a few minutes after the breathing ceased to be apparent. His friends and nurses continued round his bed for a few minutes after. The deceased's end was so quiet it was difficult to realize he was dead. All were deeply affected.

An evening edition of the Standard and Globe appear in mourning. The Times says: When he died he was quite calm and quiet. He had no pain, and was conscious to the last. The Pall Mall Gazette says that his death will be an irreparable loss to his followers. His loss may prove less serious to the Liberals than the Conservatives.

## HORRIBLE INFANTICIDES.

TWO BABES FOUND IN THE CANAL.

On Monday about 11 s. m., two boys named William Smith and Patrick McNamars respectively, were along the side of the canal, when near the flour sheds they observed the body of a male infant sticking in the mud from which the water had been let out. The skull had been smashed in, so that it was evident the murder had been committed be fore the child was thrown into the canal. The body was dressed in light clothing.

Shortly afterwards a little boy, while en-deavoring to fish near the foot of Richmond street, found the body of a newly born child lying at the bottom of the canal. In each case information was given to the police, and the bodies were removed to the morgue where an inquest was held this afternoon. It was impossible to judge how long the bodies had remained in the canal, but they were much decomposed.

seldom see much allusion to it in the public prints, yet its sale has extended to all parts of the world.

"Ah! my son, did you not know it was sinful to catch fish on Sunday?" who were in barracks not a mile away, turned a ketchin any fish.

## TATTO TOTAL

| DYAILT LOUD!                        |      |     |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|
| THE POST                            | \$50 | 00  |
| A few friends of the cause, Ottawa  | 3    | 00  |
| Henry J. Stafford                   | 5    | 00  |
| W. C                                | 1    | 00  |
| John Ourran                         | 5    | 00  |
| Father Graham                       | 5.   | .00 |
| James Kelly                         | ı,   | 00  |
| Francis Curran, Teacher, Charlotte- |      |     |
| town, P.E.I                         | 1.   | 00  |
| A Friend                            | 3    | 00  |
|                                     |      |     |

## ROUND THE WORLD.

The Chester (England) Commission finds 2,000 out of 5,900 electors guilty of bribery. Victor Hugo has stock to the value of about \$350,000 in the National bank of Belgium.

The Chicago Tribune and Times are in close rivalry as to circulation, both showing about

Chicago and St. Louis now furnish nearly one-half of the manufactured articles needed by Texas merchants.

A Berlin butcher has written a five-act comedy that is about to be presented in one of the theatres of that city.

Mrs. Milligan, of Kingston, Wis., committed suicide because her husband would not let her whip her child.

An old lazzarone has just died at Naples after a most successful career in matrimony; he was married seven times under King Bomba, and had seventy-six children, who are still alive; under the Savoy dynasty he was married six times, and raised up fortyseven children, only two of whom died.

The Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, is so sickly and puny that it is feared he will never ascend the throne of his fathers His father and mother were double first cousins.

On the great battle plains of Lombardy there are upward of twenty houses preserved as having been the head quarters of the great Napoleon during his campaigns with the Austrians.

A medical journal of Munich says that diphtheria caught by kissing is likely to assume a much severer form than if the disease were contracted or the contagion imparted in any other way.

The farm house hear Lille occupied by Louis XIV. during his sieze of that city, in 1667, is about to be razed to the ground. The capitulation by which Lille became French territory was signed there.

The alarm twelve years ago in regard to the exhaustion of English coal fields led to the adoption of various economical expedients which, in the making of pig iron alone, are estimated to have reduced the consumption by nearly five million tons since 1871.

There is a division in the First Congregational Church at Bangor, Me. One of the accusations against the paster is that, after modestly retiring from a meeting while resolutions in his praise were being discussed, he listened to and watched the proceedings through the crack of a door. General Melikoff carries his 56 years light-

ly. He has a large nose, bright, restless black eyes, a genial expression, and long whiskers. He is of middle height and thin Although not a man of private means, his disinterestedness has never been called in question. His manner is gentle and conciliatory.

Gambetta is the most rapid talker and writer among European statesmen; in public speeches he has at times delivered one bundred and eighty words a minute, and when he puts pen to paper-which is rarelyhe writes at the rate of forty words a minute. Stenographers find it no easy matter to keep up with him. Nathaniel Deering, the last survivor of the

Harvard class of 1810, is dead. him that when "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was being played in a theatre which he owned at Portland, and the poor black woman was being sold by auction to the villain Learce for \$5,000, he leaned out of his box and excitedly cried, "I'll give \$6,000."

Bernhardt, Salvini, and Buffalo Bill appeared at three Philadelphia theafres last Monday evening. Bernhardt's audience was small, and Salvini's of moderare size, while Buffalo Bill had a crowded house. "I did feel a little anxious," said the latter, "playing against such strong rivalry, but it turned out all right. Oh, the public knows a good thing when it sees it."

The management of Sing Sing Prison congratulates itself on fine business during February, and with a flourish announces the profits of the month at \$9,020. One would imagine it to be a concern for making money, like a Massachusetts woollen mill, that is turning in its monthly account, not an institution for the restraint and reformation for criminals in the State.

In 1877 M. de Lavergne estimated the value of the agricultural produce of France at \$1,500,000,000 -including wine, cattle, and all other products of the soil. In 1878 Mr. Caird, who is to England what M. de Lavergne is to France, estimated the value of the agricultural products of the United Kingdom at \$783,000,000. The area of France is double that of the United Kingdom.

The province of Brandenburg have Prince William and his bride a necklace of three rows of choice pearls, held together by a magficent diamond clasp, the centre of which displays the Brandenburg eagle in delicately shaded rubies. Silesia sent a necklace of very large sized diamonds of purest water. The casket containing them was made from the wood of an oak in the palace garden at Dolzig, where the Princess was born; the inner drawers from the wood of a table on which the new born babe was first put into her swaddling clothes.

A naval surveyor of this port says that most of the iron steamers recently built or now being built in England and Scotland are of metal much inferior to any heretofore used. The prices at which the vessels are contracted for necessitate the use of cheap material. They are said, when in a heavy gale, to crackle under the strains and to cause their cheap machinery to break, also to be unable to sail through a field of ice without injury. The quality of these vessels is thoroughly revealed bere when placed on the stocks for repairs; but it is not for the interest of the repairers to expose it. -N. Y. Sun.

The disparity of the sexes in churches is placed by Zion's Heraldat two to one in favor of the women, and the same paper also makes the following rather startling statement: "If we were to take the churches right through the country, we should probably find that not more than one-tenth of their members are men in the prime of life. The other nine-POND'S EXTRACT FOR PAIN.—You tenths are women, men who have passed their meridian, and youths who have not reached their maturity. It is also to be observed that in almost every community the majority of the energetic, enterprising business men are not avowed and active Christians; and if "Who's they are identified with the Church at all, it is usually only in the most superficial way."

We have much pleasure in reproducing the following from the Irish correspondence of our local contemporary the Witness. It will show that there is one person in the world at least which differs from the editor of that paper, and that is its Irish correspondent:-

Donegal, near Killmacrenan } March 25th, 1881.

Sin,-To make excursions to a short distance from this pretty town of Ramelton and to return again has been my occupation for the last week. It was arranged that on Monday, 21st, I was to go with some kind friends to see life up among the mountains of Donegal, but down came another storm. Snow. hail, sleet, rain, hail, sleet and rain again. Storms rule and reign among these hills this March, destroying all prospect of March dust, I am afraid. Nothing could be done but wait till the storm was over, going to the windows once in a while to watch the snow driving past, or to notice that it had changed to sleet rain. The mountain tops are are white again, and look wild and wintry. To-day it rains with a will. The cold here at present is more chilly and penetrating than Canadian cold. I have put on more, and yet more clothing, and I am cold. Many, very miny, people during the past dreary winter have had no bed clothes at all. I am afraid from what I see and hear that the famine was more dreadful here in Donegal than we in Canada imagined. Plenty of people even now are living on Indian meal stirabout, without milk or anything else to take with it. This, three times a day, and thankful to have enough of it to satisfy hunger. It was pitiful to see little children and aged women, with but thin clothing on, walking barefoot through the snowy slush of vesterday. My attention was drawn yesterday to a ballad singer, almost blind, "whose

LOOPED AND WINDOWED RAGGEDNESS."

was picturesque. His dreary attempts at singing with his teeth chattering, the rain and sleet searching out every corner of his rags, was pitiful. He was hardly able to stand against the cutting wind. I sent out and bought his ballad as an excuse to give him the Queen's picture. The songs were clever for local poetry. They were treasonous too, but then loyalty is the song of the well-fed, well clad, well-to-do citizen. Treason and wretchedness fit well together, in a helpless, harmless way.

Your London correspondent of February 11th remarks: "Even Ireland has nothing left but to settle down and attend to putting in the crops." This is an English and com-fortable view; the remark of a man who was not there to see. It is far otherwise here in County Donegal.

## EVICTIONS ARE PLYING ABOUT

as thick as "the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown." This wild second winter is the time selected for these evictions. Every local paper has notices of evictions here and there. One of the speakers at Enniskillen said he had never seen so many ejectments in his life; never knew such havoc made among the Irish tenantry. Purposely evictions are kept very secret. It is, in general, afterward and from the local papers that anything about evictions are known. I am told credibly, and I can well believe it. UP AMONG THE CATHOLIC PEOPLE OF THE HILLS. forget them in a hurry. I have been told of folk ... They remind me of the kindliness of retired policemen who could not bear to speak of scenes in which duty compelled them to off land. I like the sound of the Irish take part when in the force. Captain Dobbin tongue, which is spoken all round me. I has gone to France again for the purpose of further eviction. This gentleman travels in on the hearth. The house where I am great state, with a body guard of police. The staying is that of a farmer of the better heriti of this place, who was officially to carry out these evictions, goes about without but and a ben. any body guard. Either he is able to do his bare rafters, black and shining with concenhard duty so as not to make himself personally obnoxious, or, as the people here say, the above and has a board floor. Among the agent is putting the county to unnecessary expense in this matter. It has been said that | wall are two engravings, in gilt frames, of "eviction is a sentence of death," by no less a Bright and Gladstone, bought when the Land person than Mr. Gladstone. Well, these Bill of 1870 was passed. This Bill, by the sentences of death, are passed upon our fel- way has been evaded with great care for low-creatures here and carried out without the law breakers were the great who mercy. They tell me that the reason of these knew the law, and the wronged great evictions at present is to prevent the were the poor who were ignorant of it. The wretched tenants from having any benefit farmer's wife could not do enough under the promised Land Bill. If they are to make me welcome. She had the kind evicted now and readmitted as caretakers, and comely faces and pleasant tongue that they can be sent off again at a week's notice, reminded me of Highland friends in the long and have no claim under the Ulster custom ago. Their name of Murrey, which is a prefor past improvements. I think any can-valent name on these hills, had a Highland did person can see that these people are not in a position to pay back rent, or even present rent at the high rate to which it is In some instances they are not able to pay any rent at all. There had been some years of bad seasons ending in one of absolute famine. The report of the Relief Committee for northern Donegal was published on 28th of October, 1880. I met husband's clothes. In noticing this I was with a member of that Committee, which was composed of sixteen Protestants and eleven the people were better off, but it was Catholics, including the Catholic Bishop of harder now to keep sheep than for-Baphoe and the Presbyterian member of Parmerly. In the lifetime of the good Earl liament. This gentleman informed me that the waste hills were common property, and a food was given in such quantities as to preserve life only. Seed was also given. Many people of respectable standing, whose need urgent, applied for relief secretly, not wishing their went to be known. Helped in this careful way the amount given, exclusive the heather, 25 cents for each sheep, and when of expenses, in North Donegal was £33,- a lamb came 121 cents additional. Of course 660.17.1. Of which amount the New York Herald gave £2,000 besides £203 to an emigration fund enabling 115 persons to leave the country. Surely we must think that before these people applied for public charity, and every case was examined into by some cf the committee or their agents—they had exhausted all their means, and sold all they had to sell. How then could they possibly be able to pay back rent in March, 1881.

I see that the Land Leaguers of Magherafelt have determined to petition the Queen to use her influence to get redress for their grievances. There is a strong feeling of distrust in some minds

ABOUT THE COMING LAND BILL.

They say there never will be justice done to the people by a Parliament of landholders. Others hope everything from it. Others again say that there is no need of reform in the land laws, that everything is right if people were not stirred up by agitators, and made discontented. These last are not tenant farmers; neither they nor those dear to them have suffered eviction. On the post car between Letterkenny end Ramelton as we were noticing that the whins were budded out yellow in spite of the cold, a lady on the car told us of a beautiful whin hedge that had been on the road side on a certain firm, but had been maliciously burned. Whins are dry at certain seasons, was remarked, and there are so many smokers it

bad people in Donegal."

"Are they bad?" we enquired.

"They would do anything; nothing is too bad for them, after what they did to good Lord Hamilton." What did they do to this good Lord."

Donegal woman.

"Why, only think, at last election, under cover of this nasty ballot system, they put him out of Parliament; him that was so good to them, did so much for them, and put in a dirty old Presbyterian minister in his place, to their lasting disgrace. There was ingratitude. I'm sure I only wonder that the Government let the old fellow into Parliament. They should have sent him home to his preaching."

"Why, what have they done?"

They are a low,

Mentioning this to another lady she said

vith a smile: "Aye, Lord Hamilton was relieved of his duties, and a few more of his relations were left at home too. Thank God for it. Since we got the ballot the voter is not intimidated into voting as his landlord bids him. Old things are passing away. The tenant does not now pull off his hat to every landlord and agent he meets. The poor creatures are beginning Publications; the Life of the Venerable to feel that they are men and not seris or Francis Mary Paul Libermann; the Poems slaves.

These two ladies are samples of the differences of opinion which prevail here. It is not only the rent but his absolute authority | First Communicants; the Longfellow Birththat the landlord is defending. The land is much, but the lordship is more.

In the middle of my letter 1 got the longwaited for opportunity to leave Ramelton be hind and go up

INTO THE DONEGAL HILLS.

The sky was blue, although the wind was cold, and it was blowing quite a gale. We had not left the town far behind when the storm recommenced in all its fury. The hail beat in our faces until we were obliged to cover up our heads. Finally the pony refused to go a step farther, but turned his obstinute shoulder to the storm and stood there, where there was no shelter of any kind, and there he stood till the storm moderated a little, only to recommence again. Up one hill, down another, along a bleak road through a bog, past the waters of Lough Fern, up more hills, round other hills, across other bleak bogs, through the little town of Kilmacrennan, up other hills, the storm meanwhile raging in all its fury until we drew up on the lea side of a little mountain chapel. The clergyman, who happened to be there, received us most courteously, and conducted us to his house. We were offered refreshments, and treated with the greatest kindness. Owing to this priest's courtesy and kindness I was provided with a room in the house of one of his parishioners, a mountain side farmer. I parted with my friends with great regret. They returned to Ramelton through the storm, which increased in fury every moment. I, in the safe shelter of the farm-house, looked out of the window, hoping the storm would moderate, but it increased until every thing a few yards from the house, every mountain top and hill side were blotted out, and nothing could be seen but the flurrying snow driven past by the winds.

I could not help feeling extremely anxious for the safe return to town of these friends. Their assistance, wise coupsel, and Christian kindness to me and interest in my work, will always make Ramelton a place of temembrance to me. I have now left the Presbyterians of the rich, low-lying lands behind, and am

that any one who has seen evictions does not | I have felt quite at home with these kindly low thatched house divide The kitchen end has the trated smoke. The parlor end is floored colored prints of the Saviour which adorn the ago. Their name of Murrey, which is a presound. Feeling welcome, and safe under the care that has led me thus far, I fell asleep in the best bed, with its ancient blue and white haugings, and slept soundly.

These people are very thrifty. The blankets of the bed were homespun, the fine linen towel was the same. The mistress's dress was home-made, and so was the cloth of her told that where they could keep a few sheep sheep or a goat might wander there, and pick among the heather. With the advent to power of the late Earl, this was all changed. He began with compelling payment for every on the better lands the price is more. This regulation made it impossible for the very poor to have sheep. I must stop now for the mail.

## REVIEW OF BOOKS MAGAZINES, &c.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW contains Carlyle's reminiscenes, Lowson and the French Army, the Holy Scriptures and the Catholic Church, the true story of Don Carlos, Mr. Froude on Cardinal Newman and other splendid articles. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

How we fed the Baby, to make her healthy and happy; with health hints. By C. E. Page, M.D., 144 pages. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents. New York: Fowler & Wells, 753 Broadway.

alimentation of infants, and gives every evidence of conscientious and intelligent study ascertain what kind of agriculture will be best on the part of an author of broad experience, familiar with all the details of the nursery. The central feature of the work repesents the intancy of the author's own daughter, whose first months were happly made free from the common inconveniences, not to say horrors, popularly supposed to be unavoidably connected with this period of life. Our author makes plain how infantile diseases may, in great measure, be avoided, and infant life made as free and lovous as that of the most fortunate among the lower animals. We might have been done by accident.

"It was no accident, it was done know this manual will be welcomed by many maliciously," she answered, "there are very mothers in all parts of the land, as one of the most important questions with parents is how to feed the baby, to promote its health, its

motherhood, and every effort in this direction should be welcomed. Physicians will know how to prize the work of a specialist in this particular branch of medicine.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—This magazine for April contains:—Dr. Tyng's Sermon on The Mountain-Movers," the Rev. George M. Searle; A Northern April's Stratagem (Sonnet), John Acton; Heathendom and Revelation, the Rev. Henry A. Brann, D.D.; Dies Ir.E., a new translation, John D. Van Buren Thomas Carlyle, the Reverend J. V. O'Conor; The Tomb of the Conquistador; "Young Ireland" and the Iretador; "Young Ireland" and the Ireland of To-day, John MacCarthy; In a Graveyard (Poem), from the German, Mary . Mannix; The Dance of Death, M. P. Thompson; The Anglican Church and the Courts of Law, Henry Bellingham, M.P.; Revelations of Divine Love, the second chapter (Poem), the Rev. Alfred Young; A Woman of Culture, chap. xv., xvii., John Talbot Smith; The Life of Christ-II., the Rev. A. F. Hewit; The Present State of the Belgian School Question; The Prussian Anti-Semitic League, Thomas Dun Danion; New and Stories of Fitz-James O'Brien; seventythree Catholic Tracts on various subjects; Foregleams of the Desired; Instructions for day Book; Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War; Nouvelle-France, Colonie libre de Port-Breton (Oceanie); the Lands of Holy Scripture; Select Works of the Venerable Father Nicholas Lancicius, S.J.; the Mission of Woman; Ernestine. Price \$4 per annum, 35 cents the copy. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

THE ABBOT OF BELLEFONTAINE.

NTERVIEW WITH AN EXPELLED TRAPPIST—FRANCE AND THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS-CANADA AND THE TRAPPISTS.

A representative of THE Post called at the Seminary of St. Sulpice to request an interview with one of the Trappists who have lately arrived in our city from France, and who are, during their visit, the guests of the Seminary. It was cordially granted, and the pleasure of an introduction to the very reverend Father Jean Marie was at once afforded. He is the Abbot of the Monastry of Bellefontaine, situated in the Province of Vendee.

Rep -- Was it the will of the French people that your Order should be attacked and ex-

pelled? In answer to this question the Rev. Aubot said emphatically No. On the contrary, the people were wild with indignation when they were forced to realize that the authorities of the land were bound on wielding the baton of despotism and on unsheathing the sword of persecution. On the morning of the 6th of November last, when the Prefect, Louis Assiot, with his subordinates and with the soldiery, marched to the Monastery of Bellefontaine to expel and cast them on the roadside, over ten thousand French citizens surrounded the walls of the Abbey to protest against such acts of vandalism. Many of them were armed and would have protested with their blood but for the powerful appeals of Mgr. Freppel of the Trappists, and several distinguished citizens to oppose this undignified injustice but a passive resistance and an indignant protest.

Rep .- To whom or to what can this expulsion of the religious orders be attributed? Rev. Abbot.-This open and armed violation of all the laws which protect the citizen, is but one of the acts of the gloomy drama which is being enacted in France at the present time, one of the episodes of the bitter war declared against the Catholic Church by the votaries of Free Masonry. Free Masonry is the avowed enemy of all religion; its secret influence is being felt in all our laws; it has banished religious training from the schools; it has deprived the Jesuits of the right of intermediate education, and it is now rooting out the religious orders; in the future we may expect the abrogation of the Concordat: the separation of State and Church; the Churches closed or in the hands of schismatics, in fact an attempt at annihilation; its programme of destruction is progressive and systematic.

Rep .- Do you think that this programme will be carried out or that the people will

meekly submit to it? Rev. Abbot.-It certainly will not in the near future, for there is a wide difference of opinion between the people and their rulers as to this uncalled for persecution; and already a strong reaction has set in. The Government itself has requested, and even prayed me to return with my brother monks to my Abhev at Bellefontaine: it could no longer resist the determined will or refuse to accede to the wishes of the noble people of Vendee. Rep.—How many Monasteries are under the control of the Trappists, and were the decrees of the 29th March executed against

Rev. Abbot.-In France there are 23 Abbeys under our regime; of that number the authorities dared only to disturb eight, three of which have since been re-opened and occupied by the expelled monks.

Rep.—Is it in your discretion to inform me of the object of your visit to this side of the

Atlantic? Rev. Abbot.-Certainly; and it affords me great pleasure to have this opportunity to make known our object to the general public. We came to Canada, and to Montreal especially, on a tour of inspection; the Seminary of St. Sulpice has offered to the Trappist Order a grant of land situated at the Lake of Two Mountains, and which consists of some 800 acres. This generous offer has not been made yesterday but is one which dates back some nine years. At that time we were unable to accept, but under the present circumstances we may find ourselves in a position to avail ourselves of it and to establish a Monastery on the banks of the Ottawa. It is our intention to commence work in the summer when the foundations of the Monastery will be laid. Of course our beginning will be small; but with time and labor we shall enter into larger developments.

Rep .- What is the object of the Order of

the Trappists? Rev. Abbot .- Our raison d'etre is twofoldthat of prayer and labor. After the hour of prayer we devote all our time to agriculture, which constitutes the principal object of all our work, and demands our special attention This treatise heralds a new departure in the in all its forms. I intend visiting the Lake of Two Mountains to examine the land and suited to it. We also give special care to the raising of cattle.

Rep .- Do not the Trappists also engage in other pursuits?

Rev. Abbot-Yes, their rule allows them to take charge of penitentlaries, to form ngricultural classes, and to devote themselves to certain manufactures; their grand object is to prove themselves useful to the community wherein they reside.

Our representative then took leave of the Rev. Abbot, thanking him for his information and assuring blm that the Trappists would be welcome to Unnada.

Abortica Expension -- Mr. Legin, just rewith, very bad, treacherous, ungrateful, growth, and its happiness. The hope of the turned tream Pois, is about to start a new trying to discover how and what insects everything. I am ashamed of being a children must be found in an enlightened been root sugar manufactury at Beither.

## Agricultural.

WATER FROM GALVANIZED PIPES .- Galvanized pipes are covered with a coating of zinc, and zinc is very little subject to oxidation or solution except by water containing free acids. Pure water will not be injured by galvanized or lead pipes unless it stands in them for a long time. Flowing water will pass through without injury.

CELERY CULTURE. - The whole description of the culture of celery is given in Henderson's "Gardening for Profit." Celery thrives best on low, moist, rich soil; the plants are grown in a seed-bed and transplanted in July or August into rows placed four feet apart, and as the plants grow they are earthed up so that only the leaves appear above the sur-

SEEDING WITH TURNIPS .- It would not do to seed timothy with sowed corn; the corn would smother the grass. But the grass can be very well sown with turnips. or even alone. If sown with turnips, mix one pound of turnip-seed with the grass-seed, (six or eight pounds,) and sow half one way of the field and have the other way, so as to get an even seeding.

CROPS FOR A BLACK LOAM .- A black loam full of vegetable matter should be a good soil for potatoes unless potash is lucking; if they fail on such land a liberal dressing of wood ashes would probably be beneficial. Such soil is favorable for onions, but to have good sized bulbs plenty of manure or fertilizer will be required. Potash is particularly necessary for potatoes, and forty bushels peracre of wood ashes would perhaps supply the defect in the soil.

SMUTTY OATS. - Smutty seed, whether oats, corn or wheat, should be steeped in a solution of sulphate of copper, four ounces to a gallon of water, or in strong brine. This will till the spores of smut. The solution is poured over the seed in a barrel and the seed stirred; or the seed is placed in a barrel with a hole in the bottom, closed with a plug, and the solution poured over it, and after an hour the residue not absorbed is drawn off and more seed is then treated This should be done a few hours before the seed is sown.

How to Use Manure Economically .-With a small lot of cow manure and 10 barrels of hen-manure you have enough for half an acre of corn by managing as follows: Mix the cow-manure and the hen-manure together very thoroughly, adding a barrel or two of plaster. Keep it in a heap, and turn and remix it once before using it. Then put it in the hill with the seed at planting. Divide it by estimating the number of bushels; 100 bushels will give a full quart to a hill for half an acre.

FERTILIZER FOR CORN. - A mixture of night soil, earth, salt, and ashes would doubtless be useless for corn if applied in the hill; but the ashes should be mixed until immediately before using the manure. The following method might be used, vix., mix the earth and nightsoil, stirring it well with a rake until it is made fine, put this in a heap and keep it dry; the day it is used add the salt and the ashes, mix thoroughly, and use it immediatly while it is dry.

A FARROW COW .- Some cows rarely show any signs of coming into breeding condition, and your cow is probably still farrow. A cow that is expected to calve in a month will exhibit very evident indications of the calf; the calf should be seen to move very distinctly on the right side of the cow; milk will dry off and the body of the cow enlarge considerably. If these indications do not appear, it may be concluded that the cow is not

and all the more readily because it consists of organic matter, and contains some other nutritive elements as gelatine, and considerable phosphoric acid.

PHOSPHATE FOR GARDEN CROPS .- Fine bone flour or bone superphosphate of lime is an excellent fertilizer for onions or cabbage, or indeed for any garden crops. Raw bone flour is better than the superphosphate, because it contains some ammonia; if the superphosphate is used, it would be better to use an equal quantity of fish guano or dried blood with it to provide the needed ammonia These fertilizers can be procured in small quantities wherever seeds or agricultural im plements are kept.

VALUE or Hay .- The reason why coarse ripe timothy hay sells for a higher price than other hav in the city markets is because such hay is considered better for horses than clover hav or green timothy. The actually inferior feeding value is not considered; but there is no doubt horse owners are justified in preferring such hay on account of its freedom from dust, which is injurious to the breathing apparatus of horses fed on clover or unripe timothy. American timothy hay is unsalable in England because it does not suit their peculiar ideas and habits.

PRESERVING EGGS IN LINE .- In packing eggs away in lime, the lime may be prepared in any convenient way, but it should be at least as thick as whitewash that is used for walls; that is, as white as milk, and somewhat thicker. This is called cream of lime, and not lime water. The fresher the eggs the better they are kept. One had egg will spoil a whole package, so that care should be taken to have only fresh ones. The lime will not eat the shell, for the shell is lime. Half barrels, pails, jars, or anything that will hold water, will serve to hold the eggs. Any kind of lime will do.

INFLAMED UDDER -A cow that has lost the use of a portion of the udder by an attack of garget may regain it in coming in the next time if proper care is taken. As soon a any milk is found in the udder it should be drawn twice a day until the calf is dropped, when the calf should be permitted to such three times a day until the udder is in good order. If the calf does not suck the injured quarter this should be milked out. poultice of corn-meal and vivegar will very quickly dry a cowand is a dangerous application. It is always advisable to milk a cow be fore she calves if there is milk in the udder and the udder becomes full and hard.

CAUSE OF BLACK KNOT IN CHERRIES .- The cause of black knot in cherries and plum trees is not an insect. Insects may be found in the "fungous growth," as you term it, but they are no more the cause of the growth than the maggets in cheese or putrid flesh are the cause of the cheese or the flesh Black knot begins by a bursting of the bark and the exudation of gum, and insects lay their eggs in this decaying matter very coturally. As it can easily be cured by outting away the discused bark or limbs and applying potash and lime or wood ashes to the self, there is only waste of time in

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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All the above subscriptions are for the term ending December 31st, 1881 (13 months). Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS.

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Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different WHICH GRAIN HAS THE MOST LIME? -Ot towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send the common grains oats has the most lime: the all the names at once. They will fulfil all grain has I pound of lime in the 1,000; the the conditions by forwarding the names and straw has 31 pounds, and the chaff 7 pounds. | amounts until the club is completed. We Bones have 33 pounds of lime in the 100, and | have observed that our paper is, if possible, oyster shells about 49 pounds. Crushed more popular with the ladies than with the bone would be digested very readily by fowls, other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their

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

POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

A new disease is said to have broken out among the Chinamen employed on the Pacific Railway in British Columbia. It is said to take the form of a sudden swelling of the legs, chest and abdomen, and causes death in a very short time. Over a hundred Chinamen are reported to be already dead.

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LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL

COMMON SENSE IN MEDICINE.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) and inventor of diseases of the lungs the Court was going on. scientific treatments of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, seems to be meeting residence success. Already the doctor with excellent success. with another than a distance of a hundred patients, who has now who his system a trial and, so far as have given the system a trial and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit Doctor Souvielle makes a deparbenefit the from the usual methods of treating the sir passages. ture now the air passages. He contends, diseases vi 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 ment certainly has the best 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 his instruments free of charge. His office is

at 13 Phillips Square, Montreal. It matters not how often your advisers tell you that diseases such as bronchitis, asthma and catarrh are incurable; read the following notices and judge for yourselves :-

notices and judge for yourselves:

MONTREAL, January 13th, 1881,
DEAR DOCTOR,—I have great pleasure in
making public my experience of the beneficial
effects I have derived from the use of your
spirometer and remedies for the cure of
Catarra and Bronchitis, which I was afflicted
with for several years; my health is now
winderfully improved since using your
medies.

Your truly.

Your truly,
C. HILL,
Dorchester street.

To Dr. M. Souvielle, 13 Phillips' Square,
Montreal.

Montreal, January 21st, 1881.

My Dear Sir — I am very pleased to bear testimony to your mode of treating throat diseases. My little girl, eleven years of age, has had various attacks of bronchitis. Last fall she had one of those attacks and was confined to the house for some seven or eight weeks.

After using one of your Spirometers, with the medicine accompanying it, I am very happy to say that within two weeks after commencing to use the instrument, she was quite better, and has be n very well ever since, now about two months.

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

MONTREAL, January, 1881.

MONTREAL, January, 1881.

Dr. M. Sountelle Montreal.

DEAR SIR.—I am very pieased to give you this testimony of the benefit I have received from the use of your instrument, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompanying it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarril in the head, loss of voice and bronchitts, and I am happy to say that I am now quite cared, and have to thank you for it by the use of your Spirometer and remedies.

Yours respectfully,
S. Hilton,
Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS. - MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind rolic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately. 34.4

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

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .-- A Cure for Abscesses, Piles, Fistula, and Sores of every description.—The very satisfactory resolts arising from the use of this invaluable Olutment, when the patients have been suffering from any of the above disorders, have induced the Medical Profession to introduce it into the hospitals and their private practice, and in many instances when the sufferer was considered incurable. Holloway's Ointment, in conjunction with his Pills, healed the most desperate cases. They are also unequalled for the cure of scrolula, scurvy, and all diseases of the skin, and the cures they effect are not temporary or imperfect, for by their purifying powers they bring about a mar-Vellous and most beneficial change in the whole system, and enable it, with renovated powers, to resist the approach of all future infismed breasts, liver complaint, and all attacks of the same disease.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Or. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician dropped dead Wednesday as he was entering the inventor of the Spirometer for the lungs the treatment of diseases of the lungs the Court room at Napanee, while Mr. Thos. Falan, a farmer from Lime Lake,

In the Newfoundland Legislature a Joint Committee of both Houses has been appointed to negotiate a railway contract, subject to the approval of the Legislature.

Richard Wagner, the composer, has a pet cat which sleeps on his bed and eats with him at table. He has always had a predilection for cats having owned more than hundred during the last forty years.

The people of Sydney, Neb., were so overrun with thieves and cutthroats that they organized what is known among ranchmen as a round-up. They drew a cordon around the town and drove all the bad characters into jail.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is a purely vegetable healing balsam. It cures by loosening the phlegm and corrupt matter from the Lungs and expelling it from the system, for he gives a saction of the gives a second of the gives and sufferers to visit him and test physicians and sufferers to visit him and test physicians and sufferers to visit him and test physicians and all pectoral diseases yield to it promptly. It costs 25 cents per bottle. 36-2

An impertinent fop made fun of an old farmer's large nose, mouth and chin, but the old farmer silenced him by saying, "Your nose, mouth an' chin all had to be made small so 'at there'd be material left for your cheek.'

An interview with farmers from all parts of the Ottawa Valley shows that the fall wheat crop has not been injured to any great extent by the recent severe weather. The area sown in the Ottawa Valley this season is unusually large.

With the approach of Spring, Biliary Complaints prevail that often lead to serious results. Guard against their attack in time by using Burdock Bitters: the best Liver Invigorator, Kidney Corrector, Regulator of Bowels and Secretions, and the purest, most permanent Tonic in the world. For sale 36-2 by all dealers.

A British Parliamentary paper just issued gives the number of emigrants who left Irish parts in 1880 as 95,857, an increase of 59,493 as compared with 1879. The total number who left the Irish ports from May, 1851, to the 31st of December, 1880, is 2,637,187. Last year the United States absorbed 78.1 per cent. of the emigrants.

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

The Boer leaders have admitted to General Sir Evelyn Wood, that Crouje, who commanded the siege of Potchefstroon, obtained its surrender by suppressing the news of the armistice which they had promised should be communicated to the garrisons. The leaders expressed sincere regret and Sir Evelyn Wood accepted the apology.

Mothers who are startled at the hour of miduight by that ominous hoarse cough of your little ones, what would you not give for prompt and certain means of relief from that dread destroyor of your children, Cronp? Such a means you may have for a trifling cost et 25 cents. It is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great Household remedy for all inflammatory and painful diseases. Do not rest over night again without it. 36-2

ANTI-JEWISH PETITION.

BERLIN, April 14.-The famous anti-Jewish petition sent to Bismarck yesterday, consists of 26 volumes, comprising 14,000 sheets with 255 000 signatures, including those of noblemen, retired Generals and officials.

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

DEATH OF THE REV. WM. MORLEY

PUNSHON. London, April 14.-Rev. William Morlev Punshon, the distinguished Westeyan dinister, died this morning at Brixton, aged 57

THE GREATEST BLESSING.

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

A PEACEABLE OFFER.

PARIS, April 12 .- The Voltaire, to-day publishes a singular despatch from its Philippeville correspondent, stating that the Tunisian Generals had offered Gen. Ritter an indemnity of 300,000 francs, on condition that the forward movement of the French troops should be stopped. Gambetta, of course, declined.

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

W. W. McLellan, Lyn P .O., writes :-- " I was afflicted with Rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I SAW DR. THOMAS ECLECTRIC OIL recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave round to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmouary Complaints, " BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" manifest remarkable curative properties. 36-2

A lifetime of torture is often endured by the rheumatic. Their pangs may, however, be promptly relieved and the disease eradicated with Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, which is, moreover, a swift and thorough remedy for neuralgia, lame back, sores, bruises, frost bites, corns, exceriated nipples, affections of the breathing organs.

Missing.—A resident of Chatham, Ontario, is missing from his home since the first of April. His name is Richard Miller, 66 years of age, tall and slim, grey hair, beard around the face, trimmed short, no moustache, active walker, very erect. When last seen he wore a black broadcloth suit, soft, wide brimmed felt hat, long dark tweed waterproof overcoat, and had a gold ring on one finger of the right hand. Anybody knowing of his whereabouts would do well to communicate with Chief Paradis, Montreal.

## RICHMOND, P.Q.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.) The ice in the St. Francis is going out, a good sign that spring is approaching.
Sugar making in this vicinity is a great success, the present sesson being the best for many years.

The new butter tub factory which is being erected on the site of the old one, destroyed by fire last winter, will be in operation in a few days. We may expect a good article in butter tubs, as the previous record of the factory is good.

The Times newspaper, which suspended publication last year, is about to be republished; let us hope it will be independent, at least in politics, as one party journal is sufficient for our present population.

EPPB'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled-"JAMES Epps & Co. Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also IDAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE for afternoon use.

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, Panis, Snawls, Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., Cleaned, or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is

ROYAL DYE WORKS,
706 CRAIG STREET.
JOHN L. JENSEN,
Proprietor. Established 1870.

Fruit.

## PEACHES FOR PIES.

In packing our peaches we have a great many perfectly ripe that are rather too soit to use for table fruit, which we put in gallon cans without sugar, expressly for ples. As they are pared, they make very nice Peach Ples. BICHARD & ROBBINS, DOVER, DELAYARE.

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

4 M. JOH VSON & CO., 77 St James Street - - MONTREAL

Farms For Sale.

## **FARMS FORSALE**

AT STE. THERESE

River St. Rose, Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth Good stone house, 42x35 feet, three stories, barns good stabiling for cattle, and two houses for workingmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

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

ALSO AT

## GRAND LINE.

Three Miles from Ste. Therese,

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

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



## FOR SALE.

SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS.

AND ALSO City Properties, to be disposed of on very ad-

vantageous terms. Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada 14 St. James Street.

In Minnesota, U.S.

Revised Immigration Circulars just published and sent free to any address. Address:

> Catholic Colonization Bureau. ST. PAUL, Minn., U.S.

Exhibition.

## Province of Quebec. GRAND EXHIBITION.

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

The Competition will be Open to

## THE WORLD!

The prize list has been revised and enlarged and will be found very complete. The magnificent Grounds and Buildings in Montreal Exhibition Park, together with the fact that the Exhibition is to be held at the Industrial and Commercial Metropolis of the Dominion, present unrivalled advantages to Exhibitors which ought very generally to be taken advantage of.

For further information, apply to the under S. C. STEVENSON. Sec. Council of Arts and Manufactures.

GEO. LECLERE, Secretary Council of Apriculture. Montreal, 16th March, 1881.

Church Ornaments.



Baking Powder. .

THE PRINCESS BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and be convinced. Patronized by Her Royal Highness Princess Stamps for sample, and the "Princess" Baker contains recipes, etc., or 30c for a Hall-Pound Can; post free, Address: WM. LUNAN & SON, Proprietors, Sorel, Que., Canada. T. P.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: Tees, Costigan & Wilson, 100 St. Peter Street Montreal. Wm. Johnson & Co., 77 St. James St., Montreal. Jas. Pearson, 14 Klug St. West, Toronto. F. R. Butcher, St. John, N.B. W. L. Mackenzie, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 50tf

Books For Sale.

### BOOKS. BOOKS.

BARBIER (l'Abbe.); Les Presors de Cornelius a Lapide equirait de ses Commentaires, sur L'Ecriture Sainte, 4 vols., in 8vo, m., \$5.00. CARRIERE; Salote Bible contenant l'ancien et Nouveau Testament, 8 vols, bound, \$10.00.

DRIOUX (M. PAbbe); I.a Sainte Bible, conten-ant ler letexte sacre de la Vulgate, etc., etc., 8 vols., vo. m., \$9.50. DRIOUX (M. l'Abbe); Nouveau Cours d'Ecri-ture Sainte en introduction nouvelle a l'étude de l'Ancien, 2 vols in 12, m., \$1.65.

GAUME (Mgr.); Catechisme de Perseverance, et Nouveau Testament, 8 vols in 8 vo, bound, \$12.50.

GOSCHLER, Dictionnaire Encyclopedquie de la Theologie Catholique, 26 vols in 8vo, hound, \$50.00.

GURIG, S J. (P. Joannis P.); Compendium Theologie Moralis, 2 vols in 8vo m. \$6 50.

HAUTERIVE (P. D); Grand Catechisme de la Perseverance Carethenne, 14 vols in 12 m., \$14.40. LELANDAIS (M. Pabbe); Choix do la Predi-cation Contemporalno, formant un cours complet de Sermous, de Conferences et d'in-structions sur le dogme, la morale, etc., etc., 5 vols in 8 m., \$8.00.

avois in a m., \$5.00.

LELA DAIS (M. l'Abbe); La Chaire Contemporaire nouveau recueuit de Conferences, Instructions et Sermons ine dits sur toute la Doctrine Chretienne, 5 vol, in 8vo, m. \$3.00

LIGORIO, A. De. Theologia Moralis de St. Alphonse de Liguori, 5 vols in 12, bound, \$5.50. \$5.50. MARTIN (M. l'Abbe) ; Dictionnaire de Predication Ancienne, Moderne et Contemporaine, 10 vols, in Svo. m., \$10.00. OEUVRES DE AUGUSTE ET NICOLAS. 4

OEUVRES COMPLETES DE BOSSUET pre-cedes de son histotranse par le Cardinal de Bousset et de divers eloges, 12 vols in 4to, 1m., \$18.00. OEUVRES DE MASSILLON.—Eveque de Cler-mont, 3 vols in 8vo, m., \$3.60.

OEUVRES DE MGR. DE SEGIN.—10 vols in 8vo, m, \$12 50. SYO, M., \$12.50.

OEUVRES DE SAINT BERNARD.—Traduites par M. Armand Ravelet, 5 vois in 4to, m', \$8100.

OEUVRES DF S. E. LE CARDINAL DE-CAAMPS,—4 vois in 12, bound, \$17.60.

OEUVRES DE R. P. LACORDAIRE.—9 vols in 12, bound, \$12.50. 12, bound, \$12.50.

ONCLAIR (Auguste); De la Revolution et de la Restroation des vrais principes sociaux a l'epoque actuelle, 4 vols in 8vo, m., \$5.00.

PICONIE (R. P. Bernardin, A.); Epistolarum B. Pauli Apostoil, 3 vois in 8vo. m., \$2.93. SERGEOT (L. J. B.); Manuel du Catechisme, 4 vols in 12, m., \$1.65.

THOMASSINI (Louis); Ancienne et Nouvelle
Discipline de L'Eglise, 7 vols in 4to, m., \$8.50.

VARCERN (A. Fr. Gabrielle De); Compendium Theologic Moralis, in 8 m., \$2.40.

Theologie Moralis, in 8 m., \$2.40.

VENTURA DE RAULICA (Le T. R. P.); La Raison Philosophique et la raison Catholique conferences prechees a Paris dans l'annee 1851, 3 vols in 8 vo, m., \$1.40.

VIE ET OEUVREA SPIRITUELLES du Bienheureux P. Baint Jean de La Croix, Preface, par Le T. R. Pere Cochrane, 5 vols in 8, m., \$4.60.

For sale by J. B. ROLLAND & FILS, Book-sellers and Stationers, 12 & 14 St. Vincent Street. Montreal

Professional Cards.

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S.

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 290; St. Joseph Arreat (over McGale's Drug Store.) 18-G Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 299 Street, (over McGale's Drug Store.) N. ROUSSEL,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Huntingdon, P.Q.

Miscellaneous

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

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE 7-G

\$56 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outlit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland. Maine. NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 20 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

R. PTURE!

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery, N.Y., and 9 South 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they cannot cure. Send 25c. for Book to Dr. C. W. H. Bulkn-HAM, General Superintendent, at either Office, and be caved

Stove Polish



s, Durability, and Cheapness, Unequalled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass. Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—a cut of the Rising Sun. Trade Mark Copyrighted in U.S. in 18

Registered in U.S. Patent Office 1872.

Registered in Canada 1879. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal Agents.

Registered in Great Britain in 1880 Legal Notices.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Mont-real. No. 11. Superior Court, DAME ELNOIRE THOUIN, Plaintift, vs. JOSEPH EMOND, Defendant, and Messleurs BOURGOIN EMOND, Defendant, and Messleurs BOURGOIN & LACOSTE, distrayants. On the twenty-third day of April instant, 1881, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, on Bonsecours street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, consisting in household furniture, that fixtures, &c.

Montreal, 9th April, 1881. JOS. BOUCHER, B. S. C.

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

Plaintiff.

35 1

The said FABIEN JEANNOTTE dit LACHA-PELLE,

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

CHAS, LABELLE, lAttorney for Plaint. (f. Jollette, 29th March, 1881.);

35 5

A BILL WILL BE PRESENTProvince of Quebec, at its uext session, to facilitate the lovying, by assessment, of the sum deatined to the payment of the debt already incurred for the building of the Church of the Parish ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DE MONTREAL, and, also, of the sum necessary for certain works in the interior of said Church—the whole according to a resolution passed at a meeting of the habitan's francs—tonanciers of the said parish, on the 27th of last February.

parish, on the 27th of last February. 35.5 BILL WILL BE PRESENT-

ED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE Province of Quebec, at its next session, to authorize the administrators of the estate of the late Rev. Louis Marie Lefebvre, to devote to the establishment and maintenance of an educational institution, in the Parish of Ste. Genevieve, that portion of the revenues of said estate which are not requisite for the maintenance of the hospital established in said parish.

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

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

J. J. CURRAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 4th April, 1881. 34 A6,13,20,27 M4

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No 886. DAME CHRISTINA CHALMERS DAUSKEN, wife duly authorized to ester en justice of PHILIP S. ROSS, of Montreal, Plaintiff.

The said PHILIP SIMPSON ROSS, of Montreal aforesaid, Accountant. An action en separation de biens has this day been instituted in this case.

Montreal, 22nd March, 1881.

CHURCH, CHAPLEAU, HALL & ATWATER, 328 Attorneys for Plaintiff. DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL—SUPERIOR COURT. No. 688.
DAME CELANIRE ROY, wife of AIME BELIVEAU, Hotel keeper, both of the City and District of Montreal.

The said AIME BELIVEAU, Defendant. An action on separation de biens has been instituted to-day in this case,
Montreal, 8th March 1881.
LAREAU & LEBEUF,
346 Atty's for Pitti.

Bells, &c.

LINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO. SUCCESSOR TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY.

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
729 Illustrated Catalogue sent!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY Bells of Pure Coppet and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alartas, Farms, etc. FULLY WARLANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

Musical Instruments.

Pianos Anotherbattle on high prices Raging War on the monopolist renered. Raging Boo Bontty's Intest Newspaper full reply (sent free) before buying Piano or Ordan. Reading latest Circular. Lowest prices ever given Organs Adress DANIEL F. BEATY, Washing-

Undertakers.

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drow, 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

DANIEL SHANKS 34 G

Finance.

WITH

al ways on hand.

YOU CAN BUY AN

## Imperial Austrian Government BOND.

Which bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings held every month with premiums from \$100 to \$100,000, and bonds not drawing one of such larger premiums must be redeemed with not less than 100 per cent over their face value. These Bonds are Negotiable at Daily Market

Quotations.

Out-of-town orders sent in REGISTERED LETTERS, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing.

For orders, circulars, or any other information address.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1974. The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States
N.B.—In writing, please state you saw this in
the TRUE WITNEST.
35 G

Medical.

## **LUBY'S**

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

## FOR

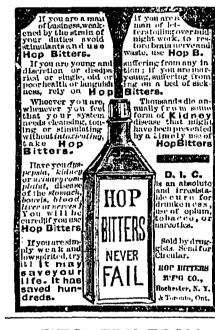
Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen had hair which was the envy of her subjects: It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN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

## THE

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

## HAIR!

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



## FITS EPILEPSY

FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Celebrated infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders willdo all we claim for them we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cureful every case or retund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers. of their curative powers.
Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mial to any part of the United States or Camada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D.

ASH & ROBBINS.

## 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our fulth in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will firward 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 Pawders a 'rial, as they will surely cure you.

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

ASH & ROBBINS.

360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Banks

Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Parify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-

## ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs. Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street. London, in boxes and acts, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 4s.6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. S.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 133 wf 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRST

COMMUNION

CERTIFICATES.

IN FRENCH OR ENGLISH

12x18; per doz..... 72e

The above have figures of the

Sacred Hearts of Jesus, Mary,

and St. Joseph.

No. 444-For Girl's: size,

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No. 107—Boy's and Girl's:

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No. 112-For Girl's: size,

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Lace Pictures for 1st Com-

Lace Pictures for 1st Com-

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The Great Day, a Souvenir Book for 1st Communion,

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the author of Golden
Sands, cloth, red edges... 90c
The Augel Guide or Year of
Ist Communion...... 70c

CATHOLIC

Publishers and Booksellers,

275 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, Superior Court. No. 1120, DAME FLAVIE GOUGEON, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of BENJAMIN ETHIER, Mariner, of the same place, duly authorized to appear in judicial preceedings, Plaintiff, vs. the said BENJAMIN ETHIER, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

ROY & BOUTILLIER,

Autorneys for Plaintiff.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 7th April, 1881.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM 196 MURRAY STREET.

Life's Happiest Day or the

cloth ....

6½x10; per doz.....

9x12; per doz.....

9x12; per doz.....

6]x10; per doz ...... 200

FIRST COMMUNION SOUVENIRS

munion, each..... 70c

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munion, with Dressed Figures, per doz......\$1.12

munion, plain, per doz. 25c & 30c

munion, colored, per doz. 60c

Prayer Beads from 30c per doz.

and upwards, in all sizes and

colors.

size, 12x18; per doz.....

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

[From the Glengarry Times.] Gladstone has at last introduced his land bill for Ireland. The bill is somewhat intricate in its provisions, and no more satisfactory to the Irish people than the Reform Bill; but, then, just like the case of the Reform Bill, it is the best that any human being could hope to carry through the English Parliament at any one stroke, and the Irish people and the Irish leaders, "rebels" as they are, all accept it as at least an instalment of justice. They accept it for all it is worth, and acknowledge that it is scarcely possible even for a man of Mr. Gladstone's prestige to make the bill any more liberal with any hope of carrying it through. As the Land Leaguers have all a long been showing and clamoring, it now turns out unfortunate that this bill was not introduced before the Coercion Bill, because it would have saved all thoughts of that abominable and useless bill and the troubles, annoyances, obstructions and great loss of time consequent upon it. In introducing this bill Gladstone admitted that justice was due to the Irish people at the hands of the British Parliament, yet because the Irish leaders raised their voices in that direction they were branded, especially in this country, was only to be found amongst our worthy so-called " loyalists." Certainly not amongst any literal-minded class of people, for every liberal-minded person hates tyranny and inequality in any shape. Talk of murder upon which our "loyalists" expatiate so much, what was the cause of the few cases of outrage which took place in Ireland during the past year? Was it the Land League, or the grievance under which Mr. Gladstone now admits the Irish people are laboring? We don't know, and care very little what our socalled "loyalist" friends may say, but honest people will say that grievance was the real cause, b cause grievance always engenders murder and rebellion and discontent. Again, even to put things just as our "loyalist" friends would put it, "murder," there is a precedent for resorting even to this in the redress of wrongs. No one can deny that "murder" has been quite profitably resorted to in France to redress her wrongs less than a century ago. We cannot, of course, countenance murder or justly revolts against it-but there the fact remains that prosperity, and peace and thrift, and greatness, and glory, and renown have been the fate of France since the landlord was put to the guillotine. What we have to pray for, and pray for fervently, is, that no grievance to endanger such outrage shall ever again afflict any country. And it is a living disgrace to the name of England that the present grievances should and we might also include Scotland with It is a disgrace to the name of England that the House of Lords rejected

## A PLUCKY BOY.

the Irish Registration Bill a short time

A Pleasant Sketch to Read. The boy marched straight up to the coun-

"Well, my little man," said the merchant complacently-he had just risen from such a glorious good dinner-" what will you have to-day? "Oh, please sir, mayn't I do some work for

you?" It might have been the pleasant blue eyes

that did it, for the man was not accustomed import, flattering themselves that uit will get to parley with such small gentlemen, and well of itself." That this is in many in-Tommy wasn't seven yet, and small of his stances a fatul delusion is conspicuously age at that. There were a few wisps of bair shown in cases of lung disease. Beginning on the merchant's temples, and looking down with a mere irritation in the throat this on the little appealing face, the merchant mainly too frequently terminates, through pulled at them, gave the ends of his cravat a slight brush, and then his hands travelled losis or bronchitis. Remedy the evil while down to his vest pocket.

about what sort of work might your small machinery calculate to be ab e to perform? Why, you can't look over the counter." "Oh, yes I can, and I'm growing, please,

growing very fast-there, see if I can't look over the counter."

"Yes, by standing on your toes. Are they coppered?

What, sir?" "Why, your toes. Your mother couldn't keep you in shoes if they weren't."

"She can't keep me in shoes, anyhow, sir,"

and the voice hesitated. The man took pains to look over the counter. It was too much for him; he couldn't see the little toes. Then he went all the way

"I thought I should need a microscope," he said very gravely, "but I reckon if I get close enough I can see what you look

like." "I'm older than I'm big, sir," was the neat rejoinder. "Folks say I'm very small for

my age." "And what might be your age, sir?" respond-

ed the man with great emphasis.
"I'm almost seven," said Tommy, with a look calculated to impress even six feet nine. "You see my mother hasn't anybody but me, and this morning I saw her crying because she couldn't find five cents in her pocket book, and she thinks that the boy who took the ashes stole it from her-and-I-haven't had any-breakfast, sir."

The voice again hesitated and tears came "I reckon I can help you to breakfast, my

poor little fellow," said the man, feeling in his propel a six-horse power turbine wheel. This pocket. "There, will that quarter do?" The boy shook his head sadly. "Mother wouldn't let me beg, sir," was the simple re-

"Humph! where's your father?" "We never heard of him, sir, after he went away. He was lost, sir, in the steamer City

of Boston." "Ah! you don't say. That's bad-but you are a plucky little fellow, anyhow. Let me see;" and he pondered, puckering up his mouth and looking straight down into the boy's eyes, which were looking straight up into his. "Saunder's," he asked, addressing a clerk who was rolling up and writing on parcels, "is cash No. 4 still sick?"

"Dead, sir, died last night," was the low re-

ply.
"Ah, I am sorry to hear that. Well, here's a youngster that will take his place. Mr. Saunders looked up slowly, then he put his pen behind his left ear, then his glance travelled curiously from Tommy to Mr.

Towers.

"Oh, I understand," said the latter, "yes, he is very small, indeed, but I like his pluck. What did No. 4 get?" "Three dollars, sir" said the still astonished

"Put this boy down four. There, youngster. give your name, and run home and tell vom mother you've got a place at four dollars a week. Come back on Monday and I'll tell you what to do. Here's a dollar in advance; I'll take it out of your first week's pay. Can

you remember?" " Work, sir-work all the time?" Tommy shot out of the shop. If ever 141,

broken stairs, that had a twist through the whole flight, cracked and trembled under the weight of a small boy, or, perhaps, as might be better stated, laughed and chuckled on account of a small boy's good luck, those in the tenement house enjoyed themselves

thoroughly that morning.
"I've got it,' mother! I'm took! I'm cash boy! Don't you know when they take the parcels, the clerk calls 'cash!' Well, I'm that! Four dollars a week, and the man said I had real pluck-courage, you know. And here is a real dollar for breakfast; and don't you ever cry again, for I'm the man of the house now."

The house was only a 10x15 room, and how those blue eyes did magnify it. At first the mother looked—well, it passes my power to tell how she did look, as she caught the boy in her arms, and hugged him and kissed him. while the tears streamed downed her cheeks. But they were tears of thankfulness now.

A COUNTRY CRITIC ON CARBENO'S

PLAYING. The following rural criticism on one of Madame Carreno's performances is taken from a Western paper, and has the merit of being frank and emphatic—it not critical:-Understanding, says the editor, that our as "robels," "murderers," and the rest. But country cousin was going into the city, bent it is needless to say that that sort of burlesque on hearing Carreno's performances on the alert in their favorite haunts on Foundling notes of the concert and send us something for our weekly paper that would be interesting to our musical readers, charging him at the same time to procure a seat near the artist, so he could see the motions of her hands and hear every note. Here it is: I tell you, mister, she is a slasher; our Jennie can't hold a candle to her. When she first sat down she looked kind o' wild, and then, with a bang, she dug her finger nails into them 'ere big notes and shot them like lightning upon into the small ones. Then, mister, she paused for a reply. She then commenced at the right hand side, went a tripping down, hand over fist, till she got clean down, making a noise like thunder. She then vanked a handful of notes out of the centre and planted them right at the end; then she wriggled around considerable with two fingers grabbed up another fistful, then punched right and left, went ripety-hopety-Scotch up and down, and I tell you she made that ere planner howl. She then gave another snort and busted in outrage in any shape or degree—all flesh | like mad, raised up of her chair, stuffed three fingers, then caromed six more in the corner gobbled up a few more tunes, and settled their hash in about a minute. After that she tackled it with her left hand alone, then with the right, then went at it with both hands. Slam bang, how it howled and shook the whole house. Then she looked kinder sorry, and tipt it on the chin with one finger to kinder please it; then she stuck in two fingers to tickle it and make it laugh; be found in Ireland in this enlightened age, then she patted it soft like, to make it sing, when, in a minute, mister, beng she went at it with both hands as hard as she could pound. Jupiter! how it roared. I thought every minute would be the last of that planner, and was looking round for the splinters. I could see the man that loaned it to her; he looked frightened like, and shifted round on his seat as if he had a carpet tack under him. I tell you, mister, she may bang on Weber pianners as much as she pleases, but I don't want her to play on our planner, that's flat."

SIGNING A DEATH WARRANT .- Many people sign their own death warrants by a foolish and continued disregard of the preliminary symptoms of disease. Being in other respects in average health, they look upon their particular complaint at the outset as of little newlect and bad treatment, in there is yet time with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric "Do some work for me, eh? Well, now, Oil, which applied outwardly and taken in-bout what seri of work might your small wardly, produces the most beneficent effects. Physicians classify it among the most salutary of known remedies, and in addition to evidence as to its virtues as a pulmonic, experience has shown it to be a reliable curative of rheumatism, neuralgis, piles, kidney com plaints, soreness and tumors. Sold by medi-cine dealers. Prepared by Northbor & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

## Finance and Commerce

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, April 19, 1881. FINANCIAL.

The electric light is to all appearances perfected at last in every particular, important discoveries having been made of late in London and New York. An inventor in New York is said to have invented a process by which wires can be attached to ordinary lamps in residences and the flame turned on and off at random. This is equalled by the invention of Mr. Swan, of Cragside, England, an illustration of which is given in the London Graphic. This light can be absolutely divided without sacrifice of economy, fortyfive lights being in use in Cragside, each lamp giving a light equal to three ordinary lamps.

Mr. Swan makes use of a continuous carbon conductor enclosed in a glass bulb hermetically sealed. At a distance of three-quarters of a mile the overflow of a pond is used to moves a small Siemens dynamo-electric battery encased in a strong box near the wheel. and produces the electricity, which is carried to the house over a double row of copper

Two new electric light companies are projected, one is the "Montreal Electric Light Company," the directors of whom are Hon. Messrs. J. C. Abbott, John Hamilton and C. . Brydges, and the other is the "Canadian Electric Lighting Company," which applies to the Quebec Legislature through Messrs. Lacoste, Globensky & Bisaillon for power to erect poles in all parts of the Province of Quebec, lay wires under and above ground, and construct engines for lighting private houses, &c. In this latter scheme members of the Local Legislature are said to be inter-

ested. The local money market is quiet, loans being contracted and paper discounted at to previous reports concerning this market.

previous rates. Sterling Exchange is firm Manufacturers are actively employed turning the Government being in the market.

Stocks at this morning's session of the local board were weak throughout, Gas con-

Cnt ro, 4 and Montreal, 1.

Morning Stock Sales —25 Montreal, 1851 25 do, 185; 4 do, 1841; 150 Merchants, 1224; 20 do, 1221; 30 Molsons, 1091; 100 do, 109; 20 Commerce, 1431; 80 do, 143; 46 Consolidated, 19; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 1271; 100 do. 127; 50 do, 126; 13 do, 1251; 50 do. 1263; 50 Gas, 143; 225 do, 1421; 25 do, 1403; 125 do. 1401; 25 do, 1401; 625 do, 1401; 133 do, and the market is practically uncharged.

Bank shares were firmer this afternoon' Otter, dark winter selections, 12c to but miscellaneous were weak. Bank of 14c. Beaver is firm and quoted at \$2.75 to but miscellaneous were weak. Bank of Montreal closed at 184½ bid, and Gas at 140½. Afternoon Sales.—55 Montreal 184½; 4 do 184½; 15 Ontario 102½; 25 Merchants 122½; 10 do 122½; 50 Commerce 143; 25 Montreal Telegraph 127; 50 do 126½; 75 do 126½; 75 do 125½; 100 do 125; 25 do 125½; 75 do 125½; 25 do 125½; 20 Gas 141; 165 do 141½; 40 do 141; 25 do 140½; 300 do 140½; 165 Richelieu 63½; 5 do 63½: 115 do 63; 1401; 165 Richelieu 631; 5 do 632; 115 do 63; 20 Dundes Cotton 125.

New York, April 19, 1 p.m.—Stocks irregu-New York, April 19, 1 p.m.—Stocks integral lar and week. B. I., 1324; Ill. C., 133; N. Y. C., 1414; L. S., 123; C. S., 121; M. C., 1034; Erie, 474; pfd., 86; N. W., 1194; pfd., 121; Bt. P., 108; pfd., 1202; D. & L., 1154; D. & H., 1072; J. C., 924; U. P., 1144; N. P., 388; pfd., 698; W. U., 1131; Am. Ex., 78.

## COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

A decided impetus will be given to business within the next few weeks by the opening of navigation, and already the fine spring-like weather of the past day or two has stimulated trade in the woollen and dry goods Weber grand piano, we asked him to take and Commissioners streets, and welhear of one firm which has just purchased 20,000 bushels of wheat in Chicago, which will be brought to Montreal by rail at very reasonable rates, so that the first steamship in harbor will not be delayed for the open. ing of the canals. The question of the re duction of the canal tolls is still under discussion. The Governuent has the presumption before them that the tonnage seeking the port of Montreal will be greatly in excess of the freight offering, in view of new steamship lines projected and the reduction in harbor charges, if a sensible reduction is not \$3 per doz. made in these tolls, and we understand from authentic private sources that the first instalment will be a two-thirds reduction in present rates, to be followed by even greater reductions if the New York Legislature should attempt to thwart the Government's canal policy by lowering or abolishing the charges on Erie canal to New York, The Canadian Government has at last taken a paternal interest in the carrying trade and none too soon for our vessel building industry on the lakes is almost dead and our grain shipments as compared with American grain ports show an annual decrease.

GROCERIES.—Latest advices from Japan rcport the market steady after the late decline. There have been some large speculative pur chases on this market, and two lots of Japan's of 1,000 and 700 half-chests were picked up at 23c to 24c. Fine Japan teas are steady but there is an easier feeling in Young Hyson and Brack. Nagasaki Japan may be quoted at 25c to 35c; common Japans, 221c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to 200d. 34c to 40; nne to choice, 41 to 53. Young Hyson, first, 48c to 50c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 271c to 29c. Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 64c to 70c. Congou, fine to finest, 41c to 60c. Souchong, fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar .- The market is steady. Montreal yellow, 71c to 9c; granulated, 94c to 94c; Grocers A,9 to 9 to; raw sugar 7 to to 7 to. Molasses-Quiet but steady. Barbadoes, 52c to 55c; Porto Rico, 52c to 54c. Bright syrup, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c. Spices slow. Cloves, 40c to 50c. Black pepper, 13c to 16c; white, 163c to 17c. Fruits are dull. Valencias raisins, 81c to 91c; Sultanas, 101c to 11c; Currents, 6 c to 7 c; Prunes 60 to 6 c; Maiaga fige, 6c to 7c; H. S. almonds, 6c to 7c; S. S. Tarragona, 13c to 15c; Walnuts, 91c to 10c; Fil-

berts, 81 to 9c. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Buvers continue hold off awaiting spring shipments. Heavy chemicals are particularly duil. We quote: ---Borax, 15c to 17c; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bichromate of potash, 15c to 16c; soda ash, \$1.60 to \$1.90; cream tartar, ground, 32c to 34c; do, crystal, 29c to 31c; bleaching powder, \$1.60 to \$1.75; alum, \$1.90; flour aulphur, \$2.75 to \$2.87; roll do, \$2.25 to \$2.50; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, \$1.15; saltpetre, \$9.50 to \$10.00 per keg; whiting, 55c to 70c; quinine, \$3.90 to \$4 castor oil, 10c to 11c; opium, \$8.25 to 8.75 bi-carb sods, \$3.30 to 3.50.

IRON AND HARDWARE—The reduction of 20 per cent in the Grand Trunk freight rates has caused a brisker movement in heavy goods. Orders for general hardware are coming in freely from travellers now on the road, and from merchants visiting the city. Pig Iron is inclined to be steadier. Tin plates are firmer in England and some good sales are reported here at full prices. Pig Iron per ton, Coltness, \$20.50 to 21; Langloan, \$20 to 20 50; Gartaherrie, \$19 25 to 19 50; Eglinton, \$18 50 to 19; Hematite, \$25 to 27; bars per 100 lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1.80 to 1.90; ditto best \$2.10 to 2.25; Swedes & Norway, \$4.50 to 4.75; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6 to 6.50; Canada plates, Swanses and Penn, \$3 25 to 350; Hatton, \$315 to 320; Arrow, \$350 to 3 60; Coke, IC, \$4 75. Tin sheets charcoal best No. 26, \$10 to 11; coke, best No. 26, \$8 to 9; Galvanized Sheots Morewcods Lion, No. 28. 7½c; other brands, 6½ to 7c; Hoops: nd Bands, \$2 40 to 2 50; Sheets, best brands \$2 50 to 2 75, Steel per lb cast, 11 to 13c; Sping pr 100 lb. \$3 25 to 3 75; Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$3 25 to 3 75; Sleigh Shoe, 2 50 to 2 75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs. ordinary brands, \$2 50 to 3; Ingot Tin, \$24 to 25 00; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse Shoes, 3 75 to 4; Coil Chain, \$ inch, 4 25 to 4 50; Sheet Zinc, 550 to 6; Lead, per 100 lbs, Pig, \$5 to 5 50. ditto, sheet, 6 to 6 25; ditto bar, 5 50 to 6; Canadian Shot, 6 to 6 50; Cut Nails, per 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, (3 inches and larger) 260; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs., 350 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs., 725.

LEATHER. -Some good sales of sole and upper leathers are reported. In addition to former transactions reported, we hear of 250 sides of light and medium waxed upper being placed at 42c, and 1,000 sides of light pebble at 13c. Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1 B A, 24c to 25c. Ordinary 24c to 25c; No. 2 do 22c to 23c; buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; do No 2, 19 to 21c; hemlock slaughter No 1, 26c to 28c; waxed upper, light and medium 36c to 42c; splits, large, 22c to 30; do small. 23c to 28c; caliskins, (27 to 36 lbs) 60c to

80c; do, (18 to 26 lbs) 60c to 70c.

Boots and Shors.—There is nothing to add out spring and summer stock, and former low prices are maintained. Men's split boots \$1.75 to \$2.25: do split brogans, 90c to spicuously so, having dropped 3½ per cent. to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$2 to \$2.25; do kip 1403 bid. City Passenger fell 2½; Richelieu, boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do condide boots, 2.50 ½; Montreal Telegraph, 1; Commerce, ½; to \$3; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do \$3 and \$4 and Montreal 1; pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.75 to \$1.50; do prunella, 60c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and

pebble bals, \$1.00 to 1.20.

Woon.—Market slow. Recent transactions in Greasy Cape are mentioned at 18 c; Cape, 18 c to 19c; Greasy Australian, 28c to 31c; Canada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 32c to 33c; and assorted, 39c. Raw Furs - Very few skins are coming in

THE CITY RETAIL MARKETS-APRIL 19. The attendance was fair enough for the season of the year, as comparatively few farmers were present from the south side of the river, communication not yet having been properly established. Prices ranged

much the same as before. FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.-Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2 10; Oatmeal, \$2.30; Cornmeal, do, vellow, \$1.50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.10 per 100 lbs: Barley, per bush, 80c; Oats, per bag, 90c to \$1 ; Peas, per bushel, 90c : Buck wheat, per bush, 70c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush, \$1.60 to \$1.80.

FRUIT. - Cranberries, Cape Cod, \$7.00 per barrel; Apples, per brl, to \$1.50 to \$2 50 Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$3.50; Malaga Grapes, per lb., 30c; Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$8.00.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 50c to 55c carrots, per bush, 45c; onlons, per bri, \$3.50 cabbages, per bbl, \$1; beets, per bush, 30c to 40c; celery, per dozen, 60c to \$1; turnips,

per bush, 45c; rhubarb, \$1.75 per doz. POULTRY AND MEAT.—Dressed Fowls ner pair, 60c to 80c; black ducks do, \$1.50; turkeys, 9c to 10c per 1b, \$1.80 to \$2.25 geese, \$2 to \$2.25; beef, per lb., 10c to 12c mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; vesl, per lb, 10e; pork, 12c ham, 12c to 14c lard, 14c to 15c; snipe and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c; quails, \$2.75 per doz.; plover,

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Best print butter, 23c to 25c per Ib.; best tub butter, 18c to 21c; eggs, in boxes and in baskets, 16c to 17c; Roll butter, first-class, 19c to 21c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.—APBIL 16.

A fair business was done this week, but the demand has fallen away slightly within the last few days. The average price realized was \$102 to \$104. The wrincipal traders in town during the week were the following:—A Bald win. New Haven, Conn; J &T M Turney, St Albans, Vt; B L Hunt, Boston, Mass; D H Waig, Portland, Me; H A Galarneau. New York; E N Smith, South Deerfield. Me; W F Libby, Hover, N H; C C Ryan, Philadelphia, Pa; F E Benham, Waterbury, Conn; ard W H Sibsbury. Hartford, Conn. The follows is the record of shipments for the pas. week:—April 9th, 6 horses, \$585; 9 do, \$81250; 6 do. \$1,090; 18 do. \$2,157. April 11th, 2 do, \$237; 17 do. \$1,933; 10 do. \$1,075; 6 do. \$709; 5 do. \$660. April 12th, 1 do. \$125; 4 do. \$540; 2 do. \$220; 2 do. \$235; 8 do. \$512: 16 do. \$1,905; 18 do. \$1,278; 1 do. \$219; 2 do. \$165; 22 do. \$1,997. April 13th, 1 do. \$200; 10 do. \$121; 14 do. \$1,471; 12 do. \$1,278; 1 do. \$120; 14 do. \$1,347.50. April 15th, 6 do. \$753. MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .- APRIL 16.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET.

The spring weather of the past few days is causing the pastures to assume their usual green covering in the West, and even in the vicinity of the city the grass has spronted forth in places several inches. The first lot of new factory cheese has been received, some of the factories having commenced operations as early as April 4th. The opening prices for the new make is 12; to 13c. The outport this season will be larger than usual, as several new factories have been inaugurated Finest September cheese is normally quoted at 13c to 14c. In butter there is nothing specially to mention. Sales of new a etranspiring at 20c to 22c. and old grades may be quoted as follows:—Creamery, 20c to 21c; Townships, 17c to 18c; Morrisburg, 18c to 17c; Brockville, 18c to 18c; Western. 12jc to 14c. Egg may be quoted steady at 15c to 16c. Heavy Mess Pork is firm at \$20.50 to \$21. Lard, at \$14j to \$14j and smoked hams at 13c to 14c. WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Being a Thorough History of the Land Question......\$1.00 Cabinet Photographs of Parnell & Davitt ...... 25c Groups of Land Leagners, 16

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

LANE & CO., 36 BLEURY ST., Montreal

### WEEKLY TEST

During April, May and June, S. CARSLEY'S stores are kept open until niac o'clock on Saturday nights. On all other days the stores close at six o'clock.

UNUSUAL VALUE.

Not only can we boast of having the largest and best assorted stock of Kid Gloves in the Dominion, but we are prepared to say that

NO BETTER VALUE

can be had in this or any other market on this continent.

Asplendid line off4-button Kid Gloves at only 38c. per pair. Don't pay 50c. at credit stores for these Gloves. Our price is only 38c. Good quality 2-button Kid Gloves in Dark Shades, Medium Shades, Light shades, to match Dresses, White, Opera and Black, at only 50c. per pair.

CHEAPER THAN EVER,

Beautiful 4-button Soft Kid Gloves, in all the leading colors of the season, at only 55c per pair, this line is really worth notice, it is undoubtedly the best value ever offered; all quite new and fresh by last week's steamer.

Sevenal thousand pairs of Kid Gloves just received, to be sold at asionishing low prices, as we want to make this and next week the largest sale of Kid Gloves ever known.

NOT HARD THROUGH KEEPING.

Persons buying Kid Gloves from us can always rely on having them quite fresh.

DON'T FORGET.

Don't forget that we have the finest, largest and cheapest assortment of Wringes. Passemen-terl Trimmings and Black Colored Tassels ever sen. Good Black Silk Fringes at only 22c, per yard. Good Bead-d Climp at only 12}c, per yard. Good Black Silk Tassels at only 7c, each.

CARSLEY,

MONTREAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# POND'S

PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEM-ORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has oured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Ointment (60 catte) for use when removal of clothing is incon-venient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and storped. Our Nasai syringes (26 cents) and Inhalers (\$1.00) are great aids in agreeting internal bleeding.

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

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific to. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; our Nasani Syringe invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It 10 Sprains and Bruises. ig, cooling and cleansing. Use our Ointment i connection with the Extract; it will aid in eating, softening and in keeping out the air,

Burns and Scalds. For allaying it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent Inflamed or Sore Eyes.

It can be used without the slightest fear of harm quickly allaying all inflammation and sorenes Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is need according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

piles, its effect is simply wonderful.

Blind, Bleeding, or Itching.

Blind, Bleeding, or Itching.

It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

Pond's Extruct Medicinted Paper for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our Outment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so cious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physical be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Farmact be used. Full directions accompany each bottle. CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding but wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. The no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Arti-Cles and Specialties.
POND'S EXTRACT... 50c... \$1.00 and \$1.75
Toilet Cream..... 1 00; Catarrh Care.... 25
Dentifrice........ 500; Plaster...... 25
Dip Salve........... 500 Nasal Syringe.... 25
Otatment............................ 50 Medicated Paper

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers Orders for \$3 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$2.25. Orders for \$5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$5, if addressed to Ao. 14 West Fourteenth Street, New York City.

## MACHINERY D. & J. SADLIER & CO., FOR SALE.

Three 20-Horse Portable Engines and Boilers, mounted on wheels; two 10-Horse Portable Boilers, four Blake Stone Crushers, four Burleigh Steam-rock Drills, two Tons "Black Diamond." Steel, one Lot of Shafting and Pullies, one Upright four-Horse Boiler, nearly new.

The above are in first class order, and have been but a short time in use. For further particulars apply at

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"Weber's Planos were unquestionably the best on exhibition; the Weber Grand Plano was the flarst we ever touched or heard. His planos are undoubtedly the best in America—wooheld in hamerica—wooheld in hameric fashion of the metropolis call it their piano, and not to have a Weber Plano in the drawing room would argue lack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount of greenbacks."—New York Tribune.

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Weber's Planos were unquestionably the best on exhibition; the weber plano is so pure, protouched or heard. Plus planos are undoubtedly the best in America—probably in the world—in day "—Centennial Exposition.

Weber."

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Weber."

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GENERAL AGENCY FOR CANADA,

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

"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 adisfrom the deck of the parting steamer is invariably wafted to Weber."