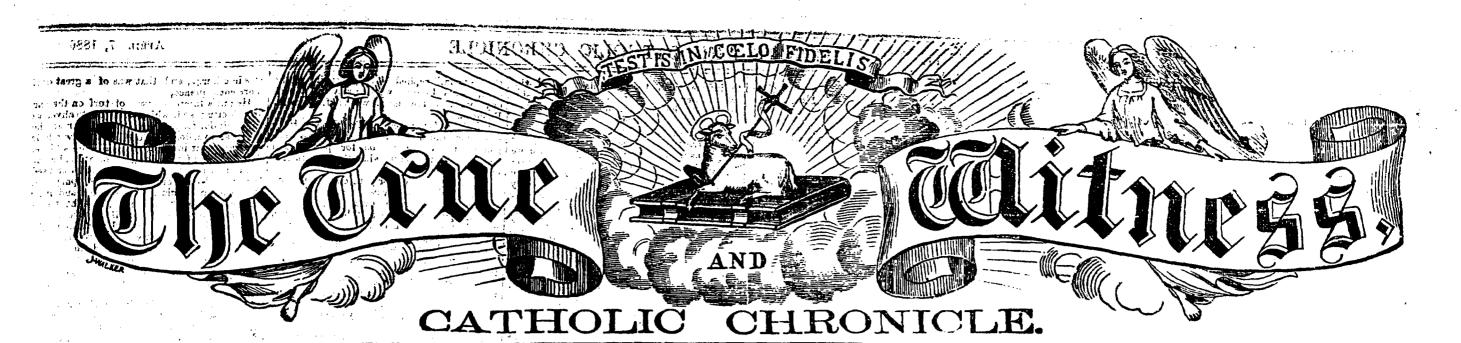
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**VOL. XXXVI.**—NO. 35.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7. 1886.

# LYNCH. ARCHBISHOP

Eloquent Sermon delivered by His Grace at Toronto.

played by the Irish Race in the History of the Church. The Role

# IRELAND, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

"The hand of the Lord was upon me, and brought me forth in the spirit of the Lord; and set me down in the midst of a plain, that was full of bones. And he led me about through them on every side; now they were very many upon the face of the plain, and they were exceeding dry. And he said to me: Son of man, dost thou think these bones shall live ? And I said : O Lord God, thou knowest. And he said to me : Prophesy concerning these bones : and say to them : Ye, dry bones, hear the word of the Lord. Thus saith the Lord God to these bones: Behold, I And I will lay sinews upon you, and will oause flesh to grow over you, and will cover you with skin : and I will give you spirit, and you shall live, and you shall know that I am the Lord. And I prophesied as he had commanded me ; and as I prophesied there was a noise, and behold a commotion ; and the bones came together, each one to its joint. And I saw, and behold the sinews, and the flesh came up upon them ; and the skin was stretched out over them, but there was no spirit in them. And he said to me : was no spirit in them. And he said to me: Prophesy to the spirit, prophesy, O son of man, and say to the spirit: Thus saith the Lord God: Come spirit from the four winds, and blow upon these slain, and let them live spain. And I prophesied as he had commanded me : and the spirit came into them, and they lived; and they stood up upon their feet, an exceeding great army. And he said to me: Son of man, All these bones are the house of Israel: They say: Our bones are dried up, and our hope is lost, and we are cut off. Therefore prophesy, and say to them: Thus saith the Lord God: Behold, I will open your graves, and will bring you out of your sepulchres, O my people : and will bring you into churches, 700 of which are dedicated to the land of Israel. And you shall know that St. Patrick, and the famous Niagara Falls is I am the Lord, when I shall have opened protected on both sides by churches dedicated have spoken, and done it, saith the Lord God."-37 Chap. of Ezechiel the Prophet. These dry bones into which life has been breathed may well be compared to the boncs of the Irish people scattered through their own country and through France, Spain, America and Australia, and in the bed of the Atlantic ocean. But from these bones has sprung up a nation of missionaries and fervent Catholics that have given glory to God and salvation to men. Ireland is a nation that has been ground down in the mill of adversity as no other nation ever was, and still survived, We desire to keep one point in view, viz, the purpose for which man was created not to consider his earthly enjoyment as the main purpose of his creation, but to prepare himself for the eternal happiness of the next world. .. Whatever pertains to this is always in a supreme degree best for man. God guides and directs the destinies of nations as well as those of the individual, and when they will not be led through the straight paths of virtue he sends them afflictions as he did to his chosen people of old, a fact which we see recorded in the Old Testament. God chastizes those whom he loves, and thus the road to Heaven, even for the just, is thickly strewn with sufferings. The Irish nation, fighting for its homes and debt remaining. Providence here came to the altars, was beaten down even unto death like reacue, and triends outside of the parish gen-the poor man going from Jericho to Jerusa- erously lent assistance through the instrulem, and that it lived on and increased under mentality of the pastor. Three rickety shan. such difficulties must be attributed to the allwise providence of God directing all things utilized for a chapel and priest's residence to attain a blessed end. After the wars un- This seed sown in poverty produced rich to attain a blessed end. After the wars un- This seed sown in poverty produced rich der Elizabeth the heart and soul of the Irish fruits. The good pastor worked on ; the connation were almost broken, and its population gregation rapidly increased; the necessity for had so decreased that some historians say it a large church soon became evident. The was computed at only 800,000, others only at great Archbishop Hughes blessed and encour-1,000,000. True it is that some of the nobility aged the undertaking. This church again and prominent members of the families of the became too small to hold the congregation, chiefs, by the guiding providence of God, There were still a few vacant lots around the escaped the wreck. A certain number of the church. Money had to be borrowed, interest escaped the wreck. A certain number of the church. Money had to be borrowed, interest common people were tolerated to live that paid, workmen's bills satisfied. 'The pastor they might become slaves and tillers' of the spent many an anxious hour to know what soil for their new masters and oppressors, but, like the children of God in Egypt, they soon increased, and again became powerful. Noth- Irish saints was always there. The children ing was left un lone to destroy the vitality of of the parish had none but the common religion, and as religion enters essentially into schools to attend. The good pastor did not patriotism. once it is destroyed the nation shrink at the difficulties before him, when patriotism, once it is destroyed the nation soon perishes. The lands of the Catholic nobility and gentry were confiscated because they would not embrace the false doctrines girls must not be neglected, another school of the Reformation. The bishops, priests for them and the order of the Presentation and schoolteschere. were either killed or was brought from Ireland especially for the banished, the monasteries, colleges, convents and hospitals were destroyed. The word of Elizabeth was let us destroy the rookery and we will barish the crows. Humanly speaking, religion cannot recover "from such a blow, But God. was watching over his people; and well might the words of the Prophet Ezekiel be applied to them, "Prophecy concerning those dry bones and say to them, Ye dry bones hear the word of the Lord, thus saith the Lord God to those bones, behold 1 will send a spirit into. you and you shall live." Another great calamity afflicted the nation, one single root the potato-failed, and though there were provisions in the country ample enough to keep starvation from every one's door, 'still the exigencies of a commercial people, the rapa-city of inhuman landlords sent over to England cargoes upon cargoes of provisions, thus People writing home to England, were accus snatching them from the months of a starving omed to boast that there was no Papist in people, and the bones of over a million of the that place, After a few years an Irish Cathonation were sunk into the mother earth, Be- lic girl was hired into a Protestant family.

tion, following in the wake, thousands and thousands of bodies were thrown into the ocean to be devoured by fishes, and probably carried the contagion into the deep. Tens of thousands died upon arriving in America and scattered the seeds of death among a generous and hospitable people. Will those live again ? We answer in the words of the Prophet Ezekiel, 'I prophesied as God, has com-manded me, and as I prophesied there was a noise, and behold a commotion, and the bones came together each one to its joint." And he said to me prophecy to the Spirit, pro-phecy, Oh, son of man, and say to the Spirit, thus sayeth the Lord God, come Spirit from the four winds and block of the spirit from the four winds and blow upon these slain and let them live again, and I prophesied as he commanded me, the Spirit came unto them and they lived; and they stood upon their

lantic, and ship fever, the daughter of starva-

fect an exceeding great army. A tide of healthier emigration soon began to flow to America, and from that epoch dates the renewal of religion through the length and breadth of the land. Archbishops, bishops, priests and religious orders increased and multiplied, and now those former dry bones are animated with the spirit of God, and bear the embiem of the cross and the true knowledge of Christ crucified, and his saving doctrines and sacran.ents are preached by most zealors missionaries. England and Scotland nave spiritually profitted by this emigration. Vast numbers of Catholic Irish took up their abode in these countries, and where Irish Catholics are, there must be priests, churches, convents, schools, monusteries, colleges and academies, and hence Pius IX., of immortal memory, was able to re-establish the hierarchy so that from four Vicar-Apostolics there are now fourteen bishoprics and one archbishopric and five suxiliary hishops and two cardinals. Pope Leo XIII, has also re-established a hierarcny in Scotland, and where there were formerly two Vicar Apostolics there are now two archbishops and four bishops. Behold here triumph again the resuscitated dry bones of the Irish slain for the faith.

But to come to America, mainly through the presence of Irish Catholics and faithful Germans Catholicity has so increased that it now forms a most beautiful gem in the crown of the Church of God. At the commencement of this century there was one Apostolic, and nearly 7,000 priosts, about others; then the anxiety will spring half of whom are Irish or descendants up to have a priest visit them. He of Irish; about 50,000 nuns and 6,000 may at first come once in 3 or 4 structures, 700 of which are dedicated to st. Patrick, and the famous Niapara Falls is churches in the structure of the st protected on both sides by churches dedicated to reside amongst them, though he may have to his name. There are also 7,000,000 Catho- 2 or 3 small stations to attend to and someout of your graves, O my people : And shall lics. Of the bishops 21 are Irish born and 12 have put my spirit in you, and you shall live, and I shall make you rest upon your own land : and you shall know that I the Lord In Canada in the beginning of this century have preserved their faith in such unfavorable In Canada in the beginning of this century have preserved their faith in such unfavorable there was only one bishop, where now there circumstances, the church and priests' resiare five archbishops, twenty-six bishops and bishops vicars-apostolic, and about 1,300 priests, and 12,000 nuns, and 2,500,000 Catholics, many of whom are Irish or descendants of Irishmen. Let us now cite some particular examples of the rapid strides which religion has made through the instrumentality of the resusci-tated Irish from the dry bones of their ancestors. A most notable one is that of St. Michael's Church, recently consecrated in New York. Some thirty years ago one of those noble, zealous, self sacrificing, intelligent priests, Father Donnelly by name, with strong Irish blood in his veins, undertook to build a church and form a parish in a place then in the suburbs of New York. A few poor Irish laborers, mechanics, and shoppeople were found scattered here and there throughout the district. Lands and rents were then low. The good and zealous priest bought lots on which to erect a church. The finances of the poor congregation were heavily taxed, but they were equal to the emergency, and they contributed their money joyously, know-ing that they were giving to God and would be rewarded an hundred-fold. The lot having been secured there was still a heavy ties stood upon the lots, they were quickly should be done to meet demands, but the protection of Heaven and of St. Patrick and the there was question of saving souls. A magnificent school for boys was soon erected, the purpose. All these buildings cost the immense sum of \$1,133,000. The church being free sum of \$1,153,000. "The church being free from debt was recently solemnly consecrated by the Archbishop of New York. The spiritual good was in keeping with the temporal. Bright eyed, chaste, intelligent hoys crowded the sanctuary. Of these "9" became secular priests, "4" joined religious orders, and ".8" are at present pursuing their culuiastical studies at Troy or at Rome. The daughters of the truly Catholic Irish families of that parish are not wanting in religious vocation, "7" will be found in the Presentation order, "4" with the sisters of Mercy, "3" us sisters of Charity, "2" as sisters of St. Joseph, and "1" as a sister, of St. Dominick-"17" in all. In contrast let us cite now another example of a small country village in our diocese

She brought with her the true faith of Christ sides this about a million fied across the Atin her heart, she loved His blessed Mother and her beads, which she said most devoutly. A few Irish laborers followed.

The conversion to the true faith of a very prominent Protestant lady occurred. She commenced a Sunday School, a good gentle-man of the village gave land, and a neighbor-ing priest living 12 miles away undertook to build a little church. He collected means and a population of the source of the s wherever he could. A congregation soon gathered, for, where a church was not the irish avoided. Now they have a church and a very fair congregation ; and, at present have mass every two weeks. The first church with its beautiful ornaments, the work of the very talented lady we have already men-tioned, was burned down ; but a Protestant church in the village was for sale and the Catholics bought it. It is pretty safe from the torch of the incendiary, for it is right in the centre of the town. Let us now consider the vocations to the religious life. The Celtic mind is a sublime mind. God alone can satisfy it. Hence the great number that enter the sanctuary or become brides of Christ. The very sight of the sanctuary boys has convorted hardened sinners. A gentleman came to me apparently in profound grief, "Father," said he, "I am a grievous sinner I must con feas before I return home, I cannot bear my-self since I saw a boy at the altar looking so heavenly and pious at the Blessed Sacrament during the Benediction. In comparing his beautiful soul to my wickedness our Lord

struck me with deep sorrow." It has often been said by non Catholics that t :e reason why so many Irish have entered the sanctuary is that there are few openings for them in the walks of secular life. This is a calumny. So many young men through the States, of rich and respectable parents, offer themselves for the alter that the Bishops can hardly find places for them. Some young men of poor parents had so strong a desire to become priests, that they engaged in commerce or in other occupations, but as soon as they saved money enough to pay their way in a college or seminary, and when the world offered its brightest hopes they turned their

back upon them and followed the call of Christ-" Come after me and I shall make you fishers of men." Some have become Bishops and all great missionaries.

How have churches sprung up through

THE DECREES.

# VOICE OF THE AMERICAN BISHOPS ASSEMBLED AT BALTIMORE.

Marriage and Education, Relation of Clergy to Laity, Picnics and Sunday Excursions Treated of-An Asylum for Suspended Priests-Free Space in Churches.

# (From Brooklyn Examiner )

American Catholics have been eagerly looking forward to the publication of the decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore. More than a year has elapsed since the Council held its last session, but the decrees were only recently confirmed by the Holy Father and returned to this country. They appeared, printed in Latin, in Balti more yesterday, and we publish a summary of them to day. The decrees with the appendix extend over 300 pages, and they minutes occupy about 100 additional pages.

# THE TITLES OF THE DECREES.

The decrees are contained under elever titles. The opening decree is on Faith, fol-lowed by decrees on Ecclesiastical Persons, Divine Worship, the Sacraments, the Education of the Clergy, the Instruction of Catholic Youth, Christian Doctrine, Zeal for Souls, Church Property, Ecclesiastical Courts and Ecclesiastical Tribunals. There is a prefatory exhorting all to faithfally observe the enactments of the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore, and a final title regarding the promulgation and publication of these decrees. Many of the decrees under the first three titles will be of little or no interest to the public, as they affect the inner workings and organizations of the various dioceses, and refer to the relations existing between the Bishop and his clergy. Special enactments re made to meet all possible contingencies, and these wise and timely regulations will argely contribute to place the dioceses on a

# DIGNITY OF PRIESTHOUD.

sure footing.

Some of these regulations are very eloquent in their expressions on the dignity of the priestly state. The clergy should remember, it says, that this sublime dedication of themselves to a cause which excludes thoughts of worldly advancement and power, making thein advocates and champions of the doctrines of the Prince of Peace, is that which should save them from even a thought of wrong-doing. Sanctity and scienceare to be the objects of their labors, and this is to insure them a lasting influence over the flocks entrusted to their care. Since, however, human nature is weak and may at times fail in the proper observance of the duties of one's state, it is earnestly recommended that a special house, in the charge of some religious order, should cted for the reception of those priests

defenders among the Bishops, and arrange ments have been made for a special yearly collection to be taken up in all churches throughout the country to help in promoting Catholicity among both the colored prople and the Indian tribes.

PICNICS, EXCURSIONS AND FESTIVALS.

The decrees about the collecting of money for pious purposes will doubtless surprise most people, for the decisions are explicitly condemnatory of many methods now in

vogue. The council directs the pastors to have in every church a free space, and admonishes them from humiliating people admonishes them from humiliating peeple in public if they do not exactly keep within the limits of that space. The council also ordered that as clergyman shall ever prosecute a layman for money due to the church, even for pew rent, unless he has asked leave from the bishop. Another thing done by the conncil is the prohibition of picnies and excursions by night, on Sunday or on other feast days or fasting days. This way of making money for church purposes will be heresfter forbidden, and only allowed by the bishop, with neces, sary prudence and reserve. The sale of intoxicating liquors will not be allowed in any case. Fairs, also, are not to be held hereafter without a special permit from the bishop and any case of a special permit from the bishop, and not on Sundays, and no intoxicating liquors can be sold by them. Suppors and dinners, social parties and balls given at night, for raising money, are prohibited.

# CHARACTAR OF CHURCH MUSIC.

Special attention is to be paid to the music adopted in the churches to add solemnity to the sacred services. Worldly, irreligious and sensual strains are positively to be excluded from church exercises. These pro-ductions also which mangle the words of the

# MUST ERECT PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The decrees on the education of the clurgy vice the sentiment so elequently expressed in the masterly speech by Bishop Spelding on this subject during the Conneil. If we found avoid all intellectual paralysis in Cathoric society, our clergy must be provided with every means of prosecuting elaborate courses of study, and preparing themselves to meet a false brilliant literature with an equally brit liant true one. Regarding the instruction of the laity, the Council decrees that, since religion can never be divorced from our actions, there is a need of erecting everywhere parish schools, which may so temper religion with solence that the two may go hand in hand, so that the intellect be not developed to the pre-judice of the moral qualities, but both, equally developed should service in the formation of realize handsome fortunes without risk and

# PRICE. · · FIVE CENTS

# OUR OFTAWA LETTER.

(From our Ottawa Correspondent.)

CTTAWA, April 1.—One of the great principles of public hie is that members of Parliament shall not make use of their position to make money for themselves. It is the law, in fact, and is covered by the statute against bribery as well as the usual resolutions adopted by overy Budiament Parliament against corupt practices, Yet it is safe to say that no prin-ciple and no haw is more systematically violated. Without exaggeration it may be attirmed that members of parliament, legal gen-tlemen more particularly, make an open, regular practice of promoting legislation for pacuniary rewards or for shares in enterprises started with a view to securing government subsidies. Under the present ministry this scandal has assumed enormous proportions, and the Government has directly assisted the nefarious business by prividely disposing of properties and franchises to members of parliament who have been known to members of parliament who have been known to dispose of them afterwards at an immense profit. The scene in the Railway committee yesterday between Mr. Beaty, M.P., Toroato, and Mr. Woodworth, M.P., of Kings, N.S., re-vealed an instance of the way members of par-liament use their influence with the Government to fleece the public. It was another case of

#### ROGUES FALLING OUT ;

if honest men do not get their due, they will at least have the satisfaction of enjoying the ex-positive. Taking the satisfaction of enjoying the ex-positive of the satisfaction of these two gentlemen it would appear that they somehow became possessed of the charter of the North-West Central Railway, which was heavily sub-sidized with land by the Dominion Government and have the upperior altice interested in and bonuses by the municipalities interested in its construction. It is asserted that the subsi-dies amounted to \$25,000 per mile, while the road could be built for \$15,000 per mile. Altocluded from church exercises. Those pro-ductions also which mangle the words of the sacred liturgy and which, by indictinite repe-titions, render the hymos and paalms near-ingless, are not to be tolerated, but the music must be of such a stamp as to elevate the soul and aid in its efforts to unite itself to the Creator. MUST ERECT PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS. the amount of \$50,000 to other parties on an understanding that he was to get one-fourth back for nothing. Woodworth, when he became cornizant of these transactions, wrote Beaty that unless he stuck to their agreement and gave him (Wo dworth) his share of the emolu-ments of the road, he would oppose the land grant. Woolworth said he was sorry to have to write the lottar, but it was better they should understand each other. It must be observed that neither of these gents had put a solitary cent into a concern out of which they calculated to share hundreds of thousands of dollars.

### THEY USED THEIR INFLUENCES

developed, should result in the formation of true citizens and earnest Coristians. To effect this the Council orders that within which heaty disclosed woodworth's blackmail-ing, as he called it, and the equal freedom with which Woodworth exposed his mondam partner's little game was very refreshing. The whole transaction shows that members of Parliament combine their influence in order to fill their peckets with money that, rightly considered, must be stolen from the public Conduct like this in a Parliament less corrupt would most certainly cause their expulsion and disquilification. Public robbery in affairs of this kind has become so common, sanctioned it may be said to be, by the Government subsidizing private railway companies in which Ministers and members were largely interested. that its effect in destroying the independence of Parliament is only too obvious. The naire remark by a Yankee capitalist, repeated in the committee by Mr. Beaty, that there was as much corruption in Gaoada as in the United States, created a hearty laugh. But wore that Yankee to visit Ottawa he would porhaps discover that there are Canadians who could "see" his United States corruption every time and "go better."

dence being sometimes fifteen, twenty, or thirty miles away, is almost miraculous. A young student once came to me on an Easter Sunday and said, "Father, this is the first time I ever heard mass on an Easter Sunday, and I have never yet heard mass on Christmas Day. The

roads are always too hard in winter and the church is twenty miles away." That young man afterwards became a good and zealous priest.

Children have preserved their faith under the most trying circumstances. Servants, boys and girls, scattered about and living in Protestants' houses have often brought salvation and prosperity to the house as Joseph did to Potiphar. Many have to suffer for their fuith. One little girl, nine years of age, was hired by a lady to mind her child. The little girl only knew the Our Father and Hail Mary, and was taught by her mother to love God and His Blessed Mother and that there was only one true church. With this scant educa-tion she was compelled to earn her bread far away from home, and the mother's care which she required. Her mistress was a very bigoted Protestant and did all she could to change the faith of the child. Father Proulx, in whose mission this child was, heard of her suffering, he visited her and gave her a set of beads as a memento. The child treasured the heads in her bosom as a most precious gift. Une day her mistress snatched them from her and threw them into the well so that the child could not get them. The poor child as often as she went to the well shed tears over her beads. Hearing of this I sent for her and obtained for her a respectable situation. What shall we say of the faith of the Irish women and the sacrifices they made to bring up their children in the faith? It is beyond all praise, Some brought their children hundreds of miles to be baptized. In one case children were brought by their good father from the head of Lake Ontario in small boats to Kingston. I gave Holy Communion to a good woman at twelve o'clock in the day; she with her child came across the prairies seven miles to La Salle in Illinois where I was giving a mission. The poor woman herself was afficted with and fever, and fearing she might die in chills one of these attacks, faith gave her super-human strength and she accomplished the long journey on foot with her child in her arms, though often, indeed, compelled to sit down. In that strong soul there was a perfect charity and love of God.

not appear strange or exaggerated, "for what will it profit anyone to gain the whole world and lose his own soil. There are some we must acknowledge, who though not having given up their faith, yet have discontinued its practice, but it is only for a while for they all return again. The world itself despises the apostate Catholic for it knows that the Catholic who does not practice his faith is a hypocrite, his life is a lie. Some Irish Catholics are a disgrace to their faith, but the wonder is that they are so few considering their state of former degredation superinduced by persecution and poverty. We shall next speak of the Irish Catholics in Australia.

(Continued on 8th page, )

\_\_\_\_\_ land are valued at £581,000.

who, having been suspended from the exercise of their functions for serious faults, yet give hopes of correcting their vicious inclinations, that they may have an opportunity of regaining their lost privileges.

DIVORCE AND MIXED MARRIAGES.

One of the most important decrees is that concerning matrimony; for the strength and durability of the Christian Church depends, in a great measure, upon the Christian family, and there can be no Christian family without Christian marriage--that is, marriage entered into according to the teachings of religion and hallowed by God's benediction. Since marriage was raised in the new law to the dignity of a sacrament, it belongs solely to the Church, to whom the administration of the sacrament was entrusted, to pass judg ment on the validity, rights and obligations of marriage. This being the case, and the marriage tie being indissoluble, it is obvious that there is no power on earth which can dissolve Christian marriage. Great, indeed. is the sin of those Catholics who, infatuated with modern ideas and opinions, regard matrimony as a matter of business, and seek by legal divorce to have the marriage tie loosened or even to contract a new union. Against such as infringe these laws severe penalties are to be enforced. No legal divorce has the slightest power before God to loose the bond of marriage and make a subsequent one valid. Even adultery, though it may justify "sep-aration from bed and board," cannot loose the marriage tie so that either of the parties may marry again during the life of the other, nor is the legal separation to be

obtained without first conferring with the ecclesiastical authorities. The clergy are frequently to praise those who, following the custsm of the Church, contract marriage with the blessing of the nuptial mass. Though the Church sometimes permits the marriage of a Catholic with a non-Catholic, she never does so without the deepest regret, and with the explicit understanding that the children of those parties must be brought up in the Catholic faith.

ON SECRET SOCIETLES

Special consideration is devoted to the action and work of the laity, and their combination in associations for the better realiza tion of their work; but all must be mindful of the fact that the laity are members of the Body of Christ, and that their legitimate action and work as Christians must If we remember that we are born for eternal he in entire uniformity with their life and not for this one, these examples will lawful head. Of the evils which affect these societies the most baneful is that which would persuade members to shun the light, and d., their wretch d work in the hidden secrecy of individual souls. All secret societies therefore, which are secret, as the Church understands this term, such as Masonic lodges and other similar confraternities, are not to be joined by Catholics. But not only

are such secret societies to be shumanity by all are requested to co-operate as camestry a possible in the noble work of those societies which are acting in all things according to the spirit of the Church. COLORED MEN AND INDIANS.

The eight millions of colored people in the country are the subject of vigorous plea for help from all those who would place this important element of the future in 'its proper The yearly export of umbrellas from Eng. | place to act for the weal of this republic. The Indian tribes have also found eloquent

effect this, the Council orders that within two years from the promulgation of these decrees a parochial school must be erected and started near each church, unless the bishop, for grave reason, should defer for a time the building of such a school. Should a priest by his own negligence prevent the successful carrying on of such achools, even after repeated warnings from his ecclesiastical superiors, he is to be judged worthy of removal from such a position.

VIGOROUS MEASURES IF NEEDED.

If, however, the delay or difficulty in hav ing a parish school should arise on the part of the parish, then the hishop must admonish the flock of their bounden duty, and take vigorous measures to induce them to contribute the necessary means. All Catholic parents are bound to send their children to these parochial schools, unless they send them to other Catholic academics or are lawfully exempted by those who have charge of these affairs. Priests are to regard these schools as the great ornament of their parish, and to show their interest by frequently visiting them and by giving personally the instructions in church foctrine and sacred history or appointing those to this office whom they know are fully competent to discharge well the dutics con nected with it. Instructions are also given for the laity who have means to contribute as liberally as possible so as ultimately to found free schools throughout the country.

## THE ORANGEMEN IN NEWFOUND-LAND. THEY PREVENT A ST. PATRICK'S DAY PROCES

SION.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

SIR,-The Irish Benevolent Society could not walk at Carbonear this St. Patrick's Day, owing to the bad feeling still existing among Orangemen towards Catholics since the 1883 affray at Harbor Grace. I would ask, sir, how it is that all Catholics in this country have to suffer for the misdeeds of a few, and in the face of those few being acquitted twice by twelve of their fellow countrymen? The "No Surrender" Orangemen still adhere to the opinion that a Roman (as they say) Society cannot possibly walk out on St. Patrick's Day (even though it is benevolent), no more than they can on St. Stephen's Day without being shot. Perhaps they are right. don't know. But this much I do know That when they, the Orangemen, walked they took very good care to intimidate the Romans by having "No Surrender" placarded on boards along the street and peaceful sympathizers armed with loaded guns walking beside them. What did all this display mean? Why, it meant that they (the Orangemen) wanted to domineer over their Catholic fellow countrymen just because they (the Orangemen) had the majority in that particular place. But how did they get this majority there? Well, I will tell you. It was by calling in their brethren from the outlying districts that they gained it. But there is one thing, Mr. Editor, that I would like to tell you. That is: We would like to tell you that if we could meet the Orangemen here in this district (that is the Orangemen of this country) we would just give them a specimen of "No Surrender." I. A. H.

St. Johns, Nfid., March 21st, 1886.  THE DIFFERENCE,

as far as I can make out, is that you have to "approach" public men in the States; here they go about offering themselves to undertake any sort of jub that gives prospect of their making money. At Ottawa members of Parliament are running over with corruption and wade about in the slop. The present time is an era remarkably favorable for political fortune hunt-ers. Unfortunately the men at the head of affairs are notoriously unscrupulous. To maintain themselves in power against the constantly rising tide of popular disapproval they have had recourse to the most disreputable tactics. The almost incalculable resources of the Northwest places at their disposal untold opportunities for rewarding political subserviency. These they have used with unsparing hands. In the way they have constructed the Canadian Pacific railway and the more than princely fortunes the promoters of that work have received for themselves, the Piemier, Sir C. Tupper, and a few others within the ring, poor, aspiring, not too honest members of parliament, behold an example fearfully contagious. A fierce emulation in projecting railways, getting sub-sidies, grabbing lands, mines, timber limits, ranches, etc., is the cousequence.

ONE LUCKY FELLOW,

ONE LUCKY FELLOW, said to be Rykert, got a ranche for something about the cost of surveying, and sold it shortly afterwards for \$200,000 ! This taste of blood set the whole pack in full cry. Hence the recent exposure of some fifty names of members who applied for grants, including those of Ministers of the Crown and their followers. Never was there seen such barefaced public robbery, such open corruption, such unblushing payment for partizan support out of funds and properties. J. H. Pope subsidized himself in his International Railway to the extent of \$150,000, and then sold out to the Canadian Pacific. What was proper in a Minister could not he urrough a minister member. Everybody Pacific. What was proper in a Minister could not be wrong in a private member. Everybody had to have a share, and nearly everybody got a share of the plunder. The extent of this car-nival of corruption will never be known till a change of Ministry will give new men the op-portunity of laying bare the disgraceful record. By this system the Northwest has fallen into the hands of a horde of capacious rascals; it has caused the rebellion with its bloodshed; misery and waste; it has retarded the growth and settlement of that country and sown the seeds settlement of that country and sown the seeds of future troubles that will yet cost the country far more than has already been 'wasted.'...

### AND ALL FOR WHAT?

To keep in power an old, worn out debauchee whose ambition to govern the country would stop at no crime in the calendar from cheating at pitch and toss to high treason, or presenting the head of Riel on a platter to the Orangemen. (Continued on page 3) - 1 F. D.Y.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# **OUR OTTAWA LETTER**

# (From Cur Own Correspondent.)

2

UTTAWA, March 29 .-- It is hoped that Parlia meut will settle down to business in earnest now that one phase of the Ministerial difficulty has been got over. We are to have the Budge Speech to-morrow if nothing goes wrong, and Mr. McLedan will secure an opportunity for Mr. McCellan will section an opportunity for the display of his abilities as a finan-cier. In his private espacity Mr. Mc-Lellan has very fairly demonstrated that he knows how to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, when the greatest good est number is No. 1. A red opporent of Tupper and the confederationists, he found reason to "accept the situation," as Mr. Howe used to say, and with it the highly lucrative situation of Commissioner of the Intercolonial Delivery with a set in the Sustan Having Railway, with a seat in the Scuate. Having by years of faithful service in these places atoned for his early indiscretions in opposing and denouncing Toryism, he was rewarded with a seat in the Cabinet. Now, when that Heaven-born financier, Sir S. L. Tilley, has got the by yes finances of the country into an almost

#### HOPELESS MUDDLE,

and dars not face Parliament with a deficit more than double all his brated surplus. Mr. McLelan, with a courage that speaks volumes for his self-confidence, steps into the breach. The words of the poet,

"Fools rush in where angels fear to trea "Fools rush in where angels fear to trea, may not apply in his case altogether, for Mr. McLelan has the reputation of being a shrewd man of business. But it is well known that his appearance in his present role is micrely as a stop-gap. For good or ill his reputation as a public mau is fixed. With small abilities he has the virtue, having merited a long time for an opportunity of displaying them. He has it now. I fancy, however, that the task of unfolding the Budget will not be a very difficult one under existing will not be a very difficult one under existing circumstances. My reason for so thinking is to be found in the evident intention of the min-istry to conceal the real state of the finances, and so manipulate matters as to mislead the public in regard to income and expenditure. His greatest difficulty will arise when he comes to reply to the criticisms of Sir Richard Cartwright. This gentleman has by constant atudy and close observation of affairs perfected himself for the position he fills as

## FINANCIAL CRITIC OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Everybody expected that Mr. Thomas White would have assumed this place vacated by Sir is. L. Tilley, but Mr. White does not regard himself, like Mr. MoLolan, as one approaching the end of his career, so be wisely left the un-grateful task of explaining and defending nother man's deficits to one not likely to suffer in reputation or injure his future by so do ng. White looks forward to a day of serener skies and brighter prospects for making his debut as Finance Minister. It would be unfair, perhaps, to anticipate Mr. Mc-Lelan, but no one will be disappointed with his performance. He is learning his lesson deliver it to the best of his ability and will amid the applause of the mechanical majority whose fortunes are bound up with the life of the ministry. That it will be an honest, exhaustive, statesmanship exposition of the offairs of the Dominion nobody, not even the most infatuated partizan, expects. In the presence of a tremendous deficit, increasing expenditure, failing rovenue, widespread depression and popu-lar discontent, curiosity is whetted to know what sort of face the Finance Minister will be capable of putting on so unto-ward a situation. Any sort of a showing not altogether hopeless will be creditable and what Mr. McLelan may lack in the way of facts he can supply by the usual Macdonaldite method of extravagant anticipation.

#### THE ESTIMATES

brought down the other day show a proposed reduction of expenditure of some two millions, but everybody who has given the subject attention knows that the Government is in a position which rend-rs any real retrenchment impossible. By establishing the system of securing support by bribes to constituences and the system of securing

in his position. He lacks that impressiveness of manner with which his predecessor need to emphasize, bold, commonplace and defective grammar. He is not wanting, however, in self-confidence, and had evidently testowed considerable care on the preparation of his speech. His task was an ungrateful one, for speech. His task was an ungratered one, for he had to put as good a face as possible on a very bad case. That he made a full or even an ordinarily fair presentation, nobody believes. Of course it was to be expected that he would pass lightly over those points of policy where the

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conduct of the ministry was most open to question and cast the most reseate comp'exion on tion and cast the most restate competition on whatever could be shown to their advantage. This was all quite legitimate, but it was done in such a sad, lugubrious manner as to wholly spoil the intended effect. Mr. McLeian is not an fait in the philanthrophy of our old friend Mark Tapley ; he cannot be jolly under\_adversity ; he must not even be cheerful. Perhaps he felt a presentiment of the terrific emeshing he was to receive from Sir Richard Cartwright. Tory organs have long delighted in calling that gentleman the "mixer and muddler," the "knight of deficits." This was the day of his revenge, and most thoroughly did he seem to enjoy it. It is really too had that Sir S. L. Tilley should have found a means of escape from a punishment which his excessive optimism and fictitious gloritication over his own power to ontrol economic forces so richly merited. But he did not escape, as you will perceive, and in his dignified repose at Fredericton echoes will resound not altogether musical to the ears of a discredited prophet of a false financial pres perity. Although the facts and figures present-ed by Mr. McLelan demonstrate the urgent accessity for large meaures of retrenchment, there is no very apparent desire to carry that policy into practica. To be sure there are propositions to cut down expenses here and there and calculation more or less specious to dispose of ac cruing liabilities, but anything like a serious deturmined effort to make expenditure and income approach a balance is wholly wanting. At hat Mr. McLelan got through with the dulle t, dreariest, most unsatisfying Budget sperch over delivered in Canada. It was a relief to the House when it was over. The attendance of members was sparse; the gal-leries were almost empty; the sean chral voice of the Minister, the languor which increased as he spoke, the faint and few "hear, hears," all combined to give a very depressing effect. There

combined angive a very depressing effect. There was nothing in what he said to wake the faint-est approach to enthusiasm. The few things of which he could boast, as, for instance, the completion of the Causdian Pacific railway, were threatbare topics, and fell flat. For the items of the Budget I refer you to the report. 'The old saying, "tinkering the tariff," will apply again.

### SIR JOHN'S HEALTH.

The Premier is still absent. His disease snown to be eczema, with complications usual to that form of affliction. It is obstinate, and may contine him to his house for a long time. At any rate he can hardly vonture out till the weather moderates considerably.

# HON. JOHN O'DONOHOE.

Much to the satisfaction of his friends and Irish Catholics generally, it is announced that dence connected with his entrance into the cabinet and subsequent exclusion therefrom. He is credited with denying that the version of the ansir, as given by Sir John Macdonald in the House of Commons, was correct. It is also ment that he feels called upon to resent the state-ment that he was a wearness to the cabinet, and that he admitted the fact. As this was the only reason given by Sir John for setting him aside and taking in Mr. Frank Smith, the public will await his statement of the matter with considerable interest. On the face of it Premicr's explanation looks doubtful. Mr. O'Donohee was a weakness why on earth did Sir John invite him to a seat at the council board at a time when he was straining every nerve to strengthen himself for a general elec-tion? Or must it be understood that Sir John's invitation was only a trick to win Irish support for the moment without any serious intention of carrying it into effect? Mr. O'Donohoe could not be regarded as a weakness so far as his own people were concerned. Therefore it follows that Sir John either deliberately

played him falso, or after the appointment became known Mr. O'Donohoe was shunted in support by brides to constituences and physical min false, or after the appointment in the solution would be solutary and it was Mr. O'Donohoe was shunted in directions which should never have been a full, ample explanation. Personally, Mr. o'Donohoe coves it to hinself to ventilate the answer in the inself to ventilate the me." allowed places the control of vast sums proti-cilly beyond their reach. They may such to lighton the burden by extending it over years to como, but experience has shown the dam, if that he could quietly submit to the damag-ing imputation that he is "a weakness." lies in futures. The country is plainly not advancing in a material sense at the rate it ought to, or in any degree equal to what has been expected. The extraordinary inflation of the N.P. has subsided into something very like disaster to many who put their confidence in it. As ly? now required is the correspondence and Mr. O'Donchoe's statement of the facts. When

RIEL LITERATURE.

papers should not have been withheld till after the vote on Mr. Landry's motion was taken.

The ministry certainly gained an advantage by

Opposition to have such an investigation, and

as resistance thereto on the part of the Ministry

is equally firm, we may be sure that the session

It is the firm determination of the

OR, WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT?

NED

**RUSHEEN:** 

CHAPTER XIII. -- Continued.

"You are aware, no doubt, that I had strong reasons for giving evidence against Ned Rusheen at the inquest. A communication made to me by the late Lord Elmadale, on the day preceding his death, was the immediate cause. I am told now that the girl Ellie M'Carthy, who was in your service at the time, and who disappeared so: mysteriously, is expected to give evidence at the assizes which-so it is rumored, and I quite believe is-will probably lead to the acquittal of the criminal."

"But, Colonel," interposed Lady Elmadale, who was not very conversant with legalipro. ceedings, " I thought that there was always a jury of twelve or thirteen men, and counses for both sides ; and I suppose they will know what is right."....

" In any country except Ireland you might depend upon the decision being in favor of"he was about to say of Government, but he added—"of justice; but here there is such a general perversion of opinion in all agrarian cases, that no one can depend on the result. Of course, if a jury could be carefully selected, or if there were no jury, which would be far preferable, the matter could be arranged without difficulty."

Lady Elmsdale tried to look interested How many sacrifices people are obliged to make, day after day, to the exigencies of society, and yet no word of complaint is ever attered ; but when the sacrifices are asked for a higher and holier purpose, how often are they refused on the plea of their inconvenience I

The whole subject was both painful and distastetul to Colonel Everard's listener. She had never cared much for politics, and she cared still less for law. Had the circumstances happened in any other family than her own, she would have given them but little consideration ; but in her recent widowhood, caused by most distressing events, and with her grave home-trials, which did not scem likely to be soon at an end, such conversation caused so much suffering. Yet she bore it and made no sign.

"You will perceive," continued the irre-pressible Colonel, "that there are peculiar features in this case"-alas! she knew it all too well-"but in your present and mourpful seclusion you may not have heard every-thing. I shall, therefore, venture to trouble you with some details. The priest here, Mr. Cavanagh"-he would not have said Father on any condition -- " has been extremely alive in this affair. The pricets an-questionably always take the people's side. 1 am told he visits Kusheen constantly in the jail, and has this girl quite prepared with her story for the trial. Unless, Lady Elmsdale," and he became emphatic, "unless your sons remain here to give evidence, it is quite impossible to say what turn the trial may take. I rely upon your sense of justice to persuade them." "Indeed, Colonel Everard, I cannot inter-

fere. Edward informed me this morning he would not remain here any longer, and expressly mentioned a wish to avoid the trial as one of his reasons for leaving Ireland immediate-ly. I assure you," she added, deprecatingly, "he would have done so at once after our affliction, had I not persuaded him to remain. I cannot, indeed I cannot, ask him to change his plans, particularly now, when he has just informed me that he has everything arranged for an early departure." "Most unfortunate ! but, perhaps, Lord

Elmsdalo may anticipate his poor father's fate." It was a cheerful suggestion for the widow,

but she listened unmoved.

cerely sorry he had got into trouble, and so

they told their interlocator. I have said "they," but it would have been more correct to have said Fred. Harry, or Henry, as he had been latterly called more frequently-no one knew why-was absolutely sullen; and eventually, when some question was put to him pointedly, for all reply one up and left the room, closing the door after him with no very gentle movement.

"A most extraordinary change really most extraordinary !" observed the Colonel as Freddy followed his brother : "I could not have believed it, Lindy Elinsdale, if I had not seen the boys myself."

"It is very painful," she replied, andly. "It is very painful," she replied, andly. "I do not think Fred is so much changed. Probably, when he returns to Montem and mixes with his companions, he will recover his spirits entirely, the young seldom teel there things as we do; or inthe," she con-tinued, "I should have said, as I do, for I must not include you in the catalogue of age. But I am greatly distremed about poor Henry. intellect has been affected by the shock. I have consulted Dr. Kelly, but the boy is so impatient of all observation that it seems to do more harm than good when he is noticed."

Colonel Everard thought his mother was "coddling " him, but he did not say so,only he advised her to send both boys back to college as soon as possible ;-another reason why she should comply with Ed-ward's wish, and leave Elmsdale at once. She fully intended to go with her sons to Montem, and to live near them. Under the circumstances, the plan was scarcely a wise one. The constant sight of their mother and sister would keep alive the recollection of the banish from their minds as quickly and as and who can blame the mother who, in no selfish spirit, would like to keep her young ones as near her as she could, as long as th claims of coming manhood would allow ?

# CHAPTER XIV.

# GRANNY. "The blessing of heaven, and of the Queer

of Heaven, and of all the holy angels, he upon yoa, darlin'; and they will be upon you, and God will remember what you've done for the widow some day." It was Ned's mother who said this, and she

was speaking to Harry Eimsdale. Lady Elmsdale wondered where all his

pocket money went ; Freddy wondered. They had kept a common purse before their father's death, as well as a common heart, but now all was changed.

What misery, what distress, what anguish, crime brings-not to one alone, but often to all who are in any way connected with the unhappy sinner. Poor Mrs. Rusheen had never lifted her head since the dire calamity which had brought her boy to a felcn's doom. as far as the verdict of an inquest could do so. The Celtic character is peculiarly alive to disgrace, none the less so because its code of honor and its ideas of crime differ in some measure from the code and the ideas of other

people's. Harry had been a frequent visiter a Rusheen's cottage since Ned's arrest. In his holidays it had been a favorite resort, and as he was not an elder son, he went about amongst the tenants unhindered. With Edward it was not so. He was strictly forbidden to go into their nouses, or to say more than a passing word to them, lest, in some unguarded moment, he might be betrayed into a premise not to " raise the rent! when he came into possession, or to make some allowance for improvements.

"Won't ye sit down, Master Harry? clean chair in it, surely it was not possible ! do not claim any special superiority of cleanliness for our race ; nay, I admit that the Irish generally are not addicted to overmuch cleanliness of the cup and platter. of the exterior man, or the outer surface; but, nevertholess, I claim the right of many years' experience of both Irish and English to state my own opinion-which you may take for chart is morth-that the polen, as a nation. is not deficient in cleantness entirely. Harry sat down moodily and silently. He seemed to find a relief in listening to Granny's garrulous chattering, or perhaps he felt that he was safe here from the home annoyance, which followed him in the general look of inquiry as to why he had so strangely changed, rather than in any spoken words; and then he could just speak or keep silence as he pleased. "When did you hear from him, Granny?" "Hear from him, agra !" she repeated, using the Irien custom of reciting the query of her questioner; "sure an' it's a month come Saturday since we heard a word ; but Father Cavanagh's going in the morrow to see him. He is a fine man, God bless him; a dale o' larning he has, surely. There was Mrs. Harley, his housekeeper, was my father's uncle's niece's third cousin, and be marriage, therefore, a relation o' mine; and. she tould me it was wonderful to hear him telling off the Latin from his book, just as if you were saying it in English from the moved a heavy load from Ned's heart. Rush-'Keadin' med atty.' 'Twas wonderinl, for een had known him now for some years, and "Our clergymen have a great deal more learning, Granny," replied the boy, who liked a sparring match with Nurse! Rushcen, and indulged in it now and then. It was the only thing in which he appeared to take any interest. "I ussure yon," he continued, "they know a great many more languages, and-and-Hebrew roots and all that,' concluded, hoy-like, with what he believed to be an unanswerable retort. "Hebrew roots! dear, dear! well that's wonderful! I've heard tell the Hebrews was a wonderful people ; and so they left roots tion. He had been long intimate with the after them, and is it planting them in the garden they be?" Harry laughed out. It was the first really. good laugh the boy had had since his father's leath, and it brightened him up for once. "Roots are words, surse," he replied, "Ah | I know that, dear," she answered with some little satisfaction at displaying her

to induce them to take his view of the choose from," replied Harry, founding at the wee in a hurry, and that was of a great deal case. They both liked Ned, and were sin- door, and willing to while away the weary more consequence. door, and willing to while away the weary day with a few more words from dire. Rusheen

AL.

Rusheen. "An' didn't the refy God of harven film-self come into the world to tache us a reli-gion; and would ye be for pickin' and choosin', and not takin' what He last ? Shame on ye; Master Harry 1". "It's all very well for you, nurse ; for you

see you den't know any better ; and I'm sure you're right in your own way," the boy "dded, good naturedly; "bnt, you see, very learned people don't believe all these things."

"Don't believe what the blessed Lord taught them? Well, then, I'm sorry for them."

Harry smiled, but he could not laugh out, there was too much exceetness in the old woman's simple speech.

" Master Harry, sir, do ys ever say yer DISPORTS!"

What a question ! His own mother would never have thought of putting it to him, and he was just old enough to feel that it was a There eeems to be some terrible weight on his fine thing to be independent of Almighty mind. I begin sometimes to far that his God, and just young enough not to like fine thing to be independent of Almighty admitting that he did not.

"Well sometimes, nurse. You see, a fellow's in a hurry at school and can't get time, and "\_\_\_\_\_" I wonder if Almighty God was in a

hurry, and took ye soon and suddint, like the poor master-God be merciful to him !--would you think you lost time in saying your prayers then ?" " Pooh 1 that's all old inshioned now. You

don't know all the new discoveries they are finding out every day. Everything goes on regular, all the same whether you pray or not ; and so you see it's waste of time." "I'm thinkin' they're findin' out that they

trial, which it should have been her object to be wiser than the God that made them. Pcor fools ! poor fools !--'tisn't the first time ; and effectually as possible. But what mother is the Almighty 'll let them grow wise in their always wise when her boys are in question ? own conseit till He comes at the day of judgment, and I'm thinkin' it's not much good the same consait 'll do them then; there'll be a dale of it lying about an' wantin' an owner when that time comes. Poor fools ! poor fools !"

Nurse's Rushcen's original mode of expressing herself had a great attraction for Harry, and he was only too glad to avail him-self of whatever could keep him from thoughts which were weighing down his young life and crushing out all its spring.

"But, nurse, you know God made the learned men you're so hard on, and intended us to use our intellects."

The word was a little above Mrs. Rusheen's comprehension, but she understood the sense porfectly.

"I know it, alanna, I know it; but He never meant them to use their larnin' to abuse Himself ; and it seems to me, from what you've a been tellin' me, that some of

them's minded that way." "Well, nurse, you have a strong way of putting things, and I don't know and don't care much about it; and where's the good of telling you anything new when you believe every word the priest teaches you !'

"So I do, agra 1 so I do-glory be to God and His Blessed Mother for that same ! Why would not I, sure, when God tached them Himself ?"

"But God didn't teach Father Cavanagh." "An' is that all you know about it, dear Well, I'm sorry for you. Sure, God tached the Church, and the Church tached him, and ho taches me !"

"Oh! but we don't want all these gobetweens. God teaches us Himself, and we can learn all we want to know without any

priest." "Well, Master Harry, I'm not good a argufying, and yon've a dale o' school larnin' in your head; but I can't understand, for the life of me, if God's tachin' you all, why He taches you such a lot o' different doctrine ; for sure you know yourself that the Protes-tants don't one balf o' them agree with the other half about their religion, and it's sar-tain sure that the Almighty can't be tachin No. alanni

He put a lump or two of turf on the one emouldering sod, which the should be a surf, will do, for many hourse fills breach be found an excellent ballows, and a few white from his stout lunge soon kindled up a blaze. The kettle he found in a moment, and some water in a tub, which ha presumed was used for "tay". and other household purpose. Not being particular, he used it; and if he had only known that Ned had brought it that very morning from the well, by save his old mother a journey thither, I think he might have touched it almost with reverence.

This accomplished, be tried to get out by the door, but Mrs. Rusheen had taken the keys the window. however, proved a saig, and, to him, quite as easy a mode of

Once on the road, he flew rather than ran on his self appointed errand, contriving, at the same time, though with considerable danger to his powers of deglatition, to continne to eat his potatoes.

He reached the barrack in ten minutes or less,-his dinner, breakfast, or supper, as you may please to name it, being taken in his flight.

"It's be plazin' to ye, sir, will ye tell Mr. Egan I want to speak to him.'

The policeman was surprised. Within his recollection of Jack, extending over several years now, he had never known him address any one so deferentially. "You young"----- It was Mr. Egan who

spoke. He had heard Jack's voice, and came down to him ; but he stopped suddenly. It was true Jack had behaved in a very unexpected manner at the inquest, and he felt very much inclined to make him feel the weight of his wrath, both physically and morally. The assizes, however, were to be thought about, and he ferbore.

Jack had an idea that unlimited assurance was his best game, and he acted on it. "It's the little bit of gould I com'd down

for, sir. I wouldn't lave ye the trouble of keepin' it all night."

You're a cool hand."

" Faith, thin, in's freezin' me hand is, and cowld as charity. Will ye give it, sir ?" "Is't for all the lies ye awore to day ?"

"Sware to lies, yer honor ! well, there now; and I that particular that I would not own to anything at all in general, for fear 1 might be awearin' false. Well, well;-will ye give it, yer honor ?"

Jack had never begged for anything so earnestly in his life before.

"It's a taste of a rope's end I ought to be giving you ;" and Egan turned to go in.

"Yer honor ! yer honor !- Mr. Egan, eir ! O Lord ! what'll I do if he goes ! Mr. Egan, what about the 'sizes ?" he roared after him-"I'm going to Americy." I am afraid Jack told a lie on the spur of

the moment, for he had no idea of going to Amarica, or rather, he had no money to go with. The idea had entered his mind several times, but only to be dismissed with a miserable conviction that that land flowing with cents and dollars-that El Dorado of the Celt-was not for him.

"And sure, thin, it won't matter much when I'm in my coffin which side of the water it's laying at," was his usual self-administered consolation on such occasions.

The head constable turned back. "America, Jack !- it's more likely it's the

other direction you'll be sailing for." Jack knew what he meant, and that it was joke. When Egan began to joke, he know also that his end was half gained. The boy flung himself on his knees.

" Look here, sir, as I'm on my knees this blessed minute, I'll awear to ye that I'll be at the 'sizes, and that I'll swear to anything yer honor wants, barrin' it'll be a lie, that would hang that poor boy, who's as innocent se the child unborn, if ye'll give me the bit of gould to-night ; and don't be keepin' mc. sir, for I've an errand on hand, and maybe the Lord won't keep yer bonor waitin' when ye'll be askin' Him to let you into the king-

dom of giory !" The boy's petition seemed irresistible. Egan gave him what he asked, with a parting injunction to be in the way when he might bs wanted at the assizes. But Jack did not want to hear it, nor did he want to perform his usual somersault : he had no time for amusement now. A bound or two, and he had reached a small general shop, snatched up a loaf of bread, seized a package of ten and sugar from some which tay on the counter, suapped up a pat of butter, flung his piece of gold on the counter, and with a breathless-"I'll call for the change to morrow, ma'am ! he flew back to Ned Rushteen's cottage.

### A POLITICAL INFLUENCE

it is dead as a door nail. The Nouthwest, from which such great than, were expected, and rewhich a very decided check note which it will take years to recover. There is less hope than ever of extending our foreign commerce. The

#### ABBOGATION OF THE FISHERY

clauses of the Washington Treaty has inflicted a levere blow on the Maritime Provinces by closing their best market. In the other provinces there is nothing to show increased ability to support additional taxation. It is said to support additional taxation. It is said that there will be no attempt to impose new duties. As a matter of fact it would be very hard to say what arti-cles could be taxed further except tea, coffee, liquor and tobacco, and the Government does not desire to risk the odium of increasing public burdens in hard times. Therefore it would be better to borrow and spend the money. "What next govhas posterity ever done us ?" Let the ornment, or the next generation, who will enjoy the benefit of all we have done and are doing, pay the shot. What need we care so long as we ave the profit and pleasure of distributing the cash. This is really the substance of the argument, and on these lines we may expect to move for the present.

# IRISH FRELING.

Irishmen here express great satisfaction at the statement made by the Hon. Mr. Mercier at the banquet to Mr. Girouard, the lately elected local member for Drummond and Artha-bases, that the Irish people in that constituency voted unanimously for the Opposition candidate. The fact noted is accepted as an in dication of Irish feeling throughout the country. Gentlemen coming here from all parts with whom I have conversed assure me that the same sontiment exists everywhere among our people, and that it will find pretty strong expression whenever an election gives them an opportunity of recording their judgment on the infamous conduct of the Government towards the half-breeds and in the execution of their leader.

As might have been expected from the active part taken by the Orange association in foscing the Government to withhold mercy in the case of Riel, representative bodies and individual balong to that organization have sent in them congratulations to the Government on the recon vote in the Commons. It is not pleasant to reflect that we have in this country an institu-tion which arrogates to itself the right to dictate the rules of justice to the executive and reward compliance with its behests with praise. Wha would it de suppose its demands were not complied with It would be very gratifying information for Irishmon to learn how many and from whom among his Orange sympathisers Mr. Costigan received congratulations and letters of approval for his eloquent silence on Orange influence and desertion of Irish principles.

OTTAWA, March 30.-The announcement that the Budget speech would be delivered to day attracted not a small attendance of the general public in the galleries of the House of Commons, Of Mr. McLelan's performance you will already have had the means of forming an opinion from the long report that has reached you. One thing, however, is certain—nobody has been dis-appointed. Nothing startling or original was was expected in the way of financial exposition, and nothing was given. Mr. McLelan is a man of good appearance and average abilities for one France.

liance on Sir John's professions, and warn them

that he cannot be trusted farther than you could throw a log house by the chinney. Irish sympathy is alienated beyond all hope of recovery from the Tory party, and this exposure of the bromier's trickery and falsehood, which sought to win their franchise, only confirms the intention to punish him. Yesterany morning a message from the Governor-General conveyed to the House a batch of correspondence, which you will see put lished in the *Gazdte* of this morning. There is no reason whatever why these letters should not have been in possession of Parliament since the opening of the session. They were written long before the rebellion broke out, and certain y contained evidence that should have induced the Government to take active measures for removing the causes of irritation among the halfbreeds. They also show that dissatisfaction extended among other classes than those actually concorned in the subsequent revolt. The occurrance of Mr. Blake's name in one of

establishes against them. The appear-ance of these papers at this time more than ever confirms the demand for searching investigation into the causes of the ORANGE CONGRATULATIONS.

will not be run to so early a termination as some people desire. The general elections must take place next year by efflux of time. It will not do for the Opposition to permit the blundering, rascality, "cruel, callous neglect" of the Govferce struggle. With this prospect before us the session may last till the dog days.

establishes

rebellion

#### A WIDE RANGE.

A wide range of painful affections may be met with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. James M. Lawson, of Woodville, Ont., speaks of it in high terms for rheumatism, lame back, sprains, and many painful complaints too numerous to mention. It is used internally or externally.

The names of the "four Americans" recently ordered out of Germany, do not have an altogether Plymouth Rock sound. They are Baren, Jens, Jurgeasen and Jessen.

#### Grain shipments from Newport News to France have been inaugurated, and it is thought that a large portion of grain hereto.

"Have you examined his papers careful-

"I think my son has." "Ah ! "

Colonel Everard had not much faith in the present Lord Elmsdale's business capacities. "And you really will not interfere, or even use your influence in this most important matter ?"

"Indee 1, Colapel Everard, it would be oute Wh-n nachers. Boshio, if the men is not guing, is these are marie 1 wine, Sir John submine dealing would be so urealist, so fearful, if he were and an re-recens excuse with prove again how utterly unreliable he is. The facts will teach frish Catholics how foolish it is to place any reto suffer. It is all so mysterious, one does not know what to think."

"Would you allow me to see your younger sons, the twins? I have already spoken to Lord Elmsdale, and found it quite impossible to induce him to take a right view of this affair.'

Lady Elmadale, though not very penetrating in general, could not help thinking that his idea of a "right view" was to have Ned hanged. She did not for a moment suppose that he would cooly and deliberately wish the unfortunate man to suffer if he were not guilty; but he had persuaded himself that he was guilty-so guilty, according to his idea, conscientiously, that it appeared as if even the plainest facts could not shake his preconceived theory, or lessen his unreasonable prejudice. "I will send for my boys if you wish i

but I do not think the interview will afford. yon any satisfaction, and I fear it will be very the occurrance of Mr. Blake's name in one of the lotters should alone, honorable men will give me some advice," she added, eagerly, "On think, have been a powerful reason why these The mother's heart was unickness." "On life at the very thought of those who were so precious to her. No sacrifice could be too great for her where they were conhaving them in abeyance, but it was paltry compared to distrust which must forever cling to them, and the charge of cowardice which it cerned. As a passing breath of wind kindles a fiame in a smouldering ember, so was all the tenderness of her affection quickened to fire.

The Colonel was pleased to find a subject on which he could interest Lady Elmsdule. He still hoped to gain his point, and he did sincerely pity her lonely and desolate posifamily, and knew how little support Edward could be, how much trial he might be and Merv-ves | this strange, apparently hard: proud man, had a soft place in his yeart, as indeed most men have, if it is only sought for. He had dreamt for years of wooing and winning the fair child, for she was no more than a child when he saw her first ; and he still held, with all the determination of a character determined almost to obstinacy, to the realization of his early dream.

If the subject was not more prominently brought forward, more openly spoken of, it was simply because he never for a mo ment contemplated any opposition to his will and pleasure when he chose to make it known. He had not been accustomed to be thwarted in his plans. It was no contingency for the Colonel. He nover made such calculation ; and it must be admitted that he generally succeeded. So much so for sheer force of will.

The boys obeyed the summons which Lady Elmsdale had sent them through Barnes, but wes with ill grace. They were precisely at the age to resist interference, and to dislike any society except that of the immediate home circle or of their own companions, fore sent to other places will now be sent to The Colonel was not very prudent in his sorts." France, attempt to attract information from them, or

own store of information; "potatoes be's roots, and potatoes be's word.' "Well, nurse, Hebrew roots are not pota-

toes;" and he rose up to go, "Are ye poing, Master Harry? But maybe ye'il come back the morrow, and there'll be word from him." She never mentioned the name now. It was stainedsteined with the foul mire of an imputed orime. If it had been "for his country," it would have been different; she would have

said it out boldly enough. "He's always better when the clergy have been to see him. Maybe they have not all the larnin' of your parsons, Master Harry ; but sure, if ye're larned yourselves, ye don't

want the larnin' from them. It's not for the larnin' we goes to them, but for the tachin'; and I'm thinking if it be for tachin' ve went

"Woll, then, we'd have all the more to

fools of His creatures like that." CHAPTER XV.

# JACK.

Jack's whar-whoop was heard outside at this moment, and his entrance put an end to further conversation.

You would acarcely know him again. He did indulgs in occasional extravagances of geetura and posture now and then-it was absolutely necessary for the relief of his mercurial temperament-but his appearance had undergone a considerable transformation, and there was an air almost of respectability about him which contrasted remarkably with his former dilapidated condition.

On the momentous day when Ned Rusheen had been found guilty of wilful murder by the verdict of his fellow creatures, Jack had remained near at hand until the prisoner was removed. As the police were conducting him to jail, he contrived to get a word with, or, to speak more correctly, to him.

"Never heed, Ned, we'll get you off when the 'sizes come ; and sure it's savin' yon'll be until then, with your bread and lodgin' at the Queen's expense. It'll be cheaper, any way, if it isn't convanient;" and then he looked grave for a moment, and added--" And never ye heed about the mother, Ned-I'll miad her, and break it to her aisy the night."

Jack was gone with his usual celerity, when he had said the last word ; but he had rehe knew that he would die the most cruel death rather than betray a trust. There were many "strong farmers" in the neighborhood, who would have taken Mrs. Rusheen to their houses with a willing heart, but Ned was better pleased she should remain in their own little cottage, for the present at least, and he was quite sure Jack would rentain with hor, or near her, day and night.' Temps in with hor, or near her, day and night. His first run-be rarely walked-when he had seen the last of Ned, was up to Ned's cottage. Mrs. Rusheen had not come hack. He made himself sure of the fact by slipping down the chimney. This was the easiest, if not the cleanest, mode of entrance. He took general survey of the premises, looked in the cupboard, examined the few pots and pans, and finally concluded his inspection by placing three or four cold potatoes in his -pocket, I was going to say, but pocket he had none. They were therefore deposited in his bosom, the general receptacle of all Jack's worldly goods, unless, indeed, he happened. to be possessed of any money-a rare circumstance-when he found his mouth the satest and the most convenient purse.

He had tried his cap, but there were two objections to using this as a depository ;--first, it was not in thorough repair, indeed it had never been known to be new, and things would slip out, or, what was nearly as bad, could be seen through the ventilators which time had made in his head-gear; second, his cap would fall off now and then through stress of wind and weather, and quite as often from some untoward accident. and the contents were necessarily and unpleasantly projected into space,

Jack had a good deal on his hands that evening. He felt tolerably sure that Mrs. Rusheen would not return for at least half to yours, it's a dale o' different doctrin' ye'd an hour later, and he had some very import-be comin' home with from the different ant business to transact in the meantime.

We know now what he wanted the money for. There were few happier boys in all Christendom that night.

Granny had arrived before him.

"You young rogue !" she exclaimed, as he entered, breathless, and flung his purchases down on her clean table; "but that was fine fool's errand ye sint me on. Sure there was never a man of the name of Thade Murphy in the place at all, at all, and no one knew nothing of Ned."

"Well, Granny, I suppose there was some mistake; but he'll set it all right when he comes back." "And where's he gone thin, accushia!

replied the old woman. It was not in her kindly nature to keep anger long.

"Where's he gone ? Sure, Grunny, that 'ud be tellin', and he said yez was never to know or hear of it till he comed home and telt ye hisself ; but sure the truth must come out sometime, Granny-he's gone to Dublin on an errand for the great people up at the castle, and "-but the boy fairly broke down. He had been kept up with the excitement all day, but now there was a reaction, and the sight of Granny, and the thought of what she would suffer when she knew the truthand he had good sense enough to perceiv that she must know it sooner or later-brok him down, and he laid his shaggy head on the table and burst into a passion of tears.

Mrs. Rusheen waited for, a little, and then she said quietly-"What's wrong with Ned, Jack ?!! Her tone, her manner, was so quiet that the boy was deceived, and fancied sho could bear to hear the bad news at once.

"O Granny, Granny ! how'll I ever tell it to ye !---sure they've took him up forfar

"Is it the pollice, Jacky ?" He nodded an assent.

"Spake on, spake on ! Me heart's cult now, and it can't break more than wanst !" "For- O Granny, Granny !"

She took him by the shoulder and shou him roughly, but never a word did she say. Grief often simulates anger in its agony She was not angry with Jacky. She was to utterly heartbroken to be angry; but he actions were the actions of an angry woman " They've took him for the murder of Lon

Elmsdale. "My God !"

No word was spoken for nearly a quarte of an hour. "He's in jail ?" . . . . I

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"He's in jail, Granny."

"When?" "Since-since-O Granny, ye'll forgive me the lies I tould ye, the mornin'; but, sure, the lies I tould ye, the mornin'; but, sure, wanted to keep we out of the way till it was all over. There; was an inopest, and the He was hungry, but that did not concern him tried poor Ned, and call, thim lawyer, chap very much-he was accustomed to it. He were busy at it. All of emgeseemed again

# APRIL 7, 1886.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

the poor ellow, and that dirty, black Eng-

lish colonel the worst of all." "May the curse-bit no, 1 won's curse them, for it's the blessed Christmas time;" and the lone widow threw herself upon her the day.

She knelt, and rocked herself to and fro in har angulah, and took little notice of what passed around her. Jacky had been busy. He had the tes ready, and lumps of bread out-thick indeed, as he would have cut it for himself-for he was tenderer in his natural refinement than in his habits. And now, with a tact and gentleness that would have won the ocnstable's heart had he seen it, Jack the runner was coaxing and comforting the heartbroken widow, and trying to make her take some necessary food.

giving in that way. Look up, ma'am, and with all the trials you would have in the jail, take the drop o' tay. It's faint ye are after would you refuse Him ?" the day's work. Sure, Ned'll be lookin' out "If I saw Himself, glory be to Him blanad for ye the morrow; and if you can't go to him, and just kill yourself with the grief, it'll kill him entirely, and that'd be worse than the vardict." And so he persuaded her to take at least a little of the nourishment she so greatly needed.

# CHAPTER XVI.

# IN JAIL.

mortal if I did; and if I give up my revenge, you may lave me my anger."

Father Cavanage was a sensitive main. He quence; and survey you will not refuse Him knew a great point had been gained when poor Ned had promised to give up his re-your own feeling and inclination, and do wenge. He hoped the rest would come in what you know is right, no matter what it God's good time, and he knew very well the costs you, you are suffering for God, and isn't harm that is often done to souls by forcing that something worth living for ?" them when they should be led genily.

"Well, Ned, I'll say no more," and he longed to see once more.

It was a few days before the assizes. The good priest had visited Ned as frequently as his time and the prison rules would allow. his power for the poor fellow ; but he naturally clung to Father Cavanagh. He was his do with it here the better." own pricat, and Rusheen thought or fancied he sympathised more with him.

The great difficulty was the terrible and deadly feeling of revenge which had resulted from his unjust con-demnation. He suspected that he had been and all Ned's noble nature rose up in utter | train a dog for him again." contempt for so mizerable a crime. All the circumstances, too, by which he was sur-rounded, tended to foster every bad thought and to depress every good one. A prison must be made a place of punishment for the guilty, but the punishment when it falls on the inno-

cent is one of terrible severity. Ned lived to be an old man, but he never forcot his first night in jail; -- the clang of the Why, the harder it was, the more honor he irou door, the hards grating of the strong lock. got; and the harder it is for you to forgive the graif word of command to do this and not to do that, the utter darknoss of the lovely, out and out, the grander the victory, and the long winter night, the scant covering, the greater the glory and honor you will have hard bed; and, more than all, the deprivation from the Great Judge of all at the last great of liberty, of freedom, of space to move, and day." power to move at will. The reaction, galling The a it is to all prisoners, was to to him especially so. As under keeper, his life had been spent out of doors from early morning till inte at night, and often after midnight, in the free air, and with more personal choice of action than falls to the lot of the laborer or the mechanic. And he could scarcely move two lest, the walls seemed to press in upon him, the ceiling stiffed him, the olitude-the horrible solitude, which has driven strong men mad-sceneed to him as if had wandered from good thoughts to thoughts it must drive him mad slso.

was glad the time of trial was so near; he be free to roam at will through wood of proof and for every greater or less quantity could almost count the hours now. He would and meadow. Who can know, except than a gallon, viz. : Geneva gin, rum, have chosen death a thousand times over- the prisoner, how deep are his longings for whiskey, alcohol or spirits of wine, and un yes, even the degrading death which he know liberty ?

for Old Ireland, have suffered for God too's for there are but few of them who were not persecuted for their faith as well as for their politics. And now, just see what a grand chance you have to suffer for God and for

Poor Rusheen was not yet so utterly crushed down as to have lost his love for a pleasant

look and a chearful word. "Well," he said, smiling, and Father Cavanagh was pleased to see the smile, "if it will be pleasant to your reverence to tell 4 me, sure I'll be glad to do something for the other world, if I can only do it here," he.

added, giving way to his depression again. "Here, man! Why, I told you here's the very place to do it. Naw, if your blessed Saviour, who died on the cross for you, came and asked you to stay here in this dark cell.

"Ah 1 thin, Mrs. Rasheen, I wouldn't be for six months to please Him, and to put up

name !" he added, after the reverent habit of the Irish people when they utter a holy word, "are I don't think I could be refusing Him.'

"You would not refuse Him, Ned, I am sure of it; but He is asking you to do something for Him now, to suffer something for Him; and I am afraid, my boy, you are not willing to listen to him. Ned, you said awhile ago I was to 'lave you your anger." I'll never forgive him, your reverence ; it's Now, I know you did a great and glorious I'll never forgive him, your reverence ; it's Now, I know you did a great and glorious no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than the point of the point God knows too, which is of far more conse-Father Cavanagh was a sensible man. He quence; and surely you will not refuse Him

"It's true for you, yer honour, but it's

f hard." began to give him as hopeful a picture as he "Of cor ze it's hard, Ned. It's hard for could of his poor mother, and the home he you to be in jail, it's hard to be shut up here

a prisoner ; but it would be a thousand and a thousand times harder to be shut up in hell; and Ned, those that keep anger in their hearts against any one, no matter what he has The chaplain of the jail, too, had done all in done to them, will not get to heaven, for there will be no anger there, so the less we have to

"An' sure, sir, you would not have me ithout feeling, an' I here in jail, an innocent man, for his fault and shame. Even if they let me off this time-and God knows what they'll do, for a poor man demnation. He suspected that he had been has little chance with them—there's my char-wilfully and deliberately put in this position acter blasted for life, and the bread taken by the real culprit in order to screen himself, out of my mouth, for I'll never fire a shot or

"Ah ! then, Ned, but it's hard to beat the sense into you," replied the priest, pleasantly. "I know it is hard, I say it is hard, and I tell you, for your comfort, that I think it's just one of the very hardest cases I ever heard of. But, man, have sense, and tell me if you ever heard of a soldier who got a great victory complaining how hard it was those who have wronged you from your heart,

The priest had been gone some hours, and Ned had thought very seriously over all he had said. He began to see, as he had never

scen before, that Christianity required sometoing more even than a more forgiveness of injuries; that to suffer wrong, and pardon the inflicter of the suffering, was infinitely more noble than the most bitter revenge which

enmity could obtain. The little light which his cell window admitted was gradually growing less, and he He began to tell the priest about it. He ime would ever come again when he should THE TARIFF CHANGES.

THE RESOLUTIONS SUBNITTED' IN THE REVISED.

OTTAWA, March 30 .- The following are the resolutions amending the tariff submitted by Hon. A. W. McLelan to night in his budget speech :--

Resolved .- That It is expedient to provide that the following rates of duty shall be assessed and collected on each of the articles hereafter named on and after the 30th March, 1886, and to repeal all acts or parts of acts now in force in so far as they provide for assessing and collecting any different rates of duty than the rates hereby provided or which are inconsistant therewith :

Almonds, shelled, a specific duty of 5 cents per pound.

Almonds, not shelled, and nuts of all kinds not elsewhere specified, a specific duty of 3 cents per pound. Baking powder, a specific duty of 6 cents

per pound. Boxes, cases and writing desks, fancy and ornamental, and fancy manufactures of bone,

shell, horn and ivory ; also dolls and toys of all kinds and materials, ornaments of alabaster, spar, terra cotta, or composition, statuettes, beads and bead ornaments, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets of iron or steel, a specific duty of 1 cent per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem.

Blueing, laundry blueing of all kinds 25 per cent ad valorem.

Lider, a specific duty of 10 cents per im perial gallon.

Cordsge, manilla and sisal cordsge of all kinds, a specific duty of 11 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem. Desiccated cocoanuts, sweetened or not, a

specific duty of 6 cents per pound. Feathers, ostrich and vulture, undressed,

20 per cent. ad valorem. Feathers, ostrich and vulture, dressed, 30

per cent. ad valorem. Fruit, dried, viz. : raisins, a specific duty

one cent per pound and 10 per cent. ad valo~m. Fruit, dried, viz : currante, dates, fige,

prunes and all other dried fruits, not elsewhere specified, a specific duty of 1 cent per pound. Fruit, green, viz : blackberries, goose-

herries, raspberries and strawberries, a specific duty of 4 cents per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.

Peaches, a specific duty of 1 cent per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.

Gim<sub>1</sub>s, cords, braids, ribbons and bind-ings, when imported by hat manufacturers for use in their factories, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Gas, water and soil pipes of cast iron, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Gloves and mitts of all kinds, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Hair cloth of all kinds, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Harness and saddlery of every description and parts of the same, 30 per cent. ad valorem,

Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels and bracelets, also braids, chains or cords of hair, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Lead pipe and lead shot, a specific duty of

11 cents per pound. Oleomargarine, butterine or other substitute

for butter, a specific duty of ten cents per pound. Printed or dyed cotton fabrics not elsewhere

specified, 271 per cent. ad valorem. Spirits and strong waters, not having been

aweutened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes hydrometer, for every imperial gallon of the strength of proof of of home, and to conjectures as to whether the | such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strongth than the strength

Spirits and strong waters mixed with any

thereby coming under the denomination of

proprietary medicines, tincturcs, essences,

extracts or any other denomination, includ

ing medicinal extracts, whether in bulk or

bottle, not elsewhere specified, shall be never

and subject to duty as such-a specific duty of \$2 per imperial gallon and and 30 per cent.

Cologne water and perfumed shirits in

bottles or flasks not weighing more than four

Cologne water and perfumed snirits in

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

On sugar, melado, concentrated melado,

country of growth and production, for re-

fining purposes only, not over No. 13 Dutch

degree or fraction of a degree shown by the

polariscope test, three and one-third cents

sugar not for refining purposes, not over thirteen Dutch standard in color, when im-

ported direct from the country of growth and

ounces each, 50 per cent ad valorem.

imperial gallon.

ad valorem.

ed that the change in the rates of duty on sugars and molasses shall apply only to importations arriving in Canada on and after BUDGET SPEECH-THE SUGAR DUTIES the 31st day of March instant, and not to such articles warehoused prior to that date. Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, a specific duty of 11 cents per pound,

and 35 per cent, ad valorem. Wire fencing, buckhorn, strip and other similar fencing wire of iron or steel, a specific duty of 11 cents per pound.

Yeast cakes and compressed yeast, in pack ages or bulk of one pound and over, a specific duty of 6 cents per pound. Yeast cakes in packages of less than one

pound, a specific duty of 8 cents per pound. Tubing, wrought iron, plain two inches in diameter or under, coupled and threaded or not, 30 per cent ad valorem. Whips of all kinds, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Wire, iron or steel, galvanized or not, fifteen guage and coarser, 20 per cent ad valorem Portland and Roman cement to be classed with all other cement at specific rates now in

force. Resolved, that it is expedient to amend schedule " B," being the list of goods which

are entitled to entry free of duty when imported to Canada, by substituting the follow. ing provisions for the corresponding items now contained therein :---Articles for the personal use of consulsgenerals, who are natives or citizens of the

country they represent and who are not engaged in any other business or profession.

Borax in lump. Grease, the refuse of animal fat.

Iron and steel, old and scrap-but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or steel except waste or refuse iron or steel that has been in actual use and fit only to be remanufactured.

Sumac, crude. Resolved-That it is expedient to strike out the following articles from the list of goods which may be entered free of duty when iniported into Canada, viz. :--

Iron, sand or globules and dry putty for polishing granite. Attar of roses.

Philosophical instruments and apparatus including glober, etc.

Resolved-That it is expedient to a nend schedule "D" relating to prohibited articles, by striking out the items relating to copy right works, and substituting the followin, in lieu thereof, viz : --

Reprints of Cauadian copyright works and reprints of British copyright works, which have been also copyrighted in Canada,

That slight cold you think to little of may prove the forernuner of a complaint that may be fatal. Avoid this result by taking Ayer

Cherry Pectoral, the best known remedy for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, incident consumption, and all other throat and long diseases. 9

NEWFOUNDLAND NEWS.

THE LEGISLATURE REJECTS THE FRENCH CLAIMS AGREEMENT - STEAMER WRECKED AND THREE LIVES LOST--UNEMPLOYED FORCE AN ENTRANCE INTO THE ASSEMBLY.

ST. JOHN'S, NAL, Match 31. - The scaling steamer Resoluce was wrecked last Saturday on Ireland rock, eastward of Fogo Island. The ship drove over the rocks and foundered twenty minutes inter. Her crew of 350 men escaped in boats just as the stean.er went down. They reached the coasting st-amship Mastiff and were received on board, when it was discovered that three of the harpooners, McGlegin, George and Phillips, were missing, and are supposed to have been lost.

A DEMONSTRATION BY UNEMPLOYED.

A large crowd of idle men from the city and outports of St. John's gathered around the Legislative buildings last night, forced

an entrance into the Assembly Chambers, and planting a flag bearing the inscription "Railway" before the Speaker, asked for work. The House promised to provide later for them and they withdrew praceably. On

# ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETT.

#### NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS. There was a large attendance of the mem-

bers of St. Patrick's Suciety at the annual meating held in their hall on 29th ult., for the nomination and election of officers to act during the year. Mr. D. Barry, President, occupied the chair. The result of the elections, which were unanimous, was as fol lows :---

Mr. D. Barry, (re elected)..... President Mr. H. J. Cloran....lst Vice-President Mr. P. Wright ..... 2nd Vice-President Mr. P. M. Groom, (re-elected). . Treasurer Mr. Thos. Callaghan .... Asat. - Rec. - Sec'y Speeches were delivered by the newly elected officers. As a large number of nomi-nations for office on the Executive Committee and for the position of Grand Marshal was made, the proceedings were adjourned until Monday evening next.

NEAR STARVATION'S DOOR.

Mrs. Nelson W. Whitehead, of Nixon, was a chronic sufferer from dyspepsia and lives complaint, and was scarcely able to take the most simple nourishment. Even a swallow of water caused great distress. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured her, when all else failed. She heartily recommends this remedy to all sufferers.

# LAFLAMME VS. THE MAIL.

#### THE PUMPS NOW BEADY FOR USE--A TEST THIS AFTERNOON.

The judges in the Court of Roview, Mr. Justice Johnson, Justices Doherty and Taschereau, gave judgment on 31st ult. in the above case. It will be renemared that in this case the Hon. Mr. Ladamme such the Mail newspaper (Teronte) for label on account of a very damaging article reflecting upon his character. The defence in part consisted of a "plea" containing even rules damaging assertions than the original charge which a farmit is the transmit Continue alexition which referred to the Jacques Cartier election and the "Trappe." The jury, after an exhaustive trial and a carefully worded charge from the judge returned a verict of \$10,000 damages, \$6,000 for the libel in the article and \$4,000 for the plea. Damages were laid in the first in stance at \$15,000. The defondants in review moved for a new trial on various ge, unds, stating there are under a solution with to the first that a juryman had given aftid with to the floct as to the finding of the jury and their views on the case. It was also contended that a material witness was absent. Mr. Justice Johnson gives a very long judgment in which he cited similar cases and the decisions of eminent judges, and showed that the precedents were not in favor of the motions made The court cante to the conclusion that the finding of \$10,00 or about \$2,000 starling was not, in view of the conditions, excessive. The position of the ph intuit had to be considered, and if the allegations had been true they would have wined him out of any position, either private or political. There had been no attempt to justify the article by the pretension that it did not mean what it said. The jury has been attacked in this matter without cause, one can cause and cued the raing of Lord Mansfeld, who sati this matter without cause, but the harnest instathat, in cases of the kird, " of all the cases left to a jury, none is left more to their discretion than such a case as the. His Londship also cited the cases as heating on Conadian provide, and de cided that the allidavits of a jury mon could not under the characteristic store envelopment. The ver-dict of the coart was that the ver-dict stand, and that the three motions

of the defendant for a new triat; a verdict heart from the jury finding and a decision for the plaintill in corse annace of certain points and a be rejected, also that the motion of the plant of for judgment in accordance with the vertical.

granted with costs, Mr. Justice Doherty concurred and spatic severity of the aggravation of the original field A. J. WHETZ, Limit d,  $G_{0}$  are Scigel's Symp gives good satisfaction whore-even used. One case in particular (where the cure 1 by spepsia scenned abnost a miracle) was greatly benefited by your medicate. Y are respectfully, JNO, G. MORRISON, on the defendant's pleas, which showed matice which was pensisted in.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness. constipution, etc., use Carter's Little Laver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently atta unde the liver and free the stomach from tale. tta IRELAND'S DISTRESS.

# A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND GRATITUDE.

# A VOICE PROM AUSTRIA.

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Hass, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffer-ing and final rwlief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Network brought on sick headache, followed overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the samusch, until I was compelled to take to my b'd for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my over my whole body. and threbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortlinb. This was followed by a cough and short-news of hreath, until finally I could not sew, and I task to my bod for the second, and, as I throught, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Swigel pamphlets. I read it, and my dear mother bought me a botthe of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly accord-ing to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. My Last illness becan June 3rd, 1882, and conof it before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and coa-tianed to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am ! I cannot express gravitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now I must tail you that the dustroi in undestrict I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no coad, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now, wher-ever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent mine for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it. cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of ber that she night make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that people progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their bed and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a co'd by soing through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic prime, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surround-ing districts to whom her mother had not aping districts to whom her mother had not applied to recieve ber child, but every one crossed The market was and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in ourpl.ce when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as mybody, go a to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To day she alds her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Sogel's Sorm "

MARIA HAAS.

JOSEPH WARD,

Syrup.

above.

awaited him, if he were pronounced guilty-sooner than endure this existence longer.

"If it was for my country, your reverence, Id glory in bearing it; but not for thisfor this, that I'm no more guilty of than you, Bir !"

"Yes, Ned ; it's a glorious thing to suffer for one's country ;" and the noble-hearted privat drew himself up-I had almost said proudly-as he said the words. "Ent there's something you can seffer for that is still more gioricus-you can suffer for your God. I fear, Rusheen, there are men who never think that there's a country which should be dearer to us even than old Ireland, dearly as we lovo her -- a country for which we should be ready to suffer and to fight, a country for which we should be willing to give our lifeblood. Ah ! that's the grand country !" exclaimed the old pricst, and he looked like one who had sent on his treasures there. as in truth he had, who hoped soon to see its golden

walls. "Well, your reverence, 1 suppose we don't think about it as much as we might do; but, sure, how is a poor fellow like me to suffer for God ?"

"Why, Ned, you might do it this minute, without putting your foot outside the door of this miserable cell, and you can do it better here than if you were running about the woods of Eimedale Castle, with your gun on your shoulder, and your dog at your heels. There's a time coming when it will not make much matter to us where we lived, or where we died, and when it will make all the matter in the world, to us how we lived, and how we died. Just think, now, how anxious you are for next week. You will know your fate, you will know whother you are to be a free man again, and go about where you like and as you like, or whother you are to be a prisoner all your days, shut up from the free sight of the eun and moon, and God's skies, driven about at the word of another, and never allowed to do your own will. What would you not give this moment if your sentence was made known to you ? And a day will come when you will be as anxious, nay, a thousand times more anxious, to know the result of another sentence-to know the verdict of your God. The worst any man can do to you here is to deprive you of life in this world ; but, Ned, God can deprive you of eternal life, and that is the ouly sentence any of us need dread. You might give your life on the scaffold, or on the pattlefield, for your country, and all men might honor you as a here, and erect monuments to you when you were dead ; but what good would that do to your poor soul if it was lost for ever and ever If it was in the terrible prison of hell ? A jail would be a fearful place to spend your whole life in ; but the worst juil in the world, and the cruelest keepers, could not make us come to'sce the murderer die ! And then the suffer even in the very least degree he the

quick religious feeling, and had that deep, and almost instinctive, reverence for the

Ned was so absorbed in his own reflections spirits, by whatever name called, a specific that he not hear a voice which whispered his name softly, and more than once. At last his Old Tom gin, a specific duty of

attention was arrested. " Ned !" Where did the sound come from? It was ingredient or ingrediente, and although

no gruff jailer's voice certainly. "Ah ! thin, Ned, don't ye know yer friends

when ye hear them ?" He looked round, but he could not see any one. The cell was small enough ; no human bottle, not elsewhere specified, shall be never being could by any possibility be hidden theless deemed to be epirits or strong waters, there. He looked up at the window; there was just light enough to distinguish a shadow, but no person could be seen; and again his own name was uttered in

louder, but still cautious, tones. Clearly there was only one person who would have hazarded such an exploit, and that was Jack the Runner. "For God's sake, Jack ! what brought you

more than four onnces each, a specific duty there ? You'd better be off quick, for if you're of \$2 per imperial gallon and 40 per cent ad acen or heard, there'll be black work for us valorem. both.'

"An do ye think I'd be heeding a trifle of danger when there's a chance to set ye free ? Look up, man ! and we'll chate the peelers yet. Here's a fine file," and he dropped it down noiselessly by a string through the window, " and here's a coil of rope; and you just work your way out, and there's them will meet ye the right at the rising of the moon, and we'll clear ye off to Ameriky, an' the ould mother after ye. I can't stay, Ned, avick, for the hands is scalded off me wid houiding to the bars; but ye do my bidding, for that villain of an ould Colonel'll have yez hanged doad at the 'sizes as sure as you're a living man !"

Jack disappeared as noiselessly and as swiftly as he came, and Ned sat still and thought.

Here was a chance which certainly could never come again : in a few hours he might be free. At best he could not be retaken ; it sugar of all kinds, grades or standards one would not make his guilt greater ; and what hope had he of an acquittal ? He thought of and one half cents per pound and 35 per cent. the murderer's doom-the doom which he felt almost certain would be his. It was true Mr. O'Sullivan had promised to defend himbut what of that? He knew he was already pre judged and pre condemned in the minds of thousands. Had not the verdict at the inquest been against him ? and would not that be to many of itself a sufficient proof of his orime ? .:

He thought of the condemned cell-he could well imagine its horrors :-- To see the sun set, and know each evening he was one day nearer his fearful death; to see the sun rise, and know that after a few more such mornings the morning would come which for him would have no earthly evening-when he would be dragged out into the glaring light of day, and stared at by thousands who had death ittelf1 Ned was a brave, man ; he damned suffer in hell." Ned looked, very grave and thoughtful. He was a man of great intelligence and of life; but this this seemed too terrible. He lasses, when not so imported, 20 per mint. ad valorem. The value upon which the ani valorem duty shall be levied and collected. had no nerve for this ; he must, he must upon all the above named syrups and, molescape 1-and the great, strong-limbed man, asses, shall be the value thereof free on board

entering the building several doors and a number of windows were emushed by the crowd. Old Iom gin, a specific duty of \$1.90 per

THE FRENCH CLAIMS AGREEMENT.

The agreement between England and France respecting the French claims on the west coast of Newfoundland has been con-demned by the Legislature of the colony, which declines to give it its ratification.

# MUCH IN A LITTLE.

Hamilton Dowd, writing from Burns, Oat, says he was afflicted with chilblains which were very sore and painful and which nothing relieved until he tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil; less than one bottle cured him.

# MR. GLADSTONE'S HOME RULE PLANS.

bottles, flasks or other packages weighing LONDON, April 1.—The Fall Mall Gazette says: "The hostile tone of the Scotch Liberal press, as well as that manifested in most of the recent public meetings, has caused some of Mr. Gladstone's closest followers to doubt that the Scotch members of Parliament concentrated cane juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet root juice and will support the Premier in any very broad will support the interior in any very work persons out of the work house. To others than scheme of home rule for Ireland. Mr. Parboll sees this difficulty plainly and is perfectly willing to have Mr. Gladetone conform his policy to the exigencies of the situation and to modify his Irish proposals until they reach dimensions which will suit the Stotch with, out alignsting the Irish. The Irish leader, it was a see the subscription of the work house. To others than these occapying less than a quarter of an acres this relief would be in food only, and the pro-vision would only remain in force to Discember 31, 1880." Measure, Nolau, Diffon, Healy and screeches explaining the necessary for the bill, and each thanking the Irish Secretary for this concrete, when imported direct from the standard in color, and not testing over 70 degrees by the polariscope, a specific duty of lc per pound, and for every additional out aliensting the Irish. The Irish leader, it out alienating the Irish. The Irish leader, it is stated, has declared that any home rule scheme which does not satisfy both the Sootch and Irish members may as well be forwarding to the West coast of Ireland seed per one hundred pounds additional. On

A VALUABLE FIND.

James Alex. Sproul, of Oraugoville, says he

production, a specific duty of one cent per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem on the has found Bardock Blood Bittere to be the value thereof free on board at the last port of best medicine he ever took for kidney comshipment. On all sugars above number thirplaint, with which he was long suffering. He teen Dutch standard color, and ou refined declares B.B.B. without a rival.

withdrawn because it cannot succeed.

### PEERS IN TRADE.

ad valorem on the value thereof fiee on board LONDON, April 1.—Just at present we have the curious such of a number of peers in trade. The coal carts of an earl drive through the at the last port of shipment. On all sugars not imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production, streets, supplying the black diamond to plebian there shall be levied and collected an addicustomers. A coroust is above the shop of a tional duty of 74 per cent. of the whole duty so otherwise payable thereon. Provided that when any cargo of sugar for refining purposes is found to grade, to the extent of not over 15 per cent. of the whole, above number thirteen Dutch standard in color, the whole of said cargo may be admitted to entry by the polari ago Lord Kanmare, one of the poplest and most extravagant of precs, applied anonymously for a scope test, as above provided, for refining license to keep a public house in this city. Lord Keemare has an unfinished paraco at Killarney, purposes only. On syrups, cane juices, refined syrup, sugar house syrup or sugar house sumptuously planned, which has all its door molasses, or sorghum, whether imported direct or not, a specific duty of one cent per knobs made out of carved silver backs of Louis Quatorze watches; but the magnificent strucpound and 30 percent. ad valorem. Molasses, ture is incomplete, and his fordaling thinks a London gin palace would supply the requisite other when imported direct without trans-shipment from the country of growth and production, 15 per cent, ad valorem. Mofunds for his other palace over ouking traiand's

says :: "I think Horsford's Aoid Phosphate

and almost instinctive, reverence for the priesthood which is happily characteristic of the Irish peasantry. "It's true, your reverence, and a pity we don't all think more about it." "And now, Ned, you will see why it is better to suffer for God than for your country, who have suffered to term of a demi-train. "A why, nearly all the men who have suffered to term of a demi-train."

MEADURUS FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF THE POOR OUT OF WORKHOUSES,

LOSDOR, April 2 .- The Rouse of Commons this morning at two oblock tools up the mo-tion of Mr. Morley on the Poor Reliaf tee Ire-hand bill, which passed to a second reading. The text of this Government bill for the re-tion of all second in the post of the second reading. lief of destitution in Ireland outboards boards of guardiane to toake grants of food to the poor, subject to the sanction of the local Govern-ment board. The first two sections of the act pasted in 1883 for the relief of distress d union are revived, but the total amount of grants must not exceed \$10,000 Briefly stated, the object of the bill is to legalize the granting of ourdoor Government bourd may specify. Mr. Methoy said: "Since 1862 no person in Ircland in the occupation of more then a quarter of all acre of land could reserve telet except in the workhouse. It was now proposed, subject to certain restrictions, to enable outdoor relief to be given to destinute persons out of the workhouse. To others than

potatoes and other provisions for the famine striken inhabitants.

### A MANIAC WIFE

ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HER HUSBAND WHILE HE IS ASLEEP-A NAEROW ESCAPE.

LONDON, Ont., April 2 .- A shocking affair occurred in the town hip of Westminster yesterday wherein an inoffensive farmer, Nathau Griffith, was nearly dono to death by his wife. The rash deed was committed while she was laboring under the hallucination resulting from religious excitement. The woman has of late become insune with customers. A corolet is above the shop of a fashionable million, owned by a lady well as she expressed it, to kill her husband and known in the mat select acciety circles, and whole doubtily designed bonnets often grace the head of the Princess of Wales. Lady Hinton sings nightly at Sadler's Wells music hall, and a few tays at Sadler's Wells music hall, and a few tays approached the her doubt her husband's razor was " religion," which inspired her with a desire, approached the bed upon which her husband was elambering. She drew the razor across his throat, and then restored the weapon to its necustomed receptacle. The shock aroused Griffith, who, on feeling his throat, realized what had happened. He arose with the blood gushing from the wound, and wrapping a towel around his neck aroused a lad in the house, whom he despatched to a neighbor's house with a request to have a medicel man anymoned. A medical examination reveated two gashes in the throat, one on the left side about three inches long, laying the arteries bare, while the second was cut straight across a little lower down as far as the windpipe, which was pierced. The man is very low from loss of bloud, but his wounds were stitched up and his recovery is possible.

> Terry. car to Ma 1.1.1

STEVENSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884. STEVENSVILLE, WALLE, WA

The people of Canada speak confirming th

bove. RELEVAND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886.  $Dear = 5cr_r - 1$  wish to inform you the good you

Size is Struchas done me. I thought at one time I would be hetter dead than live, but had the link to flad one of your almas are and after reading it conclude the try your remedy. I tract one but he and found my health so much im-prover that I continue dit until now I feel like a new

We all the restance of the first new restance. Every body here speaks well of it.

Richmond Corners, N.B.

L.J. Wairs, Limit d,

SPRINGFIELD, N B , Oct. 15, 1985.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

A. J. WHITE, Limited, Gentlemen-Your medicine has done more for me than any doctor ever did, and I would not be withous

Yours ruly PATRICK MCLUBRY

TROUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 1885, A. J. WHITE, Limited.

A. J. WHITE, Limited. Gentlemen - Your meditine is just what is needed here for disorvered liver. When I was in London the dostros there said I was a "gone man," and advas d me to travel. I did so, and cause across Seigel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved that sometimes the best of skill is not always the only hope. Yours truly, W. J. ROBERTSON, Evangelist.

ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1885.

A. J. WHITS, Limited. Gentlemen 1 an now using Selgel's Syrup for Dyspep in, and find it to be the best medicine I ever use I for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any one attlicted with indigestion. Yours truly,

ion. Yours truiy, Wx. Burks

Sir. --I take great pleasure in int. ming you that I have been cured by your Slegel's Syrup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and con-supation of the bawels, voniting foot and bile from the stom eth, which caused great pain. I tried eever good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief. I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being, to you can easily see that I was discouraged and it was with little faith that I commenced to take your Selgel's Syrup and pills. I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bot les, it did take some little time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now my health is greatly impreved.

I can give you the names of several others if you

You may print this if you wish, a it may be the means of helping some other sufferer. LEWIS WALBANK

LEWIS WALBANK South B.y. Ontario. Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Far-ringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office; 67 St. James street, Montreal. For sole by every druggist in Montreal.

There is on the plantation of Captain John L. Martin, near Washington, Ga., a pine tree that bears acorns and pine burs with great impartiality.

# NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Detility, loss of Vitality and Man-hood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. G

There was great excitement at a revival At all fancy dress affairs in London the patient's attempt to reach the mourners' popular dress is the Margaret a la Ellen bench was resisted by her relatives and friends. en en de la calabér de la companya.

famous lakes.

Horstord's Acid Phosphate

Unequaled. Dr. R. M. ALEXANDEE, Funnettsburg, Pa.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND OATHOLIO CHRONICEE.

. APRIL 7, 1886

# 66 THE TEU WITNESS' IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BT

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THESE OFFICES :

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76 ORAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisionents of approved saracter will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" i 150 per line (gate), first insuriou, 100 per line each , whequent insertion. Special Notices Soc per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advartise-monts for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per invertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Desths and Marriages 50c cach insertion. The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advartising medium in Canada.

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WEDNESDAY ..... APRIL 7, 1856

The national testimonial to be presented to Mr. Sexton, M.P., the eloqueut member of the Irish party, for his great services to the popular cause, amounts to \$22,500. The difference between the testimonials tendered to public men in Ireland and testimonials to Canadian M.P.'s and Ministers, lies in the fact that the Irish testimonials are made up of free and generous contributions from the people, while the Canadian ones are largely gotten up by contractors and swelled by forced donations from civil servants.

THE Londou Advertiser says : "THE MONTgan's attack. THE POST disclaims any intention of handing over the Irish vote to the Reform or any other party ; it declares that all such talk is mere twaddle. It has nothing advocate what is right, and to maintain what is just, and its duty is to lot the readers of THE POST judge accordingly. This is a modern and outspoken declaration, and one which commands itself to the common sense of the country."

# M. P.S'SWAG.

The Besty Woodworth railway scandal is but an instance of the highway robbery that is being practised by the supporters of Sir John's Government on the public treasury and lands. There is scarcely a Tory member who is not personally, or through relatives and friends, implicated in some such

country. Even Mr. Gladstone and other, eninent members of the English Parliament, as well as Mr. Sexton, Mr. Healy, and other Irish M.P.'s, admitted in the House of Commous that it was unbecoming and of queetionable taste on the part of the Canadian Government to offer our volunteers the said médals. As the names of the volunteers are better off than on the medals, so would the

meda's themselves be better off than on their breasts.

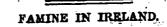
### A KETTLE OF FISH.

Canadian "statesmen"-save the mark as they say in Ireland -- have a nice kettle of fish to fry in Dominion politics. Prince Edward Island wants a submarine railway which will cost something like \$5,000,000. Nova Scotia is growling because her debt has increased from \$8,250,000 at Confederation to \$28,000,000 to day. New Brunswick is threatening to leave the Dominion for similar reasons, and a general lack of commercial interests with the rest of the country. Quebec is angry criel wrongs and oppression-presents a over the Riel question. Ontario Orangemen strong contrast with the doings of others, threaten to "smash Confederation into its original fragments" if the "croppics" do not #lie down." Manitoba is agitated over Farmers' Unious, disul. Joi the children. Their faces seemed to wear owances, and railway monopolies. The Northwest territories are fast coming under the rule of great landed proprietors, while British Columbia wants Cabinet representation and is sulking on the Chinese difficulty ! And yet nearly every member who goes to Ottawa goes there for the purpose of getting all the "boodle" ho can for himself, while the "country" is the name under which he sceks-the last refuge of a scoundrel.

# THE GREEDY AND OBSTRUCTIVE LORDS.

The House of Lords will resist the proposal to give Homs Rule to Ireland. The 402 hereditary legislators, those men who are supposed to possess the "divine right" to rule, will, as a matter of course, oppose the attempt to give Ireland her own again. Well let them. Public opinion, or the danger to REAL Post makes a clever reply to Mr. Costi. I the empire, will bring them to their senses in a year or two. If they do not bend before the storm they will break, that is all. Englishmen themselves are getting tired of their hereditary law makers, and they do not of the kind to do. It has done its best to hesitate to tell them so. The toilers are chronicle events, to expose falsehood, to growing tired of the drones. Men who work and delve see no good reason why a "noblemun" should get a large sum of money for looking after the Queen's dogs; why another should draw a considerable smount for locking after the Queen's horses ; and still another be liberally paid for looking after the Queen's footmen; er in all that over \$1,600,000 should he drawn from the Treasury every year to satisfy the greed of the members of the House of Lords, who feed at the public crib as cagerly as a hungry donkey snaps at a thistle. Not satisfied with their average incomes, from land alone, of \$150,000 they grab the public trust with less shame than even a Roman patrician in the worst days of the

reply :--"The statement that Sullivan or I have condemned Parnell's peaceful policy is an unqualified faisehood, which could only have emnated from an enemy of the League and a traitor to Ireland."



Another famine in Ireland ! The wolf again at the door of our people in the motherland. The Arran Islands are swept by the plague, and hunger, gaunt and grave, is play.

ing havon among the chaste maidens, the patriotic manhood, the faithful mothers and the tottering children of our race. So says Mr. Brady, the Inspector of Fisheries on the West Coast of Ireland, so says the Archbishop of Tuam, and so says Michael Davitt. Mr. Brady declares that "in many of the houses the people had not a particle of bread ;" the Archishop says, "The meek patience and resignation of those poor down-trodden people - the victims of who hardly know what suffering is." Michael Davitt tells how "the one thing that struck me most in Achill was the hungry appearance but one expression, and that was one of halfstarvation." To all this there is the testimony of Dr. Keen, the medical officer of the the ludiar question slumbers with a sickly district, who says that "the time is now at leer on its half closed weather eye, and hand when the people on the island must die of hunger if something is not done to save them." Well may they say :--

Accursed are we in our own land, yet toil we still and But the stranger reaps our harvest, the alien owns our soll. O 'hrist' how have we sinned, that in our native plains We perish, homeless, naked, starved, with branded brow like Cain's.

THE BEATY-WOODWORTH AFFAIR. The members of Parliament and the hangers-on of the two houses always seem to relish a scandal, and if anything of the kind is on the lapis the committee rooms are gen-

erally more crowded and greater interest exhibited than when the business of the country demands attention. This seems to have been the case yesterday, when it was expected the Beaty-Woodworth affair was " coming up." But the expectant people were doomed to disappointment, as the bill involving the affair was ordered to "stand." It is ovident that the government is alarmed and want to consider the safest course to pursue. But the matter has gone too far for it to be smothered up, explained away or condoned. It involves a principle of importance, and whatever interested members may do, say or think, the public will not tolerate this kind of public wrong any longer. There is a limit to the patience even of that sufferer, the public. There is a somewhat analagous case just now occupying the attention of the people of New York. Some startling revelations have been made touching the transacons in connection with the Broadway Surface railway. In connection with this one of the parties to the "deal, one Jachne, is now in prison, and the charter has been promptly annulled. The

gram, sent the following characteristic growling. "Inter on it was sent abroad that found" It netrisary to "at once "ad find himself tripped up by his more astat to might, possibly require an expenditure of minister the last rited, of the Church. colleague, who telegraphed irum London and half a million of dollars to prepare the ... The dying judge prepared himself to meet New York that he had "got the money. electoral lists. Now we are told that alow death with Christian resignation and forth but had not. The "Russian war" soare estimate of the annual expenditure that tude. The hon, gentleman suffered intense prevented his doing so in London, and in will be necessitated by the Franchise Bill pain, but was conscious until about twenty places it at a million dollars. When is this minutes after seven o'clock last night, at corrupt as they were," incroase going to stop ? We have looked when he peacefully passed away, wanted security. Then the two brother through the Finance Minister's Budget Speech At the time of his death he was sur- fell out over the plunder, and in the Railway for a reference to the subject, but Mr. Mo- rounded by his family and friends. Committee 'yesterday' dealt in the most Lelan does not even hint at the expendi- He had been attended during his illness by violent reorimination. Woodworth finds ture that will be required to make Madame Mousseau. After death a number Besty, as he says, trying to undermine him. the Franchise Bill of any "use to of intimate friends of the lady were on and accuses the latter with not spending a the citizens of the country. A copy of the hand and did all in their power to're dollar in stock, yet disposing of thousands, nstructions issued by the Government to concile her and her eight children to their It seems he also allotted \$350,000 in stock to the Revising officers under the Franchise Act great loss. Yesterday morning all the one and \$100,000 to another un pondition shows that the clerks to such officers are to judges of Montreal visited the deceased he got back a quarter of it for nothing, be paid two dollars per day when actually and bade" him a last farewell. , Mr. Among the choice epithete hurled ty employed and one dollar additional per day Mousseau was a comparatively young the combatants was "Anaplas and when absent from home on duty, besides travelling expenses. Each Revising officer's bailiff is to receive one dollar and fifty cents without interest. per day while attending court, and for serving notices and similar services, such fees as are paid to such officers in ordinary and was consequently only 48 years gigantic frauds that have been for years courts. The scale of prices to be paid for printing electoral lists under

The Dominion Franchise Act is as follows :-For every voter's name on the preliminary list, including particulars of qualification, etc., twelve cents for twenty names and unger; of voters on addendum for section names added to the final list; where the number of names on the first or second addendum exceeds twenty, then twelve cents per name will be allowed. Advances of officers to enable them to pay for printing and the services of clerks and balliffs, but the remuneration of Revising officers has not yet

been settled. As can be seen there is, according to these

instructions, room for almost uplimited expenditure. In fact the cost will be regulated according to the needs of the Revising Barexigencies of politics.

# EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

The events that have transpired during the past week in the great field of American abor show that the men at the head of that important organization known as the Knights of Labor are possessed of a sugarity and moderation which entirely justifie the confidence put in them by the vast army of wage earners on this American contineut. A more interesting and instructive page of biography could not be written than that which appears in another column in reference to the life and labors of General Master Workman Powderly. Under him the direction of labor unions, as a rule, has been so remarkable for wisdom, justice and prudence that new dignity and importance have been given to the contest between labor and capital. The result is that the arguments and demands of the working classes receive respectful consideration at the hands of the greatest monopolists the world has seen and in quarters where once the workmen met with derision,

As Mr. Frederick Turner, the Grand Sec. retary of the Knights of Labor, lately suid to a reporter :- "Capitalists are beginning to reform that will probably be brought about understand the principles of our organization,

man, but his career was connected with events Sapphira." . It is to be hoped that the truth equally prominent and exciting, and is not of the old maxim quoted in the debate, that Joseph Alfred Mousseau was born in

the month of July, 1835, at Berthler, This instance is only a fair sample of the of age. His father's name was Louis Moursean, and that of his mother Sophie Dutcau de Grandpré. His grandfather was Louis Mousseau, who sat in the Quebec Assembly for Warwick for several years. Judge Mousseau wes educated at the 'Academy of Berthier and entered upon the list, \$2.50, and the same for every twenty study of law first with the Hon. L. A. Olivier, then with Hop. Judge Ramsay and lastly with the late Hon. Justice Drummond, and Hon. Justice Belanger. He married Marie Louise Herselle. money have been made to different Revising the eldest daughter of Leopold Desrosiers Esq., Notary, of Berthier, his mother being of the renowned Bondy family.

In the year 1850 Mr. Mousseau was called to the Bar, and soon attained considerable prominence, early showing a great aptitude in his profession, with the result that he was for a divorce between Great Britain and created a Queen's Counsel in 1873, though a Ireland. Ireland will have an exceedingly very young man. During this period also he rister and Government printers, and the was actively engaged as a political writer on of the motion. The union between the Eng. the daily press. Bosides contributions to other Tperiodicala, he established La Colonization newspaper in 1862, and was one of the founders of L'Opinion Publique in 1870. He was a warm advocate of confederation, and was the author of an able pamphlet in defence of confederation against the attacks of the Opposition in 1869. He also wrote a brochure, "Cardinal and Duquet, victims of 1837-38."

His entrance into public life wa made in 1874. He declared himsalf a Conservative, and remained steadfast in his convictions. In the above year he successfully contested the County of Bagot, his opponent being Mr. J. B. Bourgeois, whom he defeated by the close majority of forty-three. In the general elections of 1878 he was re-elected over Mr. Choquin by a majority of 161 votes, and in the following session appeared prominently us the mover of the resolutions condemning the conduct of Lieutenant-Governor Latellier in dismissing from office the DeBoucherville Ministry in this Province while they yet had the support of the constitutional majority of the people's representatives in the Legislature. Mr. Moussou made his mark on that occasion. In November, 1880, on the retirement of of Hon. Mr. Masson, Mr. Mousseau wa called to the Federal Cabinet, and appointed president of the council. This office he held other to give her what she asks and let her till the 29th July, 1882, when he resigned. and two days later was sworn in damages, the result of persistent misrule Premier of the Province of Quebec, assuming the duties of Attorney-General. He was elected for Jacques Cartier county on the 26th of August, 1882. He continued Premier of the Province until January, 1884, when he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court for the district of Rimouski, which position he filled up to the hour of his death,

New "York they said "we were and when thieves fall out honest men come by their own, will be established in this case. carried on in the Northwest and the public, in self-protection, must in reason take the matter in hand. Some very critical examinations of the conduct of affairs in the Northwest must be made, and if the Government declines to willingly give all necessary information it must be dragged out of the darkness. If the political blacklegs once begin to quarrel the public will get on the track of a great deal of very useful information.

IRELAND'S PLEA FOR HOME RULE. Os the Sth of April, after an unhallowed and unfortunate union of eighty six years, the English Government, through the mouth of its Prime Minister, will take up the motion strong plea to put in, in favor of the granting lish and Irish governments was forced; it never had the sunction of the people, and was effected by hideous corruption. In fact, no contract between individuals or nations was ever entered into with such utter disregard ot prohibitive impediments. The result has been one of disaster to Ireland and of constant uneasiness to England. To maintain the unholy bond, crimes of injustice and of oppression were committed by the bigger against the smaller nation, and efforts at retaliation were made in vain. The spectacle had become a disgrace and a burning shame to England, who prided herseli on her spirit of fair play, Christianity and civilization. The public opinion of the world decided in favor of Ireland, and, as a consequence, strengthened her hands beyond measure in her demands for the right of self-government, Mr. Gladstone, the foremost of his race, has grasped the situation, and is now endeavoring to bring the rest of his countrymen up to his level of intelligence, tair play and justice. Will he succeed, is the question ? We hope he will for the peace and prosperity of the two peoples.

As the N. Y., Herald pithily puts it : "Ireland is standing in the doorway of Westminster, intensoly expectant and desperate. England is wrestling with two -one to slam the door in her face and the go. Ireland holds in her hand a bill for and England, half acknowledging its justice, cannot make up her mind whether to pay, to compromise or to threaten. That is the situation."

transactions, by which they proslitute their positions, as guardians of the national interests, towards the replenishment of their own pookets at the public expense. It is this systematic corruption and the hope of "swag" and place that explain the Tory allegiance to an administration that is admittedly in a siste of utter decay and rottonness.

# ORANGE BRAG.

Dublin, has given the frothy Orangemen something to meditate upon. He has told them that the people have nothing but quiot contempt for their idiotic antics. Their the government of an Irish parliament if Mr. Gludstone establishes one, are but merc empty brag and bluster. Mr. Sullivan recalls the fact that when Mr. Gladstone was carrychurch in Ireland the Orangemen made the their blaster, they all submitted tamely time came.

## MINISTERS BOYCOTTING THEIR PASTOR

THE Rev. Mr. Longley, pastor of the Dominion Methodist Church at Ottawa, has, it appears, given mortal offence to members of Sir John Macdonald's Government, by his recent condemnation of the action of the Orange Tory administration "in employing "incompetent officials in the Northwest, "who, he believed, by their incompetency, " helped to precipitate the rebellion."

The Hon. Ministers, Mackenzie Bowell and Carling, who are members of Rev. Mr. Longley's church, indignant fat this pastoral remonstrance, intend to boycott their pastor and pitch their religious camp elsewhere. The Rev. Mr. Longley need not be surprised at this, for we ourselves have already been boycotted by the Ministers for telling them the same truth as he expressed in his sermon. Happily their game of boycotting ends at the polls; then it will be the people's innings, and what a wiping out these Ministers will get !

### THOSE MEDALS.

THE Government has decided not to put the names of the volunteers on the medals destined for those who served in the late North-West rebellion. It is just as well, for there are many volunteers who would be ashamed to wear a badge commemorative of civil strife and of a deteat of fellow-citizens in a struggle for the right and justice that

oppose Home Rule, but not for long.

# JAY GOULD'S CONFESSION.

empire dared show. Of course such men will

THE statement made by Mr. Jay Gould concerning the strike on "our railroads," do no credit either to his head or his heart. He states that investigation has proved that the Knights of Labor are not, according to his theory, in any degree formidable. He first MR. T. D. SULLIVAN, M.P., Lord Mayor of thought they were, and says :- "So great was my apprehension as to the strength of

the Knights, and so great was my fear of what might come from a fight with them, that for over a year we have been carrying hunthreats as to what they would do in resisting | dreds of men on the Missouri Pacific Railroad's pay rolls for whom we really had no need. We were paying them their wages only because we were apprehensive of an extreme emergency to follow the strike by ing through the work of disestablishing the the Knights. Now we find that the money spent in this way was practically wasted." same kind of threats that they were making | So it is evident that Mr. Jay Gould has had now against Home Rule, and that when dis- no wish to do any good deed or to act in a establishment was accomplished, despite beneficent manner towards the employes of odds, and that he is giving evidence of conthe road. Fear was his only motive. This enough, as they would do again when the is not a very nice confession, but it speaks volumes as to the kind of person the workingmen have to contend with. But probably it will be found that the organizations are less weak and impotent than Mr. Gould affects to have discovered.

# NAILING A LIE.

THE enemies of Ireland are leaving no stone unturned to weaken Mr. Gladstone's hands in the present crisis. The British press-that bitter foe of Irish liberty and advancementis busily engaged in filling the public mind with fear, and in stirring up the worst passions. Their latest attempt to damage the Irish prospects was to concoct stories about ruptures in the ranks of the National League and the predominance of the "extremists" over Mr. Parnell. The Irish leader and the party lost no time in proving to the English people the utter falsity of all these inimical statements. The Secretary of the National League at home, Mr. Harrington, M.P., was instructed to cable Mr. Patrick Egan, President of the League in America, and obtain an authoritative contradiction of the rumors. Mr. Harrington sent the following cablegram to Mr. Egan :---

"English papers publish cables from America saying that Egan and Sullivan condemn Parneli's peaceful policy and threaten to revolt. This is done to prejudice Gladstune's statement to be made on Thursday. Wire authority to contradict."

Mr. Sullivan had already in the Chicago

by the exposure is that in future all failway charters in New York will be sold publicly to the highest bidders in the public interest, and no private jobs will be easily brought about. A value will be set on the right to be disposed of, and if it fetches more all the better. This scheme is one we suggest to the Government. The railway tranchises in the Northwest must be of value, else the members of Parliament would not be "jobbing" and "dealing," as it is proved they do, to obtain them. Being of value, the Government have no right to equander them away or confer them on servile followers.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE SECEDERS.

All the opposition offered to Mr. Gladstone in the very heart of the Cabinet has not made him yield an inch. The veteran statesman will conquer or go down with the record of a magnaminous effort to heal a faud of ages. Both friends and foes admit that Mr. Gladstone, almost single handed, is making a splendid fight against tremendous summate skill in his method of handling and turning events to serve his purposes. By and the employed. putting the land purchase scheme into the background, the Fremier has given the Irish and English Tories warning that their

Mr. Chamberlain in his opposition to the must be considered as in some sort a partne Home Rule measure. Reflection and self.

among them to follow Mr. Gladstone, from prominent representatives of the and thus make up for the defection labor associations, must tend to pave of the Radicals and Whigs that the way to a happy settlement of would leave the Ministerial ranks in company the vexed question; for the expressions with Mr. Chamberlain. With the solid lrieh are all in the best spirit and are not char-National phalanx behind his back Mr. Glad acterized by that malignity and spirit of destone can afford to lose from eighty to ninety struction displayed by the Socialists and followers and still command a clear majority in a full House. There are 670 members all tion between labor and capital are not far told. Of these 86 are Home Rulers 339 are of the Liberal party and discuss their relations in such a spirit of of the Tory opposition. Thus 245 it would take the entire Opposition fore they both owe a great debt of gratitude strength, with at least 90 seceders from the to the men who are now shaping the course liberal side, to place the Ministry in a minority. Mr. Chamberlain can scarcely expect to accomplish this, for it is almost certain that the Tories will not oppose their own interests by voting against Mr. Gladstone on the land purchase scheme.

THE COST OF THE FRANCHISE ACT. IT was first calculated, and the calculation

and are ready to consult and treat with us. "The employer," said Mr. John Foley, Master Workman of the Chicago district of the Order, "is gradually being brought down from the nigh horse he has ridden so long to the workingman's disadvantage, and is evincing a disposition to arbitrate with the union's representative ; both sides were apt to take hasty and unadvisable steps, but the tendency is strongly toward peaceful deliberation." " There seems to be a disposition to arbitrate all labor difficulties," said Mr. Thomas A. Armstrong, the editor of the Labor Tribune, of Pittsburgh. "Co-operation on a rather

broad scale is now under consideration by a number of worthy capitalists, which, I think," said Mr. William Martin, the Sec. retary of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, "will be adapted and applied as the key that will ultimately aid in solving the labor problem." Finally, we have from Mr. John Delaney, of the New Orleans Knights of Labor, the true remark that "we have come to know each other better and have more respect each for the other than in the past "-meaning, of course, the employer

The day has gone by when the employer can with a high hand resent complaints on the part of his workmen as unjustifiable and last chance for a favorable settlement would insolent interference with the rights and be thrown away if they gave their support to functions of capital. Hereafter the workman in the enterprise of the employer. Such fair interest may therafore induce many and just sentiments, as quoted above, Anarchists of Europe. Peace and co-operafrom realization when the two can meet to mutual forbearance and respect, and thereand destinies of the Labor Unions.

# DEATH OF JUDGE MOUSSEAU.

THE news of the death of Hon. Justice Mousseau spread rapidly through the city last evening and was everywhere learned with for the past week he had been suffering from | English speculators wanted some security an attack of congestion of the lungs, it was The land must be given them, so Mr. was industriously circulated by Ministerial not anticipated that his end was so near. As Besty sent word that he could organs, that the cost of putting the Dom- stated in last evening's Post the symptoms of not get the money unless the lands inion Franchise Act in operation would be his disease became worse during the after- were tree. The screw was then put "on papers denounced the statements so made as under \$300,000. The figure was looked upon noon, and his friends, as well as the Rev. the Government, and free the lands were

# POLITICAL BLACKLEGS AND THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The passage at arms between Mr. Beaty, M.P. for West Toronto, and Mr. Woodworth is one of those little chinks which let in much light. Although a great deal was known before of procedure in these cases, this revelation can now leave no one in any doubt as to the scandalous transactions and tremendous swindles that have been carried on by the persons permitted by the Govern. ment to feed upon the unfortunate Northwest. The Northwest Central is the name of a line of railway which was originally chartered under the name of the Souris and Rocky Mountain line. This scheme did not seem to commend itself to the speculating teste, and it was in 1884 reorganized with Mr. Beaty and Mr. Woodworth as wirepullers. The procedure was very simple but very potent. and did not diverge much from the beaten track usually followed by company promoters. The paper "municipalities" along the line were pressed for "bonuses," which were easily obtained, the votes probably being very unanimous. With equal case the more important grant of land from the Jovern. ment was obtained. At the outset Mr. Woodworth obtained the reservation of lands at \$1.06 per acre. Mr. Beaty then proceeded to England, and, no doubt, was well armed with maps showing the various "Edens that existed along the route, in which every ot was a corner lot, and where churches. schools, mills and navigable rivers were at every street corner, while around in the smiling meads and blossoming preiries peaches and grapes ripened in the open air, and cattle could feed out all through the winter. The votes of the "municipalities" were doubtless brought into prominence. But it didn't work. There were too many painful surprise. Though it was known that similar undertakings on the market, and the

A parliament in Dublin is demandednothing more. Home Rule is the birth right of every people ; it is the cradle of national harmony, of prosperous development, and of popular contentment. It is productive of nothing but good-such at least is the experience of modern times.

The European as well as the American continent, remarks our contemporary, is today covered all over with local legislatures. " During the last two generations instances of conceded autonomy have been greatly multiplied, and empires are to-day at peace in all their mutually repellant parts which would be continually tom and rent by rebellion but for home rule. Even the gruff Russian bear, with its savage teeth and crushing despotism, has learned that lesson. It could grind Finland between the upper and the nether millstone, as Mr. Shaw Lefevre asserts in the Nineteenth Century, but instead it yields her a large measure of self-control. Germany, after acquiring new territory, has made it her policy to encourage local legislation, and within very wide limits. Silesia and Holstein are largely their own masters in provincial affairs, and even Alsace and Lorraine have a restricted liberty of action. Fifteen of the provinces of Austria, including Bohemia and Galicia, each with a populatics as large as that of Ireland, have local assemblies with no narrow control over home affairs. It is the settled policy of great ampires to preserve peace and unity by graating autonomy wherever it is practicable.

A Dublin parliament would be no novelty, then, nor yet an experiment. The British Empire would be stronger with it than it can ever be without it. It would directly benefit England by developing the resources of which Ireland has been cruelly robbed. It would change Irish hatred into gratitude and convert a bitter foe, thirsting for revenge, into a strong friend. It would give Ireland an opportunity-all the has ever asked. It would throw political responsi-bility upon every small farmer and peasant and bring out every quality of manliness. In a word, Ireland, which has never been conquered by coercion, would unconditionally surrender to fair play."

"ANGUS."-Your correspondence has been received. The postical contribution was not published, owing to defects in the style and were denied them by the Government of the Egan, on the receipt of the above cable- the franchise, the country accepted it without moned to his bedside, when the Rev. Father This gentleman did yeoman "service only to "literary production is dedicated."

# APRIL 7, 1886.

#### TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE THE

"THE POST" ENDORSED BY THE PEOPLE. 

In view of the statement made on the floor of Parliament by the Honorable Minister of Inland Revenue, that THE Post and TRUE WITNESS did not voice the popular sentiment of the country on the public questions of the day, and that our reprobation of the present Orange-Tory administration at Ottawa was not shared in by the Irish Catbolic portion of the population, we have, thought it well to publish a few out of the hundreds of the private and spontaneous expressions of approval and encouragement that reach us daily from all sections of the ountry" A few months ago we published five or six columns of these condensed opinions in answer to the Gazette and other Ministerial organs which denied that THE POST represented the feeling of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. Their publication was, evidently, a most crushing reply, for the organs were struck dumb, and have remained of THE POST by the Orange Cabinet delay subscribing for the weekly IRUE WIT-Ministers and its repudiation by our socalled Irish Catholic representatives have called forth these letters from an indignant people. Although not written for publication, but written in the ordinary course of business, we feel justified under the circumstances in publishing them as our most effective answer to our ministers and representatives. They are written by representative citizens in their towns, villages and county districts. They are the voice of the clergyman, the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the professional man. See STELLARTON, Pictou Co., N. S. March 13, what a consensus of opinion this is.

A reverend Oblate Father hopes that our circulation will largely increase in the North. West and elsewhere. Then we are assured that all the Catholics of Ontario are at our back against bad govarnment and foul play. Nova Scotians say THE POST has taken the only proper course, and that they are proud of HE SENDS ALL THE IRISH IN THE the paper. In New Brunswick it is held to be the duty of every Irish Catholic to subscribe for the paper, and to make no delay in sending for it. While in Prince Edward their bribery and corruption, their misgovernment of the Northwest and their stealing of down and out to make room for honest men. We are told that the paper is a general favorite since we exposed the misdoings of the Government, and the Island sends up the prayer that we may long prosper in the cause of justice and truth. A Northwest settler and English Protestant writes that if the electors are independent they will turn out the Tory Government, if for no other reason but their maladministration of the North-West. Then we have the citizens who are proud of the bold and defiant stand taken for the maintenance of equity and justice, who think every subscriber ought to get a fresh one as a share of the reward due the paper, who hope that the Catholic press of the country may not by n.t end there. Some say they cannot live to come. Yours truly, without it, that it is the leading paper of the Dominion, that it is the most fearless and reliable defender of the Irish Catholics in the Dominion, that it has taken a noble stand on all public questions, and they love to read it, it is so good. Even the Cabinet Minister's wife is still remembered and a different sort of appreciation is extended to us, and we are urged to advocate our rights at all hazards. Finally, we have our readers in the States of the Union as A FEARLESS DEFENDER OF TRUTH far South as Florida and West as Dakota. who are much interested in the stand we have taken in the Home Rule struggle and in our action in the Riel case. And last, but not least, the voice of Newfoundland raises itself to say that the paper is deserving of every possible support there and everywhere. and to pray that the people of Newfoundland may soon be blessed with a paper such as THE Post and TRUE WITNESS to defend the good cause. But read the letters themselves :-

any designing party be led off the right subscription to THE Post. I wish you all truck to tackle some side issues, subscription to LHE FOST. I wish you all Buccess for the noble stand you have taken in DEAR SIR,-You will find enclosed another and who think we have given satis the cause of right and justice. I always was subscription for the TRUE WITNESS for Peter and who think we have given sails the case of right that general the unity out had boyle. This is a new subscriber in place of fation to all just and liberty-loving cities a strong supporter of Sir John until you had boyle. This is a new subscriber in place of so nobly exposed his trickey. He may look the Cabinet Minister's wife. Yours truly, on the Irish of Ontarlo as his foes for the time of Milles O'BRIEN. on the Irish of Ontario as his foes for the time

Mr. Editor, that you are fast gaining strength and popularity, not only among your own countrymen, but amongst all the patriotic and intelligent classes of the community. Wishing you entire success, I have the honor to remain your humble and obedient servant. JOHN CLEARY. . . . . .

TO TELL THEM OF THEIR EVIL WAYS. ARLINGTON, Lot 14,

P. E. Island, March 26th. DEAR SIR,-I am proud of the independent

stand you took against Sir John and his Orange party. I wish you every success, and long may you live to tell them of their evil ways. I will do the best I can here for you. I believe I induced two. good men to become subscribers to your paper ; you will hear from them soon. I have always boasted of your paper for being so truthful. That is the beauty of it. I am not afraid to tell or give for truth anything I see in it. Yours truly, RODRICK MCINTYRE.

# HE COULD NOT DELAY SUBSCRIBING FOR IT.

HEATHEBTON, Antigonish Co., N.S. DEAR SIR,-Having of late, through the kindness of a friend, the pleasure of reading your invaluable journal, THE TEVE WITNESS, now appreciate it so much on account of the manly staud you take re Ricl, Orangeism and so ever since on that score. The boycotting things in general, that I cannot any longer NESS. I enclose my subscription.

# JNO. MACDONALD.

THE DUTY OF EVERY IRISH CATHOLIC ROGERSVILLE, New Brunswick.

DEAR SIR, -Your paper is one of great suc cess and satisfaction, and it is the duty of every Irish Catholic that has not yet subscribed for it to make no delay but soud at once for it. As for myself I would not have it discontinued for fifty dollars a year. Yours faithfully,

AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN TRUTH

1886. SIR,-Enclosed you will find subscriptions for two copies of the IRUE WITNESS, one copy for Luke Savage, the other for Mark Savage. Every Catholic should be a sub

scriber of your journal. A wholesale dcaler in truth.

LUKE AND MARK SAVAGE.

PARISH. NORTH STANBRIDGE, P.Q., March 27, 1886. SIR,-There are only two Irish families in this parish besides myself, and I send you

their names as new subscribers, also that of Island the people say that instead of "stop- Mr. Joseph Smi.h. And I hope every town, ping the paper" the Ministers should stop township and parish in Canada will do as well, by seading the names of all the Irish living in them as new subscribers. As to your offer of a commission, 1 will not take it, the public domain, and that they should step as I consider all readers of the TRUE WITNESS ought to be willing to help you in its circulation without pay. The names are Messrs. Joseph Smith, Timothy Daniel Steele, Collins and John Murny. Yours truly, PHILIP MELLADY.

THE CASTLEREAGH OF THE DO-MINION.

HAGERTY (Emmett P.O.), Renfrew, ) March 28, 1886.

Sin,-I enclose you my subscription for another year. I hope you will not spare the ink to crush the Castlereagh of the Dominion. He is striving to put the rope around the neck of the Irish as well as the French. JAMES OWENS.

WHAT AN OLD SUPPORTER OF SIR JOHN SAYS.

CURRY HILL, Ont., March 29. DEAR SIR,-Please find four dollars for my

you have shown. It is to be hoped that such a government cannot last long. As my sub-scription expires the first of May you will find enclosed the renewal for 1887, also for George Laughlin, of Forest Mills, Ont., and I hope it will not be long till I will send you some more. Yours truly, JAMES BLUTE.

NOVA SCOTIA SAYS ITS TONE HAS THE TRUE RING ABOUT IF.

ST. ANDREW'S, ANTIGONISH COUNTY, March 25th, 1886

DEAR SIR,-I have recommended the TRUE WITNESS to a friend as one of the best and most interesting Catholic papers in the Dominion. Its tone in the present political crisis has the true ring about t. May your cause succeed and progress, as it will us advocated by your paper. Please find sub-scription for Mr. John McIsaac, sculptor, of scription for Mr. Cours truly. St. Andrews. Yours truly. WM Melsaac

HE NEVER AGAIN WILL BE GUILTY OF THE SAME SIN.

CUELPS, Oat., March 23/d, 1886. With pleasure I enclose the amount of subscription for your valuable p-per, and sincerely thank you for the state you have taken in defending our country and our creed. I always was a supporter of our present Government, but I never will be guilty of the same sin again. I remain a true subscriber of your valuable paper for ever. LAURENCE TRACY.

TO HELP US THROUGH THE FIGHT. FOURNIER, Ont., March 24, 1886.

DEAR SIE,-Please tind enclosed my subscription and another for Mr. T. Landrieau and Daniel Keough; it will aid the good cause and help you through with your hard fight. Yours truly,

JOHN MCCULLOCH. NOT ALL BIGOTS OR FANATICS IN

ONTARIO LOMBARDY, March 22, 1886.

DEAR SIR,-I enclose herewith my subscription to THE TRUE WITNESS for this year, hoping you will continue to be the advocate of right and justice, as you always have been, and more so of late than ever. I am more than pleased to see the stand you have taken in the troubles of late, and never fear we are not all bigots or fanatics in Ontario, as the Tory organs would make it appear. Yours respectfully.

LAWRENCE BREEN.

A PAPER LIKE IT NEEDED IN P. E. ISLAND.

ST. PETER'S BAY, P. E. I., March 3, 1886,

SiR,-Be kind enough to add my name to your list of subscribers and forward me your paper upon receipt of this. This section of the Dominion is much in need of a reliable Catholic journal, such as yours, to be widely circulated amongst the people. We have a Catholic (?) paper, the Charlottetown *Herald*, but under its present management its interests are so bound up in the success of the Tory party, led by Sir John, that it would sell the Catholics as readily as the "Williamites," if thereby the selfish ends of its promoters were to be served. I remain yours truly,

ROBERT LEWIS, St. Peter's Bay, King's Co., P. E. I.

SUCCESS AND PROSPERITY.

ONTONAGON, Mich., March 22, 1886. Sin, -- I am well pleased with the paper and I wish you success and prosperity, and you will find enclosed my yearly subscription. I wish you a long life.

N. LEMOINE.

IN PLACE OF THE CABINET MINIS. TER'S WIFE.

R CKFIELD, Ont. DEAR SIR,-You will find enclosed another | Government. Respectfully yours,

my sentiments towards the able manner in which you deal with the questions of the day, I will only pronounce my judgment upon it, by wishing that 1886 will be the most happy, publication. Yours sincerely, P. KAVANAGH. prosperous and triumphant year since its first

WHY THE PAPER IS ENDORSED. THAMESVILLE, Ont., March 2.

SIR,-I wish to continue a subscriber to your noble paper, and long may it prosper for the manly way it goes shead in the Irish cause and in the defence of the Church, and the bold stand you have taken in the Riel agitation. Respectfully yours, GEORGE L. COOK.

WHY WE ARE ENCOURAGED.

ST. HYACINTHE, Que. SIR, -- THE POST, of which you have the editorial management, has taken up the defence of our unfortunate fellow-citizens of the Northwest with so much trankness. courage and patriotism, that I feel obliged, to prove you my esteem and admiration, to withdraw from the other English papers the encouragement which I gave them, to send it to your valuable paper. Yours truly, J. B. BLANCHET. of the firm of Sicotte & Blanchet, advocates.

HE LIKES TO READ THEM.

AUBERY, March 23rd, 1886. Sin, -Picase find enclosed my subscription for another yest. Your paper is growing better every week. Long may Mr. Cloran be able to write ! I love to read his editorialsthey are good. Lours truly,

PATRICK ROONEY.

THE PRAYER OF A NEWFOUND-LANDER.

ST. JOHN'S, Nild., March 14.

DEAR SIR,-Please find enclosed my subscription in advance for the TRUE W ITNESS You deserve every possible support from Catholics here and elsewhere for your man y and independent stand. May God graut that the day is not far off when Newfoundland will be able to boast of having such papers as THE Post and TRUE WITNESS. It is badly required here now.

May you continue in your perseverance for the good cause, and may your days be many. Yours, etc.

JOHN J. O'REILLY.

A NOBLE STAND ON ALL PUBLIC

ARNERIOR, Ont., March 15.

DEAR SIR,-Please find two subscriptions one for myself and the other for Patrick Murphy. We are proud to see the noble stand you have taken on all public questions. Long may you be spared to guide THE POST and

THOMAS HEAVEY.

OF A SPIRITED PAPER.

DOYLE, SHEEN, Pontiac Co., Que.

DEAR SIR, -The TRUE WITNESS has failed to reach me for the last two issues. As we here are in perfect accord with your attitude on the Riel question we feel aggrieved to miss any of the able, manly and truthful articles which may appear in your spirited paper. We hope that the Catholic press of the coun try may not, by any designing party, be led off the trail and set fighting among themselves on some side issue. Yours respectfully, THOMAS SULLIVAN.

ENDORSING OUR LINE OF POLICY.

THOROLD, Ont., March 1886. DEAR SIR,-Enclosed you will please find \$3.00 (three dollars) in payment for THE Post for one year. We trust that you will succeed in the line of policy which you have adopted in your province towards the present

always been your aim," but especially in the troubles of the Northwest for the maintenance of equity and justice. Yours most respectfully, JAMES S. FOBAN.

· · · · · ·

A SUPPORT WE SO WELL DESERVE. GROVE LAKE, Pope Co., Minn., March 15, 1886.

DEAR SIR,-Enclosed please find subscription to THE TRUE WITNESS.

Hoping that all those of your subscriber who are lovers of justice and fair play to the high and low, to the rich and poor alike, will continue to give you the support you so well deserve, I remain, respectfully, WM. J. MARTIN.

# GRATEFUL APPRECIATION.

WEST OSGOODE, Ont., March 25th, 1886. SIR,-Enclosed you will find subscription in advance. I gratefully appreciate the stand you have taken in regard to the late Northwest troubles. I remain yours gratefully,

PATRICK DEWAN.

THE LEADING PAPER OF THE DO-MINION.

COATICOOK, P.Q., March 29, 1886. Sik.-Enclosed please find another year's WITNESS for 1886. I did not receive last subscription. I am much pleased with your week's paper. I mean to be a constant subpaper, THE POST, and consider it to day the scriber for your paper, as I am much interleading paper of the Dominion. Yours truly, ested in the stand you have taken in the D. MULLINS. Home Rule struggle, and your action in the

LONG MAY IT PROSPER IN THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE AND TRUTH. GRAND RIVER, County Kings, P.E.I., March

18th, 1886. DEAR SIR,-Enclosed please find the amount of subscription to the TRUE WITNESS for one year. This will, I trust, componsate for the loss sustained by the stopping of your paper by Minister Foster. 1 must compliment you on the stand you have taken with egard to the execution of Riel and the half. reed claims. I will your paper success, and long may it prosper in the cause of justice and truth. I remain, yours respectfally,

FRANCIS J. L. MACCORMAC, Teacher.

A WARM TRIBUTE TO THE PAPER. PROVIDENCE, R.I., 1886. DEAR SIR, -- Endorsing so thoroughly as I do your views on the unpardonable mal-

administration of the present Conservative Government of the Dominion of Canada in

the Northwest Territories, and admiring your

praiseworthy and spirited defense of the poor

Indians and half-breeds of that country, as

well as your unshrinking and manly stand against that hideous, ungodly, and unchris-

tian class of men (if men they can be called)

be a source of great gratification to me whilst

in the U.S., where in all probability I shall

remain for a few months, to have the pleasure

of reading your invaluable paper, my sub-scription to which you will find herewith

enclosed. Yours truly, R. E. CORCORAN.

QUESTIONS.

calling themselves Orangemen, it will indeed TRUE WITNESS.

MANLY AND TRUTHFUL ARTICLES

THEY WANT IT IN THE NORTH-WEST.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T. DEAR NIR,-Enclosed please find subscrip-tion for the TRUE WITNESS, which please send to the address.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP, General Merchant.

DAKOTAN'S EXPERIENCE AND Α KNOWLEDGE OF EVENTS.

OLAIA, Dakota, March 12, 1886. Sik,-I here enclose three dollars for my subscription and also one for James McGuran of Cavalier P. O., Pembina Co., Dakota. I

succeeded in getting one more subscriber for THE TRUE WITNESS and I wish it were one amount of my indebtedness to you for your much admired journal, especially on account dozen, as I consider it a most valuable paper and a true friend to the cause of justice and right. It is a journal that I would not do without for five times its cost. It has been in our family for more than thirty years always been the same fearless advocate of our faith and fatherland, and it has most nobly championed the cause of the poor, suffering Metis of the Northwest against the vile slanders of the organs of the Canadian Government, which proved by their own acts in appointing a commission to settle the halfbreed claime after the rebellion broke out that Riel was right and they were in fault. I know from personal experience that the Metis are a peaceable, honest and loyal people if used at all like human beings, and many of them have settled on this side of the line to escape the tyranny of the Canadian Government-that Government which was the sole cause of the rebellion and all the misfortunes that followed. And then to cap the climax they executed the patriot Riel to please the howling Orange mob of Ontario. We have plenty of the Orange fanatics here in Dakota, but they dare not show their colors. Some of them cross the line to Manitoba on the 12th of July to honor the hero of the Boyne. In speaking of the Northwest rebellion, the American people generally consider the cause of the Metis a just one and their chief a patriot and martyr, whose name will honor the pages of Canadian history, while the names of the blood stained Cabinet of thir teen will sink into oblivion. Yours truly, JAMES GARGAN.

electors of the Dominion were independent the Tory Governmeat would be routed from power if for no other reason but for their misgovernment of the Northwest. Yours respectfally,

A FAVORITE WITH THE PEOPLE.

DEAR SIR, -Your excellent paper, THE

TRUE WITNESS, is becoming a general favorite

with the people of this part of P. E. Island,

especially since you began to expose the duplicity of the Government who forced the

halfbreeds of the North-West into rebellion,

thereby causing the blood of 200 volunteers

to redden the North-West prairie snow, and the wasting of \$10,000,000 of the people's

money, and who ordered the execution of the

undaunted Riel for the purpose of satisfying

the bloodthirsty desires of Bowell & Co.

Enclosed find subscription to TRUE WITNESS

from James O'Rourke, Kildare, Lot 3, P.E.I.

His subscription will supply the place of the Cabicet Minister's wife. A well wisher.

ALL THE WAY FROM FLORIDA, U.S.

ORLANDO, Orange County, Florida, U.S., )

SIR,-1 enclose subscription for THE TRUE

NOVA SCOTIANS ENDORSE THE

PAPER.

ANTIGONISH LANDING, Nova Scotia.

DEAR SIR,-Please send me the TRUE

WITNESS for the year 1886. I am highly pleased with the action of your noble paper in defending the Riel cause, and every person

that sees my paper says that you have taken

HOW THEY FEEL ABOUT IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAMD.

PALMER ROAD, Lot 1, P. E. I., March 23,

DEAR SIR,-Enclosed please find my sub-

scription for one year from date. Your ex-

cellent paper is a treasure of priceless value

during the most critical period of the history

of this Canada of ours. In common with all lovers of honor and justice, I wish you all

Bowell and Foster may say to you "stop my paper." Soon the independent electors of this Dominion will say to them "stop your

murder by govornmental edicts ! Stop forcing the halfbreeds and Indians into open

revolt by your neglect and oppression. Stop

your bribery and corruption. Stop parcelling

mines and timber limits amongst yourselves and your relatives. Stop giving all positions

of honor and trust to your brothers, nephews

and cousins to the exclusion of all others.

Step down and out from place and power,

and make room for honest men. Your names

are a stain on the page of Canadian history.

Henceforth your memory will sink into the

most contemptuous oblivion. I have the

honor to remain, dear sir, your most obedient

P.S.-Please send my paper to Tignish

ADVOCATE OUR RIGHTS AT ALL

HAZARDS.

DEAR SIR,-Please find enclosed the

RICHARD NOONAN.

APTO. Oat.

the proper course in the Riel agitation.

Yours truly,

happiness and prosperity.

1880.

servant.

Station, P. E. Island.

Riel case in Canada. Yours truly,

### G. W. WILSON.

TIGNISH, LOT 2, P.E.I.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER.

March 29th, 1886.

JOSEPH BEATON.

JOHN MCEACHERN.

5.

### A REV. OBLATE FATHER'S KIND WISH.

MISSION OF THE SACRED HEART, QU'APPELLE, LEBRET P.O., Jan. 7, 1886.

SIR,-Inclosed please find my yearly sub-scription to THE DAILY POST. I hope the circulation of THE POST will largely increase out here and everywhere. I snppose you received the list of names I sent you ; I hope all will subscribe. Yours very sincerely, L. LEBRET, O.M.I., Priost.

# THE PLEASURE IT GIVES DOWN BY THE SEA.

MIDDLE CAPE, Cape Breton, ) March 19th, 1886.

DEAR SIR,-Enclosed please find the subscription price for your paper for the current year, and in the meantime allow me to mention the pleasure with which I receive and read your valuable paper. I greatly appreciate the bold stand which it has taken in dealing with the great political questions of the day, and especially the Riel question, which has been a very important question this while back. I also appreciate the able manner in which you oppose the Government, also the bigoted Orangemen. I have been a subscriber of your paper for some time back, and intend to be for the future, and I wish you every success in your noble undertakings. Yours very truly,

### ANGUS MONEIL,

GAINING STRENGTH AND POPULAR. ITY AMONG ALL CLASSES.

JAMES GORMAN.

# PLEASED TO RECEIVE IT.

WATERVILLE, Maine, March 20th, 1886. SIR,-I am in receipt of two copies of THE TRUE WITNESS, and am pleased to receive it, wherefore I now forward two year's subecription to THE TRUE WITNESS. Pleaso acknowledge reception hereof. Yours respectfully,

FATHER HORAN, Priest.

AND JUSTICE.

# SAND POINT, March 18th, 1886.

SIR,-Enclosed please find my subscription for this year. I think it right to say I ap preciate your valuable paper as being the fearless defender of truth and justice. Sir, I remain your faithful subscriber. TIMOTHY O'CONNOR.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT IN PRINCE terests. Very sincerely yours, FDWARD ISLAND. FAB. PARISEAU, Priest.

BLOOMING POINT, P. E. ISLAND, March 26th, 1886.

DEAR SIR,-Please find amount of two subscriptions for your excellent and independent paper, one for myself the other for Donald McDougald. I believe others will subscribe soon. It is rare in these days to see a paper firmly upholding truth and justice, particularly on the Catholic side. As the TRUE WITNESS is a fearless paper in this cause, I will endeavor to get as many subscribers as I can. Yours truly. CHARLES C. MCDONALD.

HE WOULD NOT GIVE IT UP FOR LOVE OR MONEY.

MALONE, N.Y., March 29th, 1886. DEAR SIR,-Enclosed piease find my yearly subscription to your most valuable paper. feel confident in saying your paper is one of the most valuable journals printed, and I would not discontinue it for love or money. I remain, yours truly,

JAS, WRIGHT.

HE WILL SEND MORE SUBSCRIBERS, ALEXANDRIA, Glengarry, Oct.

SIR,-Euclosed please find my subscription for the paper. I congratulate you upon the stand you have taken on the hiel question and on politics in general. I will try to send you more subscribers. Yours, RIGHARD O'DONOVAN.

T IS DEARER THAN EVER TO LOVERS

# OF FAIR PLAY.

KINGSFORD, Ont., March 23, 1886. SIR,-I have been a constant reader of THE TRUE WITNESS for a number of years, and 1 am sure the Catholics of Canada ought TIX AMONG ALL CLASSES. SAVAGE'S MILLS, Shefford, March 18th, 1886. SIR,—Enclosed please find my subscription for the coming year. As an old admirer of your truly valuable paper I feel both grati-fied and elated at the noble stand you have taxen in defending the rights and interests of the work of the coming the rights and interests of the work of the coming the rights and interests of the double the rest of the coming the rights and interests of the double rest and the rights and interests of the double rest and rights aread and rights and rights are donly and right

# A BUNCH OF SUBSCRIBERS. ST. AGNES DE DUNDEE.

Sir,-Enclosed please find eleven subscriptions for the TRUE WITNESS for 1886 for the following names :- James Moore, Michael Moore, Edward Moore, Arthur Moore, S. A. Fallon, Thomas Fallon, James Welsh, Thomas McGarvey, James F. Smyth, all of St. Agnes de Dundee, and Fred. Lechance, of Huntingdon. You see the paper is prospering. JAMES A. MOORE.

LET THEM BE DEFENDERS OF THE

CATHOLICS.

# ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, Co. Laval.

SIR,-Please send as soon as possible THE Post to the Rev. Father Dequog, parish priest of Riviere des Prairies, Co. Hochelaga. I receive your paper regularly, and I wish you every kind of success for your papers. Let them always be friends of right and justice and the true defenders of Catholic in-

HE WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT IT.

BELLEVILLE, Dakota. DEAR SIR,-Plesse find enclosed my subscription for your excellent paper, THE TRUE WITNESS, which I would not be without for

ten times the subscription. MICHAEL DOUGHERTY.

CANNOT HONEST MEN BE FOUND. MOUNT ELGIN, P. O., Ont., March 24.

SIR,-I send you my subscription for 1887, the 24th year I have taken the paper. Keep on. Do not spare old Jack. He has shown the cloven foot at the 11th hour. Cannot honest men, not robbers, be found to carry on the government. I depend on you to throw your valuable paper on the right side. Here in Ontario we are in the minority, but by a little union we could hold the balance of power between the two parties. Yours truly, PATRICK KIRWAN.

IT WILL HENCEFORTH BE THE OTHER WAY.

ARNFRIOR, Ont., March 11. DEAR SIR, -- Accept mysincere thanks for the patriotic stand you take in Cauadian affairs. have been a supporter of Sir John, but now it will be the other way, as I think every one of your readers will do the same. Enclosed find two subscriptions—one for James Mc-Grath, Marlbank P. O., Hungerford, Ont. ; the other for myself. You will wonder why I send the paper so far west ; it is to send the good tidings up there. Yours truly, PATRICK O'LEARY,

HIS WISH IS BEING MOST FULLY REALIZED.

GEARIN BROS.

THE KIND WISHES OF AN OLD SUB-SCRIBER.

EAST CAMERIDGE, Boston, March, 23.

DEAR SIR,-You will please find my sub-scription for renewal. I have taken the paper ever since it was started, over 34 years ago. I hope it will long flourish, and may God prosper it in every way. Yours truly, PATRICK GILLIES.

# THE INFAMOUS MURDER.

LONDON, England, March 2.

DEAR SIR, -- I see the True Witness regu larly through the kindness of a friend in Montreal, and though not a Catholic, I have only to express my entire agreement with the position you have always maintained in connection with the North-West rising and the infamous murder of Louis Riel by Sir John A. Macdonald and his government. Yours faithfully,

C. FITZGERALD.

# ALL OF THE SAME MIND.

SPENCERVILLE, Ont., March 28.

DEAR SIR,-I saw a Protestant gentleman the other day, Mr. John Ferguson, and I was telling him I had the best paper in the Dom-inion, and he said he wanted the same paper himself. He had seen a copy of the TRUE WITNESS, and he also thought it was the best paper he had ever seen. Send it to him from date. Yours truly,

JOHN BANNAN.

SHORT BUT SWEET.

MALONE, N.Y., March, 1886. DEAR SIR,-Enclosed please find my subscribtion for the paper. I car't possibly get along without it. Yours respectfully, DENIS MURPHY.

ALL THE CATHOLICS OF ONTARIO AT OUR BACK.

APPLETON, Ont., March 22nd, 1886. SIR,-Please find my subscription for the TRUE WITNESS for 1886. I thank you for your independent stand against the murder of a true patriot, who died in the cause of justice and fair play. You have taken a noble stand, and I hope you will continue in that cause. You have the support of all the that cause. You have the support of an the Catholics of Ontario at your back against bad government and foul play. Yours truly, EDWARD DOWLING.

THE POST AND ITS OPINIONS GREAT LY ADMIRED IN ONTARIO.

AENPRIOR, Ont., March 25, 1886.

DEAR SIR, -Seeing the splendid stand THE Posr has taken in our recent Northwest troubles, I will keep up my subscription. I greatly admire THE POST and its opinions on Canadian and English and Irish politics, and I hope that you will get all the support you so well deserve. Yours truly,

JOSEPH HEATH.

THE MAINTENANCE OF EQUITY AND

# A FEARLESS AND RELIABLE DE-FENDER OF IRISH CATHO-LIC INTERESTS.

SHERBROOKE, P.Q., March 27th, 1886. DEAR SIR,-Enclosed please find my sub-scription for Post to May, 1886. I consider your paper the most fearless and reliable defender of the Irish Catholics in the Dominion. Your brave defense in the Riel case, and your telling exposure of Curran, Costigan and other such Irishmen, meets with my most hearty approval, as it should with true Irish Catholics. Although I have rever seen the Green Isle (being a Canadian born) yet I feel as strongly attached to the old land, and her suffering people, as though I were one of them there struggling against our common enemy. 1 have advocated your paper, and trust I have succeeded in convincing and persuading some to take it. Wishing you every success, I am, Mr. Editor, yours very sincerely.

WM. GRIFFITH.

SO MUCH FOR THE CABINET MINIS-TER'S WIFE.

# NEW RICHMOND, P. Q.

SIR,-I enclose two subscriptions, one for myself and one for a new subscriber. So much for the Cabinet Minister's wife who stopped the paper. I wish your paper prosperity.

M. WALSH.

NEITHER AN IRISHMAN NOR A CATHOLIC.

# FORT QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., ] March 25th, 1886.

DEAR SIR,-Please find enclosed my sub scription for the paper which you will please taken in defending the rights and interests of stick to Sir John if he strangled half of them in the land of our fathers. And teel assured, getting their nests pretty well feathered, as the pretty well feathered field of the pretty feathered fiel

of the stand you have taken in the Riel agitation. All the Irish Catholics in this vicinity heartily endorse your sentiments. Your agent entirely neglected to call on this year, and on that account I thought the paper would cease coming as soon as time paid for expired. I didn't intend to take it for more than the year, as I'm getting most of my reading material from Montreal; but when I find a paper independent, and willing to advocate our rights at all hazards, which is your case, it will have my support. I remain respectfully yours,

JOHN COFFEY. P.S.-If I can furnish you any subscribers through my influence I will willingly do so.

## SATISFACTION TO ALL JUST AND LIBERTY LOVING CITIZENS.

# MILLBRIDGE, Ont., March 7th, 1886.

Sin,-Although a little late, I take pleasure in renewing my subscription for THE TRUE WITNESS. I also send in a new subscriber, Mr. P. Donnelly, of Queensboro. The stand you have taken on the Riel and Northwest question cannot but give satisfaction, not only to Catholics but to all just and liberty loving citizens at large.

Living, as I do, in the midst of an Orange community, THE TRUE WITNESS is a very welcome guest, and I would not for ten times the amount deny myself of its company. Yours respectfully,

P. MARTIN.

# HIS SHARE OF THE REWARD DUE BY IRISH CATHOLICS.

STARNESBORO, QUEBEC.

SIR,-Eaclosed you will find a subscription to the TRUE WITNESS for one year; this is from a new subscriber, Thos. Daly, that I have got for you as my share of the reward that is due to you by every Irish Catholic in the Dominion for the noble stand you have taken in all that interests the Irish Catholics in this Canada of ours. Continue and fight for our rights and I hope you will be amply re-warded for it. From one of your old subscribers.

MICHAEL HEAD.

e

# AN AFFECTING SCENE.

A BROTHER'S DEATH SUGGESTS THE TEXT OF A SERMON

WINNIPEG, April 2.-When Rev. Father Drammond was leaving the college door at St. Boniface on an evening last week to St. Boniface on an evening last week to preach at St. Mary's Church, a telegram was handed to him announcing the death of his only brother, Mr. Charles Drummond, of Mon-treal. Notwithstanding such a shock the zealous priest, true to duty, ascended the pulpit within an hour, and preached an able sermon from the text, "It is appointed to man once to dis :" and when speaking of the man once to die ;" and when speaking of the uncertainty of this "time," referred in terms that touched all hearts to his own sorrow at that moment. It is needless to say that each member of the large congregation evinced deep sympathy, and in the spirit of the Church breathed a requisscat in pace.

READ THIS.

THE

-6 to good grade all role to the

ations of His Euemies.

a Land Bill?

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY.

At numerous meetings held during the past

week a very strong feeling has found ex-pression against the financial part of Mr. Gladstone's scheme. This is not confined to

the Conservatives, who have attended several

of these meetings. I can confidently assert that the Liberals are quite as inflexible against

the hundred and fifty millions, or any approxi-

mate sum, as the Torica. The general feeling

is that we are too poor, trade too bad and

prospects too cloudy to justity this heavy call

upon our diminishing resources. The Lib-

erals throughout the country are quite stag-

gered at the proposals of their speakers, and

they can only find safety in roundly denying

that Mr. Gladatone has any such intentions. The election for the Altrincham division of

Cheshire is an unerring indication of the public

feeling. It was fought out on the Irish ques-tion. The Liberal candidate pledged himself

to support Gladstone's scheme blindfold, while Sir William Brooks, the Tory caudi-

date, denounced it altogether. It was won

by a majority of 583, although the whole

body of the Irish voted against it. You may

be absolutely certain that it the financial

part be insisted on the entire plan is fore-

A PROBABLE CHANGE OF BASE.

This being so, and Gladstore knowing it, what will he do ! Most likely drop out of the

purchase proposals quietly and stake every-

thing on home rule, pure and simple. I am

in a position to assure you that he has not made up his mind to do this at present, his

idea being to whittle down the money and

make it seem much less formidable than the

public now fear. No man is so quick

at changing his tack, and it is, therefore,

impossible to guess what shape the pro

posals will finally assume. They cannot be

that the scheme, however doctored, will wreak the Liberal party. On Friday night a

great crowd was in the House of Commons to

see where Mr. Chamberlain would take his

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

who sat alone on the front bench. Then

came Sir William Vernon Harcourt, sulky

and gloomy ; then Mr. Morley, downcast and

haggard, the strain visibly telling upon him; the small fry followed, but still no

Chamberlain, and a whisper went round, "He's out." Presently Mr. Gladstone ad-

vanced and was received with cheers from

below the gangway, though there was an ominous silence in the Ministerial ranks

behind. This friendly greeting, though very

different from former days, acted upon the

old man like wine. It brought the flush to

his cheeks, imparted animation to his eyes,

and he sat down in a high state of nervous

excitement. In answering the question as to his intentions for the Sth of April be spoke cheerfully, and left

the impression that no further delay would

The first who entered was Mr. Childers,

seat after the Cabinet council.

doomed to be a hopeless failure.

WESMINSTER, March 30, 1886.

TENDENGERS' INT TINIA - 35

# State of the sea of THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

APRIL 7, 1886.

# NOTIOE

A bill will be submitted to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, with the object of levying, by assessment, on the Roman Cathulle Free-holders of the Parish of Sacred Heart of Jeaus, of Manireal, a sum not exceeding forty, cants per summ per hundred dollars of the value of the 'p operise assessed during ken, years, for the purpose of Sinking the construction of the Catholic church of the said Parish.

the construction of the Catholic church of the shift Parish. The bill shall be founded on certain resclutions adopt of at a meeting of the resident Freehriders of the said parish, the seventh day of Lecember last (1885) the principal dispositions of which being that said assessment shall be based upon the valuation roll of the City of Montreal, without being subject to the homolo-gation by Civil Commissioners, and that for the ends of asid act syndics will be suce of to act joindly with the Curste and the presiding Churchwarden. J. A. DAWID

J.'A. DAVID. Attorney for Patition

GENERAL

# **Pilgrimage**<sup>‡</sup>Lourdes

# MAY, 1886.

Under the Special Sanction and Bienaing of Our Holy Father, LEO XIII, and of many Bishops.

Prospectus and information on application to

\$3-3

# VERY REV. W. RING, D.M.I. LOURDES HOUSE,

Stillorgan, Dublin.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Gourt. Exparts Joseph Vincent, Rallway employee, of the Parish of Vasdrenil, Petitiuner for encoi en possession. The peti-tioner bereby notifies that he has this day petitioned to have possession of the estate of his late wife, Dame Anna Maria Carroll, in her lifetime of the Parish of Vaudreuil, and that all persons having any claim to the estate of the said Dame Carroll. are summoned to exer-cise said claims within two motiths from date. Montreal, February 9th, 1898. 27-10 Altorneys for Petitioner.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPER OK COURT. Dame Emilie Piche, of the City and District of Moni-real, wife of Ambroise Teilier dif Lafortune, trader, of the same place, to the effect hereof duly au horized en-justice, Plsintiff, vs. the said Ambroise Teilier dif Lafortune, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted An action rs super-in this cause. Montreal, 2nd March, 1886. ETHIER & PELLETIKR, Attorneys for PlainLiff.

PATENTS THOS. P. SIMPSON. Washington, D. C. No pay asked for p tent until ob-tained, write for Inventor's Guide 23-13

GRATEFUL-CUMFORTING.

# EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST,

BREAKFAST, "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govers the operations of digestion and nutr-tion, and by a careful application of the fine proper-ties of well-selected Coccoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored ber-erage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dist that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to rasist every tendency to disease. Here dreds of sublie maladles are finaling around as ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping curscives well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."--Ciril Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:\_

JAMES EPPS & CO., Humoopathic Chemists, Lonnon, England,

25-LL

PILES. Instant roliof. Final cure in Ddars, no suppository. Budferers will karn of a simple remoty Free, by addressing C.J. MANON, 78 Nassau St. N.Y.

25-LL **CORPULENCY** Recipe and notes how to harmicessly, effectu-ally and rapidly cure sharvation, dietary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 24th says: "Its effect is not mercily to reduce the amout of fat, but by affecting the source of obseity to inquee a radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no ch reo whatever; any person, rich or poor, can obtai, his work wrates, by scaling 6 cts, to cover possave to FC. HUSSELL, Esq., Woburn House, Store et., Bedford Sa Lundon Eng

FARM FOR SALE

bution of members. My own opinion is that IRELAND'S HOPE. the sooner the smash occurs the better; it will let us all know where we really stand and what the country wants on the Irish question. The first anccessful count out was on Friday, to the great relief of officials who Mr. Gladstone Calm Despite the Machinhad been up till nearly four that morning. A MOMENT OF BELIEF.

Civilizie - 101 anis 100 ;

The Parnellites were for once caught napping. The new members had gone to dinner, the old hands kept away. About eight in MOMENTOUS QUESTION. the evening everything was ready. Two attempts a little eaclier had failed. The third was made in the nick of time. The usual belis were roug, and there was a hurry Is it Home Rule With or Without sourry through the coridors, but it was too late. The Speaker left the chair, and must have felt like tossing up his wig for joy. He had gone through an unusually hard week barren of useful results.

### AN OBJECTIONABLE NEIGHBOR.

Among the minor incidents it was observed that Lord Hartington shifted his seat clear from one end of the second bench to the other, Why? Because Sir Charles Dilke had taken the seat next to that usually occupied by Lord Hartington. His part of a cheekingit-out policy did not pay, for Lord Hartington immediately moved off. Friday night's dodge did not improve Sir Charles Dilkes position. He intimated a tington desire to meet the accusations against him in the House, but members asked why not meet them in the proper place when he had the chance? Mr. Gladstone looked round at Sir deaths of the best, truest, noblest men whom Charles Dilke, frowned severely and shook his head in unmistakable disgust. He appeared surprised to zee Sir Charles Dilke there, as he which long tried and exhausted Erin is gird apparently had not neard of his return. A stupid rumor has been circulated that Dilke was to receive Mr. Chamberlain's office. This is rubbish. The old man stands firm on grounds of morality, however ready he may be to shift politically. Dilke will not hold office again in a hurry.

ATTACKING TRANSPORTATION ABUSES.

The bill before the House compelling rail ways to revise their freight rates has produced consternation among the great companies. The rates are now so unfair that it costs less to send wheat from New York to London than from Sussex or Kent. Mr. Mondella's bill strikes hard at this abuse. It is denounced by the companies as destrucive of their property, and meetings of shareholders have been sum moned in hot haste. There is good cause for this excitement, for, although the rallway interest 's still strong in Parliament, it is outweighed by the independent members, who will insist on fair play.

### MONOPOLIES AND LABOR.

changed sufficiently to secure the adhesion of The days of railway monopoly are ended Mr. Chamberlain, who has made up his mind and public interests must now prevail. The Herald's reports of the Broadway steal and the Knights of Labor troubles have been much discussed privately in the House, and great interest is shown in the details of the labor movement. Copies of the Herald in the reading room adjoining the library are well thumbed. Its parliamentry reports astonish members by their length and variety. The meag.e use of the cable by the London papers shows more disadvantageously than ever by the side of your enterprise. A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

# THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL" GIVES A CLEAR

DUBLIN, March 31.—The Freeman's Journal states that the Irish Land Bill which Mr. Gladstone will propose does not, as has been stated, involve either a compulsory purchase or the advance of any specified sum from the Imperial treasury. What the measure will enact will be the right of any owner of land in Ireland to claim from the Government of Ireland, after home rule has been granted, the be attempted. The House watched in vain

ent bill does not compel an exodus of

Englishmen from Ireland. It simply enables

the Government, in a gradual and reasonable

way, without increasing the public burdens or running the risk of loss, to adjust the con-

flict of interest between the peasantry and

main there as long as they please, and assist-ing those who find it otherwise to leave with-

"How are we ever going to get through our spring and summer's work | We are atl run down, tired out, before it begins." So

says many a farmer's family. We answer, try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is just the

medicine you need, and will pay compound

The Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil is

planning the erection of an academy of arts,

which will be the first of its kind in South

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

Is Remarkable as a Flesh Producer.

eeptible immediately after commencing to use and Emulsion. The Cod Liver Oil Emulsion in Type space bits is most remarkable for

healing, strengthening, and flesh producing

An enterprising American at Kohe has

Not one in twenty are free from some little

ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will

be a pleasant surprise. They give positive

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, April 1.-The gunboats loaned

entered into an agreement with seventy Jap-

anese lvory carvers to go to the United States

The increase of flesh and strength is per-

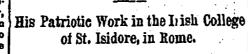
interest on the money it costs you.

out suffering injustice.

America.

qualities.

to introduce their ar ..



REILLY'S ROMAN

CRIME 1

LUKE WADDING.

#### (From the New York Sun.)

ROME, March 1 .- It is time to fulfil the promise given in my letter of Jan. 1, that 1 should say more about the church, monastery, and Irish College of St. Isldore, which ever ought to be dear to scholars as one of the most wonderful seats of learning,-all Irish learning to,-in the world; and a place of pilgrimage to Irishmen from every land, who worship the memory of their pureat patriots and the martyrs in Ireland's cause, should ever be the exquisite church of St. Isidore, with its subterranean cemetery, peopled by our exiled worthies, women as well as men, its storied cloisters and theological halls, its library, a treasury of priceless Irish manuscripts, every court and corridor and cell hollowed by the footsteps, the labors the virtues, the saintly lives and the saintly deaths of the best, truest, noblest men whom ing herself at the beginning of 1886 brings vividly to my mind, every time I ascend the shoulder of the Fincio, to enter St. Isidore's, that great and good man, Luke Wadding, who was in Rome the indefatigable and helper of Owen Roe O Nelli and Archbishop Hugh O'Reilly in the fearful and unfortunate struggle of 1642.'49. Wadding died in 1657. leaving Ireland bleeding, helpless, hopeless, and prostrate, under the heels of Cromwell and his Republicans. Whatan evildream seems that long period of oppression and unending misery of 230 years, reaching down to the present day ! Yet, I think American scholars of every

creed will feel obliged to me for drawing their attention to this venerable establish ment, the joint creation of Irish patriotism and piety, and of the princely liberality of the Roman Prelates. It is marvellous to read of the literary labors of the Irish Franciscans, who lived here all through the Seventeenth and a part of the Sixteenth Century. The works published, edited some of them original, for the most part by Wadding and his associates, would appal modern writers, And theirs was no superficial learning. But this hive of in-tellectual industry, in which the toilers hoarded up such choice treasures for their own and all inture time, was also a nursery of sanctity and apostolic zeal, a nursery of the most heroic devotion towards Ireland, the land of their birth, when such devotion seemed only absolute self-sacrifice to a cause which no earthly power was able or willing to befriend. But the soul of Luke Wadding, like those of the long line of patriot Arch bishops and scholars, whose portraits, in fresco, adorn the great hall of St. Isidore's, was not one to forsake the cause of Ireland because it seemed a lost cause, and princes and Popes were powerless to save her. The examples of these men, their writings, the sacred fire which they and their successors kept ever burning, up yonder on the Pincian, and which they brought back with them to Ireland, in defiance of prisor, and rack, and gibbet, is, after all, the fire which is now blazing forth all over the Green Isle, which kindles the souls of Irish American exiles, which communicates its warmth and its fiame to generous American hearts all

and! was poisoned there by an emis-sary of Elizabeth, in 1602. His brother and which time the actors in the different parts of the concert kept the audience spell-bound, accessor succumbed in Rome, in his 33rd the enjoyers departed by various ways and means to their respective homes. The afficient and masterly acting of Mesars year, soon after his arrival, and was followed, in two months, to the grave by his other brother, who was only in his 25th. A year afterward, in 1609, O'Neill's eldest son died, Frank, Edward and Joe Doyle, sons of Mr. J. Doyle, Belleville, Ont., and Mesara. John in his 24th year, all three being laid to their was much applauded by the audience. The evening's enjoyment was terminated by an eloquent and patriotic speech from Father John Kelly, formerly professor here, and rest in the Church of San Pietro, near the traditional spot where St. Peter was crucified. It has ever since been a spot dear to the Irish heart, and in the not distant future perhaps a nobler monument than the slabs which record the virtues and patriotism of now assistant priest at Lachine. these noble exiles shall grace the heights of the Janicule. The church and the outside cloister of St. Isidore had been built by the actors and their moderators, and will Spanish Franciscans in the sixteenth centary. Father Luke Wadding, encouraged by the Pope, obtained it as a residence for his Irlsh brethren when the former co-cupants went to dwell at Ara Cooli, Wadding was encouraged by the liberality of the Popes and the sincere love which they showed all through these long, dark years for Ireland, her cause, and her dearest interests to enlarge the monastery and fit it up for a great centre of Irish studies, and to beautily and enlarge the church as well. He soon had around him a choice and noble band of workers, some of them trained under his own eye, some formed in the schools of their order in Ireland, -the culture and the glorious works of all proving to posterity that I rish scholarship in the days

compare with the most advanced culture of Rome. Passing over the earlier and less important writings of Luke Wadding, the first scholarly work deserving special mention is a Hebrew Concordance which he audited from a manu-(Calasius), and to which he prefixed a treatise of his own "On the Origin, Excellence, and Utility of the Hebrew Language." From 1623 to 1639, every year brought forth some useful production from his pen, more than one of them remarkable. In the last named year appeared, in Lyons, Wadding's edition of the complete works of John Duns Scotns, the great light of the Franciscan order, the master of Roger Bacon, the glory of Ireland, and after St. Thomas Aquinas, the most brilliant luminary of the middle ages. The edition was in six-teen volumes, in folio. In 1642.43, his well known patriotism, his influence at the Court of Rome, the veneration in which he was held by those of Madrid and Lisbon, and his well-deserved reputation in France and the Low Countries, caused him to be selected by the Supreme Council of the Confederation of Kilkenny, as their confidential egent and representative. Without neglecting any of the duties of his own calling, -without ceasing to be the humble, poverty-loving monk, or with-ardor inspired even more by religion than by love of country. The aid in money, arms, and men, sent from time to time to the Confederation, was due to his exertions and influence. He obtained from the Pope, the official and hearty endorsement of the National cause. It was he who sent over Owen Roe O'Neill from Flanders, and provided him with the necessary means. Had a good General, aided by the co-operation of the great Archbishop, Hugh O'Reilly, been able to unite the Anglo-Irish Catholic lords, gentlemen, and clergy in one devoted band of patriots, Wadding had won the battle for Ireland through him.

Wadding later prevailed on the Pope to end to Ireland the Oratorian Scarampi as delegate; an admirable choice; but the Anglo Irish Supreme Council was too much for him, and buffles all his excellent plans about Irish Nationality and unity. So did they later bailled all the designs of the Nuncio Rinuccini, and end by giving over the Confederation and the Irish cause a mixed community of Catholics and Protestfor the appearance of the fractious Minister Chamberlain, who had stopped gossip by going home. Mr. Trevelyan looked in for a moment to answer a trifling question, and the rest watched the progress of the for the suppearance of the fractious Minister Chamberlain, who had stopped gossip by going home. Mr. Trevelyan looked in for a moment to answer a trifling question, and the rest watched the progress of the for the land, and which will burn, inex-tinguishable, until the dear old land has got hock her own again. Who, then, was this heavy heart he watched the progress of the discord, and the successful efforts of Or-nosed to give a special support to the Conmonde's allies in the Courcil to set aside. alienate, and beat off every Irish Celt of power and influence, until Cromwell came at length and tumbled the divided house down over the bearis of the disputants, and ended the strife with his pilless sword. At this time Wadding, with his co-operators, Dickey, Ponce, and Harold, were writing the scattered condition of the parish. their gigentic work, the "Annals of the Franciscaa Order," the greatest masterpiece in existence of ecclesiastical history; in 1654, while Cromwell was per-fecting the "Transplantation of Connaught," this work appeared at Lyons, in 8 vols., folio. through the remaining years, in spite of old age and weariness of spirit. That great Irish beart of his had been mortally wounded by the catastrophies which continued to overwhe'm his native iand. Mr. Gilbert, in the last volume which he published-alas, that it should be his last! -nas given us, for the first time, the ( citer 1 which the Supreme

NOTES FROM RAWDON. EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER MATTERS. To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS Sin,-After an absence of some time, I have taken advantage of the slack times to pay a short visit to the romantic township of Rawdon, so remarkable for the spread of so many of its growing population to other parts

of the continent. The pulpit, the cloister, the bench, the bar and commerce have each a very fair share of their representives among those who look upon Rawdon as the land of their nativity. of Elizabet 1 and James was not unworthy to Rawdon was first established sixty year ago, about the time of the making of the old

1886, at Bourget College.

Lachine canal. Many of the men at that work took land there at the time. The Irish, with a few Scotch and English, were its first settlers. They differed in creed as well as rationality, and lived mutually together in this new land of their adoption. The main roads to Rawdon at present are various-by rail to Joliette, to St. Lin, and New Glasgow-all of nearly or equal distance, and all by the C.P.K. The road passing through St. Jerome to New Glogow, it is said, will be extended so as

Harkin, D. J. Hurley and D. Berthiaume

The concert, from beginning to end, was a complete success, and reflects much credit on

serve as a fond souvenir of St. Patrick's Day,

FIDELIS.

to pass through Rawdon, in county of Montcalm, and thence through the counties of Joliette, Berthuns and Maskinouge to Three Rivers. Rawdon and its vicinity are remarkable for its saln brity and mountain scenery, its good water large rivers and numerous lakes, which abound in the red and gray trout of a large size, some of which weigh thirty pounds, and

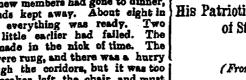
various other kinds of fish. I also noticed with pleasure a handsome and stately stone church in the course of ereo tion. The walls are granite stone except the front, which is of gray limestone, from Joliette, the out atone work is neatly executed. Immediately below the belfry there is a niche in the wall that contains a handsome metallic statue of St. Patrics, eight feet high, the patron samt of the purish. This church will cost about \$15,000, when complete. The Rev. Father Dubois, the parish priest of Rawdon, has been very zealous in its erection. It was endowed a few years ago with a gift from the late Thomas Tiffin, of Montreal, by a donation of \$5,000, which helped the parishioners with the undertaking.

The convent is a spacious building, presided over by four Sisters of St. Anns, belonging to that order of nuns, who impart a good education in English and French and teach music to perfection, and is well patronized from the neighboring French parishes, the inhabitants of which send their girls there to obtain a good English education. Some pupils even from Montreal go there for their education and health, as the charges are reasonable.

Education other than in the Convent in Rawdon is in a deplorable state, owing to the bad management of some of those who three years ago undertook to put the school law into force,

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

VERSION OF GLADSTONE'S SCHEME.



then retired. Thus far I am bound to report that the public feeling is decidedly with Mr. Chamberlain.

### NOT A SERIOUS QUARREL.

Stories have been circulated about a quarrel between Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord Randolph Churchill at a Conservative meeting at the Carlton club. No such meeting was held all the week. I believe a slight difference has arisen in consequence of Churchill's irritability and impatience of advice. He fires up at the least suggestion, and at such moments allows himself to nse language not too moderate or decorous-in short, he can swear liks his ancestor's army in Flanders on sufficient provocation. Something of this kind may have happened, but Smith's position in the party is strong. He has good solid sense, and it is not likely the affair will be of more than momentary importance. Lord Salisbury never quarrels. He has too much respect for himself and others. Concervatives cannot expect two leaders so wise in one generation.

the

# THEY DRAW THE LINE AT THE SPRAKER.

There was a good deal of talk about the Speaker's levees. It is considered to be disrespectful to the Speaker not to get a court dress. It is indispensable. Nationalists will not attend on any terms, Radicals also holding aloof; but some Conservatives also object to masquerading in knee breeches, a cocked hat and sword. The dress costs the land owners of Ireland, enabling those who find residence in Ireland desirable to re-£45, a heavy tax on many members these days, when they are not in millionaires. Some of the Radicals have made private representations to the Speaker, pointing out these inconveniences and requesting permission to go in the ordinary evening dress, an alarming proposal to the old members, who believe that if it is accepted all is up with the British constitution. The next and last levee will take place on Wednesday night, and it is not likely the ancient sustom will be altered.

## DEMOGRATIC INNOVATIONS.

I have noticed several members lately wear ing colored flannel shirts after dinner, low hats and shooting coate or jackets. One member on the front bench below the gangway stretched out his feet, exhibiting four rows of big hobnails in his boots -capital for carpets. These sights give old country gentlemen the abivers. There is less courtesy than formerly in contesting for places, in addressing the House and in all other matters. Young members dribble out schoolboy essays without the slightest respect for anybody. The other night 1 two members reading their speeches in de-fiance of the rules. The Speaker's attention was called to one, and he interfered, but the member soon resumed his manuscript. All is changing very fast. The once finest club in the world is now scarcely third rate. The old style and social prestige of the House can hever return.

#### DISSOLTTION IMMINENT.

I believe the expectation in Ministerial circles is that the government cannot possibly survive beyond June, and that a dissolution relief. will take place early in July. I know that preparations are being made in important T quarters for elections about that date. I This will be a great blow to the rank and by the Government to Mr. Tuke to carry food file of both parties, for many now here and clothing to the starving fishermen along will not come back. There is really no help the west coast of Ireland have been prevented for this, as the work of the country by storms from approaching the land, and cannot be carried on with the present distri- have been compelled to return.

und his life, that Irishmen, if Rome were fixed, or of a fair rent when it is not raied again the city of the Popes, should, once their judicially for a term of years to be agreed upon by Parliament. In all cases where the country were again self governing, erect a splendid monument here on the Pincio, or, at owners put in such claims to be bought out, the Imperial Exchequer is to provide the

ieast, in Waterford, his native place? He was born in Waterford, of an excellent, money. The Irish Government is to guaranfamily, in 1558, his mother being a sister, or tee repayment and is to attend to the business of reimbursing the Empire for al. a very ten relative, of one of Ireland's these outlays by disposing of the purstanchest and most patriotic Archbishops in that age of persecution, Peter Lombard, of Armagh. Luke's intency and boyhood, up chased lands to occupiers, and collecting in the shape of payments such rents as will to his twelith year were spent amid the cover the whole sum back in forty-nine years. fearful Elizabethan wars in Ireland, and the As at present framed, Mr. Gladstone's bill, according to the Journal, fixes the rents to supreme but ill concerted and ill directed be paid by the tenants at 4 per cent. per annum on the amount of the purchase. effort made by the Earls of Tyrone and Tyr connell to free their country from English When the tenant has paid in rent o the Irish Government the amount domination, or, at least, to obtain protection for conscience, land, and life in Ireland. In land cost the Government he is 1602, at 14, Luke Wadding was an orphan, without father or mother. The dream of the clans who had risked their all in followto become the owner, although the tenant is to pay the Irish government 4 per cent. per ing to battle O'Neill and O'Donnell was over ; annum, the difference to go into a sinking fund to meet bad debts, the cost of there was no liberty for Irishmen in Ireland, collection and so forth. The measure, as outno rights, not even those of conscience, which the English Government and the Eng. lined by the Freeman's Journal, is so vastly lish colony in Ireland felt themselves bound different from the one attributed by certain Radicals and Tories to Mr. Gladstone as to acknowledge in the case of the Celtic into occasion astonishment. The preshabitants.

So, under the guidance of his elder brother, Matthew, the boy Wadding fled from Ireland, crossed the seas to Portugal, and was placed as a boarder in the Irish College at Lisbon. From his childhood Luke, like the child Vincenzo Pecci (now Leo XIII.), at Carpineto, was taught by his mother to rever-ence and love the barefooted, self-denying, self-sacrificing, and highly-cultivated sons of St. Francis of Assisi. Like Vincenzo Pecci, Luke Wadding's first masters were the Jesuits, then in the magnificent springtide of their edu. cational and missionary labors; and, like the fature Pope, while treasuring a lifelong admiration and gratitude toward the sone of St. Ignatius, Luke Wadding gave his heart to the Franciscans. He did more; he gave them his whole life. After six months' stay in the Irish College, under the Jesuits, Luke was irresistibly impelled to join the Francis-can order. He received priest's orders in 1613, while James I. was perfecting the "Plantation" of Ulster-that is, the exter-mination there of the Celtic race and the Catholic religion, and was extending the system to the middle and west of Ireland. Llizabeth had succeeded pretty well in making

a desert of the south. The extraordinary genius of the young Irish exile won friends and admirers inside and outside his Order, foremost among them being his former provincial, Antonio à Trejo, be come Bishop of Carcagena. This prelate, having been sent by Philip III. of Sprin as special ambassador to Pope Paul V. (Bor ghese), took Father Wadding with him as his theologian. The ambassador and his the prelate. But Wadding begged to take up his abode with his Franciscan brethren at San Pietro in Montorio. It was while he was there that the fugitive Irish Princes O'Neill and O'Donnell, came to Rome, and found in the young, saintly, and warm hearted Irish monk such welcome, aid, and counsel as their misfortunes required. Paul V. and his family, as well as the entire Roman nobility, received the illusstrious exiles with equal affection and honor. Red Hugh O'Donnell had long hefore, after the unfortunate battle of Kinsale, gone to Spain for fresh succor,

Council asked of the Pope to raise him to the Cardinalate. He hid it away among his papers, unwilling, saint that he was, to accept such a dignity, or indignant that it should he asked by such men as Billings. Ah, well !-- he is higher in our love and veneration for the refusal. REV. BERNARD O'REILLY, D.D.

TRY NOW TO CATCH FORTUNE'S FLEE ING STEPS.

It makes no difference what happens else where, the Monthly Grand Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery occur as aunounced, on the scoold Tuesday of each month at noon, in New Orleans, La., personally sup-erintended by Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. The next, the 191st Graud Monthly Drawing will come off on April 13th, 1886, and any information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT BOURGET COL LEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q.

The feast of the anniversary of Ireland's Apostolic Saint was celebrated this year with unusual solemnity by the Irish professors and students of this great seat of learning. The kind and generous Father Director who now presides over this institution, to express his

high esteem of the Irish element of his spiritual children, and in order that the day might be more appropriately honored and its remembrance treasured up in the annals of the college, granted a grand congé to the professors and students of the various departments of the college. The day was agreeably spent in innocent amusements gratuitously supplied by the college, and now and again the students would converse familiarly on the far-off island, lying beneath the wintry cold, whose people have patiently endured the most uniformal of persecutions for faith and fatherhand, and which they proudly boust is their characteristic glory to ages.

In the evening a grand dramatic and musical entertainment was given by the students to a large audience. Between five and six hundred persons, rela tives and friends of the pupils, cooupied seats in the spacious recreation hall, which presented a good appearance, being decorated he said, were with beautill flowers, banners and bunting, enmity which After some hours of enjoyment, during swept away.

posed to give a special support to the Con-vent out of the general school fund coming to the parish.

Since the School Commission passed into the hands of the Catholics, the Protestants established six schools of their own, which,

Through mismanagement and mal-adminis. tration of the School Law, the Catholic majority have only one school in operation this year throughout the parish. Consequently, the Catholic children to obtain some educa-tion are attending the Protestant schools, His pen continued to work indefatigably all over which they have no control, and are through the remaining years, in spite of old paying the highest figure to the trustees of the dissenting school minority. This state of things may appear strange, but it is so, owing to the selfishness on the part of a few individuals.

Religion and colonization in this locality have progressed favorably within the last fifty years, before which time there was no church more convenient than St. Jacques de Luchegan, a distance of 12 miles from Rawdon. About that time the little wooden church now standing in Rawdon Village was opened for divine service. Since then the parish of St. Ligouri, St. Alexis, St. Ambrose of Kildare, St. Yuliasme of Rawdon, St. Calix of Beauport, St. Hypolite of Kilkenny, St. Alphones and St. Carnbee of Cathcart, St. Theodore of Chertsey, St. Margaret of Wexford, and St. Dana, with other chapels, have been canonically erected, and all of which have their resident priest. There are three Protestant places of worship in the village of Rawdon.

The Rev. Father Labelle, P.P., of St. Jorome, the great colonization king of the north, is working wonders with his coloniza-tion scheme. Through his zeal he is having many townships surveyed in the Valley of the Ottawa, west of this locality, in which he is establishing churches, and providing otherwise for the reception and comfort of the coming emigrant. In a short time it is supposed that the erection of a new diocese will be necessary from the fruits of his labors. Fearing I have trespassed on your space, I am, sir, yours, etc.,

ALEX. DALY. Rawdon, 25th March, 1886.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Femi le Complaints .- On the mothers of England devolves much and serious responsibily in securing for their daughters robust health; requently, alas ! thoughtlessly sucrificed by culpuble bashfulness as a particular period of life, when all important charges take place in the female constitution, upon the management which depend future happiness or misery. Holloway's Filis especially, if aided with the Ointment, have the happiest effect in establishing those fore that, many the due per-formance of when the two and over a do thelf remedies without concurring any one. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about the desired result the desired result.

# DILLON ON ORANGEISN.

Mr. John Dillon, speaking at Kensington, vigorously denounced the Orangemen, who, he said, were fanning the flames of religious ennity which the National league had almost



TEACHER WANTED-FOR S. S. No. 6, in the Townships of Montangle and Wick-low, a.R. C. Male or Frmale Teachor, 'holding a 2nd o Srd class certificate, and to furnish testimoniais. Inti-to commence immediately. All communications to be addressed to KDWARD LEVECK, Sec. Treas, Grep-view, P. O., County Hastings, Ont. 33-3

NOTICE. MR. JAMES K. WEEKEB has kindly consented to act

THE POST and TRUE WITNESS in Guelph, Ont., and is antihorized to collect subscrip

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF !

The only proparation of the kind containing the entire nutritious constituents of Beef.

Johnston's Fluid Beef And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be palmed off on you.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE

APRIL 7, 1886 11.121

# I Owe My Life. CHAPER I. "I was taken sick a year ago With billous fever"

"My doctor pronounced me oured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

# Could not move ! Ishrank ! . .

From 228 lbs to 120 ! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters

Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed rane and as if by magic, and after using separal botics. I am not only as sound as a sourcelgn, but weigh more than i did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life" Bubin, June 6. '61. E. FILEPATRICE.

CRAPTER II. "Maiden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen-I suffered with attacks of sick headsche."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief

r cure until 1 used Hop Bitters. " The first bottle

Nearly cured me ;" The second made me as well and strong as when a child.

" And I have been so to this day." My husband was an invalid for twenty

years with a serious "Kidney, liver and urinary complaint.

" Pronounced by Boston's best physicians -" Incurable !"

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the

"Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your Bitters. And many more are using them with great

benefit. " They almost do miracles !" -Mrs. E. D. Slack.

-MIS. E. D. Slack. How TO GET SICK.-Expose yourself day and night; est too much without experies, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time; take all the nostrums adver-tised, and them you will want to know How YO GET Wall.-which is answered in three words -Take Hop Bitters !

HEF None genuine without a bunch of green Hope on he white labet. Shun all the vile, poiscoons stuff with "Hop" or "Hope" in their name.

# EDUCATIONAL.

TRIBUTE FROM OHIO TO THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, THEIR FOUNDER AND THEIR GREAT WORK.

The Hon. Lery D. Brown, State Commissioner of the Common Schools, in his Thirtysecond Annual Report to the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, embodies the following, as his appreciation of the Christian Brothers, of their founders and of their exhibit at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, La.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' EXHIBIT. Chiefly owing to the lack of system which characterizes American education, whereby teachers in public schools and teachers in private schools can know but little of the work done by other, a large number of those who visited the exposition heard, for the first time, of the Christian Brothers' schools. These schools were founded in 1679 (six:yseven years before Pestalozzi, the remarkable educational reformer, was born), by the vener-able John Baptist De La Salle, of Rheims, who embodied in his system of education provision for the most thorough supervision of schools, the training of teachers possessing peculiar fitness for their vocation, and the deptation of courses of study to the special wants of each pupil. The completeness, thoroughness, and excellence of these schools are convincing proofs of the wisdom and piety, learning, and power as a teacher and organizer, well deserves the place which he fills in the pantheon of education.

The schools of the Christian Brothers are directed by a Superior General, to whom are voters' list under the Dominion Franchise entrusted the extensive powers necessary to act for the three electoral divisions in Toronto the execution of the laws of the order. The number 1,871. Besides these there are 1,550 existence of a single will, restrained only by applications to com the wise limitations which La Salle foresaw | courts, opening on Monday. would be essential to success, controlling pupils through the tast and skill of teachers, whose force is energized by a noble purpose, is the leading feature of one of the most remarkable systems of education of any age. The teachers in the schools of the Christian Brothers receive a careful education, especial. ly designed to train and to discipline them for their duties. If applicants for admission int; the order are at any time found to lack t is qualities and abilities deemed essential to su cess in teaching, they are promptly informed of the fact and excused from further study in the normal schools in which teachers are educated. La Salle attached great importance to the selection and training of teachers, and this is the second noteworthy feature of his system. But if La Saile gave to his system of educa-tion a strong chief executive officer whose integration in the second noteworthy but if La Saile gave to his system of educa-tion a strong chief executive officer whose the second noteworthy had a gash four inches long in the right side of the neck, severing all the principal blood vessels on that side, and a heavy blow efforts are ably seconded by an intelligent, educated, unselfish, loyal and well selected corps of teachers, he wisely provided a course of instruction that is so comprehensive, flexible and practical as to meet the demands of individual instruction for all children of the Catholic faith. La Salle founded seminaries for teachers, and schools in which literature, science, mathe-matics, art and manual training were taught. These schools have been extended until they include the largest proportion of the teachers of the Roman Catholic Church. The exhibit made by them contained contributions from two normal schools, twelve academies, eleven colleges, thirty-seven parochial schools, two industrial and manual training schools and two orphanages. These contributions included students' exami nation papers, cabinets prepared by students, drawings, plaster casts, anatomical models, industrial work in printing, phonography, electrotyping, silk-weaviv g, tailoring, shoe-making, chair-caning, type-writing and photography. The Christian Brothers' exhibit was a large one, carefully prepared, well arranged and managed, and much visited. Its merits are attested by the fact that it received from the Committee of Awards one Grand Diploma of Honor. eleven di lomas of honors, eighteen diplomas, seven certificates of merit, and honorable mention for twenty nine schools. Brother Maurelian, President of the Christian Brothers' College at Memphis, Tennessee, who had charge of the exhibit made by the order of which he is a worthy and honored member, was untiring in his zealous efforts to acquaint teachers in public schools with the details of the exhibit made by the schools founded by La Salle.

vying with that of France in completeness, w:s the Christian Brothers' exhibit, in which cloven colleges, two normal schools, thirty-seven parcobial schools, two indusrial schools and two orphanages were represented. It was also distinguished for the quantity of material shown for objective teaching, and for the superior quality of its students work, The Brothers, who are an Order of the Catholic Church, devoted to education, and who live to teach," had every reason to congratulate themselves on the favorable impression made by their exhibit on visiting educators, to many of whom they became known as an Order for the first time. ....

# THE FISHERIES.

CANADA'S BIGHT TO PROTECT THEM QUES TIONED BY THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.-The American schooner Hattie Maud is at Port Matoun, Queen's County, fitting out and shipping crews. The captain says he has no instructions to the contrary. A number of fishermen leave Liverpool to morrow by schooner to join American fishing vessels, American firms having telegraphed that they will pay their passages. In an interview with American Consul General Phelan to day, he raised the new and important question that, in his opinion, "Admiral" Scott, in his flagship Lansdowne, while having full authority to enforce any provincial laws regarding the fisheries consistent with treaty rights, has no authority whatever to enforce the provisions of the treaty of 1818 without ceing commissioned by the Imperial Govern-ment, and all injury to American citizens or property resulting from any attempt of Canadian officials to usurp the authority of Great Britain would be good grounds for claims for damages against the British Gov-ernment. He looks upon the Canadian Government as in the same position as regards national existence as the English Government doubtless regards the State of New York, neither being authorized to make or enforce treaties.

"But has not the Imperial Government authorized Canada to enforce the treaty provisions !" was asked.

"She may have, but did the United States, as one of the contracting parties, consent to this delegation of Imperial authority to a colony? Suppose the United States dele gated the State of Mussachusetts authority to enforce federal treaty obligations against Great Britain and a village constable under local authority seized a Baitish vessel for an alleged technical violation of the treaty of 1818, what would the English Government say about it? They would certainly not sub-mit to any such proceeding, and that is the position that, in my judgment, we should take in this same councction. Notwithstanding the increasing abuse of the provincial press in characterizing American fishermen as 'pirates,' 'robbers,' etc., etc., and the many vexations questions that will inevitably arise growing out of existing affairs, I have no fear of any serious trouble arising with Great Britain, as the latter has no disposition or interest in violating either the letter or spirit of the treaty, and will not permit it to be done."

# THE NEW VOTERS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO THE LIST UNDER THE DOMINION FRANCHISE ACT.

OTTAWA, April 1.-It is estimated that 2.500 names will be added to the voters' list in this city by the revising barrister, these being income voters enfranchised by the new greatness of their founder, La Salle, for his Dominion act. Both political parties have been working vigorously and have not spared expense in hunting up persons entitled to be on the list.

TORONTO, April 1. - Additions to the betore

S VEGETABLE Hair Renewer. Hall

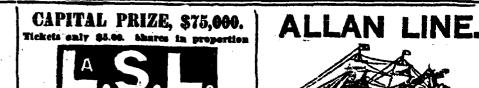
Half's Hair Renewer restores gray hair The advance of time is heralded by to its original color; makes the scalp bleached, thin, and falling hair. By the white and clean; cures dandruff and use of Hall's Hair Renewer, the hair may humors; prevents the hair from falling be restored to its original color, lustre, and out, and renders it soft and brilliant. The vitality. M. N. Johnson, Fitchbury, editor of the "Ocean Foam," Cape May, Mass., writes: "My hair was weak, thin. writes: "We speak knowingly, when we and full of dandruff. Hall's Hair Kenewer assert that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair has removed the dandruff, and caused a Renewer is the best of its kind. The vigorous growth of new hair." Abel II. article is an elegant and cleanly one, with- Smith, Portsmouth, Va., writes: "My out which we think no toilet complete." hair had nearly all fallen out, and that Thos. D. Jones, Middle Granville, N. Y., which was left was dry and dead. I used writes: "I have used one bottle of Hall's Hair

# Hall's Hair Renewer,

Renewer about ten years, with satisfactory and now rejoice in the possession of hair results." E. G. Perkins, Oberlin, Ohio, as abundant as ever." E. J. Adams, St. writes: "I consider Hall's Hair Renewer | Paul, Minn., writes: "A diseased scalp the best hair preserver in use. I have caused my hair to fall out, and, after used it for the past twenty years, and my using a number of preparations without hair is in as vigorous and healthy a condi- avail, I finally tried Hair's Hair Renewer, tion as when I was 30 years of age. Not which caused a vigorous new growth. 1 a sign of gray hair to be seen anywhere.' am still using it, and could ask for no Dwight L. Chamberlain, Oakland, Califor- better results." Mrs. R. H. Corning, nia, writes: "My hair, which was nearly | Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "By the use white, has been restored to its original of Hall's Hair Renewer, my head, which color and luxuriance by the use of Hall's was quite bald, has been covered with a fine growth of young hair."

> R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., U. S. A. Sold by all Druggists.





Louisiana State Lottery Company "We do hereby ortify hat we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawing, of the Lowisians State Lottery Company, and in per son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and output to use this certificate, with fac-similes of the eignature attached, in its advortisements."



# Lummissioners.

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

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'i Bank' J. W. MII BRETH, Pres. State National Bank A, BALDWIN, Fren. New Orieans Nat'l Bank. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Logislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capi-tal of \$1,000,000—to which a resorve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise w made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1879. The only Lottery over voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Extenoriinsery Draw-ingaregularly every three months instead of Semi-tanonally as heretofore, beginning March, 1836.<sup>1</sup> March, 1880.<sup>1</sup> A SPLENDID GPPGETUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE, SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, April 13, 1886–191at Monthly Drawing.

# Capital Prize. \$75,000. 190.900 Tichets at Five bollars Each, Fractions in Fifiles in proportion.

5	do	2,000	10.00
10	dç	1,000	. 10.00
20	do	500	
100	do	200	
300	do	100	
500	do	60	
1,000	do	25	
	171 A 71	ROTINATION PRILES	
9	Approximatio	on Prizes of \$750	. \$6.7!
9		** 500	4,60
9	••	250	2,9

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orioans For further information write clearly, giving full ad-dress. **PONTAL NUTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary etter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our ox-ponse) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regis tered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,



rai curo. I have made the disease of FITS, RFILERSY or FALLING SICENESSA life-leng study. I warrant my remedy to curo the worst cases. Nocause others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Sendat unce for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infailble remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you authing for a trial, and I will cure you Address Dr. H. G. SOOT

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MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells Greatest Experience. Larges Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free

Rates of Passage from Montreal, via Portland :- Cabin \$57.60, \$77.50 and \$17.64 (according to accommoda-tion); Intermediate, \$35.60; Steerage, at Icwest rates.

Under Contract will the Government of Conada and Hou foundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Keels.

1885 - Winter Arran ements-1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the following Pouble-Engined, Cycle built IBON STRAMHEIPS. They are built in water-light compariments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and somifort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

THF STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool Mail Line

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Fortland on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATUNDAYS, call-ing at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Sootland, are intended to be despatched.

FROM MALIFAX:

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAN

Newfoundland Line. The 58. NEW POUNDALAND is intended to perform a Winter Service between Halifax and et. John's, Nid., as follows :-as follows :-- Connecting with steamships leaving Liverpool for Halifax on bub 25; March 11; March 20. From Halifar -- TUKSDAY, Feb. 23; March 9; March From Halifar -- TUKSDAY, Feb. 23; March 9; March From Halifar-TUKSDAY, Feb. 23; March 9; March 9; March 9; March 9; March 9; March 9; March 16; March 16; March 29, April 12.

Rates of passance between Halifax and St. Johns's, Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$3.00.

# Clasgow Line.

inring ino season of Winter Navisation, a steamer will be despatched fortaightly from Gianow for Hostor (via Halfax when occasion requires) and fortaightly from Boston to Giasgow direct, as follows:

FROM BOSTON: 

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phile-delphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:

Deschambault murder have just been received and show that an old feud had been existing between the parties. It appears that the actual proprietor and seigneur of certain woodlands in the centre of the seignory of Deschambault is a Mr. Zephicim Perrault, a brother of the murdered man, who purchased the same from Sir Charles James Stuart. On the other hand, one Charles James Stuart. On the other hand, one L. C. A. Fleury de Lagorgendiere, claimed to own the lands in question, as heir of the first seigneur, and sold the lots, which are valued at least at \$2,000, to Antoine Marcotte for the sum of \$100. Marcotte has taken every possible means to obtain a legal re-cognition of his rights to the lands in question. He had Perrault arrested some time ago for alleged trespass, but the latter was honorably acquitted. He then took a number of actions in the Superior Court, one of which was decided against him about a forthight ago by Judge Caron. Failing all other means, Marcotte appears to have resolved to retain the property in question by force. He entrenched himself in a sugar shanty in the bush, and expressed his in-tention of remaining there, while one rumor has tention of remaining there', while one rumor has it that he openly expressed his intention of killing anybody that attempted to inter-fere with his pretended rights. The actual seigneur, Z. Perrault, sent his brother Alphonse and four others on Monday last to take forcible possession of the property. On their arrival at the cabin, Marcotte, who had a loaded gun in his possession, seeing five men approaching, Alphones Perrault, accompanies by M. Donville, agent of the proprietor, and three others, forbade their entrance. One of them having knocked and been refused, they burst open the door, whereupon Marcotte fired, shooting Perrault through the head. He then seized an axe and threatened any other person eized an axe and threatened any other person seized an axe and threatened any other person daring to effect an entry, and proceeded to re-load his gun. The entre party outside, hearing a second discharge of the weapon and having no arms to defend themselves, fied precipitately, leaving the body of their comrade lying on the snow. The circumstances of the case having been communicated to Judge Chaavean. Detective Walsh and Sergeant Har-Chaveau. Detective Walsh and Sergeant Har-per were despatched to the scene, and succeeded yesterday in arresting the alleged murderer, who made no resistance, at Portnenf. The prisoner will be brought to town to-day and lodged in jau. The inquest was commenced yesterday before Dr. Belleau. The deceased, who was allied to the Lindsay and Lagorgen-diere families leaves a wife and several children in a very helpless condition. QUEBEC, March 31. -Lvening - Antoine Marcotte, the Deschambault murderer, has been arrested and brought to town. He is in jail and will be tried at the coming term of the Queen's Bench, which opens on the 10th of April. A telegram received to day from the coroner ennounces the finding of the jury was one of wilfol murder against the prisoner F. X. Lemieux has been retained as counsel for the defence.

Hair Renewer." PREPARED BY

One of the lasting benefits derived from the New Orleans Exposition will be seen hereafter in the closer union of secular and non secular teachers, throughout the entire coun-

tay. In the preparation of this report: I have been obliged to give prominence to the exhibits made by France, Japan, and the Christian Brothers, for the reason that these exhibits were the most deserving of comment. It is worthy of note that the three education al exhibits at New Orleans which were the 'best, represent unified systems of education."

The Assistant Commissioner, Dc. John Bancock, in reviewing the Educational De-

# ANOTHEP AWFUL MURDER.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., April 1.—The inquest on the bodies of John A. Bailey and lie hired man, name unknown, who were burned in a building destroyed by fire on Thursday night near Wiarton, was concluded late last ngar. It disclosed a most atrocious and blood-curdiing marder. The fire occurred about 9 o'clock p.m., on Thursday, the 25th. Bailey had been in Wiarton in the afternoon, and had started for home about 7 o'clock, after which he was never seen alive. His team was found standing in the stable unharnessed, just as he had unhitched and put thomi n when he went to the house to meet his untimely

had crushed in the forehead until the brain had exuded. The body of the hired man showed still more horrible treatment. The skull was battered in and the brain also exuded. Three ribs were cut off near the backbone, and the fifth and six ribs were cut in the centre along with the seventh, eight and ninth ribs. The left arm was also broken. The affair clused wild excitement in the neighborhood, which has been deepened by the fact that no clue to the murderers has been discovered. The evidence throws no light on the affair. In fact the mystery is so complete that suspicion rests on no one. The jury returned the following verdict :--'That the said John A. Bailey and an unknown man came to their death on the 25th day of March, 1886, on lot 4, concession 20, in the county of Keppel, by being wilfully and maliciously murdered by some person or persons at present to the jury nnanown."

The Chinese Government is reported to be discharging the German military and naval officers in its employ and substituting English officers.

"WHOG. IT UP," Probably one of the most difficult complaints to a doctor is whooping cough. When treated by ordinary means the poor victim is left to whoop it up as best he can. Hagyard's Pestoral Balsam gives relief in this case as well as in all throat, bronchial, and lung troubles.

#### TROUBLE WITH ALICE,

LONDON, April 1.-Mr. P. T. Barnum's new elephant Alice, the consort of the late Jambo, was tettered at the Zoo to day preparatory to shipping her to America. She was in an obstiinte and vicious mood, and a large force of work-inen wore occupied several hours in moving her a hundred yards, although she had been kept several days without food in order to weaken several days without food in order to weaken her physically and render her submissive. During the process of moving her she offered such powerful and dangerous resistance that it was resolved to immerse her in a pond close by when it should be reached. Her keepers and their assistants managed to get her into the water and partly submerged, but the huge beast drove them off by filling her trunk with water and squirting it upon them uncil they were nearly drowned, and waded back to terra firma. She was finally confined in the masive box in which she will make the lowney to New Hancook, in reviewing the Educational De box in which she will make the journey to New partment of the New Orleans Exposition, York, but before she could be secured she had soveral of the heavy timbers forming Next to the Bereau exhibit on the right and the framework and nearly demolished the front

### WORTH REMEMBERING.

In a long letter from John H. Hall, of Baddick, Cape Breton, N S., he says: "I believe were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters I should be in my grave." It cured me of kidney and 'iver complaint and general debility, which had nearly proved fatal.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free triel of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaio Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Mankood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other discass. Complete restora-tion to Health, Vigor and Mankood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed musicope mailed free, by addressing that, Mich.

BAILEY'S COMPOUND Hing Silver-Plated COBRUGATED GLASS REFLECTORS I A wonderful Halls, &o. Handsome designs. Satisfaction designs. Satisfaction rogue & price list free. Buile CV BEEL ECTOR OF ALLERD

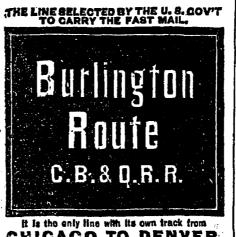
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HEAD Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-nately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-able in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, silmulate the liver and resultate the Lowels. "Yen if they only cured



CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City,



It is the enty line wim its own track from CHICACO TO DENVER; Either by way of Omaha, Pacifie Junc.; St. Joseph, Atchison or Kansas City. It connects in Union Depots with through trains from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON and all Eastern points. It is the principal line to SAN FRANCISCO, POINTLAND & DITY OF MEXICO It fravorses all of the six great States of ILLINOIS, 10WA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO with branch lines to all their important cities and fowns.

Burk, mission, Rebraska, Russa, Colonado
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St. Louis and St. Paul, St. Louis and St. Paul, Kansas City and Derver, Kansas City and St. Paul, Kansas City and Omaha, For all points in Northwest, Wist and Southwest.

Its equipment is complete and first class in every particular, and at all important points interlocking Switches and Signals are used, thus insuring com-Switches and Signals are used, into maning con-fort and safety. For Tickets, Rates, General information, etc., regarding the Burlington Route, call on any Ticket Agont in the United States or Canada, or address T. J. POTTER 1st V.P. & GEN. MOR., CHICAGO, HENRY B. STCHE AST. GEN. MOR., CHICAGO, PERCEVAL . GEN. PASS, AGT., CHICAGO

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BURDOCK BLOOD

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the

Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carry-

bowels, Kluneys and Liver, carry-ing off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of L-3 secretion ; at the same time Correcting Ac dity of the Stomach, curing Bill susness, Dys-pepsis, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dronsy, Dimpess of

of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and Gen-

eral Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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McShane Bell Foundry.

Finest Grade of Bolls, Chimes and Peals for CHURCHES, OOLLSOEL, TOWER CLOCES, etc. Fully warranted; satisfaction guar-snited. Bend for price and catalogue. HY, MOSHANE & CO., BAUTMORE, Md, U. S. Mention this paper.

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MENEELY & COMPANY

WEST TROY, N. Y., BEIL. Bavorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, Sci. Nool, Fire Alarm and other bells: also. Chimes and Par

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H. C. A. A.L.AN, Ind ..., Portland, BO State Street, Boston, and So Ommon Street Montreal, November 21, 1886.



HEALTH FU ALL

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# 《清阳学》(《·伊罗》)、《·伊罗》(《·伊罗》) 8.4.1

# ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

Eloquent Sermon delivered by His Grace at Toronto.

(Continued from 1st page)

What shall we say of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, now amongst the most flourishing beds in the garden of the Catholio Church ? The spread of religion in these countries is marvellous, bordering on the miraculous. The climate is very salubrious and the land very fartile. After the vision of and the land very fertile. After the rising of 1798, a vast number of Irish Catholics was 1798, a vast number of Irish Catholics was then transported to what was then called Botany Bay, near Sidney. Subsequently the Penal settlement was transferred to Norfolk Island, now Tasmania. Many of those prisoners were gentlemen of standing and education in Ireland. Then the stream of Irish convicts commenced. Small depredations were committed. Hanging or transportation to Norfolk inund was the doom of the transgressor. A may to save his own life and the lives of starving children appropriated to their use a sheep. This us had a perfect right to do, for sneep. Inthe had a perfect right to do, for all things are common in time of famine. But then for this offence he was banished from his country for ten, twenty years, and some for life. They were chained in gangs, they were half-starved, and they were most available available with the lash for triation cruelly punished with the lash for trivial offences, and even for no moral fault. Lashes were given to the Catholics for refusing to attend Protestant prayers and worship. and the number of lashes was increased for every offence. This cruel discipline lasted for twenty years, till some influential person protested. The governor of the prison had a esidence which is now occupied by the Sisters of Mercy. There is a large tree in front of the house, and on this tree the Irish Catholics were stripped, strung up, and whipped. The land around this tree, for many feet, is soaked with the blood of the Irish Catholics, and from that tree back to the prison the road was constantly stained with the blood flowing from their fresh the Lord. And I prophesied as He had com-wounds. The road from Hobart town to manded me; and as I prophesied there was a Lanceston, a hundred and twenty miles in length, was made by the convicts, and, we bones came together each one to its joint. are told from the very best authority, that And I saw, and behold the sinews, and the whilst that road was being built, the blood of fiesh came upon them, and the skin was Irish Catholius stained every inch of it, and stretched out over them, but there was no their bones may be discovered at intervals spirit in them. And he said to me : Prophesy along the road. The blood of martyrs is to the spirit. O son of man, and say to the the fruitful seed of the Church. This accounts spirit : Thus saith the Lord God, Come spirit for the wonderful increase of Catholicity in from the four winds, and blow upon these those vast countries ; and the dry bones now are covered with living flesh in the person of the great Catholic population in those vast countries. They may thank, after the mercy of God, the sufferings, the tears, the sighs, the penitential works of the poor convicts, now, I hope, enjoying their reward. The penalty of death was decreed against any priest that would attempt to nome into the penal settlement of Norfolk Behold, I will open your graves, and will laland. This pagan law was carried bring you,out of your sopulchres, O my people, out as it was in England and Ireland years and will bring you into the land of Israel. before. The history of the first priest who attempted to arrive on the shores of Australia when I shall have opened your sepulchres, before. The history of the first priest who attempted to arrive on the shores of Australia is too interesting to be passed over. This and shall have brought you out of your good priest came to Dublin from the North of graves, O my people. And shall have put my Ireland where he suffered much persecution spirit in you, and you shall live, and I shall himself; and hearing that a number of Catho-lics were being transported to England's then shall know that I the Lord have spoken, and penal settlement, he contrived to enter the Hulk. The ship set sail, and in a few days the priest was brought before the captain as a stow-away. He was so gentlemanly and elegant in his manners that the captain took a fancy to him and gave him an office as assistant book keeper. The captain also recommended him to some gentleman of Hobarttown as a useful convict. Soon afterwards he was discovered to be a priest, and they despatched him back to England by the next vessel. This whole transaction was most providential. This good priest made the sad case of the convicts known to the then Vicar-Apostolio of the London district

licity. So that by the most iniquitous means

is always the same, Now, by the Providence of God, English ships are carrying missionaries throughout the whole world—Asis, Africa, Australia and America. British soldiers who formerly shot down the priests at the altars are now marched to Mass by their Protestant captains, and Catholic chaplains are appointed to the ships of war. Theirs is the triumph of Christ and His Church over inhumanity and irreligion. "This is the victory that conquereth the world, our faith." But now let us search for the dry bones of the martyred bishops, priests and religious of Ireland, Eug-land and Scotland. They are reproduced in thousands of holy missionaries in these countries, and also in America, Australia, Asia, Africa and other parts of the world. Dr. Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, who was martyred in Dublin at a spot now known as Stephen's Green, after suffering imprison-ment in filthy dungeons had his legs put into tin boots filled with oil and resin, and placed over a fire till the flesh fell from his bones. Sir John Macdonald's countrymen; they His executioners in the meantime jeering and upraiding him because in his agony he could not suppress a groan. He was atterwards hanged, but cut down before he expired, and then his body cut into quarters. Bebold he lives in the person of his illustrious successor, Archbishop Croke, and also in the persons of the former illustrious Archbishops of Cashel. The same may be said of other Archbishops, Bishops and priests of Ireland and Irish descent throughout the world. We may well now again quote part of oar text, "Thus sath the Lord God to these bones : Behold I will send spirit into you and you shall live. And I will lay sinews upon yon, and will cause flesh to grow over you, and will cover you with skin; and I will give you spirit, and you shall live, and you shall know that I am noise, and behold a commotion; and the Pitt. the scaffold at Regina, is enough to slain and let them live again. And I prophesay: Our bones are dried up, and our hope is lost, and we are cut off. Therefore prophesy, and say to them : Thus saith the Lord God. done it, saith the Lord God."

# OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

# (Continued from First Page.)

When we reflect on the recent territorial expansion of the Dominton we are struck with the magnificent opportunity it afforded to a wise, honest, patrictic Government to lay the founda-tions of a great, prosperous, happy nation. Under Sir John Macdonald's atrocious misgovernment we have a second Ireland, with recurring rebellions, chronic discontent, landlordism and all the evils with which centuries of bad government in England, and also to the Most Rev. has cursed and inflicted on Europe and fastened Dr. Troy, Arcabishop of Dublin. This upon our virgin soil. Toryism must be of very brought around most consoling results. robust fibre to stand the strain put upon it,

the suspicions of the settlers this they were to be deprived of their homesteads. This increased the indignation and discontent the new religion was propagated by the wicked rulers of that kingdom and not by the preaching of the true Gospel by the legitimate clergymen of the true Church. Behold now what a change ! Not in the Church, for she company applied to the Government to evict the halfbreeds from their farms on the Saskatchewan. The Government replied that the company had their title to the land and could proceed with the evictions themselves. When this became known to the half-breeds they flow to arms, determined to defend their homes with their lives. Thus we find that. to appease the Orange demand for incorpora-tion, Sir John coolly sacrificed the unfortu-ate half breeds, enriched White, Jamisson, and their associates, and for this Canada has had a rebellion which has oost ten millions of dollars and two hundred human lives ! In dollars and two hundred numan lives I is all history there is nothing more atro-cious than this action of the Ministry Not even the cold-blooded bargain made by Warren Hastings for the destruction of Robillas and the spoliation of their country can compare with it. The halfbreeds were

THE TRUE WITNESS

#### were, in a sense, THE WARDS OF THE NATION.

whose rights he was doubly bound to respect. Yet we find him giving away their land to a greedy, scalless gang of Orange scallawage to bribe them not to agitate for Orange incorporation ! Hore we have a full view of corporation ! Hore we have a full view of unspeakable rascality, by which untold misery and expense were entailed on the country by a God-forsaken government in league with the demagegues of a villainous faction. Those are the sort of men Mr. Costigan asks Irishmen to support; these are the people with whom he associates, whose conduct he defends, and with whom he is willing to cast big political fortunes. Outside willing to cast his political fortunes. Ontside unhappy Ireland and since the days of Crom-well no such crime has been perpetrated by any government. It shows in a lurid light the spirit and method of Sir John Macdonald and his cabinet in affairs of government. The turpitude of the transaction, illuminated by the fires of Batoche, the massacre of Fort make the whole country rise as one man and hurl from power forever men who could be guilty of crimes so atrocious. If the country is not roused to a sense of duty by the forthcoming evidence, and does not swiftly punish all concerned, can we wonder should

#### THE HAND OF GOD

fall heavily on the land and that we should stood up upon their feet, an exceeding great army. And he said to me: Son of man, All these bones are the house of Israel. They say: Our bones are dried up, and our here is army bar of the said to me is a store the store of th suffer grevious misfortune for allowing the of Mr. Logar's demand for investi-gating, but Parliament will not surely dare to refer to it. 1t is to be anticipated that every obstacle will be thrown in the way; that the men whose con-duct is to be searched will have all the power of the Comment to which them but the of the Government to shield them, but the facts are well known, and they will all be brought to light. And what about the Orange-men? How will they feel when they find out how egregiously they have been sold by Bowell and White? One thing may console them; it is that men who can be such infernal fools as to place their honor, conscience, franchise and political strength at the disposal of the designing and unprincipled, deserve to be sold out soul and body to the devil himself as they were sold out to Sir John Macdonald. We will hear no cry of rebellion from them. Are they not loyal to the scamps that rule them to-day, with the same purblind devotion of bigotry as they have ever been to the generations of scamps who have gone before ?

MR. BLAKE'S NOTICE is of another kind from that of Mr. Edgar. He states in effect that he believes he can satisfactorily prove to Parliament that Mr. Murray Dodd, M. P. for Cape Breton, and 

THE SHAMMOCK LACROSES CLUB. ALECTION OF OFFICERS TROUMERT TOR THE COMING YEAR-AGAIN IN THE FIELD, WITH 10 930.

VIGOR, AS OF OLD.

The annual general meeting of the Sham-rock Lacrosse club was held last evening in the hall of the Shamrook Athletic Association, 775 Craig street. The meeting was attended by the largest gathering of members assembled for years. This was an evident proof that the exchampions mean business, and would work hard this season to regain the championship. One' member remarked :--- 'I have always observed that there is more upanimity and energy displayed by the members of this club in their efforts to regain the championship than In their chorts to regain the championship than they display in retaining it, when gained. This is such a meeting as I have seen precede success in former years." The chair was oc-cupied by Dr. Guarin, the out-going presi-dent, and the meeting was a business one from the start. The election of officers was then preceeded with and resulted as fol-lows lows :-

President, H. J. Cloran ; 1st vice-president, J. Hoobin; 2nd vice-president, T. dent, J. Hoodin; 2nd vice-president, I.
Mechan; socretary, J. A. (loran; assistant secretary, E. Mansfield; treasurer, T. Butler.
Committee-P. McKeown, C. J. Maguire, John Doheney, T. Feron, M. F. Nolan, T. E. McKenna, W. Ryan, J. McManus, E. Hart, R. T. Dinahan. Auditors-T. E. McKenna, W. Bartley, H. E. Bond.
Judging from the applause that greeted the elections of each officer, the selections were

election of each officer, the selections were happy ones for the inture interest and well-being of the Shamrock Lacrosse club. On the election of the new president, Dr.

Guerin, the ex-President, vacated the chair, president. The new President, Mr. Cloran, said that this season they must work hard to put the club on the first-class footing of old, and there was a strong probability of recapturing the pennants lost last season, and the Shamrock Lacrosse Club would once more be the world's champions. At the close of the election a vote of thanks was tendered to the outgoing officers, and Dr. Guerin, the expresident, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the club.

A meeting of the new executive committee will be held next Wednesday evening at No. 455 St. James street, when the arrangements for the season's work will be fully completed.

FINANCE.

The following table shows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and total sales during the week ended Tuesday, April 6 :---

Reported for the TRUE WITNESS by Messrs. L. J. Forget

& Co., Stock Brokers, 1715 Notre Dame street.					
	3 3		Clos	ing.	Total
STOCKS.	Highost	Lowest	Seilers.	Buyers	tal Salcy
BANKS.		0000			
Montreal	1516		20954		354
Ontario	110	114	1155	1144	120
Peuple	1.2	1691	81 1243,	79	48 126
Molsons	120	1667	199 .	124	120
Toronto	100-1	100	100-4	1034	- 26
Jacques Cartier Merchants	10.11	1001	1.51	1234	291
Quebee	1-0-4	*****	1 1 2	1-0-4	
Quebec Nationale				•••••	
Factorn Townships					
Eastern Townships Union Commerce				- • • • • •	
Commerce	1218.	121	1211.	121	\$ 738
Federal					
Imp rial					
Dominion					
Hamilton					
Standard					
Hochelage					
Ville Marie		•••••			
MISCELLANEOUS. Intercolonial Coal					

doing. Prices are purely nominal, which we quote as follows for May :- Canada spring 90a : do white winter 91c and do red 91c

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MILLIARD. --- A fair business has been done in bran at from \$15 00 to \$16 00 in car lots and at \$16 50 to \$17 00 for broken parcels. Shorts have sold at \$17 00 to \$18 00. MALT .- Apart from a few sales of Montreal mait to fill current wants there is nothing to report.

OATS .- Stocks are liberal. Along the line sales are reported at 3270 to 330 per 34 lbs, some holders refusing to sell under le per lb. Ryr. --- We have no sales to report on spot and prices here are nominal at 65 to 67c. SEED WHEAT. - White Fyfe wheat is quoted at \$1 to \$1.20, and Red Fyfe at \$1 to \$1.20 per bushel. White Russian \$1 to \$1.15.

GROCKRIES. --- Business continues to be fairly maintained. There is some slackening off in teas ; sugars show but little change ; molasses not quite so firm ; stocks of raisins and currants are very light. In canned goods toms toes have sold at \$1.50 net.

SALT .- The usual quiet jobbing business SALT.---Ihe usual quiet joboing buildes being done at unchanged prices as fol-lows:---Factory filled, per bag, \$1 15 to \$1 20; elevens, 521 to '55c; twelves, 50 to 521c; Higgins' Eureka, per sack, \$2 40; half-moks, \$1 20; quarters, 60c; Ashton's sacks, \$2 40; beits motes \$100. provides 50c. Thirt's haif sacks, \$1 20; quarters, 50c; Turk's Island, 30c per bushel. Rock salt 50c per cwt, special rates for ton lots.

LEATHER .-- Leather has been selling more freely. Light upper is in request and stocks light. We quote :-- Spanish sole B A. No. 1, 24 to 265; do No. 2 B. A., 21 to 236; No. 1 ordinary Spanish, 23 to 24c; No. 2 do 21 to 22c; No. 1 Chins, 22 to 23c; No. 2, 21 to 22c; do Baffalo sole, and in doing so heartily thanked the mem-bers for the support they had given him lock slaughter, No. 1, 26 to 27c; oak sole, 45 during his term of office. A unanimous vote to 50c; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 of thanks was then tendered the retiring to 39.; do, heavy, 32 to 38c; grained, 34 to 37c, Scotch grained, 36 to 42o; splits, large, 22 to 28c; do, small, 16 to 24c; calf splits, 28 to 32c; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs), 70 to 80c; imitation French calfskins, 80 to 85c; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c; harness, 24 to 33c; buffed cow, 13 to 16c; pebbled cow, 12 to 151c; rough, 13 to 28c; russet and bridle, 51 to 55c.

### PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.--A fair volume of business continues to be transacted between the city and country trade at stealy prices, sales being reported of Montreal short cut mess pork and Chicago abort cut clear at \$14 to \$14.25 per bbl. In smoked meats a moderate trade has been accomplianed at fairly steady values. A few broken lots of tallow have been placedat51to52c. Wequote:-Montrealshort out pork, per brl, \$13 75 to 14 25; Chicago cut pork, per brl, \$13 75 to 14 25; Chicago short cut clear, per brl, 13 75 to 14 25; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$13 25 to 13 50; India mess beef per tre, \$22 00 to 22 50; Mess beef per brl, \$14 00 to 14 50; Hams, city cured per lh, 11c to 12c; Hams and flanks, green, per lb 0 to 0c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 91c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. Sic to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10je to 11c; Tallow, common refined, ner lb, 5c to 6c. per lb, 5c to 6c.

# DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER .-- Holders are very careful not to exact too high prices, lest the demand tor old goods should be checked on the threshold of the new season. Prices of old butter are firm as follows: - Creamery butter 24 @ 26c; Eastern Townships choice 21c @ 22c; fair to fine 15 @ 20; Morrisburg choice 19. @ 21c; fair to fine 14 @ 18; Brockville choice 19c @ 20o; fair to fine 13c @ 17c; Western Sc @ 15c, as to quality. Low grades So to 9c. Rolis 12c to 1Sc.

CHEESE. - We quote prices firm as foliows -Colored scarce at 10c to 101c, and white 91c to 91c for fine to finest. Summer goods scarce and quoted all the way from 70 to 9c as to quality.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs-Receipts have continued to pour in at an unprecedented rate, and we now quote

FANOY VELVET FANCY VELVET FANCY VELVET
FANCY UPTATION
VELVET for Trimmings, to be sold at man
i iow memory
S CARSLEY.
FANCY SILK FANCY SILK FANCY SILK
FANCY SILK FANCY SILK
FANCY SILK Go to S. CABSLET'S for New FANOY DRESS
SILK in all the most desirable patterns and
shades, at low prices. S. CARSLEY.
BLACK DRESS GOODS
BLACK DRESS GOODS
BLACK DRESS GOODS
BLACK DRESS GOODS Just received, a large lot of NEW BLACK
DRESS GOODS in all the newest makes, to be 1 sold at special low prices.
S. CARSLEY.
FANOY DRESS GOODS
FANCY DRESS GOODS FANCY DRESS GOODS
FANCY DRESS GOODS FANCY DRESS GOODS
JUST FOOLVOIL SEVERAL CARGE OF NEW KANCE
DERES GOODS in all the most fashionable shades, to be sold at low figures.
S. CARSLEY,
New Carpets in Tapestries, New Carpets in Brussele,
New Carpets in Velvets.
New Carpets in Wiltons, New Carpets in Tournays,
New Carpets in Axminaters, New Carpets in Wools,
New Carpets in Art Squares.
New Carpets in Velvet Squares. New Carpets in Tarestry Squares,
New Carpets in Stair Carpets, New Carpets in Hemp Carpets.
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REFRESHMENTS. A Ladies' Refreshment Room is now added
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quality and charges moderate. S. CARSLEY
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APRIL 7, 1886

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# FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples. - The market is still in a very unsatisfactory condition. We quote ordinary to fair Western at 75c to \$1 25 per bbl, good to fine stock \$1.50 to \$2.00. In a retail way higher prices arc quoted.' ORANGES. - The demand continues good. Valencias are quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per C8 80,

Other holy priests came to know the sad case of the convicts in Australia, and filled with the spirit of the Apostles who did not cease to preach Christ crucified, though ordered to do so by the Powers that be, these holy priests went in disguise and secretly administered the sacraments and gave consolation to the dying. At length the vigilance of the officers became relaxed, and the priests were tolerated. The ex-convicts that survived their sentence, when liberated, worked hard together and very successfully, earning large wages. They took up land and prospered, but as soon as they built their own modest dwellings, they next thought of building a house for the worship of God. Hence chapels arose wherever a few Irish Catholics were settled. The priests lived as it were on horse back, attending to the spiritual wants of their scattered flocks. The presence of a bishop was now absolutely necessary for the wants of the rising church, and he was sent by the Holy

See about fifty years ago. Most Rev. Dr. Polding, an Englishman, was the one sent as Vicar Apostolic. The Catholic religion was then freed from the intolerance of irreligion. Priests were multiplied as their congregations increased. A healthy emigration has been pouring into that country ever since, and wonderful to relate, Catholics are now estimated at one million, scattered over Austra-lia, Tasmania and New Zealand, and they double their numbers every ten years. The Irish Catholics being a chaste and hardy people are prolific.

The Cathedral of Sidney would be a grand ornament to any city in Europe. The same may be said of the Cathedrals of Bathurst, Brisbane, Goulborne, Melbourne, and others ; and the Catholics of those places are both influential and rich. Besides, there are magnificent colleges, convents, monasteries and schools throughout the country. We hope that our Canadian Pacific railroad, which is destined to be a highway from this country to Australia, will bring enlightenment and love of fair play to the rulers of that country. which will induce them to imitate the example of our enlightened and liberal government which treats its fellow subjects of the Catholic Faith fairly and honestly, permitting the Catholics wherever they can to have their own Catholic Separate Schools supported by their own taxes. The world moves on, education is spreading, bigotry is happily wasting away, especially amongst the brotherhoed of Christians. The Catholics on their part are bound to return good for evil, and are laboring to win back to the true faith the children of their former persecutors. That great country, which we shall call uy the old name of Oceanica, is divided into two Archbishoprics and sixteen Bishoprics, with Cardinal Moran at their head. Six more Bishoprics are in contemplation. I cannot apportain the precise number of priests or a way, out they are equal to the wants of the people. But where did the insjorts of the bishops, priests and nuns come trom? They came from the island of saints-Ireland, the fruitful mother of learned missionaries, as in the earlier times of Christianity in Ireland. Here now are the dried bones of the Irish Catholic convicts standing in the person of their descendants as a mighty army to conquer souls for the kingdom of Heaven, England, equal in ferocity to pagan Rome, was, for three hundred years, an atrocious persecutor of the True Church, employing

especially in the Northwest. But it cannot long remain dominant at Ottawa. Rotten to the core, it is now a moribund party, with an invalid leader in a dying Parliament.

OTTAWA, April 3rd, 1886.-Malignant sores on the body politic, like those on the human body, are bound to come to a head some time, For a long time past the press has been teeming with charges, more or less specific, of corruption against ministers and members of Parliament. Nearly all these charges were so direct and circum-stantial that the impression could not be avoided that where there was so much smoke there must be fire, even after making all due allowance for partizan exaggeration. Tangible shape has at last been given to these charges by regular notices placed on the paper of the House of Commons by Mr. Blake and Mr. Edgar. The latter takes the shape of

A DIRECT IMPRACHMENT of John White, M.P. for East Hastings. Mr. Edgar's motion recites in substance that he believes he can prove to the satisfac-tion of the House that Mr. White procured the passage of an Order-in-Council whereby he obtained grants of land in the Northwest for himeeli and associates, and that the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, was corruptly connected with the transaction. White and Jamieson also applied for lands at Edmonton and Shell River which they offered to dispose of by getting blind shares" in the same manner as they got in the Prince Albert company. It is also charged that Bowell received his share in promoting these schemes in cash from his sonin-law Jamieson. This demand for inquiry has a deeper significance than appears on the face of it. Among the causes of the rebellion alleged on behalt of the Metis is the complaint that their lands, where they had been settled for years, and for which they could not obtain titles from the Government, were handed over to the Prince Albert Colonization company, who threatened to evict them. It will not have been forgotten that when the Orangemen demanded the fulfilment of Sir John Macdonald's promise to pass an act incorporating their association, Mr. White took a prominent

part in bringing the act before parliament. THE BILL WAS THROWN OUT, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Blake and the Liberals; it was brought in again at a subsequent session by Mr. Hector Cameron and again defeated. After that the agitation suddenly ceased. Sir John Macdonald's promise remained unfulfilled, and Mr. John White, with other Orangemen in parliament, became more than ever subservient to the ministry, if such a thing could be. A great many taunts were flung at them for their ignominious retreat after all their bluster. and people wondered how Sir John had managed to quiet the Orange uproar. It was not is ng before the secret leaked out. Mr. White and Mr. Jamieson, sor-in law of Mr. Bowell, with other Orange magnates of the same kidney, became large proprietors of stock in the Prince Albert Colonization company. 'I wo of the townships granted to this concern appear to have been of poor qual-ity and they sought and procured from Government two other townships in exchange. Those new townships included the lands occupied by the halfbreeds

#### AT BATOOHE

every means-the scaffold, prison, confisca and its neighborhood. Surveyors were sent Father Nolin at hiz tions, fines and tortures to root out Catho. in and the land divided up in a way to raise lege, Bleury street. and its neighborhood. Surveyors were sent | Father Nolin at his residence, St. Mary's col- | quality.

did not do so. Dodd and Macdougall, be lieving that Roache did not vote as they desired, induced the Government to make a shuille of officers, by which Roacne was deprived of his place. Mr. Blake asks for a committee with full powers to investigate and report. This charge, though not so farreaching as Mr. Edgar's, nevertheless shows how Ministerialists are prepared to strike at the very roots of popular liberty in their efforts to control Parliament. Mr. Blake has a clear case, documentary and otherwise, and will push his enquiry to the end. Nor is this all. I am given to understand that demands for investigation into the con-duct of a number of other 'Lory mem-bers will follow as the session' proceeds. The Opposition is in possession of any amount of information of the most compromising character. A desperate struggle will doubtless be made by the l'ories to save themselves from the impending exposure, but the infamy which permeater and gives coloring to everything connected

with this most guilty, tyrannical ministry and the horde of reprobates whom it sustains and cherishes, must be laid bare in all its hideousness, and then let the people pronounce senteace. THE BUDGET DEBATE

was continued by Mr. Patterson, ot Brant, who took Mr. White in hand and successfully disposed of him. He was particularly happy in dealing with Finance Minister McLelan. on whose Budget speech he poured a flood of the most cutting sarcasm. Mr. Patterson is a powerful speaker, his language is terse, simple and free from all affectation. He can present his views and opinions with admirable charms and back them up with argument and authority. In addition to these excellent qualities in a debater, he has the most powertul voice in Parliament. He can be heard in the corridors with the same ease as in the House. He is, besides, one of the kindest and most genial of men, a general favorite with all, and an ornament to Canadian public life. Mr. Patterson is one of the men whom Sir John Macdonald particularly desires to deprive of a seat. He gerrymandered his constituency unmercifully, but for all that he carried his election.

### COLONIZATION.

Father John B. Nolin, S.J., is pushing on energetically the great work of Colonization. He has just visited the French parishes of St. Sulpice, Ste. Rose, Lanoraie, Lavaltrie and Contrecœur. His Reverence has also been kindly invited to presch in some of the Irish parishes of this city; he will do so in the

course of this epring. Various applications have been made to him by Irish parties of the sity and elsewhere for information about the proposed settle-ments in the rich lands of the Valley of the Ottawa with a view to take lots there. . It is not unlikely but that some irish parishes will be formed there in the course of a few years,

Many demands of admission into the Mont. real Colonization Society with a view to have a share in the many spiritual advantages of said Society have also been forwarded to Canada Cotton..... Montreal Cotton..... Hochelaga Cotton..... Stormont Cotton..... Quaticooke Cotton...... Coaticooke Cotton...... 110 1044 74 62 Gaticooke Caton Loan & Mortgage. Huilding Associa'n. Canada Paper. Canada Shipping. Can. Guarantee. N. W. Laad. Bell Telephone. Accident Ins. Mont'l 4 p. stock. "5 p.c." 7512 74 764 75 225 20 BONDS.

BONDS. Canada Cotton..... Montreal " Dundas " Champlain & St. L.... Canada Central. Can. Pacific Land.... Inter. Coal. 103 1103 j\$1000 ..... Harbour 6 p.c.....

# **COMMERCE.**

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

There is little or no change in the general trade situation since a week ago. Metals and hardware continue dull; a little less doing in dry goods, but in other branches there is a fair movement. Failures are numerous and remittances are only fair.

# FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-There is nothing to mention in the way of any important change in the market since our last report, and prices may be quoted nominally unchanged. We quote :--Patents, Hungarian, per brl, \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Ontario, \$4 25 to 4 75; Strong Bakera', American, \$4 75 to 4 90; do, Manitoban, \$4 70 to 4 90; do, Canada, \$4 15 to 4 30; Suppose Estimate and a state of the sta Superior Extra, \$4 00 to 4 05; do, choice, \$4 10 to 4 20; Extra Superfine, \$3 S5 to 3 90; Fancy, \$3 75 to \$3 80; Spring Extra, \$3 70 to \$3 75; Superfine, \$3 40 to 3 50; Fine, \$3 20 to 3 00 ; Middlings, \$3 00 to 3 10 ; Pollards, \$2 75 to 2 S5; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$1 85 to 1 90; do, spring extra, \$1 70 to 1 80; do, superfine, \$1 55 to 1 65; city bags, Correction 1 80; do, superfine, \$1 55 to 1 65; city bags, Correction 1 We alter the second strength of the second streng delivered, \$2 40.

OATMEAL .-- There is a firmer feeling in oatmeal. We quote prices as follows :- Ordinary \$4 15 to \$4 25 and granulated \$4 45 to \$4 60 per brl. Commeal is quiet and steady at \$2 \$5 to \$3 10 per brl. Moullie \$23 00 to \$24 00 per ton. Pearl barley \$6 00 to \$6 50 are listed at 10 to 11c; Bordeaux walnuts at per brl, and pot barley \$4 25 per brl; split 8 to 9c., and Grenoble 121 to 131c. peas \$3 50 to \$3 75 per brl.

lbs. afloat here for May with buyers at 74c. It is the general opinion of the trade that most of the peas now in Canada have been shipped from the interior, and are now con-

BARLEY. - The market is quiet but stendy. We quote malting barley at 55c to 60c and

SEEDS .- A fair demand has been noted Alsike in good supply with transactions at \$6 00 to \$7 25 per bushel. as to quantity and

WHEAT.-On spot there is virtually nothing

123e to 13e.

Hors-The same dull tone exists. Prices are unchanged as follows: Fair to choice 1885 growth 5c to 71c, and 1884 growth 3c to 4c.

MAPLE SUGAR-Receipte are fair, and the quality so far received is good. Sales were made at 10c per lb. for good, and 9c for fair.

MAPLE SYBUP-Syrup has come in with a rush, and prices have had a downward tendency. Sales reported during the week were made at from 85c to 95c per cap, mostly at the inside figure.

HONEY-The market is stagnant, stocks are large, and prices are more or less nominal. A few small sales have taken place at from Sc to lleas to quality. HAY AND STRAW.-Since the roads have

been proken up the receipts of loose hay have fallen off, and prices are firmer, at S12 to \$13 per 100 bundles for choice, and at \$10.50 to \$11 for other qualities. Pressed hay \$14.50 to \$15.50 per ton in round lots. Straw \$3.50 to \$6 per 100 bundles as to quality.

BEANS -A few lots have been placed during the week and sold at \$1,25 per bushel. We quote 85c to \$1.30.

THE TORONTO WHOLESALE MAR-KETS.

Business is about the same as at last writing. An active demand is noticed for the general line of goods. Remittances are fair.

FLOUR AND MEAL,-Last week's prices for flour still rule and the general situation shows no improvement. The trade in catmeal and commeal is also dull, being only of a jobbing nature. Bran is not so dear and has offered lately at \$12,25 to \$12,50.

GRAIN.-Although values of wheat seem to be somewhat enhanced since last week the market has been quiet and few transactions have been recorded. We quote No. 1 fall at 84 to 85c; No. 2 at 82 to 83c, and No. 3 the same as a week ago, viz. : 79 to 80c. No. 1 spring quotes at 84 to 85c, and No. 2 at 82 to 83c. Barley has been dull and our figures as last reported still rule. Oats are not so strong, but 35 to 36c will still represent the value.

GROCERIES -We alter our quotations for Canadian refined sugar to 5% to 610; Jamaica, 51 to 51c ; Redpath's Paris lump, S to 81c The figure for prunes is now 41 to 5c., other lines in fruits can doubtless be bought at previous quotations. In nuts Sicily filberts

HARDWARE. - The recent changes in the tariff will increase the price of more than one article in our lis', such as iron wire, bolts, shot, lead pipe and cordage.

PROVISIONS -- Choice butter continues in active demand and is being supplied at 22c to 23c. The stocks of inferior are quite limited. Cheese is firmer and seems to move more freely, 94c to 10c is the range. There is not much life in the hog products department, sales being of a jobbing character. Long clear is selling at 74: te 74: ; hams 110 to 11 1c ; lard 9c to 91c. Eggs are in abundant supply and easier selling at 121c. The receipts of dressed hogs are now very limited. Wooz.—Trading in fleece is out of the question, there being no stock on hand. Quotations are, therefore, purety nominal.

LEMONS .- The market is firm at advance in prices. Messina and Patermo are quoted firm at \$4 to \$5 per box for good to choice stock.

CRANBERRIES. - There is a fair amount of stock offering and some demand for it. Siles. however, are slow at \$3.50 to \$5 per bbl for fair to fine berries.

BANANAS.-The market is unchanged, vellow Aspinwalls being still quoted steady at \$5 00 per bunch.

POTATOES .- The firmness continues, although the volume of trading is limited, and we quote 60c to 70c per bag.

ONIONS.-Choice American yellows are firm at \$3.75 to \$4 00 per bbl, but ordinary red onions are quoted at \$3 00 to 3.50.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

ASHES -Not a great deal doing, and the market rather weaker at 3.35 to \$3 40 for No. pota; seconda nominally \$3 00; pearls nothing doirg.

FURS-We revise prices and quote :-Beaver, clean \$2.75 to \$3.25; Bear, per skin, \$10.00 to \$12 00; do., cub, per skin, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Fisher.per skin, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Red Fox. per skin, 90 to \$1.15; Fox, cross, per skin, \$2.50; Lynx, per skin, \$3.00 to \$375; Marten, per skin, 90 to \$1.15; Mink, per skin, 750 to \$1.00; Muskrat, large winter 12c; Otter, per skin, \$8 to \$10; Raccoon, per skin, 500 to 60c; Skunk, per skin, black, \$1 25; half black, 90c.; full stripe, 60c, white, 25c.

### BIRTH.

TOOMEY .- At St. Gabriel village, March 27, thewife of Jno. J. Toomey of a daughter. GREENE-At No. 151 Ottawa street, on April 1st, the wife of the late Alex. W. Greene, of a son.

#### DIED.

RYAN .- In this city, on the 30th inst. Michael Ryan, aged 63 years.

KEARNS,-In this city, on the 31st instant, Catherine Rea, beloved wife of Daniel Kearns. GORMAN-At Longue Pointe Asylum, on Sunday, the 4th inst., William E, aged 25 years, second son of the late Philip Gorman.

NEW FLL.-In this city, on the 3rd inst., Louis Gregory, aged 5 months and 5 days, youngest son of Martin Newell.

COLLINS.—In this city on the 28th inst., Daniel Collins, grocer, aged 75 years and 5 months, a native of County Kerry, Ireland.

WARREN .- On Tuesday, the 30th instant, Catherins Ann, aged 1 year and 8 months, only and beloved daughter of Edward Warren.

FLOOD-In St. Gabriel Village, on the 31st March, Ann McLennan, aged 61 years, beloved wife of Luke Flood.

DEEGAN.-In this city, on the 30th inst., Hannah Carroll, aged 55 years, a native of Co. Tipperary, Izeland, beloved wife of James Deegan.

MOUSSEAU-In this city, on 30th March the Honorable Joseph Alfred Mousseau, aged 47 years and 9 months, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

O'BRIEN .- At Quebec, on the 28th instant, Mary Roche, willow of the late Patrick O'Brien and mother of Mr. Martin O'Brien, Caller. aged 80 years. 

YOUNG .- At Ottawa, on the 27th March, Chanlotte.Hull, ared 34 years, eldest, daughter of the late Wm. Hull., contractor, Quebec, and widow of the late Wm. Young, of Ottawa, and sister of H. Hull, Quebec.

PEAS. -Quotations are : Sellers 76. per 66

centrated here.

feed do 45c to 50c. during the past week for timothy seed at \$3 00 to \$3 50 per bushel. In red clover seed business has transpired at \$7 50 per bushel.