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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 37.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

A NEW VERSION OF THE STREET BAL-LAD, "THE TOWN OF DONEGAL."

"In Donegal the country people transact their business in Irish all over the country.'

Come listen, brother Corkmen,-listen to my song.
About our native language, and I will not make it long;
Oh! come and meet in Duncan street—I mean Mechanics' Hall,
To talk our mother Irlsh as they do in Done-

How coaxingly the bochill calls his blushing young colleen,

"Mo chaid don that!," "Mo stoar thu," Gre
mo chlaiv Alleen."

How train fond he calls her, and she answers

at his call.

For he speaks in loving Irish as they do in Donegal.

Oh! Corkmen! our old Irish was a language

Again we'll hear the luliaby, the gentle, "sho ho Again we hear the farmer's boy, just ordered,

"go deen school!;"

Again the workman at his bench with brother
workman call,
In dear old mother Irish as they do in Donegal

chanics' Fall, re we'll talk our dear old Irish as they do in P. STANTON.

Cork, 25th March, 1882.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

MR. COSTIGAN'S IRISH RESO-LUTIONS.

OTTAWA, April 20.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m. After routine

till the 27th instant, in accordance with the land, without which that which had been the recommendation of the committee on bank- disgrace and humiliation of the Empire for ing and commerce. Carried.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER moved the third reading of the bill to authorize the construction ment of Ireland. It was not necessary, in on certain conditions of the Canadian Pacific order to justify some action in the direction Reilway through some other pass than the he had indicated, to go back to the time of

kenzie the motion was carried on division was quite willing to leave it to the history of and the bill was read a third time and Ireland since the Union. The Union, as

House go into committee of supply.

Hon. Mr. Blank asked if this was the mode in which the hon. member for Victoria, N.B., was to have an opportunity of moving in the had decreased from 8,200,000 in 1841 to

matter of which he had given notice. Sir Joun Macdonald replied in the stirma-

Mr. Costigan said he had an ameniment to move. He proceeded to explain the readquarters of people had emigrated. He denied sons why he invited the attention of the that Ireland was overcrowded. Its popula-House to the subject, the nature of the con- | tion was only 161 to the square mile as comferences which had taken place between mem- pared with 180 in France, 225 in Italy, 421 bers of the House of Commons, and the diffi- in Belgium, 718 in Flanders, 442 in England culties encountered in drafting these resolu-tions. Even when the resolutions were great proportion of the tertile lands of Irefinally adopted, he had come to the conclusion | land was not under cultivation, and its nasolutions he moved, there were some amend-

that there were some features of them which tural resources were great. Its population would not be acceptable to hon, gentlemen | were singularly tree from crime of the ordion both sides of the House, and in moving | nary kind, and had always shown its industhese resolutions he trusted the Rouse would try, ability and capacity to rise and take its not be surprised if, in the wording of the rements not interfering with the principles involved. No question had engaged more real sympathy outside of the House than a question of this kind. He was of opinion that Canadians enjoying blessings not enjoyed in Ireland would be willing to extend their sympathy to those who had been less fortunate in that respect. It would be no part of his policy to attack the different Governments that had ruled Ireland in times past, but the admissions of the public ever in England proved that there was need tim this time is a respectable elderly of changes in the government of Ireland. He woman named Angers, a widow about 68 thought the majority of reasonable men ad. years of ago, who kept a small grocery mitted that the solution for the difficulties store at 103 Parent street. She had living experienced in Ireland for many years would with her a young female companion named be found in the extension of home rule to Mile. Turgeon. It seems that about 10 the people of Ireland. He quoted from Mr. o'clock last hight some rowdies knocked at Butt in order to show that the fear some. the door and ordered the inmates to adtimes entertained that with home rule in mit them, which was refused, and they then Ireland, the religious minority would suffer threatened to break it in. Mde. Augers' at the hands of the majority was altogether companion suggested flight, but to this she groundless. In proof of the fitness of Ireland objected, and told the girl to go away herself for self-government, he cited the history of if she liked, which she did, leaving the old the country during the period of the parliamentary independence of that country. They Turgeon then seems to have endeavoured to were told that the true remedy for the evils rouse one of the neighbors, but nothing more of Ireland was for the people to pack up and was apparently done until this morning, when find homes here, where they could find happy and prosperous homes, but that was no her house dead, and the store partially remedy for a national wrong. No people were more attached to their native soil than the Irish people (hear, hear), and when they suffered under more oppression than the ristives of any other country in the world, that The only mark of violence so far found on was not the generous way to meet the evil. the body is a contusion under one of the He hoped for a more generous spirit particularly in a Canadian parliament. (Hear, therefore still unknown. Xavier Metivier, hear.) He would blush at come of the orimes supposed to have been implicated in the which had been committed in Ireland, and orime; ras arrested, and is now in custody at

terro cettal a value tanta processe fife

they had done so, should all the blame attributed to them, and were not the English Government responsible for a considerable part of the result? He did not ask the House to declare that Government responsible, but appealed to individual members to consider this point. The Irish were not the only people who desired home rule. We had the example of our own self-govern-ment, and able writers were advocating that the Imperial Parliament should be relieved of a large proportion of those matters which now impeded its most important duties. The Scotch were also in favor of home rule. It was said that this measure would be a prelude to separation from England, but they should not forget that no part of the people of the empire had sacrificed more to build up the power of which England was so proud than Irishmen (hear, How fiercely bold, our chiefs of old, rang cut the "Orom aboo!"

"Lauv dhearg," Lauv lauther," there was something hot to de;
Oh! yes, the cry loft there to die, the Saxon, Hess, and Dane, hog and slough, beneath the plough, inditch and field and lane.

England was so proud than Irishmen (hear, hear), and they surely had a right to as much liberty as any other subject of the British Crown. The relaxation of the present relations would bind still closer the tie which bound Irishmen (hear, hear), and they surely had a right to as much liberty as any other subject of the British Crown. The relaxation of the present relations would bind still closer the tie which bound Irishmen (hear, hear), and they surely had a right to as much liberty as any other subject of the British Crown. The relaxation of the present relations would bind still closer the tie which bound Irishmen (hear, hear), and they surely had a right to as much liberty as any other subject of the British Crown. The relaxation of the present relations would bind still closer the tie which bound Irishmen (hear, hear), and they surely had a right to as much liberty as any other subject of the British Crown. The relaxation of the present relations would bind still closer the tie which bound Irishmen (hear, hear), and they surely had a right to as much liberty as any other subject of the British Crown. try had increased since self-government had been granted to this country, and if Irishmen will you see the splendid schanachas a trailing were given the liberty, to which they had as in the mire? in the mire?

How proudly glad—how sorely sad, we read its rise and fail?

But we'll have it here in Cork again, as now in Donepal. which would shelter but not crush them. (Hear, hear.) He might refer at length to the wrong which Ireland had suffered, but he had no desire to attempt a brilliant speech he only spoke when he considered his duty called him to do so, and he left it to others to address the House with more effect. It Then, come by brother Corkmen, lend a willing, helping hand.
To rates our native language, and spread it through the land; Oh, come and meet in Duncan street, in our Mechanics Rail. of Sir Robert Peel, and adopted his words in declaring the treatment of the Irish tenants indefensible in any country. At this period of the session he would be wrong in occupy-

> The hon. member then moved, seconded by Mr. Patterson (Essex), the resolutions which have already appeared in THE POST.

words in reply. (Cheers.)

ing the time of the House one moment longer

motives, and not by mere sympathy. He trusted that if he brought his remarks to a

Hon. Mr. BLAKE followed. He said that two years ago he had suggested that the accession to power of the Liberal Administra-Mr. Donvers moved that the time for receiving reports on private bills be extended ing of some measure of self-control to Ireyears would be continued. Canada had many reasons for taking au interest in the treatthe conquest in Ireland, the confiscations, After some remarks from Hon. Mr. Mac- the proscriptions and the penal laws, and he was known, was brought about by the most Bir John MacDonald then moved that the nefarious means, and the result of its subsequent management for eighty years by the people of the United Kingdom had been a dreadful failure. The population of Ireland 5,140,000 now during that period. The history of Ireland had been one of periodical distress, famine, eviction and emigration, and no less than two millions and threeplace in the world. To what, then, was due

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

FOUL MURDER IN QUEBEC.

AN OLD WOMAN DONE TO DEATH BY A GANG CF ROWDIES.

Quebec, April 20.—Another murder took place in St. Sauveur last night. The vicwoman alone in the building. The girl the poor old woman was found lying in rifled of its contents, the inhuman brutes having also torn nearly all the clothes of the body, apparently searching for money which it was thought she carried about her. which had been committed in Ireland, and crime, was arrested, and is now in custody at condemned them also. It was said the leadondemned them also. It was said the leadone of the police, in searching that if they were free and able to lead the life of this, but he believed that if they were free and able to lead the life residence, found a quantity of tobacco that if they were free and able to lead the life residence, found a quantity of tobacco the police, in searching that if they were free and able to lead the life residence, found a quantity of tobacco the most of them wounded.

It is a prison, and in six minutes after the drop that if they were free and able to lead the latent stopped in fitteen minutes after the drop that if they were free and able to lead the latent stopped in fitteen minutes after the drop that if they were free and able to lead the pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen. Moonlighten captured at latent stopped in fitteen minutes after the drop that if they were free and able to lead the pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen. Moonlighten captured at latent stopped in fitteen minutes after the drop the pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen. Moonlighten captured at latent stopped in fitteen minutes after the drop the pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen. Moonlighten captured at latent stopped in fitteen minutes after the drop the pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen most of them wounded.

I have been recognized as belonging to the death was caused by strangulation. I have been recognized as belonging to the death was caused by strangulation. Sind many that in Roscommon the tenants are paying that

The Land War.

London, April 17. -- The Press Association says an extraordinary rumor is current at Dungarvan to-day that Parnell was shot on the way from London to Kilmainham. The rumor is not entitled to the slightest credit. According to the best information, Parnell is still in France. Sexton so stated in conver-

sation last evening.
In the House of Commons to day, the Attorney-General for Ireland said when Parnell presents himself at Kilmainham, he will be

egally detained under the old warrant. Dublin, April 18.—Roche, a bailiff in the service of the Emergency Committee, was shot dead to-day returning home from Lim-

A rent warner was shot in the legs last evening at Castliesland by a disguised man. An order has been signed for the release of

Rourke, Egan's partner.

Dublin, April 19.—A bailiff in the employ of Lord Leconfield has been found dead with his skull fractured. He recently served writs upon tenants. Mr. Parnell has notified the Governor of

Kilmainham Jail that he will be absent another week on account of urgent family affairs. The suspects in Naas jail raised a disturbance yesterday, alleging that fever was im-

ported into the prison with suspects recently brought from Clonmel. The police and military compelled them to return to the LONDON, April 19 .- The Irish Times bethan was absolutely necessary. He asked the House to be influenced by the very highest

lieves the Government will resort to a measure similar to the Westmeath Coercion Act, which gave the power to search for arms in a proclaimed district at all times and without a warrant. LONDON, April 20 .- McLean, the Queen's

speedy close now, he might be allowed a few assailant, will be detained in custody during Her Majesty's pleasure. The deliberations of the jury in his case occupied but five minutes.

London, April 20. - Mr. Seaton moved the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the recent circular of Mr. Olifford Lloyd concerning the duty of self-protection. Mr Sexton sold the circular was a gross and barbarous incitement to murder. He called upon Mr. Forster to insist upon its withdrawal. Mr. Lloyd, he said, was by nature a tyrant, and had done everything to inflame ns of the people of his district. He warned the Government if they carried force too far poverty and despair might prove stronger.

Mr. Forster said he believed that a price had been put on Mr. Lloyd's head, and a conspiracy existed to assassinate a man who had done more than anybody to defeat the "No rent" movement. He said a circular was is-sued by Mr. Smith, Inspector of police. It declares there was good reason to believe every means would be used to assassinate Mr. Lloyd and it behoved his escort to prevent and use firearms on the bare possibility of an attempt. The Inspector promised to produce the circular to exonerate any escort if he shoots a person on erroneous suspicion of his being about to commit murder.

Mr. Sexton complained that Mr. Lloyd interfered with the crection of hats to shelter evicted people at Tulia.

Mr. Forster replied that the huts were erected for the purpose of intimidation. Irish members he said seemed anxious to drive the Government to arrest members of the Ladies' League as suspects. The Government had a right to do so, but they would use their descretion. Mr. Forster admitted that the last two paragraphs of the circular ought not to have been written. The circular was issued on March 4th. Its effect had been to prevent murder. Cowardly ruffians who were likely to shoot from from behind a hedge would abstain if they thought themselves in danger. Mr. Redmond persisted in denouncing Mr.

Forster as dishonest.

The Speaker named him and his suspension was voted.

Mr. Shaw denounced the circular. Sir S. Northcote hoped the Government would continue to protect Mr. Lloyd; the Opposition would do nothing to weaken their

action in Ireland. Mr. Sexton withdrew his motion, but will repeat it on Monday.

Sir Chas. Dilke, replying to Mr. Sexton, said it would be inconvenient to make a statement regarding the correspondence with America as to the release of certain suspects. It is understood the Cabinet to-day arrived at no decision indicating a change of policy

DUBLIN, April 21.—The labourers of the county of Waterford yesterday fixed the schedule for higher wages, and claimed half an sore from the farmers and their rent. The farmers conceded to the demands.

in Ireland.

Mr. Forster stated in the House of Commons that the total arrests under the Coercion

Act to Tuesday was 918. The police surprised a large body of Moonlighters" at Ballybunnion near the house of the farmer who was recently shot: The police fired and wounded several of the

Annie Kirke, a member of the Ladies' Land League, has been arrested by order of Clifford Lloyd.

Sixty families have been evicted on the

to-day. Those leaders had taken only concentration of the considered in the double orime of burglary and murder, disembark, in Ireland. H battery of Horse in rents and the respectable people in the double orime of burglary and murder, disembark, in Ireland. H battery of Horse in rents and the respectable people, in the double orime of burglary and murder, disembark, in Ireland. H battery of Horse in rents and the respectable people, in the double orime of burglary and murder, disembark, in Ireland. H battery of Horse in rents and the respectable people, in the double orime of burglary and murder, disembark, in Ireland. H battery of Horse in rents and the respectable people, in the double orime of burglary and murder, disembark, in Ireland. H battery of Horse in Roscommon the tenants are paying that in Ros

These additions will bring up the forces to seven regiments of cavalry, 12 batteries of artillery, three companies of engineers, and 32

batt dions of infantry.

London, April 22.—Mr. Smyth, M. P., replying to a vote of censure passed on him by listen to any terms till the suspects are rethe priests of Tipperary for not supporting the Land League, violently denounces the League, and declares that until its conspiracy is demolished root and branch Ireland will have no peace.

Dorris, late Assistant Secretary of the Land He was informed that his movements would exception of two, which were bought by the be strictly watched, and he would be rearrested if he did not behave himself. LONDON, April 23 .- The Observer says there

is reason to believe that before the end of the week all the American suspects imprisoned in Ireland will have left the country.

LONDON, April 22.—The American Legation denies that there is any authority for the reported interview between Mr. Forster and Mr. Lowell touching the release of Americans imprisoned in Ireland.

The Daily News says one of the suspects claiming American nationality retuses to accept the offer of release. He came to Ireland with the express object of raising the international question. The other American suspects having undertaken to quit the country will be released.

The Telegraph says it has reason to believe no decision has been arrived at regarding the American suspects.

The Cabinet yesterday discussed Mr. W. H. Smith's resolution for extending the purchase clause of the Land Act. It is understood that the Cabinet resolved cordially to accept the assistance of the Opposition in carrying out practical legislation in this direction.

NEW Yoak, April 23 .- The Tribune's London special says: - Continuous pressure upon the Covernment during the week on behalf of the Irish-American suspects leaves the situation nearly unchanged. Statements published to day on this subject are inaccurate in some particulars, although, it is true, an interview occurred on Friday between Mr. Lowell and Mr. Forster. Mr. Lowell again urged Mr. Forster to waive the condition precedent to their release, that the suspects shall leave the country, on which condition long since release was offered to them. Although this fact seems to be imperfectly known here, Mr. Forster, though most desirous to grant the liberation of the suspects, does not see his way to their un-conditional discharge. Nevertheless, as a re-right to be heard in his own defence. sult of his yesterday's conversation with Mr. Lowell, frush communications will be made to the prisoners. Some hope is entertained expenses show that £1,630 have been spent of acceptance of the terms to be offered, if the suspects shall be allowed to act in accordance | imprisoned suspects, and £5,400 on the pritheir liberation now, as it has been heretofore, for the same time have been £500; for the is the Land League. Most of them would have accepted Mr. Forster's terms three weeks ago but for the peremptory probibition by the Parnellite leaders, whose object is not the liberation of the suspects, but to embroil the British and American Governments. The propositions to the prisoners determined upon yesterday, though tempting to them personally, spring from no modification of the diplomatic position. Ministers consider themselves unable to grant their unconditional liberation, while existing correspondence, which Ministers stand pledged to publish, leaves it doubtful on what grounds the American Government claims such release. leave the country, would be equivalent to implicit permission for dangerous men to remain in the country and resume their mischlevous practices. The Government in such case would find itself in the dilemma either to re-arrest the suspects and renew diplomatic difficulties, or to tolerate whatever Irish-Americans might choose to undertake. Fresh claims to American citizership continue to be presented, including those of two suspects who have been imprisoned and remained silent for months. The pertinacity of the American Government and the unwillingness to accept conditions of release here deemed reasonable and even liberal, undoubtedly embarrass the Ministry, who find themselves obliged to deal simultaneously with Mr. Lowell's reiterated i mands in Parliament for information which, pending negotiations, cannot prudently be giver.

The World's London special :- The week is expected to be one of great parliamentary interest. On Tuescay the Government will announce its decision regarding the changes in the Land Act. These may prove of some importance. The third question pending is cloture, which arises on Thursday or Friday.

The latest item concerning Parnell is that the Kyrie Society has applied to the Government for permission to adorn his cell at Kilmainham with sage green curtains, dados, bine pottery and other objects dear to the methetic soul, but Mr. Forster sternly refused

LONDON, April 23 .- The Provost of Glasgow received a letter in which a threat is made to blow up the municipal buildings there, because the constabulary arrested croiters, in the lale of Skye, "no rent" agitators.

(From the New York Irish World)

Government itself recognizes that its coercive seen by the haugman. It was many seconds measures are proving abortive and it will before the difficulty was discovered, probably soon abandon them. It has begun and the signal was again given, by withdrawing the interdict against United when the body shot up in the air order of the Government. The paper is now.

At Ballytorau, Co. Roscommon, a landlord named Henry Boyd offered his tenants an abatement of four shillings in the pound, and then invited them to purchase their farms on the reduced rental. The tenants refused to lessed.

Rather then pay rent many farmers are cheerfully letting their farms go. Sixty-two holdings were sold at Thurles, Co. Tipperary, on Thursday. The Emergency men were allowed to buy the majority of these holdings, League, has been released from Dandalk jail. | the landlords taking the remainder, with the tenants for the purpose of execting on them huts for the evicted.

Evictions are becoming very common Lord Cloncurry, for example, on Monday began evicting his tenants at Murroe, County Limerick. The pitiable sight is presented of 400 people rendered homeless within a week. Lord Cloncurry three years ago refused a small abatement during the famine period, and would give none since.

Emigration is still increasing. Two thousand two hundred people left Queenstown last week. Besides this, two thousand Irish emigrants left Liverpool during the month of

March. The Gort, County Galway, Board of Poor Law Guerdians on Friday elected Mr. Corbett, a suspect in Galway Jail, their chairman. He succeeds Sir Henry Gregory, who has been

chairman for many years. Ireland is closely watching the Scotch land movement, which is rapidly growing and bids fair to soon cause Scotch landlords a good deal of trouble. The Duke of Sutherland's tenants on the Isla of Skye have refused to pay any rent. The Duke of Sutherland in-tends evicting those refusing to pay, and fifty police have been sent from Glasgow to assist the bailiff in carrying out these evictions. The cry of Land for the people is rapidly spreading through Scotland and Eng-

land as well as through Ireland. The monstrous decisions of the Provincial magistrates are being condemned by the Superior judges. Even the Gort justices, who sent Father O'Higgins to juil for refusing to farnish bail, have been censured. On Thursday Chief Justice May accepted ball from Father Feehan. He denounced in very vigorous terms the action of the local magistrates in refusing to accept Father Feeban's evidence in his own behalf. The Chief Justice granted an order for re-hearing the case on Monday. In granting the order be

The Ladies' Land League Executive met on Tuesday. The report for the fortnight's with their own wishes. The real obstacle to soners. The receipts for the General Fund Prisoners' Fund, ±329.

Lord Ely writes the following letter to his Wexford tenants :- "I am sorry that, although the estate office has been opened daily, no rents are being paid. You must be aware that this causes me great inconvenience. It must not continue.

Miss McCormack was released on Tuesday after undergoing three months' imprisonment in Limerick Jail. She comes out of prison as detiant as ever.

In an interview between Lowell and Forster, the latter renewed the offer to release the Irish-American suspects, provided they left Ireland and remained away during They consider that unconditional release the operation of the Coercion Act. Eleven after the refusal of the suspects to suspects row claim that they are Americans, but it is alleged that several of them were never out of Ireland.

The Times says: It is supposed that the budget to he presented in the House of Commons on Monday will be the last Gladstone will submit.

LONDON, April 22 .- The Standard asserts that there is no foundation in international law for suggesting that the Government exneeded its rights in regard to the imprisonment of American suspects, or that the United States have a shadow of ground for complaint or remonstrance

DUBLIN, April 24 .- Mr. Paruell arrived by the mail boat at Kingstown at 6 o'clock this evening. To avaid public notice on coming to Dublin, he got into the mail carriage of the train. About thirty persons were waitand urgent applications and incessant de- ing at Westland Row, but Mr. Parnell eluded them, jumped into a cab and drove to Kilmainham, where he surrendered to his parole at ten minutes before seven o'clock.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of a Murderer in New York.

New York, April 21. -At 8.33 the procession emerged from the prison led by the Sheriff and under Sheriff. After them walked Dr. Morgan praying aloud, and immediately behind him came the prisoner walking firmly, having on either side the Deputy Sheriff. Sindram was calm, and nodded to those he knew as he passed. The hangman's assistant was nervous, and forgot to lower the cap until reminded. Sindram's face twitched, but he merely said "hurry up." Pulling it down with a jork, the agaistant Dublin, April 20.—Signs of the total failure | stepped in front of the pope hole, and when ot coerpion are hourly increasing. The the Sheriff gave the signal it could not be Treland. Some copies that were seized the and settled back six inches, twitching other day at Kilkenny have been returned by convulsively in the arms and legs. In three order of the Government. The paper is now intuities the body was lowered within nine appearing regularly. Its editor, Mr. William inches of the ground, and in six minutes

HENRY GRATTAN:

HIS MOVEMENT, AND ITS LESSONS FOR THE IRISH MOVEMENT OF TO-DAY.

A Brilliant Lecture by Mr. C. J. Doherty to the Montreal Land League.

The Hall of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association was well filled last evening on the occasion of the lecture delivered by the elequent young orator, Mr. C. J. Doherty, President of the Montreal Branck of the Irish National Land League. On the platform were the Presidents of the different Irish National Societies, and at about a quarter past eight o'clock the lecturer made his appearance on the stage and was greeted with much warmth. His address, which was listened to with wrapt attention and evident pleasure, occupied about an hour and a quarter, and was frequently interrupted by demonstrations of approval. He said :-Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,-

Let the dead past bury its dead, is the advice a great poet has given us in a great poeza. To that advice, replete as it is with wisdom, none could turn a more willing earthan I, no one be less desirous of disturbing the dend past in the congenial occupation of consigning its dust to dust, its ashes to ashes. But as I have had occasion to sonn over the pages of the world's history, it has seemed to me they told a double story, one of a dead past, a record of man's unholy pessions and ambitions, of peoples sacrificed, to the whims or caprices of kings, and monarchs in their turn becoming the victims of the unruly mobs lashed to frenzy by fanatical or self-secking demograpes, the take of crime and man's felly, too often of man's crime and folly, or at best, the narrative of his self-inflicted miseries and misfortunes. From that past my mind has recoiled, and I have been ready to endorse the post's exhor-tation, and to exclaim thank God such a past is dead. (Applause) Let the dead past bury its dead! But side by side with that state of strife, sin and sorrow, I have found also the annals of past that it seemed to me could never dic. I have read of days gone by wherein great men have wrought great deeds, of these great epochs in the world's history wherein the brave, the wise, the good, have fought, and planned and laboured in all the great causes in sympathy with which the hearts of good mengo forth, for their God, their country, their fellows; the epochs that have witnessed the zeal of the Apostle, the sufferings of the martyr; that bave seen the patriot soldier give his life on the field of battle, the patriot statesman wear it out in the saclusion of the cabinet in the cause of their country; the ages that ring with the eleguence of those great orators whose voices have been raised in the course of truth, that come to us associated with the strains of the bords whose songs have inspired their hearers to deeds of prowess or lives of self-sacrifice. And as I have closed the book I have thought surely this is no dead past, surely these are not the men whom we are to leave to a dead past, to bury in oblivion. (Appleuse.) No, ladies and gentlemen, not all the past is dead. The poet himself whe wrote the verse did not wish us to consider it so, for in the very same poem he has told us

" Lives of great men all remind us Weenn make our lives sublime,"

and where better than in the annals of what I will call the living past that I have referred shall we find the tale of these men's lives -the men whose deeps have immortalized both themselves and the era that counts them among her children (Applause.) It is a day of that living past, a day that lives and will live forever in the hearts of Irishmen, that we are assembled to commemorate this evening-it is of the man, who, more than any other, has made that epoch for ever dear to us, and of the movement he originated and controlled that I am to speak to you this evening. The year 1782 witnessed the solemn declaration and recognition of the independence of the Irish Parliament, and the triumph of Henry Grattan (applause). Of that year and that man I have been requested to say a few words to you this evening, and if your patience will bear with me, I will permit myself to briefly call your attention to some valuable lessons which, it seems to me, we may learn from the movement of 1782 and the events that followed it.

The lecturer went on to sav-It was unnecessary to go into details as to the life of Gratian or of his movement, and after briefly recalling some of its principal incidente, more particularly the assembling of the Dunganuen Convention, and the resolutions they had adopted, and the moving of the celebrated declaration of rightt by Henry Grattan in the Iriea House of Parliament, wherein that Perliament assured His Majesty George III, that "This subject of Ireland were a a free people; that the Urown of Ireland was an Imperial Crown inseparably connected with the Orown of Great Britain, on which connection the interests and happiness of both nations essentially depend; but that the kingdom of Ireland was a distinct kingdom, with a Parliament of her own the sole Legislature thereof; that there is no body of .men competent to make laws to bindithe nation but the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland, nor any Parliament which bath any authority or power of any sort whatsoever save outer the Parliament of Ireland, and assured His Majesty that they humbly conceived that in this right the very essence of their liberty

consisted, a right which they, on the part er (Concluded on Sixth Page.)

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MR.P. J. SMYTH AGAIN. Mr. P. U Smyth has addressed the following letter to Mr. T. English, one of the Tipperary Town Commissioners :-

April 4.

The Freeman's Journal Irish Times and Express of to-day contain reports of a meeting of the Town Commissioners at which you presided, and at which a resolution appears to been adopted censuring my "recent. Parliamentary action." and calling upon me to resign. So far as I am personally concerned, your resolution affects me not in the slightest degree : but inasmuch as it concerns matters of great public interest, we will procoed, if you please, with all due calmness and deliberation, to find out what is in it, or if there be anything at all in it. That this action of yours is not spontaneous I know. It has been dictated from without by men once held by Tipperary in scorn. My recent Parliamentary action comprises three

1st. My statement of the case of Ireland for Repeal of the Union.

2nd. My speech showing that the horrible condition of Ireland is traceable directly to the Land League and its diabolical opera-

3rd. My cloture vote.

Now, without meaning to slight your intelligence and that of your confreres, may I ask do you understand in the least what cloture is? I put the question, because I assume that it you had formed an opinion upon it you would have had the courtesy to communicate with me before the division. Are you aware that it existed in the old Irish Parliament, and that it exists at the present day in every free country in the world? It is not a "gag." It is not the suppression of free discussion; it is the very reverse. It is the guarantee of free debate, and the protection of mejorities against the tyranny of a blatherumskite minority. I voted for it with pleasure; and, despising the clamours of the ignorant and the threats of the vile, I will, please God, do so again.

Mr. O'Brien (Denis, I presume) quotes a sentence from a speech of mine during the election campaign to the effect that "with all my heart I would support the active party in everything they did or attempted for the good of Ireland." Just so; I presume he Juotes me correctly, and I abide by those

" For the good of Ireland!" Yes; but not for the injury and disgrace of Ireland! "For the good of Ireland !" Yes : but not for a policy based on no rent, and its attendant, crime, and on money obtained by false

pretences. "For the good of Ireland!" Yes; but not for a line of action that has shaken in the minds of many patriotic Irishmen and of disinterested friends of Ireland a belief in the capacity of lrishmen for self-government. You prate of promises. Mine, voluntarily,

offered, have been fulfilled to the letter. Look now to your own. "Tipperary will never condemn you unheard." Ah! you remember it well; and how have you redeemed it? Answer your bullet shot from behind the hedge of a board of guardians; answer your stab in the back, under the cloak of a town commission! Mr. Lowther, with questionable tastes, taunted me in the House of Commons with not having addressed my constituents during the recess. If Tipperary feared to face the truth as I would have given it to her, the responsibility is hers, not mine. Let her give me a fair field and fair play (I ask no favor), and I'll meet her whenever and wher-

ever she pleases. FiGo to, and cease your babbling about things you do not understand. Look around. and, if you are not utterly lost to every sense of patriotic and humble feeling, weep for a the poor and honest man shot down in his cabin in the midst of his little ones; see the land reduced to a condition of savagery. See gentle and blameless lady massacred in her carriage; see these things, and reserve your curses for that Lesgue of Hell that has brought all this ruin, all this shame and dishonor upon our nation.

P. J. SMYTH.

QUEBEC, April 20 .- In the St. Sauveur murder trial now going on here, one of the parties first arrested on suspicion, J. B. Laprise, was -called into the witness box and said: "While under arrest and in gao! I had a conversation with the prisoner. Said Pierre Bobert to his brother: 'Joseph, you know I am innecent; why keep me here Joseph replied, "If I declare myself guilty now I shall be hung, as Genest is dead. If I was sure I was going to be hung I should poison myself." Begeau, the other prisoner. who is also their brother-in-law, said: "Since you have begun the story I will finish it. I was with Marcoux when Genest came up. Joseph went up to him and struck him. He then came back to me and said: "Bezsau, I have done to Genest what I did to the others, but he has fallen." The case for the crown is now closed, and the defence is going on this morning.

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

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

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

A DUEL.-The challenged man had fired and missed! Said his antagonist, presenting his pistol, "Your life is in my hand, but before I fire I should like to know your last thought?" "Well," tranquilly said the other, "I was thinking that if I were you I would not pull that trigger!" That trigger was not pulled.

BRIGHTS, DISEASE, DIABETES, KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY DISEASES.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and pretended cure.

ANOTHER CANAL PROJECT.

PARIS. April 19 .- A Cabinet council has approved of the scheme of De Lesseps for a canal through the hackland, dividing Gulf of Gabes from Salt Marshes and low lying Parts of the district of Sahara south of Tunis at is expected that the sea will in virtue of this outling, once more fill up Sahara. The political advantage of the scheme will be in sulation of Tunis and Algeria by erecting a water barrier between them and Tripoli. The cost of the canal is estimated at 65,000,000 irancs.

SAVED FROM THE POORHOUSE.

For years David Allingsworth suffered with rheumatism, and notwithstanding the best medical attendance, could not find relief. He came to the Sciota County Poorhouse, and had to be carried into and out of bed on account of bis helpless condition. After the failure of all the remedies which had been applied, the directors of the Poorhouse reolved to use the celebrated German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and this was a fortunate resolution; for, with the trial of one bottle, the patient was already better, and when four bottles had been used upon him he could again walk about without the use of a cane. The facts, as above stated, will be verified by the editor of the Portsmouth (Ohio) Correspondent.

FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, April 18 .- The following are the particulars of the dreadful story received from the barren and inhospitable shores of Labrador. A letter received from Pointe des Monts, several hundred miles below Quebec,

dated 22nd March, and signed L. F. Faffard, states that on account of the violent storms which prevailed from the 25th September last to the end of the autumn fishermen were unable to lay in any supplies for the winter, the entire means of subsistence of the poor people being thus cut off. To add to the horror of the situation the establishmen of Messrs. Ouellette & Croteau, at Pentecote, containing a quantity of supplies, was burned with its contents in December. The winter hunting expeditions failed completely. Several people left at Pentecote by those who took to the woods have been found dead. Among these were the heads of the families of Laurent and Pierre Crepeau, and one each of their children. Their families were found dying of inanition. The sufferings of the survivors were increased by a descent of the Indians from the woods, whose means of subsistence had en-tirely given out. The poor settlers had nothing to offer them but some flesh and oil of seals, which they ravenously devoured. If navigation does not open early scores of people will die of starvation before aid can possibly reach them. There is already fear that inhuman crimes may be committed in the terrible struggle for life. The same story comes from Isle aux Ocuis.

A CYCLONE IN MISSOURI.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND TWENTY OTHERS INJURED -GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 19.-A cyclone occurred at Brownsville, Mo., yesterday af-afternoon, when the entire business portion was demolished, seven persons killed and twenty badly injured. The first intimation of the storm the people had was a sudden roaring sound, and immediately a large black funnel-shaped cloud appeared coming from the southwest at the rate of 100 miles an hour. The cloud, when first noticed; was apparently two miles distant and hung fifty yards above the earth. When it reached the western part of the town it dropped down almost to the ground, and seemed to draw everything within a radius of several ste in its path; ness houses were picked up like straws and whirled and twisted shapeless. The ruins of frame buildings were carried some distance and dropped, smashing them into fine kindling wood. Heavy timbers were carried several hundred yards through the air, and falling end downward, struck several feet into the ground. The storm lasted less than two minutes, but 20 business houses and dwellings were levelled. People in the streets were picked up and carried various distances, and hurled to the ground dead or bruised almost beyond recognition.

Bleeding of the Lungs.

BOWMANVILLE, ONT., Nov. 8, 1872.

Messis. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston: Gentlemen -I have been troubled with bleeding of the lungs for a long time. About two years ago I took a severe cold which made my lungs very sore, but after using one bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Chebry the pain and cough disappeared and have not troubled me since. I believe the BALSAM is the best medicine in use, and well worth the price asked for it.

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

TAKE CABE OF THE LITTLE ONES. Children are the mother's idel, the father's pride; they are entrusted to your care to guide and protect, to fill positions of honor and trust. If you truly feel the responsibility of your trust, and want to make the duties of your office as light and pleasant as possible, don't allow a slight cold to prey upon the little ones, for even a single day or night may reveal the dreaded destroyer, Croup, but a few doses of DOWN'S ELIXIR, if taken in season, will banish it, as well as Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Price 25 cents and \$1 per bottle.

A LAWYER'S FEE. -One of the most learned and dignified members of the Austin bar got a terrible rebuff from old Uncle Mose last week. The old man had Jim Webster hauled up before Justice Gregg for stealing his Spanish chickens. As Jim Webster has political influence he was defended by two prominent lawyers. Uncle Mose was put on the stand, and made out a bad case against Jim Webster, testifying to having found some of the chickens in Jim's possession, and identifying them by the peculiarities of the breed. The prominent lawyer then undertook to make Uncle Mose weaken on the cross-examination. " Now, Uncle Mose," said the lawyer, " suppose I was to tell you that I have at | home in my yard haif-a-dozen chickens of that identical same breed?" "What would I say, boss?" " Yes, what would you say if I was to tell you I've got that same kind of chickens in my yard?" ," I would say, boss, dat Jim Webster paid up yer fee wid my chickens," and a pensive smile crept around under the old man's ears, and met at the hack of his head.

While a pretty mulatto girl was at worship in a Louisville church, two athletic negroes -rivals for her hard-repaired to a stable near by for a prize fight. The winner was to cure the worst cases, even when you have escort the girl home. But both were so terbeen made worse by some great puffed up ribly pounded that they had to be carried for strict economy, manage to retrieve my away in an ambulance.

MAD RIVER, IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS."

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A-MOUNTAIN STREAM'S STORY.

Boston, April 15.—The title of Mr. Long-fellow's last contribution to the Allantic is "Mad River, in the White Mountains." It is a dialogue between a traveller and the mountain stream, the lines of the contribution of the lines. stream—the iman questioning, the river reply-ing, and at last giving us its history thus:—

-A prooklet, nameless and unknown, Was I at first resembling
Althochild that all alone
Comes yenturing down the stairs of stone,
Thresolute and trembling.

II.

Later, by wayward fancies led,
For the wide world I panted;
Out of the forest, dark and dread,
Accoss the open fields I, fled,
Like one pursued and haunted.

THE THE I tossed my arms, I sang aloud,
My voice exultant blending;
With thunder from the passing cloud;
The wind the forest bent and bowed,
The rush of rain descending.

I heard the distant ocean call. Imploring and entreating;
Drawn onward o'er this rocky wall
I plunged, and the loud waterfall
Made answer to the greeting.

And now, beset with many ills,
A tollsome life I follow;
Compelled to carry from the bills
These logs to the impatient mills
Below there in the hollow.

Yet something eyer cheers and charms.
The rudeness of my labors;
Dally I water with these arms.
The cattle of a hundred farms.
And have the birds for neighbors.

Men call me mad, and well they may;
When full of rage and trouble
I burst my bapks of sand and clay
And sweep their wooden bridge away
Like withered reeds or stubble.

VIII. Now, go and write thy little rhyme
As of thine own creating;
Thou see'st the day is past its prime,
I can no longer waste my time,
The mills are tired of waiting.

By "THE DUCHESS." ---:o:---

CHAPTER XXXI .- CONTINUED. "Patience, I must go at once to Sartoris,"

he says, looking pale and distressed. "To see that mad boy?" "To see Dorian Branscombe."

"That is quite the same thing. You don't call him sane. do you? To marry that chit of a girl without a grain of common sense in her silly head, just because her eyes were blue and her hair yellow, forsooth. And then to go and get mixed up with that Annersley

" My dear Patience." "Well, why not? Why should I not talk? One must use one's tongue, if one isn't a dummy. And then there is that man Sawyer, be could get no one ont of the whole country but a creature who---"

"Hush!" says Sir James, hastliy and unwisely. "Better be silent on that subject," Involuntarily he lays his hand upon the letter inst received.

"Ha!" says Miss Scrope, triumphantly, with astonishing sharpness. "So I was right, was I? So that pitiful being has been exposed to the light of day, has he? I always said how it would be: I knew it?-ever since last spring when I sent to him for some cucumber-plants, and he sent me instead (with wilful intent to insult me) two vile gourds. I always knew how it would end." "Well, and how has it ended?" says Sir James, with a weak effort to retrieve his posi-

tion, putting on a small air of defiance. "Don't think to deceive me," says Miss Scrope, in a terrible tone; whereupon Sir James flies the apartment, feeling in £18 heart that in a war of words Miss Scrope's match is

vet to be found. Entering the library at Sartoris; he finds Dorian there, alone, indeed, and comfortless, and sore at heart.

It is a dark dull day. The first breath of winter is in the air. The clouds are thick and sullen, and are lying low, as if they would willingly come down to sit upon the earth and there rest themselves—so weary they seem, and so full of heaviness.

Above them a wintry sun is trying vainly to recover its ill temper. Every now and then a small brown bird, flying hulriedly past the windows, is almost blown against them by the strong and angry blast. Within a fire is burning, and the curtains

are half drawn across the windows and the glass door, that leads, by steps down into the garden. No lamps are lit, and the light is sombre and severe.

"You have come," says Dorian, advancing eagerly to meet him. "I knew I could depend upon you, but it is more than good of you to be here so soon. I have been moping a good deal, I am afraid, and forgot all about the lamps. Shall I ring for some one now to

light them?" "No; this light is what I prefer," says Scrope, laying his hand upon his arm. "Stir up the fire, if you like."

"Even that I had not given one thought to," says Branscombe, dreamily. Sitting here all alone, I gave myself up a prey to evil

thoughts. The word "alone" touched Sir James inexressibly. Where was his wife all the time. that she never came to him to comfort and support him in his hour of need? " is everything as bad as you say?" he asks

presently, in a aubdued tone. "Quite as bad; neither worse nor better. There are no gradations about utter ruin. You heard about Sawyer, of course? Harden has been with me all last night and to-day, and between us we have been able to make out that he has muddled away almost all the property-which you know, is small. As yet

we hardly know how we stand. But there is

one claim of fifteen thousand pounds that

must be paid without delay, and I have not

one pauny to meet it, so am literally driven

to the wall." "You speak as if-"No. I am speaking quite rationally. I know what you would say; but if I was starying I would not accept one shilling from Lord | turn." Sartoria. That would be impossible. You can understand why, without my going into that infamous scandal. I suppose I can tell Sartoris, and pay my—that is, Sawyer's debta; but that will leave me a beggar." Then, in a low tone. "I should hardly care but for her. That is almost more than I can

bear?". Hole debt of filteen thousand pounds is the one that presess natees? The contract of t "Yes. But for that I might, by going in present position in a year or two."

"I wish you would explain more fully," For the second time Branscombe turns and says Sir James; whereupon Dorlan enters into an elaborate explanation that leaves all "I must say I think your wife quite right," things clear

"It seems absurd," says Scrope, impatiently,

"I hardly think my wealth unlimited;" says Branscombe: "there is a good deal of property not entailed, and the ready money is at my uncle's own disposal. You know, perhaps, that he has altered his will in favor of Horace-has, in fact, left him everything that it is possible to leave."

"This is all new to me," says Sir James, indignantly. "If it is true, it is the most iniquitous thing I ever heard in my life." "It is true," says Branscombe, slowly. "Al-

not hurt me the most." "If seven thousand pounds would be of any use to you," says Scrope, gently, delicately, own good fortune?' he says. "See how it is "I have it lying idle. It will, indeed, be a favoring you. You will get rid of me for great convenience if you will take it at a reasonable---"

together, in many ways, I have been a good

deal wronged; and the money part of it has

"That is rather unkind of you," says Dorian interrupting him hastily. "Don't say another word on that subject. I shall sink or swim without aid from my friends-aid, I mean, of that sort. In other ways you can help me. Harden will, of course, see to the estate; but there are other, more private matters, that I would intrust to you alone. Am I asking too much?

"Don't be unkind in your own turn," says Scrope, with tears in his eyes. "Thank you," says Dorian, simply. His

heart seems quite broken. "What of your wife?" asks Sir James, with

some hesitation. "Does she know?" "I think not. Why should she be troubled before her time? It will come fast enough. She made a bad match, after all, poor child! But there is one thing, I must tell you, and it is the small drop of comfort in my cup. About a month ago, Lord Sartoris settled upon her twenty thousand pounds, and that will keep her at least free from care. When I am gone, I want you to see to her, and let me know, from time to time, that she is happy and well cared for."

"But will she consent to this separation from you, that may last for years?"

"Consent?" says Dorian, bitterly. is not the word. She will be glad, indeed, at this chance that has arisen to put space between us. I believe from my heart that

"What is it you believe?" says a plaintive voice, breaking in upon Dorian's speech with curious energy. The door leading into the garden is wide open; and now the curtain is thrust aside, and a fragile figure, gowned in some black filmy stuff, stands before them. Both men start as she advances in the uncertain light. Her face is deadly pale; her eyes are large, and almost black, as she turns them questioningly upon Sir James Scrope. It is impossible for either man to know what she may, or may not, have heard.

"I was in the garden," she says, in an agi-tated tone, "and I heard voices; and some-thing about money; and Dorian's going away; and-" (she puts her hand up to her throat) " and about ruin. I could not understand, but you will tell me. You must."

"Tell her, Dorian," says Sir James. But Dorian looks doggedly away from her, through the open window, into the darkening garden beyond.

"Tell me, Dorian," she says, nervously going up to him, and laying a small white trembling hand upon his arm.

"There is no reason why you should be distressed," says Branscombe, very coldly, lifting her hand from his arm, as though her very touch is displeasing to him. "You are quite safe Sawyer's management of the estate has brought me to the verge of ruin; but Lord suffer."

She is trembling violently.

"And you?" she says. "I shall go abroad until things look bright-Then, he turns to her for the first time, and, taking her hands, presses them passionately. "I can hardly expect forgiveness from you," he says; "You had, at least, a right to expect position when you made your unhappy marriage, and now you have nothing."

I think she hardly hears his cruel speech. Her thoughts still cling to the word that has gone before

"Abroad?" she says, with quivering lips. "Only for a time," says Sir James, taking pity upon her evident distress. "Does he owe a great deal?" asks she, fev-

erishly. "Is it a very large sum? Tell me how much it is. Scro e who is feeling very sorry for her explains matters, while Dorlan maintains a de-

termined silence. "Fifteen thousand pounds, if procured at once would tide him over his difficulties," says Sir James, who does her the justice to divine her thoughts correctly. "Time is all

he requires.' "I have twenty thousand pounds," Georgie, eagerly. "Lord Sartoris says I may do what I like with it. Dorian,"—going up

to him again-"take it-do, do. You will make me happier than I have been for a long time if you will accept it." A curious expression lights Dorian's face.

It is half surprise, half contempt; yet atter all, perhaps there is some genuine gladness in

"I cannot thank you sufficiently," he says, in a low tone. "Your offer is more than kind; it is generous. But I cannot accept it. It is impossible I should receive anything at your hands."

"Why?" she says, her lips white, her eyes large and earnest. "Does that question require an answer?"

asks Dorian, slowly. "There was a time, even in our short married life, when I believed in your friendship for me, and then I would have taken anything from you—from my wife; but now I tell you sgain, it is impossible. You yourself have put it out of my power." He turns from her coldly, and concentrates

his gaze once more upon the twilit garden. *Don't speak to me like that at lenst now," says Georgie, her breath coming in short quick gasps. "It burts me so! Take this wretched money, it-if you still have any love for me."

He turns deliberately away from the small pleading face. "And leave you penniless," he says.

"No, not that. Some day you can pay me back, if you wish it. All these months you sire, let me now make you some small re-

Unfortunately this speech angers him deeply. "We are wasting time," he says, quickly... Understand once for all, I will receive no-

thing from you."! 4. (数:00) 不利国际 "James," says Mrs. Branscombe, impulsively, going up to Scrope and taking his hand. She is white and nervous, and, in her agitation, is hardly aware that, for the first time; called him by his Christian name. "Persuade him. Tell him he should accept this money. Dear James, speak for about giving it.
me; I am nothing to him."

"Let me advis

says Scrope, energetically. She wants you to take this money, your not taking it dis-"that you, the heir to an earldon and unlimit; tresses her very much, and you have no right ed wealth; should be made so uncomfortable in the world to marry a woman and then for the sake of a patry fifteen thousand make her unhappy." This is faintly quixpounds." nobody says anything, "You ought to save Sartoris from the hammer no matter at what price-pride or anything else. It isn't a fair thing you know, Branscombe, to lift the roof from off her head for a silly prejudice." When he has finished this speech, Sir

James feels that he has been unperdonably pertinent.

"She will have a home with my uncle," says Branscombe, unmoved-"a far happier and more congenial home than this has ever been." A faint enser disfigures his handsome mouth for a moment. Then his mood changes, and he turns almost fiercely upon Georgie. "Why will you fight against our years, perhaps—I hope—forever, and you will be comfortable with him "

" No I shall not," says Mrs Branscombe; a brilliant crimson has grown upon her pale cheeks, her eyes are bright and full of anger, she stands back from him and looks at him with passionate reproach and determination in her gaze. "You think 1 will consent to live calmly here while you are an exile from of little importance, this cough has now ad your home? In so much more you wrong noyed her for at least a fortnight, and shake me. When you leave Sartoris, I leave it too -to be a governess once more.

"I forbid you to do that," says Branscombe. "I am your husband, and, as such, the law allows me some power over you. But this is only an idle threat," he says, contemptuonsly. "When I remember how you consented to marry even me to escape such a life of drudgery, I cannot believe you will willingly return to it again."
"Nevertheless I shall," says Georgie, slow-

ly. You abandon me; why, then, should you have power to control my actions? And I will not live at Hythe, and I will not live at all in Pullingham unless I live here."

"Don't be obstinate, Dorian," says Sir James, imploringly. "Give in to her; it will be more manly. Don't you see she has conceived an affection for the place by this time, and can't bear to see it pass into strange young, yet, alas! so frail!

hands? In the name of common sense, ac
"You will go somewhere, for change

or shall he not consent to this plan? Is he (though doubtless pleasanter) when I am really behaving as Scrope has just said, in an unmanly manner?

A lurid flame from the fire lights up the room, and falls warmly upon Georgie's anxious face and clasped hands and sombre clinging gown, upon Dorian's bowed head and motionless figure, and upon Sir James stand-ing tall and silent within the shadow that covers the corner where he is. All is sad, and

drear, and almost tragic Georgie, with both hands pressed against her bosom, waits breathlessly for Dorian's answer. At last it comes. Lifting his head, he says, in a dull tone that is more depressing

than louder grief,— "I consent. But I cannot live here just yet. I shall go away for a time. I beg you both to understand that I do this thing against my will for my wife's sake-not for my own. Death itself could not be more bitter to me than life has been of late." For the last time

he turns and looks at Georgie. "You know who has embittered it," he says. And then, "Go; I wish to be alone!" Scrope, taking Mrs. Branscombe's cold hand in his, leads her from the room. When outside, she presses her fingers on his in a grateful fashion, and, whispering something to him in a broken voice—which he fails to

hear-she goes heavily up the staircase to her own room. When inside, she closes the door, and locks it, and, going as if with a purpose to a drawer in a cabinet, draws from it a velvet frame.

Opening it. she gazes long and earnestly upon the face it contains: it is Dorian's. It is a charming, lovable face, with its smiling lips and its large blue honest eyes. Distrustfully she gazes at it, as if seeking to discover some trace of duplicity in the clear open features. Then slowly she takes the photograph from the frame, and with a scissors cuts out the head, and lifting the glass from a dull

gold locket upon the table near her, carefully places the picture in it. When her task is finished, she looks at it once again, and then laughs softly to herself—a sneering, unlovable laugh, full of self-contempt. Her whole expression is unforgiving yet suggestive of deep regret. Somehow, at this moment his last words come back to her and strike coldly on her heart; " I wish to be

"Alone!" How sadly the word had fallen from his lips! How stern his face had been. how broken and miserable his voice! Some terrible grief was tearing at his heart, and there was no one to comfort, or love him, or

She gets up from her chair, and paces the room impatiently, as though inaction had ceased to be possible to her. An intense craving to see him again fills her soul. must go to him, if only to know what he has been doing since last she left him. Acting on impulse, she goes quickly down the stairs, and across the hall to the library, and enters with a beating heart.

All is dark and dreary enough to chill any expectant mind. The fire though warm and glowing still, has burned to a dull red, and no bright flames tlash up to illuminate the gloom. Blinded by the sudden change from light to darkness, she goes forward nervously until she reaches the hearth-rug; then she discovers that Dorlan is no longer there.

CHAPTER XXXII. 'Shake hands forever, cancel all our vows;
And when we meet at any time again;
Be it not seen in either of our brows
That we one jot of former love retain."

Nor until Mrs. Branscombe has dismissed her maid for the night does she discover that the plain gold locket in which she had placed. Dorian's picture is missing. She had (why she hardly cares to explain even to herself) hung it round her neck; and now, where is

After carefully searching her memory for a few moments, she remembers that useless visit to the library before dinner and tells herself she must have dropped it then. She will go-and find it. Slipping into a paleblue dressing-gown, that serves to make have given me everything I could possibly de- softer and more adorable her tender face and golden hair, she thrusts, her feet into slippers of the same hue, and runs down stairs for the

third time to-lay, to the library.

Opening the door, the blilliant light of many lamps greets her, and standing by the fire is her husband, pale and haggard, with the missing locket in his hand. He has opened it, and is gazing at his own face with a strange expression.

"Let me advise you to take this out of it,"

he says, coldly, politting to his picture. "It being here must render the looket valueless. What induced you to give it such a place?" "It was one of my many mistakes," return she, calmly, making a movement as though to leave him; "and you are right. The locket is, I think, distanteful to me. I don't want it anymore; you can keep it."

"I don't want it either," returns he, ha tily; and then, with a gesture full of passion he flags it deliberately into the very heart

A ANT A CAROL MATERIAL MARK STRONG

the plowing fire. There it melts and grown black, and presently sinks, with a crimson coal, utterly out of sight. "The best place for it," says he, bitterly "I wish I could as easily be obliterated an

forgotten." 1s it forgotten? She says nothing, make no effort to save the fated case that holds his features, but, with hands tightly clenched watches its ruin. Her eyes are full of tears but she feels benumbed, spiritless, withou power to shed them.

Once more she makes a movement to leave him "Stay," he says, gently; "I have a few things to say to, you, that may as well be go

over now, Come nearer to the fire; you mus be cold." She comes nearer, and, standing on th hearth-rug, waits for him to speak. As at does so, a sharp cough, rising to her throat distresses her sufficiently to bring some quick color into her white cheek. Though in itself

her slight frame with a vehemence. "Your cough is worse to-night," he says turning to regard her more closely.

"No, not worse." "Why do you walk about the house so in sufficiently clothed?" asks he, angrily, glanc ing at her light dressing-gown with great disfavor. "One would think you were seeking ill-health. Here, put this round you." H tries to place upon her shoulders the cash. mere shawl she had worn when coming in from the garden in the earlier part of the

evening. But she shrinks from him.
"No, no," she says, petulantly; "I am warm enough; and I do not like that thing It is black—the color of Death." Her words smite cold upon his heart.

terrible fear gains mastery over him. Death: What can it have to do with one so fair, s cept this chance of rescue, and put an end to air?" he says, entreatingly, going up to he unhappy business.

and laying his hand upon her shoulder. "I Dorian leans his arms upon the mantel- is of this, partly, I wish to speak to you. You piece, and his head upon his arms. Shall he, will find this house lonely and uncomfortable

gone. Let me write to my aunt, Lady Monc-

ton. She will be very glad to have you for a time." "No; I shall stay here. Where are you

going ?" "I hardly know; and I do not care at all "How long will you be away?"

" How can' I answer that question, either There is nothing to bring me home." "How soon do you go? Her voice al through is utterly without expression, or

emotion of any kind. "Immediately," he answers curtly. "Are you in such a hurry to be rid of me?" Be satisfied, then; I start to-morrow. Then, after an unbroken pause, in which even he breathing cannot be heard, he says, in a curious voice, "1 suppose there will be no oc casion for me to write to you while I am

away ?" She does not answer directly. She would have given half her life to be able to say, freely. "Write to me, Dorian, if only a bare line now and then, to tell me you are alive," but

pride forbida her. "None, whatever," she says, coldly, after her struggle with her inner self. " I dare say I shall hear all I care to hear from Clarissa o Sir James.

There is a long silence. Georgie's eye are fixed dreamily upon the si His eyes are fixed on her. What a child she looks in her azure gown, with her yellow heir falling in thick masses over her shoulders. So white, so fair, so cruelly cold! Has she no heart, that she can stand in that calm thoughtful attitude, while his heart is slowly breaking?

She has destroyed all his happy life, this amber witch," with her loveliness, and her pure girlish face, and her bitter indifference, and yet his love for her at this moment is stronger, perhaps, than it has ever been. He is leaving her. Shall he ever see her agein? Something at this moment overmasters

him. Moving a step nearer to her, he suddenly catches her in his arms, and, holding her close to his heart, presses kisses (unforbidden) upon her lips, and cheek and brow. In another instant she has recovered herselt, and placing her hands against his chest, frees herself, by a quick gesture, from his em

"Was that how you used to kiss her?" she says in a choked voice, her face the color of death. "Let me go; your touch is contam-

ination." Almost before the last word had passed her lips, he releases her, and standing back corfronts her with a face as livid as her own.

In the one hurried glance she casts at him, she knows that all is, indeed, over between them now; never again will he sue to her for love or friendship. She would have spoken again-would, perhaps, have said something to palliate the harshness of her last wordsbut by a gesture he forbids her. He points to the door.

"Leave the room," he says, in a stern commanding tone; and, utterly subdued and silonced by his manner, she turns and leaves

CHAPTER XXXIII. A goodly apple, rotten at the heart. Oh, what a goodly outside falsehood hath!" Merchant. of Venice.

"No hinge nor loop To hang a doubt on." Othello. DORIAN has been two months gone, and It is once again close on Ohristmas-tide. All the world is beginning to think of gifts, and tender greetings, and a coming year. Clarissa is dreaming of wedding garments white as the snow that fell last night.

The post has just come in. Clarissa, waking, stretches her arms over her head with a little lazy yawn, and fely turns over her letters one by one. But presently, as she breaks the seal of an envelope, and reads what lies inside it, her mood changes, and, springing from her bed, she begins to dress

herself with nervous rapidity.

Three hours later, Sir James, sitting in his library, is startled by the apparition of Clar-less standing in the door-way with a very mis-

erable face. "What on earth has happened?" says Si James, who is a very practical young man and always goes at once to the root of a mys-

tery.
"Horace is ill," says Miss Payton in a tone
that might have suited the occasion had the skies just fallen. W.Oh. Jim, what shall I

My dearest girl, says borone going up w to him. "Did you come to look for it?"

"Yes. She holds out her hand to receive "Yes, he's yery ll!!" I had not heard from it from him, but he shows some lesitation him for a forthight, and was growing wretch edly uneasy, when to-day a letter came from

(Continued on Third Page.)

unt Emily telling, me he has been laid up ith low feverifor over tendays. And he is my weak, the doctor says, and no one is with m. And pape is in Paris, and Lord Sartoris with Lady Moncton, and Dorlan no one nows where Dorlan is 79 manager and one " Most extraordinary his never getting any ne to write you a line!"
"Doesn't that only show how terribly ill must be? Jim, you will help me, won't

This appeal is now to be put on one side. "Of course I will," says Scrope; "you know st-or you ought. What do you want me "To take me to him. I want to see him

th my own eyes." "To go by, yourself?" says Sir James, exeme disapprobation in his tone. "You

nst be out of your mind." "" al am not," returns she, indignantly. 1 ever was more in my mind. And I am gong anyway." 1ched

What will your father say?" He will say I was quite right. Dear, dear in," slipping her hand through his arm, nd basely descending from hauteur to coaxng-do say you will take me to him.

go't be wrong! Am I not going to be his e got wife in a month's time?" Sir James moves a chair out of his way with ost unnecessary vehemence. "How that alters the case I cannot see.

he says obstinately. «You forsake me !" says Miss Peyton, her 198 filling with tears. "Do. I can't be men unhappier than I am, but 1 did depend on you, you were always so much my friend."

Here two large tears run down her cheeks, and they, of course, decided everything.

"I will take you," he says, hastily. "To-The sooner the better, I suppose." "Yes; by the next train. Oh, how obliged to you I am! Dear Jim I shall never forget

k to you!" This is supposed to be grateful to bim, but itis quite the reverse. 'I think you are very foolish to go at all,"

he says, somewhat gruffly. "Perhaps I am," she says, with a rueful glance. "But you cannot understand. Ah! if you loved, yourself, you could sympathize

with me." «Could 1?" says Sir James, with a primace that is meant fer a smile, but as such is a most startling specimen of its class.

So they go up to town, and presently arrive at the house where Horace lies unconscious of all around him. The door is opened to them by an unmistakable landlady—a ist, indolent person, with sleepy eyes, and a large mouth, and a general air about her suggestive of perpetual beeisteaks and bottled

This portly dame, on being questioned, tells, them "Mr. Branscombe has just been given his drait, and now he is spoozin' away as peaceable as an infant, bless him." "Is he—in bed?" asks Sir James, diffident-

ly, this large person having the power to reduce him to utter subjection. "Lawks! no, sir. He wouldn't stay there;

he's that contrairy. Beggin' your pardon, sir, he's your brother." Sir James nods. She may prove difficult, this stout old lady, if he declares himself no

relative. "To be sure!" says she. "I might have known by the speakin' likeness between you. You're the born image of him. After his dmit we laid him on the sois, and there he is now, sleeping the sleep of the just. Jim step up and see him; do now. He is in a state of somus, and not expecting to get out of it for

two hours." "The young-lady-will go up," says Sir James, feeling somehow, as if he has insulted Clarissa by calling her " a young lady." " She on the stout landlady) " to see him alone, just at first."

"Just so." says Mrs. Goodbody, with a

broth!"

"What a charming room i" says Sir James, hypocritically; whereupon the good woman, being intensely flattered, makes her exit with as much grace as circumstances and her size. will permit.

Clarisss, opening the door with a beating heart, finds herself in a pretty, carefullyshaded room, at the further end of which, on a sola, Horace lies calmly sleeping. He is more altered than even her worst fears bad imagined, and as she bends over him she marks, with quick grief, how thin and worn

and haggard he has grown. The blue veins stand out upon his nerveless hands. Tenderly, with the very softest touch, she closes her own fingers over his. Gently she brushes back the disordered hair from his flushed forehead, and then, with a quick accession of coloring, stoops to lay a kiss upon the cheek of the man who is to be her husband in one short month.

A hand laid upon her shoulder startles and deters her from her purpose. It is a light, gentle touch, but firm and decided and evidently meant to prevent her from giving the caress. Quickly raising herself, Clarissa draws back, and, turning her head, sees-Who is it? Has time rolled backward! A

small light, gray-clad figure stands before her, a figure only too well remembered! The brown hair brushed back from the white temples with the old Quakerish nestness, the dovelike eyes, the sensitive lips, cannot be mistaken, Clarissa raises her hands to her eyes | To the worthy to shut out the sight.

Oh! not that! Anything but that! Not Ruth Annersley!

A faint slok feeling overcomes her; invol-

untarily she lays a hand upon the back of a chair, near her, to steady herself; while Buth stands opposite to her, with fingers convul-sively clenched, and dilated nostrits, and eyes dark with horror." What brings you here?" asks Ruth, at

length, in a voice hard and unmusical. To see the man whose wife I was to have been next month," says Clarissa, feeling compelled to answer. "And"-in a terrible

tone_it who are you my tho and a made it. "The woman who ought to be his wife," says Ruth in the same bard tone, still with

her hands tightly clasped.

Olarissa draws her breath hard, but returns no answer 'ynd then there falls upon them a long, long silonce, that presently becomes unarable. The two women stand facing each other, scarcely breathing. The unnatural atiliness is undisturbed gave by the quick irregular gasps of the sick man.

Once he sighs heavily and throws one hand and arm scross his face. Then Ruth stirs, and going swiftly and noiselessly to his side, with infinite tenderness draws away the arm and replaces it in its former position. She moves his pillows quietly, and passes her cool hand across his fevered brow.

"Ruth !" he recent, unessily, and she answers, " I am him darking," in the faintest, sweetest whileer.

swootest whileper, had been something within Clarisse's heart, gives way. At this moment, for the first time, she realises the true position in which he has

conquers her weakness, and crushes back, too. the rising horror and anger that have aprung into life. A curious calm falls upon her-s state that often follows upon keen mental anguish. She is still completing the victory. she has gained over herself, when Ruth

speaks again. "This is no place for you!" she says, coldly, yet with her hand up to her cheek, as though to shield her face from the other's gazo.

Olarissa goes up to her then. "Bo you are found at last," she says, somewhat monotonously. "And of all places, here! Is there any truth in the world, I wonder? Was it shame kept you from writing, all these months, to your unhappy father? Do you know that an innocent man-his bro ther"-pointing with a sbivering gesture to the unconscious Horace-" has been suffering

all this time for his wrong-doing?" "I know nothing," replies Ruth, sternly. I seek to know nothing. My intercourse with the world ceased with my innocence.' "You knew of my engagement to him?"

says Clarissa, again motioning toward the couch.

"Before you left Pullingham?" "Not no, no !- not then," exclaims Buth, eagerly. "I did not believe it then. Do not

judge me more harshly than you can help." The dull agony that flashes into her eyes quickens into life some compassionate feeling that still lies dormant in Clarissa's breast. "I do not judge you at all," she says, with infinite gentleness. Then, with an impulsive movement, she turns and lays her hand upon her shoulder. "Come home with menow!" she says. "Leave this place, Ruth, I

implore you, listen to me?" (To be continued)

A "THUNDERING" ARTICLE.

LONDON, April 21 .- The Times has a violent article relative to the debate in the Commons last night. It recommends, before further remedial measures are proposed, that the agitation be crushed at all costs, as could be done in a couple of months if the Government were free from constitutional trammels which their adversaries never think of respecting. During the first quarter of this year, exclusive of persons reinstated as caretakers or tenants, 734 families, consisting of 3,892 persons, were evicted in Ireland.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Sure Cure. -The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere Neuralgia, gouty pangs, and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected part atter it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials resulting from thoroughly assimilated food-wanting which the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

A QUESTION OF INTEREST.

THE CASE OF CULLEN VS. THE ST. BRIDGET'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

Judgment was rendered in the Circuit Court the other day in the case of Culien us. the St. Bridget's Mutual Building Society. The question at issue between the parties was whether under the resolution of settlement would like" (in a confidential tone that wins | made by the liquidators of the society with the borrowing members thereof, under which the now borrowing members were to receive in addition to the amount paid in by them interest wink; and Clarists is forthwith shown up- theroon, they were entitled to interest from stairs, and told to open the first door she the date of such resolution, or from the time paid their subscription. The plaintiff "And you," says Mrs. Goodbody to Sir. claimed that the latter was the correct inter-James, will please just to step in here and pretation, which pretension the Society rewait for her, while I see about the chicken sisted. The Court, after hearing the parties on this interesting question, decided in the plaintiff's favor.

It is expected that some other non-borrowing members will at once institute similar suits-this one being regarded as a test case. Mesers. Doherty & Doherty represented the plaintiff, and Messrs. Wurtele, Q. C., and A. W. Atwater, the defendants.

A VALUABLE HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.

A PROCLAMATION BY GEN. ARNOLD.

A very interesting historical document is now in the possession of Mr. L. N. Dumouchel, Notary of Montreal, being no less than an original proclamation, in the handwriting of Gen. Arnold, issued to the inhabitants of Point Levi at the time of the invasion by the Continental Army in 1775. It reads as

follows :-HEAD QUARTERS POINT AUX TREMBLES November 28, 1775

Gentlemen You are hereby requested to prevent any kind of Provisions or Fuel going from Point Levi to Quebec or any assistance being given to the Garrison, as they are endeavouring to | number, informing them of letters, of mess-Subvert the rights and Liberties of Mankind ages, and of memorials addressed to Irish and this Colony in particular-

BENED'T ARNOLD Commander in Chief of the Continental Army at Point aux Trembles

Inhabitants of Point Levi

To Joseph Lamond Parish of St Thomas

This Joseph Lemonde was in the Commissary service of the Continental Army and was entrusted by Gen. Arnold with this document addressed to the people of Point Levi. It was found in a good state of preservation by Messra. J. B. Varin and Adolphe Beauvais, Notaries, in making the inventory of the grandson of Lemonde some years ago at Lapraire and was lately given to Mr. Dumou-chel, who purposes to have it framed. Mr. Dumouchel is an active member of "Le Soci te Historique de Montreal."

Newport Campbell, of Champaign, Ill. supposed that a neighbor's daughter was willing to marry him, but when he asked the question by letter, she replied with a refusal. "I trust you won't feel hard toward me," she wrote; "I send you a verse composed by me and you must tell me in your next letter how you like it." The verse was as fol-

You may say I am perfection,
Bay you love to see me smile;
You may say leil me that you love me,
Tho' you're lesting all the while;
You may whisper loving pleadings,
Woo me with a gentle sigh,
But your vows like chaff will scatter—
You'll forget me by and by.

It may be that the polgnancy of Campbell's grief, was not lessened, but aggravated.

bell's grief was not lessened, but aggravated, bad never been distinguished in his public ical, cheers from the Ministerial benches, by the girl's poetry window immediately benches there or elsewhere for either brevity accompanied by loud cheers from the Irish or moderation (cheers) and now he proposed, members). The cheer from the opposite side

birth occurry a survival been paid or law ANOTHER GREAT SPEECH

BY MR. SEXTON

 ${f A}$ NEW STAR

Arisen in Israel!

ANNIHILATING JOHN BRIGHT.

The following is a full report of the im-Sligo in the course of the resumed debate on | men supposed apparently that Irish members Cloture :--

with any remarks upon the poetical percration and to the House that force was no remedy, of the hon. member for Galway (laughter). The question with which they had to deal was prose (laughter). What was called the unapproachable gravity of the occason was now before them. It was doubted in some quarters a few days ago, but incidents which had lately come to light proved that in the mind of the Government, as well as in their minds, the occasion was one of

URAPPROACHABLE GRAVITY

(hear, hear). He had been accused of causing offence and of giving insult because he intimated his belief that the tactical arrangements of the Government rendered it convenient for them to imprison the votes of three members of that House (hear, hear), but was he not in night, he said it would require a cruel heart large measure justified when he found the to wish the right hon gentleman a heavier Government had broken off suddenly a delicate and confidential mission to bring one cheers). It was as unpleasant to him as it was to any member of the House to cause offence or to give insult, but when public duty compelled him he cared not what effect his words might produce in any mind (cheers), and though his conclusion might have been offensive and insulting, it had at least this remarkable and enduring merit, that it was a true conclusion (cheers). Attempts had been made to make it appear that the Irish people felt very little interest in the question now before the House. He called the attention of the House to the fact with which it was too familiar, that every avenue for the free expression of constitutional opinion was at this moment closed in Ireland (cheers); that when the leader of the people, and the clergy of the people, and some of the bravest and best among the women of Ireland were

PINING IN THEIR JAILS.

it was not a moment when the people of Ireland could be expected to dare, not muraly the civil force, but the military of the Crown, in the expression of their public feeling (cheers). What a story the Irish journals told them to-day of attempts made by the electors of Ireland—by those electors whose rights were sacred as those of electors in this country (cheers) -of attempts made by them to meet together and instruct and suggest to their representatives what course they ought. to take, and in these attempts terrorised and prevented by those outsiders in Ireland who represented the territorial interest, and by they in the House were expected to vote with silence and with tame assent (cheers). It was impossible at this moment for the electors of Ireland to give expression to their feelings. They did so indirectly when a suspect came out of the right hon, gentlemen's iail. They made him a chairman of a board of guardians in place of a lord who had beld it for twenty years (cheers). But in spite of all the difficulties which their Algerine code, and their worse than Algerine administration of it, had placed in the way of the electors of Ireland, he was proud to say that the records of this day, as shown in the Irish journals, left no doubt of the opinion of the Irish people on this question (cheers). In despite of their

MILITARY AND POLICE.

meetings had been held, and wherever they been held, one voice had gone forth, and that voice had said that any attempt to silence or to restrict the Irish representatives in that House should meet with the condemnation of the Irish people, and that any man who was accessory to the success of that attempt should meet with their hatred and their contempt (cheers). That evening had snowed telegraphic messages from the lobby of the House of Commons. He and his hon. friends about him had received telegrams beyond members who sat on the Government side of the House, praying them to have no hand in this ignoble and base attempt to silence the representatives of their people (cheers); and since the House met to night there reached his hand a petition, which the rules of tae House precluded him at that moment from presenting, and it was a petition signed in a few hours by fourteen hundred electors of the city of Dublin, praying the members for that city who sat on the Government side of the House to vote on this occasion with the Irish people (cheers). He passed from this part of the ambject by saying that in spite of the extraordinary difficulties, in spite of the most complicated and most universal terrorism prevailing over the face of Ireland the Irish people had left no doubt of the feelings with which they regarded these attempts of the present Government (cheers). The interposition into this debate of the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, coupled as it had been with the equally significant silence of his right hon. colleague, the

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, was an episode too singular to escape from marked attention (cheers). It was not often in the House of late that they had been favored with the elequence of the right hon. gentleman, and it certainly was strange that one whose tongue for forty years had moved as freely, as actively as that of any man in the House of Commons or in England-(oh, and cheers)-it was strange that he should appear to-night as an advocate for a measure which proposed to deprive his fellow members in that House of even the right of brief and moderate speech (oh, laughter and cheers). He repeated that the right hon, gentleman

brief and moderate speech (oh and cheers) - Louse came the free admission to which he because if the Clours was ever to be put into made reference. They had pursued objects operation, and be had not doubt it would and they had sought for purposes consisten when once a majority containing some men and sompatible with that oath of allegiance who had spoken with neither brevity nor (Ministerial cheers, and counter cheers, from moderation wished the debate was closed, the Irish members), and they defied the every man who after that moment might de- Chancellor of the Duchy, and they defied the sire to speak would be shut out from doing Prime Minister to find in the action of their so, no matter how brief cr how moderate party, as a whole, or in the action of indimight be the remarks which he proposed to vidual members of it, any declarations or any address the House. Was not that shutting accents incompatible or inconsistent with out from the members of the House

THE RIGHT OF BRIEF AND MODERATE SPEECH He could understand to some extent the attitude assumed by the right hon, gentlemen. He did not concur with the views of Paley, men hated to be confronted with their cast- their great English writer, who, after six off principles (cheers). It was from the and pregnant maxim, "That force is no rehad been proved to be no remedy (obeers), oath of allegiance was open to considerable and they who knew him while the bill, to doubt, and he maintained that for any purwhich the maxim had reference, was passing poses which they had avowed, as for any through the House-they who knew how that bill would be the grave of great reputations, the moral rule of a great political partyand disgraceful failure—they knew then as for all their purposes (Irish cheers); but what well as they knew now, that force would be was the argument by which the right hon. portant speech delivered by the member for no remedy (cheers). But the hon, gentlein the House would go on from time to time, would endeavor from time to time to accu-Mr. SEXTON, who was received with Irish mulate proof in the House of the truth of cheers, said he should not trouble the House his maxim, should endeavor to prove to him and the ease and the dignity of the Treasury Bench had had such an effect upon this man one merely of a practical character, and he believel they could effectually deal with it in passions of the democracy, that he did not wish any longer to be confronted with his former principles (cheers). He did not wish to hear the voices of Irish members raised in not wish to hear these things-he wished for oblivion; he wanted to be left alone; like the Lotus-eater in the Laureate's poem (cheers), he wanted to lorget the past (cheers), And, indeed, after the speech which they had heard to-night, a speech full of sad tokens of

MODAL DEPROCESSION

as well as intellectual decay (ob, and cheers) -after the speech which they had heard to to wish the right hon. gentleman a heavier punishment than that which he would have in his still hours of reflection and moral revote from the Tiber to the Thames (ob, and trospection (laughter and cheers), which occurred in the life of every man when he contracted his present as the mouthplece of a coercive Ministry with the greatness and the glory of his intellectual past (cheers). (Irish cheers and laughter). An eminent statesman of that country once compared a set of English members to a row of extinct volcanoes. He believed that many of these statesmen were sitting at present on the Tre sury bench, but the right hon. gentleman, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was the most completely extinct volcano at present existing in the world (Irish cheers). His eruptions were full of violence and full of splendour, and they were not unfrequent, too, but now nothing remained of the magnificent democratic volcano of modern England but an empty void and

> THE COLD CRUST THAT ONCE WAS LIVING PIRE (cheers). He would not dignify with the name of argument the observations with which the right hon. gentlemen endeavored to lead the opinion of that House, and to mislead, so far as Ireland was concerned, the public opinion of England. With what right or what propriety did the right hon. gentleman compare the practice of putting an end to a speech at a public meeting with the system which should be pursued in that deliberative assembly. They all knew that public meetings were not deliberative assemblies. They knew that they excely affected public opinion beyond their own vicinity. They knew that they were not composed of persons holding of registering a decree. When a speaker became unpleasant or inconvenient with a public meeting he was silenced by clamor, and gentleman ventured somewhat rashly into the question. He might have left that branch of the question to the Prime Minister. who was known to be a master of it. His rashness in dealing with the arithmetical aspect of the case appeared in the remarkable omissions which occurred. In his argument he dealt pretty exhaustively with the case of

small minorities would have

THE INTRLLECTUAL DELIGHT of being overborne by majorities much larger than themselves; but for a right hon, gentleman of so frank and so unreserved a career it was singular, to say the least of it, that he paused at the point where minorities become large, and he shrunk from giving his opinion of the moral or material worth of a majority of say 201 overpowering a minority of 200 (cheers). He came now to the attitude which the right hon, gentleman assumed with reference to the Irish members. He noticed as a singular fact that it was only politicians of fastidious lives who hurled extreme charges against other men. He did not hesitate to say that if he were to search through the speeches of the right hon, gentleman-if he were to look, for instance, at that famous passage of his about the British lion, in which he said the brute or the beast was dead (cheers)-if he were to look at those passages of fierce-he would not say, of coarse, invective (Ministerial ories of "Oh," and Irish cheers)—with which he of the Irish race in America (cheers). No had often assailed his fellow-subjects of the Orown-if he were to search through those speeches he should find many passages in them as seciously open to rebuke and even to denunciation as anything which the most exhaustive investigation could discover in the speeches of hon, members from Ireland who sat on that side of the House (Ministerial ories of "oh" and Irish cheers). What was the character of the argument by which he endeavoured to politically defile THE IRISH PARTY?

Was it for any language spoken by them in that house? Was it for any article in their public policy? Was it for any manifesto, to the utmost possible means allowed to document or speech which had ever been issued from any meeting of their party, or any member of the party, in any place under the dominion of the Queen? He spoke of the oath of allegiance... It was a dramatic touch, and the right hon, gentleman was master of dramatic touches, upon which he relied with good reason beforehand, to swaken the passions of those around him (Irish cheers). But they never awore allegiance to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (renewed cheers and laughter). They never swore allegiance to the Government of which he was a member, but they swore allegiance to the sovereign of the country (ironway At this moment, for the first time shie of moderation (cheers) and now he proposed, members). The cheer from the opposite side of members is shifted shifted by far the capacity of business of any logic of members is that quarter of the first she of first she is organizing "ceath of members is that they bear the capacity of business of any logic of members of the first she of first she is organizing "ceath of members," and now he proposed, in the capacity of business of any logic of members is that quarter of the first she is organizing "ceath of members," and now he proposed, in the capacity of business of any logic of members of the first she was ungenerous if not unmembers is that quarter of the first she is organizing "ceath of members," and now he proposed, in the capacity of business of the first she of members is that quarter of the capacity of business of the first she was ungenerous if not unmembers, is that quarter of the first she was ungenerous if not unmembers is that quarter of the first she was ungenerous if not unmembers is that quarter of the first she of the capacity of business of the first she of the capacity of business of the first she of members is that quarter of the first she of the capacity of the first she of members is the capacity of business of the first she of members is the capacity of business of the first she of members is the capacity of business of the first she of members is the capacity of the first she of members is the capacity of the first she of members is the capacity of the first she of members is the capacity of the first she of members is the capacity of the first she of members is the capacity of the first she of members is the capacity of the first she of members is the capacity of the first she of members is the capacity of the first

that cath (Irish cheers). He had his own understanding, every man, had of

THE GATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

elaborate essays, by which he endeavored to mouth of the right hon. gentleman the terse | prove the meaning and the force of the oath of allegiance, left it in a much foggler conmedy" came (laughter and cheers). Force dition than he found it. The meaning of the objects which they had sought, the scope for free action, the scope for free expression, and the scope for public effort left to them by the they who knew that it would be a disastrous oath of allegiance was quite sufficient for them gentleman endeavored at this critical moment to cast discredit on the party to which he (Mr. Sexton) had the honor to belong? Two members of that party, the hon. member for Wexford and the hon, member for Galway, happened to be in America upon a politica mission-a mission of life and death to their people-a mission on behalf of a people who were oppressed and evicted, who were being subjected to the worst influences of despair, who were thrown into a condition of actual starvation at a time when the landlords of Ireland, with the tacit encouragement of the Government, were allowed to persevere in reproach and protestations (cheers). He did acts of tyranny and cruelty (cheers). It was the opinion of those in that House and out of it, who were instructed in the facts of Irish politics, that the great mass of Irishmen who had gone from their homes to the various countries of the world, where they were to be found, brought with them a bitter and burning hatred of the English Government

that-An English Menses, who occupied a seat on the cross benches, here interrupted with a confused remark, the effect of which was, that as many Protestants had left Ireland as Catholics.

Mr. SEXTON said the hon, member averred that as many Protestants went from Ireland as Catholics. He feared the hon, member's srithmetic was not correct (laughter), and he appeared to be unaware of the grave historical fact that the Protestants evicted from Ulster in the last century were some of the sturdiest and stoutest soldiers who fought upon the American side in the war of independence, and wrested from III, some of the coveted gems of the British Crown (cheers) The men who met at Chicago were the sons of Irish parents, who had been turned out from their humble homes in Ireland by the operation of those iniquitous land laws which no one had more elequently condemned than the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (cheers). They saw their rooftrees torn down by the crowbar, they saw the fires put out upon their fathers' hearths, they had to rend the dearest ties of men's affections, they left the shores of Ireland with eyes blinded by tears, and they went to a foreign land with bitter hatred in their hearts to that tyrannical system which caused their expatriation (cheers); and he challenged any member of the House to deny that it was

THE DRAREST HOPE

of that great mass of Irishmen, wherever they were situated in this wide world, to free the people of Ireland from at least the existing system of British rule-that system which corroded the national life of Ireland, and which took out of the people of Ireland their those military and those police whose pay different opinions, but were gatherings of pertheir own kith and kin, and in the midst of Irishmen on the American continent to neaisterial benches). They did not speak beminorities, and be endeavored to show that cause they did not rice up in that assembly and make themselves the mouthpleces of the Birmingham school (cheers and laughter), or some other school of English politics because they were true to the traditions of Irish history, and true to the political gospel of the Irish race. The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster bad arraigned them in that House

> TRAITORS TO THE CROWN. If he (Mr. Sexton) had been in America he should have considered it his first duty to have been at that gathering (cries "Oh" from the Ministerial benches and Irish cheers). Not because he should regard himself bound by the proceedings of that Convention, not because he should consider the irish people at home bound by any extreme action which tions. So far the ball seems to be rolling in other countries, and under other circumstances, might be taken by the Irish race; but because he should deem it his first duty, as one concerned in fighting the cause of the Irish people, to attend that great representative gathering of Irishmen in America, to learn from them directly with his own cars the feelings politician interested in the future of Irish affairs should be without that important information, and therefore he held that his hon, friends attending that meeting were availing themselves of an educational agency of the greatest value (cheers). More significance than that he refused to give to the incident, and he could not help saying that the use made of it by the right hon. gentleman was worthy of him and unworthy of any Minie-ter (Irish cheers and cries of "Oh" from the Ministerial beuches); and least of all should It have proceeded from a Minister who in his speeches and in his life had certainly gone

> > AN ENGLISH AGITATOR.

(Irish cheers.) The question before the House was (hear, hear)—if he had departed from the question it was because the right bon, gentiemen had persisted in taking him from Westminster to America (cheers and laughter)—the question before the flouse concerned primarily and chiefly the two great English parties (no, no.) He spoke with the most unequivosal frankness. He did not think it gravely concerned the little party. which had in the House up to that time, whatever might be thought by others, touched only the fringe, of Parliamentary activity of Skye on account of trouble with tenants (laughter and cheers.) The proceedings of who refuse to pay tent the Legislature were so complicated and cov-

SUMMER LONGINGS.

Ah! my heart is weary waiting,
Waiting for the May—
Walting for the pleasant rambles,
Where the fragrant hawthorn brambles,
With the woodbine alternating,
Scent the dowy way.
Ah! my heart is weary waiting,
Waiting for the May.

Ah! my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May—
Longing to escape from study.
To the young face fair and ruddy,
And the thousand charms belonging
To the summer's day.
Ah! my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May.

Ah! my heart is sore with sighing, And my least is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the May—
Sighing for their sure returning,
When the summer beams are burning,
Hopes and flowers that dead or dying
All the winter lay,
Ah! my heart is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the May.

Ah! my heart is pained with throbbing,
Throbbing for the May—
Throbbing for the sea-side billows,
Or the water-wooling willows;
Where in laughing and in sobbing
Glide the streams away.
Ah! my heart, my heart is throbbing,
Throbbing for the May.

Waiting sad, dejected, weary,
Waiting for the May,
Spring goes by with wasted warnings,
Moonlit evenings, sunbright mornings;
Summer comes, yet dark and dreary
Life still chis away:
Man is ever weary, weary,
Waiting for the May! DENIS FLORENCE MCCARTHY.

THE LATE REV. FATHER VIAU.

The Congregation of the Holy Cross have ust had to mourn the loss of one of its most valuable members in the person of the Rev. Father Theophile Viau. The funeral obsequies took place Tuesday, the 18th inst., at St. Laurent, on the very day of the second anniversary of his ordination. The lamented deceased was an excellent plantst, and for a number of years was professor of music in the St. Lawrence, Masson and Ste. Therese Colleges. He subsequently abandoned the career of a music teacher and entered into business with his brother, Mr. Theodore Vian, of this city. In 1875, however, he bade adieu to the world, and at the age of thirty entered the monastery of La Grande Chartreuse de Grenoble in France, where he spent a short time. After making a partial course of theology in Europe he returned to Canada to complete his studies. On the 18th of April, 1880, he was ordained a priest and became a member of the Congregation. of the Holy Cross. Since then the reverened deceased devoted himself with zeal to the great work of education, the scene of his labors being the College of Notre Dame des Neiges. Father Vian was a person of a singularly happy disposition, and always proved a warm friend. His death is all the more sincerely regretted by the many who knew him.

RAILWAY FUSION.

OPPOSITION TO SIR II. TYLER'S PROPOSAL -THEY THREATEN RESIGNATION IF IT IS ADOPTED.

LONDON, April 17 .- The report of the Great Western Railway Company has been issued. It is impossible to mistake the attitude of the directors towards the agitation for fusion, and their suspicions of Mr. Tyler's proposals. They have resolved to resign if the shareholders agree to accept Mr. Tyler's indefinte offer. The report says that the Western has been asked to agree to day to lease its road in a year or two, supposing that the Dominion Government meanwhile exections the agreement, and the Grand Trunk feels disposed then to ratify the arrangement. Its other words, to give the Grand Trunk a valuable option over an indefinite period without a semblance of equivalent therefor. Meantime what would be the condition of the Western? It would have sold its independence without receiving payment for it. It would be estranged from and mistrusted by those with whom it does Wexford and Galway found its main business and from whom it themselves in America, and what were they derives the bulk of its income. Hereto do? Were they, in order to gratify the in probably lies the whole secret of new-found fastidiousness of the Chancellor of the renewed agitation for arrangements with the Chancellor of the Duchy could have a the Duchy of Lancaster, which they, the Ontario and Quebec. Be far from getting present of whatever value there might be in not being prophets, could not have antici- aid from the Grand Trunk, it would of nasuch an argument as that as applied to the pated (Irish cheers)—were they to keep cessity be the policy of that Company to House of Commons (cheers). The right hon sway from this assembly of their country- starve the Western that they might evenmen-were they to isolate themselves from toally secure it on terms very different from those now so estentationsly paraded. It is the great mass of patriotic and high-minded impossible to believe that the shareholders will for a moment seriously contemplate claim themselves not Irishmen but English- taking so hazardous a step as the acceptance men? They attended the convention as of this proposition. Should they determine spectators (cries of "Oh, ob," from the Min- to incur the risks and face the dangers pointed out, the directors must ask to be relieved of the responsibility which must attach to conduct and policy their experience of the Company's affairs oblige them unreservedly

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CANADA.

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD-THE QUESTION TO BE AN ISSUR AT THE NEXT ELECTIONS. A few days ago the question of the inde-

to condemn.

pendence of Canada was discussed at a public banquet held by the Club National at the Windsor Rotel. It was resoved to make it one of the questions of the day, and now another step forward has been taken by the Club Letellier, which has resolved on making it one of the issues at the next general elecwell, notwithstanding that a letter was written to the Globe by a member of the Club National, declining to abide by the declaration of independence. Now, 24 hours after this letter was mailed, this very gentleman admitted to our reporter that he would go heart and soul for independence if it was only a few years later; at the end of which time his fellow-members hope to see him retract the letter. In the meantime the Club Letellier hold a large meeting last evening, when, after a cool and lenghty discussion, the following declaration in favor of the National Independence of Canada was read and accepted with the greatest enthusiasm :---". Whereas, the Dominion of Canada possesses within itself all the elements of a rich

and powerful nation,
Whereas, our legislators have the requisite abilities to determine by themselves our commercial and other relations with foreign countries, and, as they will be just as well able to guard our interests in all such treaties as. England has done in the treaties of Washing-

ton, Ghent and Ashberton; It is proposed by Messrs A Favreau T Bedard, Che Galipeau, L O Dupout, J B Dupont, Nap Legare, seconded by MM T Bontil-lier, A Leclere, F.X. Giard, Sam Planie, Aug

Messier, P Lemire, D Renaud: "That the Club Letellier declare in favor of every movement tending towards the national independence of Canada, and that it will support the candidates who will adopt this idea and make of it one of the first articles in their programme."

Fifty policemen have been sent to the Isle

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NOBA'S LETTERS.

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MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

APRIL. THEREDAY, 27 .- St. Hermenegild, Martyr (April 13). Cons. Bp. Grose, Savan-

nab. 1873. FRIDAY, 28.—St. Paul of the Cross, Confessor. St. Vitalis, Martyr. Bp. Bazin, Vincennes, died, 1848. Cons. Bp. Heudricken, Providence, 1872. SATURDAY, 29 .- St. Peter, Martyr.

SUMPAY, 30.—Third Sunday after Easter. Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph. Less. Gen. xlix. 22-26; Gosp. Luke iii. 21-23; Last Gosp. John xvi. 16-22. Bishop Garcia, California, died, 1845.

MAY. MORDAY, 1 .- SS Philip and James, Apostles. Cons. Bishops Spalding, Peoria, 1877 Janssens, Natchez, 1881. TURBOAY, 2.-St. Athanasius, Bishop, Con-

fersor, and Doctor of the Church. WEREBRAY, 3.—Finding of the Holy Cross. 88. Alexander, Pope, and Companions, Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Elder, Cincinmaii, 1857.

Zus English and Irish have a different way of evincing their dislike; the first manifectation in England is the wrecking of a Catholic Church in Cornwall.

Mr. P. McCoy has been appointed our agent for Buckingham, P.Q. In connection with this appointment we desire to express er appreciation of the efforts of our late agent Mr. M. F. Smith, who has hitherto been our agent for the above named place.

to act as agents in their respective localities for The Post and TRUE WITNESS, and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers :- W. E. Coquelette, Nugent's Grove, Linn Co., Iowa, U S.A.; J. B. Donnelly, Coomer, Nisgara Co , N.Y.

GRAPASS DARWIN, the great naturalist, is dead. Whatever we may think of his evolution theories, theories which agitate the world of to-day, and will sgitate the world for years to come, or until equally brilliant theories succeed it, it must be admitted Darwin was a great man, one of the men of -the century. He knows now, doubtless, whether we are all descended from cysters.

A DESPATCH from Mr. Jackson, the Special Commissioner who has been sent in search of the "Jeannette" crew, conveys the intelli-.gence that the survivors of the "Rodgere," thirty-six in number, under command of Lieut. Berry, have been found at Tiapka, that their vessel had been burned and sunk, and that they required another to bear them thence. But there is nothing mentioned about the "Jeannette."

McLean, the man who attempted to assassinate the Queen, has been acquitted by the jury on the temporary insanity plea. McLean is, it seems, a Scotchman, although the Glasgow papers, when the news of the attempted smurder first arrived, called him Patrick Mc-Lean. K the atrocky had been attempted in Iroland, and if an Insh jury acquitted the prisoner, but we forbear, the howl from the Angle-Scotch press would be too terrific to describe.

Long before the resolutions just adopted by the Canadian Parliament reach England the suspects whom it is intended to serve will have been released. They are now being released at the rate of thirty a week, and although a few people are also arrested, the egress is so much wider than the ingress that it is only a question of a month or so, until the "dissolute ruffians and village tympis" are at liberty. Christopher Columbus should be given a vote of thanks for discovering America. our circles of the character of

sub-editors of the Dublin Nation, is now acknowledged by the Times, the Spectator and the Pall Mall Gazette to have no superior as or blessed night. a speaker in the British House of Commons. One of them compares him to Burke as a master of splendid diction. Perhaps they are not devoid of education. The newsmerely wish to turn his head with flattery, as they have done to O'Connor Power and P. J. Smyth, but whether or no, any one can see by the subject matter of his speeches that be is a man of genius.

WHAT may be termed the tunnel scare still runs its course in England. The newspapers and magazines are full of it. The last issue of the Nineteenth Century contains a protest against its construction from a number of the most prominent noblemen ecclesiastics and publicists in Great Britain, among them being Cardinal Manning. Sir Garnett Wolseley seems to be the leader in the scare, but the Duke of Cambridge is with him thia time, and Lord Dunsany, an admiral, is his chief assistant in keeping the scare alive. Their argument is that the Dover end of the tunnel could be surprised by the French army and held until large reinforcements could be sent the surprise party through the tunnel, reinforcements which would arrive long before a few thousand men could be sent from Aldershot. And the argument is so convincing that the Minister of the Board of Trade has issued orders that work on the tunnel be stopped.

ALL friends of Ireland must grieve at the scenes of midnight violence and bloodshed now enacted there. It is no excuse that in reality there is more crime in Great Britain in proportion to population. Great Britain can afford to commit crime; Ireland cannot; the world is watching her. It is said that it is not the duty of the Land League or its leaders to act as police and spies for England. which has armies of soldiers, police and spies of its own in the country, but then it is the business of the Irish people to preserve the fair fame of their country. It is the grossest cowardice and cruelty to visit the house of a farmer who has paid his rent and shoot him in the legs, and it is besides a crime against Ireland. Every Irishman knows that this kind of thing was done long before the Land League existed, but, nevertheless, the League is so powerful and so popular that if it sets its face against outrages in real earnest and take action-altogether apart from the Coercionists—the Whiteboys and Bibbonmen will be put down in a week. The extent of a Ribbonman's patriotism is to shoot or maim a defenceless farmer; he is a curse to Irish ter. It does not follow that because Englishmen best their wives on the head with pokers and pull out the tongues of horses, Irishmen should tolerate the houghing of cattle and the shattering of the legs of farmers who have paid their rents.

THE OUTLAWS OF THE WEST. When we are inclined to sneer at the

Governments of Greece or Spain for failing

to suppress brigandage we should pause and turn our eyes in the direction of Kansas and is hampered by the Bourbons in his own cabi-Missouri. Is the history of Fra Diavalo a net. Here is a country, great, glorious and desperate ruffian than the late Jesse James? Let us also have a little respect for the dime novels, for we defy any one to The following gentlemen have consented point out through all their sensational pages, more extraordinary passages than come under our notice, through the daily papers, concerning the career of such beings as the Benders, the Swamp Augels, the Lowries. in England, or Redmond O'Hanlan and Frency in Ireland, could have defied justice so long owing to the sympathies of the people | are not released, and if the coercion bill is shielding them from the law, for the law was renewed we shall all know what to think. bloody and tyranzical, as framed by the rich | But we look for better things. to oppress the poor. In those days an Englishman was hanged for stealing a rabbit, but that in the American Republic in 1882, intersected by just and equal laws, such desperadoes as Jesse James and the Ford brothers should remain unwhipt of justice so long is a matter for astonishment. But it is not a mystery. have traversed Kansas and Missouri, robbing cold blood and then marching off with booty Claude Duval would have considered a forto capture them. Why, in fact we hear that It is a pretty state of affairs truly. Jesse James is to have his avengers. His brother Frank, a ruffian; of the finest water, is collecting a gang to exterminate all belonging to Cracker Neck, who, by word one of the greatest scoundrels that ever exthat Fronk James, passed through Atolison with a gang of avengers he has recrulted, on the Missouri Bottoms. Ac-

papers describe Jesse James as quite a man of culture and refinement blessings on him -and they might have added a prime favorite with the ladies, quite unlike the dirty, common burglar, you know, who has'nt a bit of enjoyment of improvements executed by him, fellow, not fit to mix in decent society like pathy the mother of the dead brave receives, hardly second to that given Mrs. Garfield, speaking in a local sense. If this kind of thing is not checked summarily and bloodily we shall hear of a state of things out West after a few years which will call for the presence of an army corps. It is a disgrace to American civilization and American sentiment.

MR. COSTIGAN'S IRISH RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Costigan's resolutions were passed without division in the Ottawa House last night. They were introduced in a form believe that political considerations had nothe Opposition, and certainly as regards the ever the landlord agrees to reinstate a tengentleman who brought them forward. It is ant evicted since the 1st of May, 1880, this true Mr. Blake regretted they had been proposal is to apply as if the tenant had not emasculated, and said he himself intended introducing resolutions of a stronger nature, but then Mr. Blake are to be allowed three months after it comes is in Opposition, and we have no into operation. No grants under this section means of knowing what he would do under in payment of arrears are to be paid after the the peculiar circumstances were he first 31st of December, 1883, and within three not have it inferred that he would not do as are to report to the Lord-Lieutenant setting the question in the affirmative, why he sets forth, for Mr. Blake has undoubtedly forth the nature and extent of the grants heart in his breast. The resolutions were, on it is proposed to give the Land Commissionthe whole, an honorable compromise, and as ers power to advance the whole of the princisuch should be accepted. The Spanish proverb save if one cannot have what one likes he must like what he can get, and there in the case of estates purchased by the Comare few bills or resolutions brought before missioners and re-sold to tenants. Landlords constitutional Parliaments which are not who are limited owners are provided for by nationality and has always been so, and this either modified or amended. Besides we all being so, the sooner he is stamped out the bet- know what verbiage hedges round the real sentiments conveyed through a petition to the Sovereign, and knowing such and stripping the resolutions of Mr. Costigan of all extraneous and irrelevant matter, we learn that Her Majesty is plainly asked to grant the Irish home rule and to release the in the House last night which, if carried,

of them. The resolutions will strengthen the hands of Mr. Gladstone, if, as his admirers assert, he that Ireland has been misgoverned, and tha the time has arrived she should be permitted to try her hand at managing her own affairs like Canada. Ireland is ruled, not for the good of the empire, but for the benefit of a the general welfare. Let Ireland do the same same spirit as the popular House. Canada will then have spoken, and if the suspects

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

Mr. Healy, M.P., with the assistance of Mr. principles which, as they contend, can alone For a number of years past gangs of men the present Session, contains 15 clauses, to some of which there are several sub-sections. and murdering whom they pleased with per- It is provided by the first clause that where not a week—that we do not read of armed men been made to fix a fair rent, the judicial rent entering trains, murdering those who resist in shall be deemed to be payable by the tenant from the rent day next succeeding the application made to the Court, and that the tune. And these men are seen the day after statutory term shall run and be computed carousing in the towns, perhaps running a from the same rent day. But this clause muck for amusement and yet no one attempts. is not to apply to cases where the application or the order has been made at the first the Ford brothers, who assassinated Jesse sitting of the Land Courts, or the order takes James, are so execrated in Missouri that they effect from the first day of the operation of ings for the recovery of arrears of rent pending the settlement of a judicial rent is dealt suspension of such proceedings pending the from off the face of the earth the Fords and fixing of a judicial rent, and that rents becoming 'due while applications to the Land or deed, were instrumental in the death of Court are awaiting hearing or settlement shall isted. We learn from our Western exchanges "as valued under the Acts relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland on the 14th instant, going southward that is to say, Griffith's valuation. Improvements are to be defined to mean, "any work. cording to the oath of Frank, Robert and ing which, being executed adds to the were not logical, nor was logic attempted:

Charles Ford are never to enjoy a moment's: letting yalue of the, holding; for any, and the word at the time of the word of or agricultural operation executed on a hold-

on account or in consequence thereof. Several sub-sections give directions as to the interpretation of this proposal. The tenant's rent or to evict, are not to be deemed as comthe portion of the Act of 1881 permitting the consideration of the advantages of the imimprovements are to be deemed to have been made by the tenant. The future judicial statutory terms, except in respect of capital expended by the landlord on the holding since the commencement of the next preceding term, or increase of value from other circumstances than tenants' improvements. Predecessors in title may mean predecessors somewhat different from what they appeared in occupancy. Lease-holders may, during in the Press of a few weeks since, but, the existence of their leases, apply to have a except that the wording was not quite so pro- judicial rent fixed, and the rent so fixed shall nounced, they were substantially the same, apply as if the tenancy were a yearly one. In They were not resolutions a Parliament would | the case of tenants in arrears, and occupying content themselves with the majority of boldings under £30, Griffith's valuation, the whom were Irishmen, but they must, con- Land Commissioners may, if the tenant can sidering the composition of the Ottawa pay Griffith's valuation for the year's rent due House, be accepted with the same feelings one on the next rent day succeeding the 22nd of accepts a gift horse without looking him in August next, grant to the landlord one year's the month. We are willing sincerely to arrears of rent of the holding, if it does not exceed ene-half the arrears due. The paything to do with the passage of the resolu- ment or tender of the amount so granted shall tions, either as regards the Government or be deemed payment of all arrears. Whenreen evicted. Tenants wishing to redeem in -if not an Irish-at least an Irish Canadian | made. In extension of the purchase system, pal sum required to the purchasing occupier on satisfactory security, and the same power enabling them to apply to the Court of Changery to have their interest settled and the amount thereof paid over.

> INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Blake movel a resolution

suspects confined for political offences merely, would have crowned the National Policy. which in fact means the whole five hundred The resolution was, in substance, that Canada should be empowered to make her own commercial treaties with foreign countries through Her Majesty, who is Queen of Canada is really anxious to do justice to Ireland, but as well as of England. The resolution was humblest of us, except that he takes himdefeated, but it is noticeable that seven Conservatives voted in the minority, Mr. whit more startling than that of Billy the free in the truest sense of those much abused Coursel. Montreal East, Mr. Houde, Kid, or was the Spanish Captain Valez a more | words, whose Parliament unanimously declare | Hon. Mr. McDougall, Mr. De Cosmos, Mr. | that when the National Policy was unfolding Onimet, Mr. Coupal, and Mr. Girouard, mem- itself under the manipulation of Sir John, the ber for Jacques Cartier. As a Canadian statesman Mr. Blake has as much right to approach independence by treaty resolutions as had Bir John in his discriminating tariff, class, like India; Canada governs herself for while as a politician be is as much justified in using it as a lever of turning the public and instead of disintigration it will lead to opinion of the country in his favor on the We can readily understand how such knights consolidation. We have little doubt that eye of a general election as Sir of the road as Claude Duval and Dick Turpin | the Senate will receive the resolutions in the John was in 1877.8. That he has suc- There is no use in disguising matceeded in embarrassing the Ministry considerably there is no question, and that he has at last created a cry for his party is equally certain. The Government handled the resolution as if it was framed on the basis of Canadian independence. They did not object to direct trade relations, but contended the country was in no hurry for them : by railroads and telegraph wires, governed | Parnell, M.P., has drafted a Bill to amend in fact, they used precisely the same arguthe Land Act of 1881, and embodying the ment, clothed in almost the same words, as fountain? It would be absurd to suppose it, the Liberal Ministry of 1877 when resisting | Canadians have more common sense. In his make the measure valuable. The amending the National Policy. It is idle, it is useless, Bill, which it is intended to introduce during to deny that the new policy-for it is a new policy- inaugurated by Mr. Blake that Sir. A. T. Galt might have obtained ia popular in Canada. Every step in the direction of independence is popufect impunity. Hardly a day passes—certainly under the existing Act an application has lar. What is not absolutely required is a standing jump right into it. The defection | could make her own treaties we should at of six Government supporters is in itself the this time of day be without reciprocity with strongest proof of the wish of their constituents to manage their own Commercial affairs. They know well that the Opposition will take individuals. Just fancy a merchant, in order it up as a rallying cry for the general elector sell or buy goods, having to tion, and in order to be re-elected they place go, to another merchant, whose interests themselves in accord with the electors. It is are sometimes opposed to his own, and havvery simple. We believe if the resolution to say to him: Please, can I sell were put again to-morrow there would be a a thousand barrels of fish to my neighbor, have to obtain protection from the law. the Act of 1881. The question of proceed- still larger number voting with the Dom Pedro, or will you kindly allow me to minority, and we also believe that if Sir John | purchase a few hogsheads of light wines from wishes to win he will have to do something by a proposal that the Court may order the in that direction. Indeed, he has done something already in the sending of Sir Alexander Galt to England, but that measure, though well intentioned, has not had any good result. Sir Alexander's usefulness has been be paid on the annual value of the holding confined to making immigration speeches. good things in themselves—but no assistance towards the establishment of direct trade re- who believe in the tuture of our country, and lations with foreign countries. support messages which are in the interests In our opinion, the arguments advanced of the present as well as the future. 307

against the resolution by the Government Anown only a few years ago as one of the as he was. Were the reward they are sup- the tenant or his preducessors in title very well as we are, and that is true debtedness, as besides requiring it in the or- on the ground of insanity.

posed to obtain twenty times \$50,000 it will for which he or they have not been paid or but then we might be better, and if direct dinary way of business, we have to prepare not purchase one day's rest, one peaceful meal compensated otherwise by the landlord or trade relations make us so we must his predecessors in title; it shall estimate have them, though, to parody the words heavy suit which is pending against us in And the best, or rather the worst, of it is the increase of the letting value resulting of the Toronto Mail when told the tariff. that the blood-thirsty, mesciless out-throats from such improvements and such increase would discriminate against England, "if shall be deemed the property of the tenant, direct trade relations are injurious to England and no rent is to be allowed or made payable why so much the worse for England," which sentiment was tacitly endorsed by the Gazette. Under existing arrangements Canada cannot make her own treatles. When she desires to negotiate a commercial treaty with romance, in his composition-a vulgar the forbearance of the landlord to increase the other nations it has to be done through some British Under Secretary, whose opinion is that of James. And mark the flowing sym- pensation, and it is expressly provided that that Canada has nothing to export but ice. It is years since the Liberal Ministry of the day tried a treaty with Brazil in this provement mentioned in the 4th section shall secondhand way, and the draft of it, sanctioned be repealed. Unless proved to the contrary by the Governor-General in Council, now lies mouldering in the Colonial office. It is absurd to say that if Canada negotiated rents for statutory terms are not to exceed treaties she would not be able to enforce the judicial rents for the preceding them. Has Belgium or Portugal or Holland then, no commercial treaties? But it seems we would not be allowed, being a colony of Great Britain and Ireland. Ab, that is a different matter; in that case the sooner we cease being a colony the better.

> THE NEW LIBERAL POLICY. Those who have been complaining of the

want of a policy by the Liberals can complain

no longer with justice, and those who laughed

at the inertness of Mr. Blake will laugh no

more. The Liberals have developed a policy

just when it was required, and that policy re-

commends itself to the people of Canada in the same way as did the National Policy when enunciated by Sir John Macdonald. Everything said in favor of the National Policy can also be said in favor of our commercial relations, and every objection urged sgainst the former has just as little force as against the latter. It may be that both were put forward before a general election to secure votes, and that may be true, but it has really order to take advantage of the Amended Act nothing to do with the question. If the devil speaks the truth it is none the less truth. The proper question to ask about the new Liberal policy is, " will it benefit Camada; is it really a wise measure," and if Minister. In saying this, however, we would months after that date the Commissioners a man having a vote can answer then he should vote for it in the name of common sense, just as he voted for an increase of the tariff. Whether is it better that Canada should negotiate with foreign countries with which we are desirous of trading on equal terms through the Colonial -or circumlocutary-Office, or through her own representatives direct? The question is a silly one. But Sir John says he was born a British subject and will die one. We admire his fine sense of loyalty and are extremely happy that he can carry cut his patriotic intentions with so little trouble. Evidently Sir John is not proud of the name of Canadian. He is a K.C.B. and a member of the Imperial Privy Council, titles and distinctions which poor Canada is incapable is not Canada, he will die we shall all of us die, and Canada will wax rich and prosperous without us, save that our bones shall fertilize her soil, and those of Sir John with the self across to die in his beloved England, or directs his remains be buried in West. minster Abbey. It will be remembered Liberals set up a weak, unmanly cry, half of sentiment, half of bypocrisy against it, on the plea that it was a blow directed against Eng. land. It will be also remembered that the Conservatives only laughed, and that their leading organ said if it injured the connection, why, so much the worse for the connection. And so say we all. tere, the establishment of direct trade relations with France. Brazil and other countries is a step towards independence. But shall we quarrel with the Liberals on that account? If such a consummation be brought about whereby our revenue be increased a few million dollars a year and our people be made more prosperous, shall we refuse the benefits because they flow from a Liberal speech of Friday night last Mr. Blake quoted from Ministerial utterances to shew something like reciprocity with France a few years ago were it not for this circumlocution office. Does any one imagine that if Canada the United States. The business relations between nations abould be as simple as with Jean Leblanc." England is the most intensely selfish nation in the world, speaking commercially." She wants to monopolize the trade of the world; and again speaking commercially she is right; but the world is an idiot if it permits her so to do. Let us then do away, with this sentimental noncense about injuring England; let us act like men

ANOTHER star has appeared in the British begin where Jesse James left off. They of." The Court is also to ascertain prefers to die a British subject. A weak at ness to THE TRUE WITNESS. We request them liamentary firmament. Thomas Sexton, will be hunted and hounded as persistently what improvements have been made by tempt was also made to show we are to forward to this office the amount of such in-

for an extra expenditure to defend the the law courts, and will come on at the June term of Queen's Bench. As we have remarked more than once the amount of indebtedness is small to the individuals, but in the aggregate is of very great importance to us, amounting as it does to several thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been active in our behalt of late, for which we sincerely thank them, as also those of our sub. scribers who have responded, while to those of them whose beneficent efforts in our behalf we have not yet felt, we would recom. mend prompt action, knowing that it is not so much the amount that troubles our subscribers as the manner of sending it, a diff. culty easily overcome if it is understood that money can be safely transmitted to this office either in P. O. orders, or registered letter.

CONDOLENCE BESOLUTIONS.

HALL OF ST. PATRICE'S SOCIETY, SARNIA. Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to his reward the good priest; Rev. E. Bayard, P.P. of Baldwinsville, N.Y.;

Moved by Jas. K. Faulkner, seconded by John Mahony, and unanimously resolved, that we, the members of Saint Patrick's Society, most heartly sympathize with the affliction of his brother, our beloved Pastor, Rev. Jos. Bayard, P.P., and sincerely pray that God may grant him grace and strength to bear patiently the loss He has chosen to afflict him with.

And be it further resolved, that a copy of the resolution be sent to the Rev. Father, and also copies be forwarded to the Catholic Record, Irish-Canadian, and TRUE WITNESS for publication.

JAS. K. FAULKNER, Cor. Sec. St. Patrick's Society. Sarnia, April 19th, 1882.

A GENUINE "WEBER" AT AUCTION.

The first second-hand New York "Weber" Plano brought to auction in Montreal was sold in the house of a gentleman in Sherbrooke street yesterday, and considerable interest was attached to the sale from the fact that though several Steinway and Chickering Pianos have been sold every spring, this is the first instance of the great Weber Plano coming to the hammer. It was a square piano, some four years in use, and realized \$510—considerably above the highest ever reached by either the Steinway or Chickering, and shows the high estimate in which these planes are held by the public.

OBITUARY.

Dublin, April 19 .- Francis MacDonough who defended the Traversers in the state trials, is dead, aged 75 years.

Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Chief Justice of Bombay, is dead.

Rev. Gervase Smith, formerly President of the Weslevan Conference, England, is dead. Mr. John Owen, a long life friend of Longfellow, and publisher of some of his writings, is dead.

Revd. Mother St. Francois, for over half a century a nun, died on April 23rd the General Hospital, Quebec. John Frazer, formerly member of the Ca-

nadian Parliament, died in Charleston, S. C., of bestowing. But Sir John A. Macdonald on Friday morning, April 21st, aged 91 years.

> Charles Robert Darwin, the well known English scientist, is dead. He was ill for some days, and was supposed to be recovering, but had a relapse on Tuesday and never rallied.

The funeral of the late Mr. B. W. Cruice well known among the lumbermen of Ottawa, took place on April 20th, and was attended by the prominent men of the city. Samuel Gurney, the eldest surviving son of

the late Mr. Samuel Gurney, for many years at the head of the great firm of Overend, Gurney & Co., died in London on the fourth instant at the age of 66.

Rev. Ralph Fothergill, of the Primitive Church, Fall River, Mass., died on the 21st inst. from small-pox. Feur of his children are sick with the disease. He would not allow himself or family to be vaccinated. Captain Charles Rainsford died at his resi-

dence, Kingsclear, York County, N. B., on April 24th, in the 95th year of his age. The deceased was a captain in the 104th Regiment, which marched through to Canada during the war of 1812. S. B. Ludlow, who died at Oswego, N. Y.,

on the 21st inst, aged 92, was the oldest living graduate of Union College. In early life he was the editor of the Philadelphian, and in 1836 became chief manager of the North-Western Insurance Company. The Very Rev. Thomas Hincks, of Bush-

mills, County Antrim, Ireland, is dead at the age of 86 years. The deceased, who was Archdeacon of Connor, was the third son of the late Rev. Dr. Hincks, of Belfast, and brother of Sir Francis Hincks of this city. The deceased's only son, the Rev. Canon Hincks, is Rector of Galt, Ont.

The death of Major Mitchell Innes, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th), on the 14th inst., while on his way from India to join the 3rd Batt. of the corps, at Malta, is announced. The deceased officer served many years in Canada with the 1st and 4th Battallons, and while stationed in this city married a daughter of the Hon. Henry Starnes, who is left to deplore his loss. Mrs., Mitchell-Innes, for the past winter has been visiting the members of her family in Canada.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ASSAILANT.

THE PRIBORER ACQUITTED ON THE GROUND OF INSANITY.

Lozdon, April, 19.—At, Reading, to-day, Lord Chief Justice, Coloridge, charged the Grand Jury in the case of McLean, who attempted to shoot Queen, Victoria at Wind-

Lord Coleridge said such cases in England have been rare, but the law bearing on the case, though over five hundred years old, was undoubted. The facts, as narrated in the depositions of witnesses, clearly supported the

charge.
The Grand Jury returned a true bill for high treason against the prisoner, who was placed in the dock. He looked pale land

haggard, and pleaded not guilty.
The Attorney-General opened the case for the prosecution. He said it was, a very aggravated one. The ury had a grave responsibility in determining the condition of the priseers mind at the time, he committed, the crime.

fence.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

BY MR. SEXTON

be framed and resolutions passed. Either with Cloture or not it would be impossible business, and considering the infinite variety of the business which they had to manage, it would be impossible for them to prevent a party of members of that House, possessing the ordinary faculties of men, from making their activity pre-eminently permeate through every department (hear, hear). For his part, he regarded the very ingenious rules with a very large ambiguousness. He was not an Englishman or a representative of any Eng. lish constituency, and members of the House would, perhaps, allow him to take the attitude of a spectator, and to tell them, with as much impartiality as they would give him credit for, what he thought would be

Irishman he felt that the miseries, the mistortunes, the discontent and disaffection of his country had sprung from the spirit which had governed the House in past times, and the laws which had been the emanation of that spirit. If he had been an Englishman born and bred, whether a representative Englishman or not, he should take a pilde in the records of its acts, and in the influence which it had brought to bear upon the history of the world and the course of the human race. He would admit that that assembly had been to a large extent the upholder of class, and that its enactments had borne the brand of class legislation. But he was bound to say that the Parliament of England had struck its roots deep into the hearts and history of the English people. It was an ancient and a proud Parliament, and although it might not have responded very speedily or successfully to the demands of the English people, yet he would say as an Irishman endeavoring for a moment to cradicate his own prepossessions, that the House had slowly though surely responded to the general needs and wishes. Therefore if he had been an Englishman he should take pride in the House, and endeavor to preserve what the House had possessed in the past, the capacity to hold the affections of the English people and to maintain its ruling place in the government of the country.

-First, the unexampled position held by the Speaker of the House of Commons (cheers). who was not under the obligation to please any party or to have regard to any party. Elected by one party, the Speaker of the House had been often continued in office by another; and the confidence which English members of both parties had in his high impartiality had been the strongest influence which had surrounded the dignity of the great office of the First Commoner of England. The second secret was that the majority of the House, while it showed all its strength and all its power ultimately to assert its will, had always been willing to postpone the hour of victory until the minority had justified its cause. The minority of the house had such levalty to their party and an effort to bring the law in Ireland into har- four o'clock, a.m., a number of emersuch public spirit that having once had their mony with the people (cheers). That was gency men, accompanied by 100 of the possible precautions. say and argued their case went directly to what was done in every civilized country. police and an equal number of the military, the lobby and accepted in a loyal and lawabiding spirit that decision. Every man, ment? As far as they could discover from tween Clonmel and Fethard, to make a dishowever humble, had as much right to stand up as the First Minister of the Crown, and say what he had to say. The Government now sought to establish a system which, by the pleasure of the majority, and without regard to the minority, could arrive at a moment at which to say,

"WE SHALL HEAR NOTHING MORE."

The majority in the house would always be the party in power. The majority and the party in power were convertible terms, and he apprehended that there would be in the mind of the occupant of the chair a necessarily inevitable mental bent towards the party which sat upon his right. The present Speaker might not be the Speaker he had mentioned, and for his part he hoped that he (Sir H. Brand) would be free from the obligation which the occupant of the chair would beanxiously and often nervously desirous to acquit himself of the responsibility which the rule would press upom him. His mind when be in constant search of the evident sense of the house, and it was possible that he might mistake a moment of clamour for the expression of that "evident sense." It was likely that he would not ascertain the evident sense in every case, and then what would become of the high impartiality of the Speaker of the House of Commons? In the event of that contingency occurring, and in the event of the Speaker rising up and declaring the evident sense of the House, that decision would be traversed and discredited by an adverse vote. With regard to the majority he had said that they had always been willing to postpone a moment of victory, but what would be the consequence of.

THE CLOTURE?

The consequence of the natural action of and cheers.) As for himself, his constiordinary human nature would be that the trents had sent him no message on the majority at the first moment of irritation or weariness produced by a long debate would begin naturally to turn to the form of relief, do anything to break that confidence; but in and begin to elamour for the application of cloture. The minority on the other hand who had been denied-fair play would be the day from which to date his political out-tempted to challenge the desire to shorten lawry from Ireland (cheers). He believed the debate and to assert their right: : Oozfidence would disappear in impartiality of the to come a starting point of political Speaker, and forbearance would disappear oriticism and denunciation in Ireland on the part of the majority, and dissatisfaction would arise in the minds' of the minority. That was the viewe which he had been obliged to accept, and he would return to his natural position as an Irishman in revolt against the attempt to silence Irish members. He observed that when both the great parties of the house agreed, they rarely agreed without some hurt to Ireland, and therefore that condition of the house, which in the past had secured and continued a tolerable good feeling between the English parties, had been a condition, in his mind; unfavorable to the development of the rights and liberties of Ireland. He did not expect that there would be such good feeling in the future : He expected that the cloture, whether frequently or rarely put into exercise, the fact of its existence would be an irritant poison in the blood at home, and he suspected that the friendlaness between the English parties, would disappear, and he looked forward with hope to the state of perpetual conflict which the cloture would generate between them, which "dve home to their minds the preg-

nant truth that until they satisfied the feelings and soothed the irritation of Ireland Par- Ministerial cheers. On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE the debate liamentary government on the basis of the past would be an impossibility (cheers). He looked forward with considerable hope to the was adjourned.

Chief Secretary for Ireland had entirely removed it. Why had he said it was an act of

revenge, because it had been plainly suggest-

ed by the position of Irish members in the

the rank of an art the first practitioners of

that art of dilatory debate had been the

bench, and in the Parliament of 1874 the

ment had been in the public press and the

present Parliament, because the Government

passed several measures of importance, and

had told the country that they were well sa-

most part silent on it, and the right hon-gentleman (the Prime Minister) had lately

admitted in the house the value of the critic-

right hen, gentleman would not deny that

the member for Wexford had, next to himself

the most perfect knowledge of the bill. It

had been the action of the Irish party with regard to the Coercion Bill which had led to

this gagging measure (Irish cheers); it was

an act growing out of the speeches from the

Treasury Bench, directed against the people

of Ireland, against clergymen, ladies, and

children (near, hear). Upon every ground

of criticism that act stands condemned, and

the Government that passed it now stands

condemned, and now he was to be told that

the passing of that measure was the ground

for the introduction of such a measure as the

one under debate (cheers). The Irish people

upheld the Irish party in the House of Com-

mons, and he asked the right hou gentleman

to turn to the " Nineteenth Century," and he

told him that by his own words the senti-

ments of the Irish party stood justified

(cheers). Moreover, this cloture was an act

of remobilisation of force (hear, hear) for fu-

ture misgovernment and tyranny in Ireland.

The last speech of the Chief Secretary was a

warning speech. The Prime Minister was said to be dramatic in debate, but the Chief

Secretary was more. He was melodramatic.

With a tierce light in his eye, and indignant passion in his voice, he foretold more drastic

measures for Ireland, as a warning to those

who stand up for Irish liberty in the House

of Commons-for every member no matter

where he sat, so as he derived his mandate

from the Irish people (cheers). This was a

warning of what would be the significance of

the cloture. Let there be no mistaking the

vote that night. It was a vote for further

coercion (cheers). A year of folly had not

been enough for the Government-s year of

disaster and disgrace had not been enough,

and half a year in which to reconsider their

They did not come disposed to take the

statesmanlike advice tendered to them by the

by Algerine enactments under the tyranny of

already imposed upon Ireland had proved in-

effective, the additional gag to be imposed on

the House of Commons would help them out

of their difficulty (cheers). For himself he

had little doubt that the feeling of burning

passion that agitated the Irish people on this question would cause them not to hesitate as

representatives could not expect to have their

wishes met-the House of Commons listened

to their unreasonable and passionate appeals,

thought the argument a very exclusive one.

and the argument of the Government was

still more exclusive, for the Irish members

were not only to have their demands refused

but their speeches silenced (cheers). So

deep was the feeling of Ireland on this ques-

tion that he believed, if he was an Irish

member who had incurred by his past con-

duct the anger and the hatred of the people,

a patriotic vote given that night would be

enough in the minds of the Irish people to

entitle him to an amnesty for any faults or

errors in his past life. He would be entitled

to an amnesty, because he had given a true

vote at a critical moment in the face of the

social and political influence which surround-

Irishman who broke through these seductive

influences to place himself on the side

of the Trish people would find that it

to restore him to their favor (laughter

subject because he believed they had con-

fidence in him, and he hoped-he would never

conclusion he would say that if he was to vote with the Government he would regard it as

lawry from Ireland (obsers). He believed

that the vote of that night would be for years

(cheers) He believed that the Irish-man who that might violated the

trust reposed in him by the Irish peo-

ple had written his own political doom

(cheers)... For his own part he would rather

rank with the most infamous informer—the

than that it should go down that he as an

Masseys, the Corydons and the Armstrongs-

Irish member, followed Her, Majesty's Gov-

ernment into the lobby that night and there-

by put a new letter upon Ireland (cheers). Those who followed the Whig Coercionists

and the jailers of the leader of Ireland, the priests of Ireland and the ladies of Ireland,

would strike thereby their deadliest blow at

went far to blot out any errors in his past and

isms derived from the Irish party.

was, in the first place, with regard to Ireland, an act of revenge, and in some respects a mobilisation of forces for acting bostilely towere absent, one seat (Meath) being vacant. Fourteen Liberals went into the lobby with wards Ireland. If Irish members entertained any doubt on that subject, the speech of the all present

Latest Irish News by Mail.

(From the Cork Herald, April 8th.)

Lord Bandon was elected Chairman of the Bandon Board of Guardians on Wednesday. There was no other candidate. At Ennis Board of Guardians Lord Inchiquin defeated the Land League candidate for the chair.

Mr. Bedmond, M.P., has received an anonymous letter, ornamented with a rude drawing of a skeleton head and cross-bones, threatening Mr. Biggar and himself with certain death on the approaching visit to Scotland for the purpose of addressing a meeting in Edinburgh.

The reported murder of Daly, or Schull turns out to be, as already rumored, a suicide He was a sort of factorum on the Longfield occurred last session in regard to the Land estate, from which, it appears, he received Act, because the Irish party had been for the some rent lately for which he did not account. A policeman compiling the agricuttural returns called for the address of the landlord, and, fearing it was to fill up a warrant, Daly immediately afterwards shot himself. He had been threatened with a criminal prosecution.

The Standard rays at a meeting of the Liberal members held on Monday at the Reform Club, it was decided to make strong representations to Mr. Gladstone in regard to the present condition of Ireland. We believe that several of the gentlemen who spoke expressed a belief that a new Chief Secretary was required to cope with the difficulties which have arisen. The Pall Mall Gazette calls for the dismissal of Mr. Forster and Earl Cowper. A Birmingham paper, supposed to be in the confidence of Mr. Chamberlain, recommends the trial of suspects by judges without juries.

At first Mass in Midleton to-day (Sunday) the Very Rev. Canon Fitzpatrick announced that a Retreat for the members of the Sodality of the B.V.M. will be opened here next month by Father Ronayne, S. J., Limerick. He requested any members of the Sodality, ther advanced in education than the third or occupying a more responsible or intellectual position in society than attending behind a counter or sitting behind a sewing machine, who had any connection with an "associaloyal members of both."

MURDER OF AN EMERGENCY MAN. On Tuesday morning, at an early hour, information reached the constabulary at Clonmel that two men had been murdered at Milcourse and their steps had not been enough. townmore a short time previously. A large force of police, in charge of Head-constable statesmanlike advice tendered to them by the Under Secretary for the Colonies—they did assist the local party. The facts of the case, not come disposed to take the only natural as far as they are at present ascertained, course—they did not seem disposed to make are as follows:—About the hour of dark hints and blacker looks, it was to tress for rent. They seized about 120 head make the law a despotism, to place the people of cattle, the property of two tenant farmers named Hanly and Fennelly, which, after the police in Ireland, to force the people out | much trouble, they drove into the little town of harmony with the law (hear, hear). He of Fethard, and succeeded in placing in the did not believe they would succeed in this yard of the police barracks. Early as the object. He did not believe that as the gag hour was there was a large and tumultuous mob speedily collected, and a fearful attack was made upon the emergency men, one of whom having received a violent blow on the side of the head, inflicted with a blackthorn stick, drew a revolver, and fired two shots in the direction of the crowd, none of which, it appears, took effect. The crowd to the vote he should give. Some years ago then became infuriated, and a simultaneous the Times newspaper said that the Irish rush was made on the emergency bailiffs, who were so cruelly beaten, that one of them succumbed to the wounds, and died at five o'clock this morning. Miltownmore was some time

> THE SISTER OF MR. O'CONNOR, M.P. IMPRISONED.

house of an evicted tenant named Looby.

Slattery, who, with others, was placed in the

and what more could they desire? He since the scene of the murder of a bailiff named

Dublin, Sunday. At the Athlone Petty Sessoins on Saturday, before Mr. Beckett, R.M., Major Ryan and Major Darcy, Miss Mary Power O'Connor, 818ter of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., was prosecut. ed for having, at a meeting at Drom. county Westmeath, on Sunday, 12th March, used illegal language. Constable Larkin deposed that at the meeting in question, was held in front of the ed an Irishman here. He believed that the Chapel the defendant, who spoke from a carriage, advised the people to hold out for fair rent, and if that were not granted they should pay no rents at all. Now was the time to stand firm. The landlords were down, and the tenants should keep them down until a fair settlement was obtained. In case any of them were evicted, she would go to Dublin and lay their case before the Ladies' Land League. Her brother (T. P. O'Connor) was at present in America, and was, sending home plenty of money, and they would be well supplied if they obeyed her instructions. Those who did not do so, but who went behind backs and paid rent, or who took possession of a farm from which others were evicted, were to be dealt with like the black sheep in a flock. Witness stated that previous to this meeting 68 ejectments had been served for non-payment of rent on an adjoining estate, and he believed that this speech was calculated to deter tenants from paying their rent. On cross-examination, witness admitted defendant cautioned the people against committing outrages, that she said Archbishop Croke's definition of a fair rent, namely, such a rent as a man could pay after supporting and clothing his family comfortably and paying his own debts. Mr. Beckett and Major Ryan were of opinion that Miss O'Connor should find, ball, or go to prison for six months. Major Darry dissented. Defendant said she would go to gaol, and, she scorned the language of sympathy used to her by the Ohair man in announcing the decision of the court. Sho, was conveyed to Mullinger Jail.

The announcement was received with lond minutes past ten o'clock to-night. The ocdeal of our stout or currence was no other than a deliberate and nefarious attempt to blow up the William street Police Barracke, and thereby cause the The analysis of the 1rish voting, and the death of some or other of the large number of cloture. He would ask the house what was cloture division will no doubt, prove intermen who are stationed in the building. The the intention of this measure of cloture. It esting to your readers, so I will send it to barracks, it may be here stated, is the central men who are stationed in the building. . The you. Of the Home Bule party, 39 voted one in the city. In it are spartments against the Government, 16 with it, and 7, for married men, and some fifty men under the command of Sub-Inspector Wilton, who also resides there, have their apartments the Government, one voted against them, and in the right wing of the barracks. A lane one was absent. The Irish Conservatives were running hard by this portion of the barracks, which is fronted on the opposite of the lane in question by one of the side wings of Messrs. Todd's large drapery establishment. This lane is a public thoroughere leading from William street into Denmark street, and is largely used. 'The windows of the police barrack, as also those of the Messrs. Todd's, overlook this thoroughfare, which nearly at all times is closely watched by the constabulary near by, more especially of late, when armed patrols of police keep watch over the main entrance to the barracks, which, as its name imports, is in William street: The attempt to blow up the barracks appears to have been carefully planned in view of the state of things which exists in connection with the ordinary police duties. In the barrack, what is termed roll call takes place at ten o'clock nightly, and immediately after answering to their names the men are dismissed to the dormi. tories. These, as already stated, overlook the lane leading alongside the barracks into Denmark street, and here it was that the desperate attempt to blow up portion of the remains was made shortly after ten o'clock. A bomb was flung at one of the barrack windows, the explosion being so loud as to be heard over a considerable part of the city. The constabulary in the barrack at partner through life. once ran to arms, quickly turned out, and made search in all directions, the crash of glass and falling debris giving out too plain an indication that something more than ordinary serious occurred. Three men who were found lottering about the lane were at once apprehended and brought into barracks, where they are at present. Armed guards of constabulary were placed over the different approaches to the barracks. and then on examination it was found that the bomb which is supposed to have been charged with dynamite, was flung on the sill of one of the windows, where it exploded, blow ing in the glass and portion of the woodwork, and also shattering the wall. The windows of Messrs. Todd was also broken and shattered by the explosion, and a constable who ordinarily occupied the room against the window of which the bomb was thrown was fortunate enough not to be in the spartment although they were principally girls not far- at the time of the occurrence. Happily, no one was injured by the explosion fourth book of the National School, and not the origin of which is at, present difficult to explain. The general impression appears to be that the bomb was charged with dynamite, and exploded by means of a fuse, but of this it is hard to determine just now, the tion" of some kind or other not likely to add | constabulary being so much put about over to the modesty of its members, which has the matter that they are unable or unwilling been introduced into the parish by those wo- to give exact particulars. The wildest men from Cork (the Ladies' Land League), to rumours prevail over the explosion, but subresign all connection with one society or the sequent inquiries, as far as possibly can be other, as it is impossible that they can be made, go to show that the occurrence is not at all so serious as was at first reported. The three prisoners in custody will, it is stated, be brought up at the police office to-morrow. when it may be expected full particulars of the occurrence will possibly be disclosed. A large growd collected round the barracks shortly after the explosion, but they were kept from approaching near the injured premises, and eventually the people were prevailed on to quietly go to their homes. The police are under arms at the barracks, and Mr. Clifford Lloyd, B. M., Mr. McCarthy, R.M., the County Inspector and other officials have arrived with a view to taking all

> OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

HALIFAX, April 21 .- Early this morning people began to gather at St. Mary's, to be present at solemn obsequies of the late Archbishop Hannan, and by nine o'clock every new and even standing room in the vast Cathedral was filled with a reverent and mourning congregation. Shortly after that hour the bishops and priests entered the sanctuary, including all the prelates and priests from abroad. These having taken up their position the offices for the dead were chanted by the Right Bev. Dr. Sweeney, Bishop of St. John, assisted by the Rev. Father Dowd, of Montreal Rev Mgr Power, Rev Dr O'Brien, of Charlottetown, PEI; Rev EF Murphy, Rev W Varilly, of New Brunswick; Rev J W Manning, of Tusket; Rev W B Hamilton, of Londonderry, and Rev J O Bernard, of Digby county. The office having been gone county. through, the Right Rev Dr Sweeney entered the sanctuary and ascended the altar, and commenced the Pontificate Requiem Mass. The solemn High Mass over, the Rev Father Wissell ascended the bulpit and delivered a lengthy and most impressive panegyric.
After the Ray. Father descended from the pulpit, the "Libera" was sung by ecclesiastics and the absolution was pronounced, and at 12:30 o'clock the funeral cortege moved out of the church. The streets en route were lined part of the way by the Roman Catholic men of the various imperial troops in the garrison, and of the 63rd H. V. B. Kiffes. The whole wheeled in at the close of the procession four deep. Every window and available point of vantage on the putting the bottle to his lips forced him to line of the procession was crowded, and business throughout the city was entirely suspended. Flags were displayed at half-mast from the citadel, and public buildings, as well as on the ships in port and many places of business and private residences. The big bell of St. Mary's, of course, has been tolling ever since the death, and to day, as the funeral passed through the streets, the bells of St. Luke's Cathedral and St. Paul's Church were also tolled. Among the mourners in the procession were many clergymen of the Protestant Church. Some idea of its length may be gathered from the fact that it took over half an hour to pass a given point. On arriving at the Cemetery of Holy Oross the usual burial service was repeated and the coffin was lowered to its final resting place.

A letter from Naples in the Italian newspaper, Perseveranza, relates how Sarah Bernhardt left that city with two immense vans of sizes, including a long one, which gave rise to the story of her carrying her coffin everywhere about her. She sent letters of thanks

ATTEMPT. TO BLOW UP A BARRAOK | fleet will be mounted with 278 of them, 288 of which have been acquired within the last two Limining, Sunday, Might. years to hispatiments erplaine to be made with One of the most startling affairs that have the employment of the electric light in the yet taken lace in this city was enacted a few case of night attacks by torpedo boats.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS. There were seventy-one interments in the Catholic and sixteen in the Protestant cemeteries during the past week. -The mills situated on the banks of the

Lachine canal, and of which the machinery is driven by water power, have commenced operations for the season. -The Minister of Justice has just par

doned Mr. Jean S. Paquet, formerly manager of the Hochelsga Bank, who had several years yet to serve in the penitentiary. The ex-manager now enjoys the sweets of liberty.

-The Montreal Junior Lacrosse Club have elected the following officers for the coming year :- Mr Geo Sheppard, of the Montreal Olub, President; Wm Brady, jr, 1st Vice-President; T R Bell, 2nd Vice-President; H Fisher, Secretary (re-elected); H. Herbert, Treasurer (te-elected). Committee—A Cam-eron, A McNaughton, W Locke, J Hasley and W Gerhaghty. Last season the Club played eight matches, of which it won five, lost two, one being drawn. It is now in a flourishing condition, numbering some 85 members.

PRESENTATION.

Last night the employees of Messrs. John Murphy & Co. waited on Mr. George Seers, manager of the lace and fancy goods departments and presented him with a handsome mantel mirror. The presentation was made by Mr. John Horton, manager of the silk and dress goods departments, in a few well-chosen words, expressive of the estcom and appreclation with which he was held among them and wishing him much happiness and prosperity with the lady he had chosen to be his

Mr. Seers, in reply, expressed his surprise at being the recipient of such a magnificent present, and his gratitude to his co-employees for the way in which they showed their kindly feelings towards him. He thanked them for their good wishes, and hoped that the hand of good fellowship now existing between them would long continue.

After refreshments were handed round the musical talent of the party was fully developed, and a pleasant evening was spent, winding up by all joining in singing " For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," &c.

MONTREAL HANDBALL AND RACKET CLUB.

A meeting of the Montreal Handball Club was held last evening in their rooms for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were all re-elected :-

Wm Wilson, President; M C Mullin, 1st Vice-President; T Buchanan, 2nd Vice-President; M Morierty, Treasurer; J Davey, Cor-Secretary; J Somerville, Rec-Secretary. The Committee is composed of Mesers D Tansey, J Curran, J Byan, W O Farmer, P Dinahan, J Cloran, W Ryan, J Morris, W E Mullin, J. Stinson, R. McShane, B Connaughton, D Phelan, M. Bahan, T. Doherty, J Scullion and J Sullivan.

The Treasurer's report showed a very suc cessful year's business. The Club intends to issue a challenge to any player either in Canada or the United States. After a vote of thanks had been passed to the management the meeting adjourned.

YOUNG SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB.

Shamrock Lacrosce Club was held in the St and resulted as follows; President, Alderman to them at moderate figures. 2nd Vice-President, P Downs; Secretary, D J Ahern, T Curran, M Cregan, T McBreharty, Secretary-Treasurer's report was then submitted to the meeting, and adopted unanimously. A vote of thanks was then passed to the Revd Brother Arnold for the free use of the above hall during the last season. He was also proposed and unanimously elected an honorary member of the Club. The meeting was then brought to a close.

ANOTHER MURDER AT ST. ANNE DES PLAINES.

CHOKED TO DEATH WITH WHISKEY. St. Anne des Plaines is a village about sixty miles from Montreal. It has already been the scene of a brutal murder perpetrated at a charivari some four years ago, and now advices from the village have been received of another sudden death, attended by circumstances which make it very like murder. The following is the story :- On last Saturday evening three young men, two of them named Simard and Therien, entered the botel of P. Guenette, and saked for the hostler, one Guendon. Guendon had come in a few moments before, slightly under influence of liquor, and had gone to bed. Under the circumstances Guenette refused the three men permission to see him. They would not take no for an answer Guendon's room. He was lying asleep on the bed, but they awake him, and one of them producing a bottle asked him to drink. He refused, whereupon the three seized him and swallow a large quantity of whiskey. They then went out and three minutes afterwards Guendon was found dead. A messenger was sent to the Coroner, who summoned a jury and opened an inquest on the hody. It was postponed to await further inquiries, Therien and Simard being meanwhile placed under police surveillance. One of the Montreal detectives goes to St. Anne des. Plaines to assist in the investigation.

THE ROLL PHYMENEAU. ME HAVE

Miss Bessie Caldwell, a charming daughter, of the Capital, and a well-known voralist, was married in the Basilica this appruing to Mr. McSloy, a resident of St. Catherines. A large number assembled nat; the oburch to witness the ceremony, in , which much linterest was munifested. The bride, looked the very type of loveliness, as she leaned on Mr. James Goodwin's arm; that gentleman giving her luggage, comprising hundreds of boxes of all away ... She wore, a most becoming dress of meuve with the "daintiest little bonnet" imaginable. The bridgeroom looked every inch a man, and a handsome one at that, as to the newspapers for their notices of her five he walked down the main alse with his bride performances, and left 3,000 francs for the at the conclusion of the occumony, The Rev. pcor.

The mayal manouvres in Germany, this clergyman, Miss Caldwell acting as bride of gryman, Miss Caldwell acting as bride maid to her sister, Miss Bessie, while Mr. years will, says the Cologne Gazette, include most experiments with the Hotchkiss revolves ing cannons, the invention of an Marcian, who has large foundries for making the cannons mear; Berlin and Paris. The German fleet will be mounted with 278 of them, 288 of which have been acquired within the last two years to harpetiments are also to be made with the employment of the electric light in the case of night attacks by torpedo bats.

Father Boullon, P. P. I was the officialing olergyman, Miss Caldwell acting as bride, made to her sister, Miss Bessie, while Mr. Mosloy assisted his brother as, beat man."

The young couple carry to St. Catharines the best within morning Mr. H. Dwyer, a former Ottawa waite, now residing in Minneapolis, Minn, was married at the Basilica to Miss Bessie, while Mr. The young couple carry to St. Catharines the best will be mounted with 278 of them, 288 of which have been acquired within the last two years to the corresponding to the carry to St. Catharines the best will be many did to her sizer, Miss Caldwell, acting as bride; mad to her sizer, Miss Bessie, while Mr.

The young couple carry to St. Catharines the best will be best with the best will be best with the best with the best will be best will be best with the best will be best with the best will be best with the best will be best will be best with the best will be best with the best will be best with the best will be best will be best with the best will be best will be best with the best will be Monday.

ROUND THE WORLD.

A young man named Alex. Burry, a harness-maker, Renfrew, Oat, fatally shot himself in the back with a revolver last night.

A marriage is arranged between the daughter of Baron Gustave de Rothschild and M. Lambert, the agent of M. Rathschild in Brusgéla.

A farmer named William Miller, residing near Hanover, Ont, was found dead on Sunday in the woods, having been shot through the body.

The old English sport of otter-hunting is to be revived in Berkshire. Otters are known to abound in the waters between Theale and Hungerford. The death is announced of Miss Dora

Greenwell, one of the earliest writers in Good Words, the Sunday Magazine, and other periodicals. She had long been an invalid. Intelligence from Yankton (Dakota) an-

nounces that the lunatic asylum at that place has been destroyed by fire. Three of the patients perished in the flames. The Echo says that Mr. Love Jones-Parry. the latest elected member of the House of

Commons, can claim, through the Bulkeley and Talbot families, a descent from Edward the First. At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly, held on Saturday night in Hamilton, Oat, a resolution was carried calling on all

Union men to abstain from buying any but Union bakers' bread. There is every probability that the company running steamboats on the Rhine will shortly attempt to light both shores of the

river ahead by means of the electric light for the benefit of sight seers travelling at night. The ring of detached forts around Strasburg, the construction of which has cost many millions of marks, is now all but completed. There are eleven in all, and they en-

close, besides the city, five suburbs and sixteen villages. An attachment for \$24,000 has been obtained by Balgian counsel against Leon Bernard, accused of robbing the Bishop of Tournay of bonds, money, jewels, &c., amounting to over \$40,000. Bernard was the Bishop's Chancellor. It stated that after coming to this country he married, and is

spending his honeymoon in the South. Secretary Jackson left New York for Albany last night, to urge upon the Governor and Legislature the necessity of an appropriation of \$250,000 for the Emigration Commissioner the coming year. Unless immediate action be taken, Castle Garden and other institutions will be closed on Monday, as the funds are exhausted.

An example of stern military discipline is reported from Dresden. At a late final examination of the Saxon corps of Cadets it was discovered that several candidates for commissions had availed themselves of prohibited assistance in doing their natural philosophy papers. The delinguents were instantly sent back and ordered to enter the army as privates.

At meetings of the Executive Committee

of the Canadian Pacific Railway, recently held in Winnipeg, it was decided to commence work immediately on four large buildings for depot, general office, land department, restaurant, etc., to be ready for occupation this season. Workshops of mammoth proportions The annual general meeting of the Young | will be started at once. It was also decided to erect large and comfortable, sub-Ann's Hall last evening, at which the election stantial dwelling houses for train of officers for the season of 1882 took place and shop men, which will be rented D Tansey; let Vice President, Jas McClure; boarding house to accommodate 75 to 100 men will also be built, at which it is intended Kiely (re-elected); Assistant-Secretary, P to afford good board and accommodations at Cooney (re-elected; Treasurer, Jno Hughes; less figures than now obtainable. Comfort-Captain, J B I Flynn. Committee-Messrs | able lodging houses for enginemen are to be erected at various division points. It was F McEiroy, J Morrissey and M Kiely; Audi- likewise decided to dispose of no more lands tors. D McDonald, F Rielly and Jno O'Keefe. in large quantities, but only to actual settlers, The names of fifteen (15) new members were to whom the old price of \$2.50 per acre, with proposed for membership, and elected. The \$1.25 relate for actual sultivation will continue.

> THE VANKOUGHNET MURDER TRIAL CONTICTED ON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

KINGSTON, Ont., April 23.-The trial of Vankoughnet, accused of the murder of John Richardson in August, 1881, occupied the Court all Saturday. The evidence of the prisoner's guilt was purely circumstantial. No one saw him commit the deed. So pertect was the chain of circumstances, and so clearly did they point to Vankoughnet as the murderer of the unfortunate man Richardson, that no unbiased juror could do other than return a verdict of guilty. The court room was crowded all day, and the excitement was intense. A large number of witnesses were examined, and the evidence was voluminous, but the facts briefly summarised are as follows :- On Friday, the 12th of August, 1881, Vankoughnet went to a store in Bedford Mills, and bought some powder, shot and caps. A few days previous to this, Richardson's gun had been stolen, but the thief had not been discovered. On Saturday, the 13th, Elchardson was last seen alive, and on that evening, about 7 o'clock a shot was heard, fired near his house. The next day, Sunday, Vankoughnet went to a but forced him aside and made their way to neighbor's house and borrowed a buggy from him, and the marks of this buggy and of Vankoughnet's horse were tracked first Vankoughnet's house, and from there to Richardson's barn. The tracks on the return trip, however, from Richardson's barn were found to be those of a different horse. On Monday Richardson's barn was seen by some neighbors to be on fire, and on their going over they found in it the half consumed body of a horse, which, on turning over, they knew, from the color, to belong to Vankoughnet. The latter had evidently gone to the barn, changed horses, set fire to the building, and had then driven off with Bichardson's horse. The body of Bichardson was found lying not far from his house, and riddled with buckshot. On Tuesday the prisoner went to the house of a Mrs. Dennee, and said that he had shot Richardson accidentally while fooling with a gun, not knowing that it was loaded. When arrested, he told where the gut, the one stolen from Richardson's house, would be found, and that the left barrel was loaded. It was also sworn by a witness that Richardson said he was afraid of Vankoughnet. Another witness swore that Vankoughnet said he was going away, but would do something before he went which would cause him to be remembered. The defence made by the prisoner's counsel was that the shooting was acci-dental, but his lordship pointed out to the dental, but his lordship pointed out to the jury that it was not likely the prisoner would be fooling with a gun in the presence of the man from whom he had stolen that gun, and besides, that when arrested he had told his captors one barrel of the gun would be found loaded, and still farther, that the prisoner had bought powder on I day, evidently with the intention of loading the gun. After the summing up of the facts, the jury retired and in about half and hour retired with a vender of Unity of minder, with a recommendation to mercy. The judge will probably pass sentence of loads.

lative assembly, no matter what rules might house? The measure could not proceed from be devised or what arithmetical works might any experience in the last Parliament, because if ever dilatory debate had ascended to for them ever with the vast amplitude of right hon, gentlemen sitting on the Treasury right hon, gentieman the leader of the governpublic magazines the most elaborate apolegist of obstruction who had ever rested on the Treasury Bench. Neither, again, could the cloture have proceeded from any experience gained from the first session of the tisfied. The cause of the cloture, so far as the Irish party had been concerned, had

THE EFFECT OF THE CLOTURE upon the future of the assembly. As an

THE SECRET OF THE POWER

was to be divided into three facts, which were

a debate had proceeded to any length would

the rights and the honor of Ireland (great That en en anne en en fill he cheering). The Speaker then at (two o'clock) put the guestion AUTIN On a division the numbers were. For the amendment 279

³ 318

Against Majority (Continued from First Page.)

all the people of Ireland, did claim as their birthright, and could not yield but with their Hves. (Applause.):

The speaker then continued: "How this declaration was adopted, how the English Government deemed it prudent to admit its truth and yield rights that could no longer be refused, how, as a consequence, Ireland regained the independence of her Parliament, and entered under the centrol of that independent Parliament upon an almost unparalleled career of prosperity, were too long a tale for me to here unfold. A writer in a recent number of the Boston Pilot gives some interesting statistics as to the happy results of the entranchisement of that Parliament, which you will pardon me if I read here. [Here the speaker read statistics the prosperity of Ireland ahowing under the independent Parliament.]. We are assembled to-night to rejoice in the memory of its success. What need is there that we should recall the memory of how the blessings it secured were lost. Before, however, leaving this branch of my subject, and endeavoring, as I propose briefly to co, to call your attention to some lessons the subject we have considered has to teach us for our guidance in connection with the Irish movement of to-day, I feel that I have done so little justice to the memory of the great man whose name appears at the opening of my lecture's title that, as some amends, I will crave your permission to repeat a verse or two from the magnificent tribute of the Irish poet, Tom Moore, to the Irish statesman, Henry

"What a union of all the affections and powers By which life is exalted, embellished, refined, Was embraced in that spirit whose centre was while its mighty circumference circled man-

Oh, who that loves Erin, or who that can see Through the waste of her annals that epoch sublime.

Like a pyramid raised in the desert, where he And his glory stand out to the eye of all time

That one hold interval analched from the gloom And the madness of ages, when filled with his A nation o'erlesped the dark bounds of her And for one sacred instant touched liberty's

Is there one who has thus through his orbit of But at distance observed him through glory, In the calm of retreat, in the grandeur of strife, Whether shining or clouded, still high and

Oh no! not a heart that e'er knew him but Deep, deep, o'er the grave where such glory is shrined, O'er a monument Fame preserve mong the

Of the wisest, the bravest, the best of man-With these words we will leave Grattan in his tamb in Westminster, where his patriot Irish heart, were it capable of feeling, would probably feel more at rest than if it lay in the Ireland of to-day, the Ireland from which has departed the soul of its greatness, its native Parliament in College Green. Having seen him in his success, at the very senith of his greatness, we will pass over in silence the serrows that shaded the balance of his life, and turn to enquire what it is that 1882 has to learn from 1782. The lessons are many, I will not attempt to repeat them all. In contemplating the Irish revolution of one hundred years, the first thing that strikes one is that perhaps it is a misnomer to call it an Irisb revolution movement at all. For, after all, it was a movement in which four-fifths of the Irish people had no voice at all, and and 1,674 gups, beside 105,272 infantry, 5,879 shared but indirectly. From its French forts and towns. Altogether Germany inception it was distinctively a Peo had 1 350 408 man under time at this state. testent movement, initiated by Protestants, led by Protestants, although enthusiastically supported by Irish Catholics, it never reached that culmination which the greatest of its leaders-Protestant of the Protestants though he was laboured from his early youth to the last day of his life to bring

about the emancipation of Irish Catholics (loud applause.) Thank God our movement of to-day has not that reproach upon it (applause.) It is broadly and distinctively an Irish movement. And yet even in this respect we have a lesson to learn from the action of the men of that day. Though success never crowned their endeavors, though a Parliament that had been enfranchised, but would not be reformed, never yielded to their demands, not only the great leader, but many of the most distinctively Protestant of his followers, declared openly for Catholic emancipation, and wished to share with their Catholic fellow-countrymen the privileges and liberties they had secured for themselves (applause.) In so far there is for us Irishmen who profess the creed of the majority a great lesson—though one which I trust we hardly need,—or tolerance to our fellow-countrymen who in religious faith are not one with us. As the result of today's Irish movement the hour of Ireland's triumph is tast approaching. When it comes the Catholics of Ireland will hold in their hands the control of the destinies of Ireland more completely than even they do to day. When they do, let them remember Grattan and the Protestant volunteers who one hun-

dred years ago agitated for Catholic emanci-

pation. (Applause.)

The second lesson 1 would wish to call your attention to is one that Grattan himself must teach us, and is one that is, perhaps, the most necessary one for us to study. The movement that Irishmen the world over are to-day engaged in is one that, as I have said, is going to succeed—it is purely a question of sooner or later. On our side is truth and justice, and they must prevail. No power that is arrayed against us has power to stop our cause. But there are dangers. The most serious is the lack of wisdom and moderation of some men-well intentioned and honest in their motives, who seek to confound the Land League with other movements, and to throw into it rather an appearance of being dictated by hatred to England than love of Ireland. This was a grave mistake, and was of a nature to do, and was actually doing, the gravest injury. The movement was purely one intended to obtain by constitutional methods the establishment of a peasant proprietary in Treland, and the reestablishment of her native Parliament. The endeavor to engraft upon it a species of proendeavor to engrait upon it a species of pro-paganda of other doctrines of a socialistic fendency was an unmixed evil, rendered more objectionable by a resort to abuse of Englishmen. The Land League movement involved no quarrel with the English people, and its advocates had no need to have recourse to abuse of opponents, for they had a good case and should have no time to waste in empty abuse. Let them leave that to their adversaries who, having nothing else to say, were reduced to senseless villification of individuals. Let them throw saids all considerations foreign to the direct object is them emulate the wisdom and moderation of Gratian, which the speaker considered was squaled by the wis-

A Proportion of the state of th

Monday

and moderation of the great chief Parnell. (Applause.) Let them abstain from violent talks as they would from violent deeds. In brief, the Land League labors solely for the reform of the Land Laws of Ireland, and the re-establishment of the irish Parliament by means within the constitution properly understood. It involves neither disloyalty to that constitution nor the empire, nor any question that in any manner implies the adoption of Socialistic

principles. There are other lessons we might with advantage consider, but I have already too long respassed on your patience. The lessons that Grattan's life and labors teach us may, after all, be summed up in the admonitions of one as pure a patriot as he, and the inspirer of a movement, as well intended if not s successful as his, has left us.

—that freedom's ark

Ard service high and holy

Would be profaned by feelings dark

And passions base or lowly,

For Freedom comes from God's right hand,

And needs a Godly train,

And righteous men must make our land

A nation once again.

(Tremendous applause.) Properly imbued not dealt with till thirty years after the with the spirit of these verses, following Union, and then was granted grudgingly and boldly, but calmly, the lead of the great chieftains Parnell and Davitt (applause) and their collesgues, Irishmen may hope in their own day to see the Land League's objects, and to one day afford Parnell the opportunity in his place in the Irish House, in face of an Ireland whose sons shall own its soil, who shall take its laws from a home Parliament, to repeat altering them only to add his own name, the words of Grattan :-

Spirit of Swift! Spirit of Molyneum Spirit of Grattan! Your genius is triumphant! Ireland is again a nation! In that new charscter I hall her, and turning to her august presence, I say, Este perpetua! (Great cheers.)
At the close of the lecture Mr. McDonnell, President of the Young Irishmen's Society, being called to the Chair, a vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by Mr. Donovan, seconded by Mr. Reynold, and carried amidst applause.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAB. STATISTICS FROM THE OPPICIAL HISTORY OF THE

CONFLICT. By the recent completion of the official history of the "German-French War, 1870-71," edited by the historical department of the general staff, under the supervision of Field Marshai Count Moltke, the military history of Germany now possesses a work which stands probably without a rival in the literature of all other nations. The first number sppeared in July, 1872, and the last in December last, thus completing a work of this magnitude in less than nine and one-half years. The entire work is divided into five volumes, which comprise a total of 294 print sheets, with 107 catographic supplements, maps, plans and sketches. While the first 19 numbers contain the running history of the great war, in all its varying phases, with a concentrated abstract of all orders, reports and official documents, the 20th and concluding part is filled with statistical information and earsfully compiled summaries, which afford a clear conception of the magnitude of the forces which opposed each other in this greatest of all modern wars. The total strength of the German armies is shown by the following enormous figures, viz: 44,420 officers and 1,451,944 men, of whom 83,101 officers and 1,113,254 men have actually taken part in battle. During the armistice the German armies in France were again raised to their full war force, in order to recommence hostilities at once if necessary. On March 1, 1871, there were 826,618 Germans on French soil, including non-combatants, and comprising a field force of 464,221 infantry, 55,562 cavalry, in the benefits resulting from which they cavalry and 68 guns on garrison duty in

> The total loss of the Germans, including dead and wounded, was 6,247 officers (inclumesters) and 123,453 rank and file. Of these 17,572 fell on the field of battle, 10,710 died of their wounds, 316 lost their lives by accidents, and 30 committed suicide; total, 25,-628; while 12,253 succumbed to disease (typhus 6,965; dysentery, 2,000; lung affections, 500). Thus, of the total number of deaths-40,881-70 per cent. died of wounds and only 38 per cent. by disease; while during the campaign of 1866 nearly 60 per cent. of all deaths were by disease. The heaviest losses were in the 3rd Prussian corps, which lost 581 officers and 11,384 men, and in the 1st Bavarian 557 officers and 11,002 men; the lightest was in the 6th Prussian, which suffered a total loss of only 60 officers and 1,050 men. Furthermore, the Germans lost 14,595 horses, 6 guns and 1 flag. The latter belonged to the 2nd battalion of the 61st Prussian infantry regiment, and was found by the French under a heap of slain after the second battle of Dijon.

The French losses will never be accurately known, and the general staff's work can only state the numbers of the prisoners of war. Up to the middle of February, 1271, there rendered, and 2,192 officers and 88,387 men had been forced to cross the Swiss frontier, so that a total of 21,508 officers and 702,054 men had laid down their arms to the conquerors. The Germans captured a total of 107 flags and eagles, 1,915 field guns and mitrailleuses, 5,526 siege and heavy guns and\$ 55,000 small arms.

THE GARFIELD EXPENSES' BILL. Washington, D.C., April 19 -In the House, Taylor, chairman of the committee to audit the expenses of the illness and death of Garfield, submitted the blil and report. Blackburn-presented the raport of the minority. Both reports were referred to commit-tee of the whole. The bill appropriates for the relief of Mrs. Garfield \$50,000, less any sum paid to the late President on account of Agnew & Hamilton, \$15,000 each; Reyburn, \$10,000; Dr. Edson, \$10,000; Dr. Boynton, \$10,000; William J. Crump, \$3,000; Secretary of Navy, \$2,788; Wm. R. Speare, undertaker, \$1,835; C. N. Jones, Elberon, \$1,092, and various merchants and others sums varying from 50 cents to \$1,000." It provides that when Surgeon-General Barnes is retired it shall be with the rank and pay of Major-General. It also provides that there shall be added to the medical corps an army surgeon Colonel, and authorizes the President to promote J. J. Woodward to the position.

Were man to conform more to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the grailing attention of his passions, it would not be necessary to adject the Fellows Compound system of local government for dreland. He asserted that the passage of such a measure land could not hope for complete independent of the bower of the brain and revous system; and it was only on that ground that this Park the was essential to the integrity of the empire, and it was not certain was entitled to deal with it all self-entity ought to be. But Ireland should have local self-government.

The conclusion, Jidge Black said that Ireland could not hope for complete independence was essential to the integrity of the empire, and it was not certain liament was entitled to deal with it all self-entity ought to be. But Ireland should should like the people of Canada to declare have local self-government.

their Constitution being permitted that hope of improvement and of bettering their condition which was the real thing most essential to induce men to labor. It was due also to a feeling that their grievances were not redressed in proper season, and to the want, of a machinery for the management in the locality of their local affairs. (Hear, hear.) The hon, gentleman then referred to the grievances of Ireland at and before the Union, Catholic Emancipation and the dis-establishment and dis-endowment; of the Irish, or, as he termed it, the dominant Oburob, all of which demonstrated clearly than anything else could do the unsatisfactory character of the government of Ireland by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) The question of: Roman Catholic Emancipation was not dealt with till thirty years after the of necessity, avowedly because the Ministers were forced to do it, and not because it was just, right or safe, but to avoid civil war. The next great meaaure of remedial legislation did not take place for twenty years after the one for the relief of the poor and the other for the sale of encumbered estates, but this again was simply dealing late with old grievances, and it was the hand of famine and pestilence which brought this about. The Encumbered Estates Act was no doubt a measure very much needed, and it was to be hoped its indirect effect would be very beneficial to tenants; but the hope failed. Rack-renting and other difficulties likely to grow out of the existing condition of things were aggravated and intensified, so it happened that the demand for tenant right became still more pressing by the practical operation of this law. In 1868 the law for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was passed. Who could pretend that that act of in ice was not as much a measure of just the time of the union as it was at the time it became law? According to the author of that measure of legislation, Mr. Gladetore, the breaking open of a metropolitan jail and the murder of a Manchester policeman in the execution of his duty aroused the attention of the English public to the condition of Irish affairs, and the question of the disestablishment of the Itish Church came within range of practical politics. It did not, as unconstrained justice would have done, add to the element of grace; it did not excite the feeling of gratitude in the hearts of those towards whom that measure of justice was extended. One of the principal results of the act was the giving of a tangible interest for increasing the number of Irish proprietors, and some 5,000 were added to the number of Irish proprietors in exercise of the pre-emption right of purchasing the church lands. Prior to this addition there were 16,proprietors. He glanced at the condition of the land laws in Ireland, and compared them with those of other European countries, observing that the only thing that gave a people heart and rendered them contented was the wide diffusion of the ownership of public lands. The land question was at the core of the Irish question. Having alluded to the Land Act of 1870 as quite as strong and sweeping a measure as the people of the United Kingdom would suffer to be passed; he spoke of the Land Act of 1880 as a great measure, but not one which went far enough to settle the question. A measure based upon the grounds and founded upon the reasons on which that measure depended, and which made no provision at all for dealing with cases of arrears of rents, could not be bel regarded as a satisfactory measure, if the State National Land League. Judge the land. These two texts were the back-Rench forts and towns. Altogether delimination other detect. Like had no other detect. Like had 1,350,408 men under arms at this time, while the French forces at the end of the arms while the French forces at the end of the arms mistice comprised 251,000 men fit for the field of coercive legislation, proved that the mistice comprised 251,000 men fit for the field of coercive legislation, proved that the it had no other defect. The tardiness Jere. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, was the experiment of local government in Ireland by the Parliament of the United Kingdom had been a disastrous failure, and those conditions were responsible for the distressful condition of Ireland. He believed that a measure giving local government to Ireland would have been promoted by fair-sighted statemen, had it not been that the question was without the realm of politics, owing to con-flicting interests. He considered that it was the duty of every man who entertained a strong feeling for the Empire, who entertained a feeling of pride in its glories and of shame in its failures and faults, to do what he could in his sphere towards pressing for-ward this Irish question. The English Government were auxious to adopt the principle of Irish local government, but Gladstone had thrown upon persons in a hopeless minority the responsibility of preparing a scheme which would be satisfactory to all parties. This was an absolute impossibility, and he should have undertaken the responsibility of preparing the scheme himself. AFTER BECESS.

referred to the land agitation going on in, Ecotland, and read an extract from a speech of Mr. Gladstone, indicating that the question was to stand until those most interested other hand, we call that lawless power to a had been taken to Germany 11,860 French had formulated a plan, and declaring that proper reckoning, she will see the necessity officers and 371,981 men. At the fall of this was not yet a practical question. Refer- not only of discharging the American prighe quoted a resclution submitted by the late Mr. Holton in 1869, when the discetablishment of the Irish Church was before the Imperial Parliament, but defeated on a motion for the previous question. At that time the to justice. This will advance the interests Premier had contended that it was a matter of freedom more than anything that has hapwith which the Parliament of Canada pened since Wellington and Peel knocked could not interfere, and would only excite animosities among various section. But the present Ministry may not be tions of the people of Canada. He as wise as their predecessors. They may rebelieved the right hou gentleman was sist our demand, and bring on a breach of the mistaken, and hoped that he would now give his sympathy to the motion. We had an tween the two Governments. What then? I interest in everything which affected the venture no prediction; but I do know that well-being of the Empire. As a country, every true-hearted man in America will wanting immigrants, we had a material intorest in this matter. Our share of Roman Catholic Irish immigration was in latter days. sum paid to the late President on account of very small, and that was due very largely to There is no open question about it. In-bis salary. It pays Dr. Bliss, \$25,000; Drs the present condition of Ireland. We had ternational law defines with perfect clear-Agnew & Hamilton, \$15,000 each; Beyburn, also an interest in it as neighbors of the United States, because the Irish question was a must be treated when sojourning within the principal difficulty in the relations between territorial jurisdiction of another. If that the United Kingdom and the United States. Another reason why we should interfere was that we could speak with authority as: Federalists ourselves, knowing by ex-petience the benefit of home rule. (Applause) He believed the sentiments which he had expressed of freedom and justice, forbearance. Listen to no scurvy politician who tells you and toleration; were, native to the air of that there is any difference in this respect with the rank and emoluments of Lieut. Canada. The sentiment of doing to others as between a native and a naturalized citizen. they would be done to themselves, he be-lieved, was a feeling common to all races and has precisely the same right as the other to classes in the country. WHe regretted that the go forth unmolested over every sea and every hon, gentleman's resolution; had been emas. land. So says our own law; so says the culated, and apoke only hypothetically of a public law of Christendom.

as four millions of British subjects that they considered the interests of the Empire to de Continued from Kirst Page) mand this measure of justice. He did not j
believe those now in Itish prisons asked the Itwas the schooner Hesperus.
clemency of the Orown; They simply de And the skipper had taken his little daughter. the chronically impatched state of a lreland, which ought to come all British subjects sired the restoration of habeas corpus and a shame ? He attributed it to the want of 86trial by their peers on any charge which the curity and contentment, to the want of a peo-Government of Great British might think fit ple identified with their soil and attached to to make against them! He hoped, however,

that the resolutions would pass. (1) of some length. He argued that the object of the leader of the Opposition was to make political capital by gaining favor with the Irish Catholics. He supported the changes that the mover had made in the resolutions, on the ground that they would be more gen erally acceptable to the House. Reference in opposing the passing of an address in connection with disestablishment in 1869. He said if the circumstances were the same now as then he would take the same action. Disestablishment was about to become law, and the address could not have affected it in any

way, but would only have had the effect of stirring up discord. He supported the rescintions, which he hoped, and believed, would pass the House. Sir BICHARD CARTWRIGHT defended the Hon.

Mr. Blake from the charge of insincerity, and endorsed the views which he had expressed. This question effected the Empire at large, and the support of this House would convey that information to Mr. Glad-

stone. Mr. WRIGHT referred to the moderate tone of the resolutions. He said the condition of Ireland was a disgrace to the Empire, and went on to contrast the condition of Canada with that of Ireland and said that never was the condition of the latter so dark and discreditable to the Empire as now, when the country was controlled not by Her Majesty but from the cells of Kilmsinham. He cited the opinion of an English gentleman that the only way to afford relief to the Irish people was to expropriate the land, paying the landlords for it in full and reselling it to the peasants. All generous men, Catholic or Protestant, would re echo the prayer "God save Ireland," and would hope that she might be as happy and prosperous in the future as she had been unhappy in the past, that she might be the glory and the credit as she had been the disgrace and the weakness and the "abomination of desolation" of the Empire. (Cheers.) Mr. Courson spoke warmly in favor of the

resolutions, and hoped they would pass. Mr. Caser referred to the successful man agement of their own affairs by the French of Quebec as showing that the Protestant minority need not fear oppression at the bands of a Roman Catholic majority. He objected to adopting a basecching tone in the matter though he did not say they should take

an altogether bullying tone. The debate was then continued by Mesers Patterson (Essex), Brecken, Mills, Bunster, Anglin, White (Hastings), Landry and Wallace (York), and at two o'clock Mr. Costigan briefly replied, repudiating an accusation by Mr. Wallace that he had introduced the Tesolution for any political purpose.

The resolution was then carried. Sir John MacDonald said that he would see that all the proper forms were carried out in order to the preparation of the address and its being sent to the Senate for their concur-

The House went into committee of supply and passed one item. The committee rose and the House adjourned at 2.20 a.m.

JUDGE BLACK ON IRELAND. EXCLISH OPPRESSIONS AND THE RIGHTS OF AVER CAN CITIZENS WHEN ABBOAD.

Baltinors, April 18 .- The Grattan centenary was celebrated here this evening by an immense meeting, held under the auspices of principal speaker. In the course of his dress he said :-

Ireland is not governed according either to the common or statute law of England, but by special legislation made for her alone. An act of Parliament passed for the general benefit of the Queen's subjects does not apply to the Irish people, unless they are particularly included by name. The old statutes and royal concessions to popular liberty are so interpreted as well as the later ones. Thus Ireland is construed out of Magna Charts, the Bill of Rights, and other great securities which make Englishmen safe against injustice. In effect, the British Governmen, which is a limited monarchy at home, benomes an unrestrained and absolute despotism when it crosses the channel, and the exercise of this unbounded power through all the centuries of its existence has been 'marked with the coarsest cruelty and the most heartless oppression this world has ever witnessed." in Ireland he said :

What will we do about that? I know not. Our own history has not always been a proud one; our diplomatic record is not free from blunders; and the argumentum ad hominem, Hon. Mr. Blazz continued his speech. He while it proves nothing, may embarass dis-eferred to the land sgitation going on in, cussion. But if we submit to this insult we must acknowledge that England is the master of Ireland and America both. If, on the oners, but of making full and ample reparation lest a worse thing come uron her. The release of the Irish will necessarily follow, for England cannot afford to admit that she has yielded to fear what she denies under to the demand for Catholic emancipaextremely pleasant relations now existing bebe glad of the chance to quarrel for a cause

like that. A make no argument on the case. There is no open question about it. Inwere not enough, we have treaties of amity. peace and commerce with Great Britain which admit of no doubtful interpretation. Let no man fool you into the belief that England can lawfully kidnap an American without being responsible for the injury

where small ones would suit. His sent-ences, as a rule, were short and there THE WRECK OF THE HESPE-

To bear him company.

Blue were her eyes as the fairy fiax,

Her cheeks like the dawn ofday,

And her bosom white as the hawthorn buds,

That ope in the month of May. The skipper he stood beside the helm;

His pipe was in his mouth,

And he watched how the veering flaw did

The smoke now west, now south. Then up and spake an old sailor, Had sailed to the Spanish Main, "I pray thee, put into yonder port. For I lear a hurricane.

Last night the moon had a golden ring, And to night no moon we see !"
The skipper, he blew a whiff from his pipe,
And a scornful laugh laughed he. Colder and louder blew the wind,

A gale from the northeast.

The snow fell hissing in the brine.

And the billows trothed like yeast. Down came the storm, and smote amain The vessel in its strength; She shuddered and paused, like a frighted

Then leaped her cable's length. Come hither toome bither! my little daughter, And do not tremble so :

For I can weather the roughest gale That ever wind did blow." He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat, Against the stinging blast; He cut a rope from a bloken spar, And bound her to the mast.

O father! I hear the church-bells ring, O say, what may it be?" 'Tis a fog-bell on a rock-bound coast!" And he steered for the open sea. Ofsther? I hear the sound of guns, O say, what may it be?" Some ship in distress, that cannot live

In such an angry sea! "O father! I see a gleaming light.
O say, what may it be;"
But the father answered never a word,
A frozen corpse was he.

Lashed to the helm, all stiff and stark, With his face turned to the skies,

The lantern gleamed through the gleaming

On his fixed and glassy eyes. Then the maiden clasped her hands and prayed
That saved she might be;
And she thought of Christ, who stilled the
a deadly class hatred existed between the
a wager and the occupiers of land in Ireland. Wave On the Lake of Galilee.

And 'est through the midnight dark and drear Through the whistling sleet and snow, Like a sheeted ghost, the vessel swent Tow'rds the reef of Norman's Woe. And ever the fitful gusts between A sound came from the land; It was the sound of the trampling surf On the rocks and the hard sea-sand.

The breakers were right beneath her bows.
She drifted a dreary wreck.
And a whooving billow swept the crew
Like icicles from her deck.

She struck where the white and fleecy waves Looked soft as carded wool, But the cruel rocks, they gored her side Like the horns of angry bull. Her rattling shrouds, all sheathed in ice, With the masts went by the board; Like a vessel of glass, she stove and sank, Ho! ho! the breakers roared!

At daybreak, on the black sea brack.
A fisherman stood agbast,
To see the form of a maiden fair
Lashed close to a drifting mast.

The salt sea was frozen on her breast,
The salt tears in her eyes;
And he saw her hair, like the brown sea-weed.
On the billows fall and rise. Such was the wreck of the Hesperus.
In the midnight and the snow!
Christ save us all from a death like this,
On the reef of Norman's Woe!

MR. PARNELL AS AN ORATOR

We take the following passage descriptive of Mr. Parnell's style of speaking from an article in the current number of Tensley's

The speaking now commenced. Some of

it was good, some indifferent and some very had. As far as I could make out it was mainly taken from the the gospel preached by the Land League. The two texts were Stick to the League' and Keep a firm grip of bone of the day's business. All my interest batred in one day. I waited abxiously for the words of the man who had raised such a hurricane in the land. At length his turn came. And what was the character of his speech? It was very different from what passes under the name of Irish oratory. I waited in vain for any glowing references to the sun, moon, or stars; to the sunburst or the harp. He did not even mention the Battle of Clontar, where, to use the immortal words of the member for Wexford, we knocked the Danes into a cocked bat. He did not even give us one fissh from poor Meagher's sword. One would think that, addressing an Irish audience, and excluding these important subjects from consideration, he would have very little to say. He had a great deal to 837, bowever, and, to my thinking at least, he said it well. His speech consisted, so to speak, of so many blocks. He went straight at the heart of every subject he treated, and Referring to the arrest of American citizens when finished, dropped it abruptly to take up the next. There was no attempt at exordium or peroration, or any of those artificial graces which are so handy, as crutches, in the

hands of week men. What he had to say he

said with clearness and precision. There

was no attempt to stick in big words

he put his thoughts calculated to shoot them directly into the minds of even his most it-literate hearers! There was no mistaking his words at any one single point; and throughout all there was apparent a cold, deadly determination to stick to his purpose and pursue his object to the bitter end. This business-like clearness of expression, and this sustained determination not to be turned aside from his purpose, are main elements in the success he has achieved. And what exactly was his object? A strange feeling took of me after he had concluhold ded. It was that it would be a grave error to suppose him to be a great lover of the farming class. I could not even think that he disliked his own class, the landlords, though his words about them were strong and the reverse of complimentary. Taking what he said, it meant that the land-lords and their system should go. It was a relief to find that there was no blarney-not an allusion to the well known fact that he was addressing the finest pessantry in the world. Where, then, did the storm originate? Thinking over the matter, I imagined that I could find its origin in the following proposition, considered, accepted, and determined on-viz: Ireland must have her legislative independence. Could love for the farmers bring about that? Most certainly not. The undertaking was an arduous one. Great men, intellectual giants, had tried it, and the history of their efforts was a record of fallure. Their methods must be abaudoned.

was a plain homely vigor about the way

New roads must be opened up, and new means tried. Take and consider all the classes hostile to this consummation: note them down, and remove them in detail. And first in order, first barrier on the road, is the landlord class — a class quite contented and happy in the enjoyment of their power and their privileges. It is all a mere matter of business. If the landlords can be removed, removed they must be. And a terrible weapon is at hand. From owners and the occupiers of land in Ireland. Then pit class against class, and the result must be left to pluck, endurance, and generalship. If the landlords go down, not two, but many birds are killed with one stone. The tenants are bound to the man who successfully led them into the promised land, and the landlords are dead, and their epitaph is not written by themselves. And so goes one obstacle, and the game is on the cards.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TEACHERS WANTED.—Three Female Teachers, holding a first class Elementary Diploma, are wanted in the Municipality of the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostom, No. 1, Chateauguay County, for the respective Districts Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Teachers applying for No. 1 and No. 2 School Districts should be able to teach the French language, though a Diploma is not required. References and certificates should be furnished. Apply to J. J. L. DEROME, Secretary-Freasurer, St. Chrysostom P.O.; P.Q. 388

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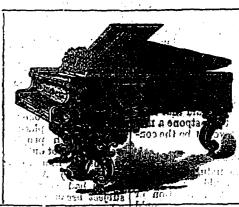
nd a thousand other diseases that owe their origin to a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, and inaction of the Digestive Organs, when the use of

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article. The Weber and Steinway Plancs are universally acknowledged to "The Weber and Steinway Planes are universally acknowledged to be the leading Planes of America. They are not; nor have they ever been, strictly speaking, yvals. In a mechanical sense there is positively little difference between them, and the cost is about the same. Both makers have achieved the utmost limits of perfection so far as durability and good workmanship are concerned, but in respect of tone there can be no comparison between them. The Highway Planes doubtless possess great power and senority, perhaps equal in this respect to Weber, but here the comparison ends. They cannot approach the Weber for purity, richness and volubility—three qualifications which combined give that distinct and, perfect articulation, which only one hears in yousle organs of the highest order, and calibre. Hence shithe principal artists of the present day, whether vocalists or instrumentalisis, prefer the Weber Planes for their public performances and private nies. They are sympathetic, and capable of giving the various lights and shades of expression in so remarkable a manner as to make them incomparably superior to any other plane of this age. "Speciator.

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Aprili 26, 1882 A War

WIT AND HUMOR. Taking things as they come isn't so very difficult ... It's parting with them as they go

that's hard. The estates of rich men are like hallowed grounds to lawyers; they will travel miles to

prey upon them. Why is a doctor better taken care of than his patients? Because when he goes to hed helmer's hall. He said :somebody is sure to rap him up. A devil-fish with arms thirty-two feet long

has been caught off the banks of Newfound-land. What a splendid subject for vaccina-A tart compliment: "Don't you think that Miss Brown is a very sweet girl?" "Oh, yes, very sweet; that is to say, she is well preser-

Here is another attempt to deprive woman of her tights. A male wretch has gotton up an invention to prevent the slamming of

It is strange how much better many people can hear when their eyes are shut. Just notice at church how many people listen in

An advertiser in Texas calls for "an industrious man, as a boss hand over five thousand head of sheep that can speak Spanish

Old Sir James Herring was remonstrated with for not rising earlier. "I can make up my mind to it," he said, " but cannot make up my body."

d in a paragraph about a beautiful actress and informed the public that crows flocked to see her wherever she went. "It is poor taste to laugh at your own jokes," said Brown; "something I never do, though I do say it." "Does anybody else

ever laugh at them ?" asked Jones. The fellow who, by mistake, sent his auburn-haired sweetheart, instead of a bottle of

cough syrup, a bottle of hair-dye, wants to know the best way to commit suicide. Statistics show that women commit suicide most frequently on Sunday. It is on that day that the humiliation of having to wear last season's bonnet is most keenly felt.

"Good gracious!" cried a young girl-graduate reading a cultured Cincinnati menu ... La Langue de Louf!' Did you ever! That means 'speech of beet.' How resthetic!"

One China paper had it : "A strange man with a thin face," etc., and another had it: "A thin man with a strange face." It must have been a man with a strange, thin face.

A tashion writer says " raised figures" produced excellent effect. Well, that depends; if they are on a cheque, they sometimes produce the effect of sending the raiser to prison. "You haven't opened your mouth during

the whole session," said a legislator to a fellow-member. "Oh, yes 1 have. I yawned through the whole of your speech," was the complimentary reply.

"Have you," asked the judge of a recently convicted man, "anything to offer the court before sentence is passed?" "No, your, Honor," replied the prisoner, " my lawyer took my last cent !"-American.

When a man begins to go down hill, he finds everything greased for the occasion, says a philosopher; who might have added that when he tries to climb up he finds everything greased for the occasion too.

A Louisville poet says that " tears are the jewels of the heart." That being the case, it is not surprising that so many men compel their wives to provide their own jewellery, which generally comes in the form of diamonds of the first water.

Village huckster's shop. Enter small boy who strikes the counter with great force, be-Shopkeeper: "Weel, mi laddie, what's wanted?" S. B. with emphasis: "A farden darnin' needle for an auld wife wi' a big eye."

this country," drawled Mr. Oscar Wilde to Mrs. Senstor Pendleton at a reception last week. "No," replied the quick witted lady, " but our ruins will come soon enough, and as for our curiosities, we import them.

The Senate of Iowa have agreed to strike out the word " male " from the Constitution of the State. In the event of its adoption by to war in the regiments of the State," and become granny dears whether they "will or

air, weating enormous blue spectacles. "Have you weak eyes?" said the advertiser. "No, sir," said the applicant. "but I scour I rish music as well. Even pots and things so thoroughly that the glitter of them hurts my sight."

The great apostle of the resthetes was asked most truly beautiful and serenely lovely. "Wny, four, to be sure," he replied with an air of inexpressible languor. "And why?" asked his questioner. "Because it's two two's." And that is all he said that day.

"Fellow-citizens" said a street corner orator standing on a dry goods box amid the glare and smoke of many torches, "my position upon this question is a peculiar one. And just then, when the box caved in and let him down in the shape of a letter V, gripped by the neck and heels, the crowd rather Shought it was.

Gracefully dropping on one knee he busied himself fastening a skate to the pedal phenomenon which she exhibited to his astonished gaze. All at once he stopped in the very middle of his task and appeared to be reflecting profoundly ... "George, darling, she asked, "what are you thinking about?" "I am thinking," he answered abstractedly, joy mingle and blend in them with the most with a look that indicated how deeply he effective harmony. It is indeed the was affected by the idea that possessed his. mind, "I'm thinking, dear, whether, if Noah had one of your shoes, he would, have found it unnecessary to build the ark." From that It is said that Haydn took one of his best it unnecessary to build the ark." From that moment their souls floated towards the future

by different routes. The following pleasant thing in the way of definition once occurred in one of the public. schools in Washington. A Congressman was visiting the school, and the class having read one of Webster's speeches, the captain asked

ters at once, and in a short time you will Moore will be sung. (Applause.) Moore is pain in the shoulder, and nothing else gives have the most robust and blooming health.

The following interesting address on Irish music and Irish bards was delivered by Mr. W. J. O'Hara at the musical entertainment. given by the St. Patrick's choir in Nord-

Ladies and Gentlemen.-The object of this charity or religion has never yet appealed in vain to the hearts of our people. Yet are we none the less thankful that your generous response to our invitation rento help the orphans of St. Patrick's. national recognition. There are no people on the face of this earth fonder of music than the Irish. They are, it is true, not always in harmony with the two other members forming the trie of the United Kingdom. They have not, I admit, always been quite at harmony with themselves; but the discord has been due to wrong measure, to oppressive direction, and sometimes, per haps, to bad leadership, and to the fact that the Irish people bave had to face too much English music. (Laughter). It is due also to the fact that Ireland has had to play not second, but third fiddle, too often, in the halls of the nation, and her representatives have been made to sing dumb there, or be "barred" out; and when Ireland did sing out her plain-An intelligent compositor left out the letter tive, yet strong and firm appeal for fair play, her song fell for ages on deaf ears or reverberated against strong hearts. But it is to Irish music and Irish bards I would recall a passing thought and yield an admiring recollection. Ireland, in early times, was accorded

THE "LAND OF BONG;" and among the many poetic appelations by

of national music, and in their worsnip-aldirected the national aims; they were the mysterious form of pagan worship, of which music and melodious chant formed an essen-

THE GLORIOUS SUN OF CHRISTIANITY.

burst through and scattered the mists of Paganism that enveloped ancient Hibernia, her people were a melodious people and her bards were the greatest among them. And when Patricius, the noble and holy Celt from Gaul, came with the light of sanctity on his brow, the elequence of truth on his lips, the love of the people in his heart, and the crozier of Apostolic authority in his hand to kindle upon the Royal Hill of Tara the glorious and unquenchable fire of Christianity, the chief of Erin's bards struck his grand old harp and in | peace; that she may, while retaining an inmelodious strains made the profession of dispensable part in a harmonious chorus of Erin's faith, and proclaimed Erin's acceptance | the nations forming the empire, be permitted

ing evidently on an important message. the annals of Ireland, the melody of voice familiar with, and better able to render alone and harp and organ was never silent in the than with auxilliaries who do not understand "You have no ruins or natural curiosity in and the strains of holy and sacred music borne on the breezes of turbulent centuries seem to linger and echo still around the several ruins of the churches and monasteries and shrines of those glorious and the people, " females will be compelled to go the cherished title of " Insula Sanctorum, Giraldus Cambrensis, who never testifie anything in favor of Ireland if he could do In answer to an advertisement for a serving in those days, and says that foreigners who man, there appeared a stout person of grave | bad sojourned in Ireland for educational purposes returned to their homes to propagate not only Irish virtue and Irish learning, but

> istic or so original as in Ireland. The great Italian master, Geminiani, in the 18th century bore testimony that Irish music was the only original music in the west of Europe at

soul-stirring-gaiety and pathos, sadness and effective harmony. It is indeed the

MUNIC OF A NATION THAT HAS LOST ITS LIBERTY."

symphonies from an old Irish sir, and Handel, who wrote the "Messiah" under the inspiration of a Dublin atmosphere and the influence of an enthusiastic Irish welcomethe illustrious Handel said he would rather be the author of "Alleen Aroon" than one cf his oratories, one of his greatest compositions. visiting the school, and the class having read one of Webster's speeches, the captain asked one of Webster's speeches, the captain asked the Captain asked the Captain and the Class, "Who was Webster?" One boy said, "A stateman ?" another, "A a suthor."

But what is a stateman?" asked the Congressman. "A man who goes around making speeches," answered a boy. "That is not sessing sway from the land-he was, so soon to quite right," replied the Congressman. "A man who goes around making speeches," in the sundant speeches, which is not a stateman?" asked the Congressman. "A stateman is a speeches, in the sundant speeches, in the sundant speeches, and the sundant speeches, and the sundant speeches, and the sundant speeches, and the sundant speeches, in the sundant spe

Moore signed for awoke Erin's harp. The post of young Ireland came,

came, and his muse breathed a new and vigorous spirit of self-reliance and self-help. concert is one that would have received your has been my good fortune to meet so noble hearty co-operation and patronage even if a human creature; so variously glitted, so unthe programme had not been as attractive as affectedly just, generous and upright, so I hope you have found it. The cause of atterly without selfishness, and without vanity; and I never expect to see such another." (Applause).
My hope is that the spirit of action which

Davis awakened in the Irish heart may never ders us successful in our attempt die out till it accomplishes work worthy of

in music beyond that of other lands. We know how magnificently

THE DIVINE ART

would seem to have been derived from the very Throne of Harmony and the very Soul of which you shall soon enjoy a specimen turned to sacred account. England, too, has her distinct school, in which she is said to equal Italy, and France has won her own laurels for progress in this most spiritual art. Although Ireland ils not without her repre-

MICHAEL WILLIAM BALFE. born in Dublin in 1808, and who left behind none found more charming in this cultured and critical age; yet in speaking of Irish music, I mean that distinct, original and beautiful volume of national melody and song that is traditional and general among the people of Ireland, and the like of which is possessed by no other nation of the earth. I trust, ladies and gentlemen, that our people will always remember that a duty devolves upon them to perpetuate their national meloa collection of works than which there are upon them to perpetuate their national melodies and to maintain the fame of the Irish race for minstrelsy. I hope it may always be said of us that we kept slive the national art as well as the national spirit; and that our souls neither lost the appreciation of, nor our hands the cunning to elicit with skill the chords of the harp. The harp of old, in general use, is the planeforte of today. It is taught in our schools, let it be practiced in our homes, and let us oftener find satisfactory amusement and profitable

enjoyment in musical soirces. I cannot better conclude these few remarks, ladies and gentlemen, than by expressing the hope that Ireland's song of sorrow, and complaint and defiance, may ere long be changed to one of joy, and hope and to conduct ad libitum her solo part, the From that day for three bright centuries in measure and melody of which she is most land. Irish monks in successive choirs sang her score, and have never been able to appre-

God grant that the harsh and discordant, antagonistic and defiant notes which now form the burden of Ireland's wall and warlike cry may be soothed and silenced by such a proclamation of justice and freedom as will memorable ages. Those were centuries of bring the nations forming that great maritime trio into harmony and accord most commusic and the arts and learning and sanctity | plete and pleasing, and make the hearts of their people beat in unison for evermore.

(The speaker sat down amid prolonged applause.)

Consumption is a disease contracted by a neglected cold. How necessary then that we should at once get the best cure for Coughs, Colds, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the Threat and Lungs. One of the most popular medicines for these complaints is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, Druggist, Dunnville, writes: "It gives general satisfaction, and sells splen-

SUICIDE OF A BANK MANAGER. TORONTO, April 19.—This afternoon at 3.30 servant of Mr. A. Fisher, local Manager of the Bank of Ontario, on entering the stable at the rear of his residence, adjoining the bank streets, was horrified to find the dead body of Mr. Flaher lying in a corner, a revolver clutched in the right hand and blood oozing from a wound in the mouth, into which one of the chambers of the revolver had evidently been discharged. The motive is solely at having been for about two years back subject to severe and violents pileptic attacks, which seemed to affec this nind. He was attending to his duties as morning, and nothing unusual was noticed in his manner. The deceased, 1920 was 65 years of age, had been in the service of the bank for about twenty years, and was highly respected in the The affairs of the bank are said on good authority to be all right, and there can therefore be no connection, between the rash act and the finances of the institution.

head, from which I nearly constantly suffered half a bottle.

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COURT. Dame Marie Louise Josephine Enc dit.
Deschamps, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Napoleon Donais, trader, of the said City and District, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedings, Plaintiff, vs. the said Napoleon Donais, trader, of the same place, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause by Plaintiff sgainst the said Defendant.

PREFONTAINE & MAJOR,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, March 10th, 1882.

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and the second of the second o

the beautiful title of

which she was recognized there was none more appropriate than that of the "Land of Song," for no country has a more heautiful or characteristic tradition of national melody

than Ireland. (Applause.)
The emblem of Ireland indicates her title. The glorious standard of Ireland is a golden harp set in a field of green! The Milesians, who founded Ireland, came with a tradition ways the first aspiration of civilizationmelodious chant and musical strains were essential elements. And it is quite certain that Ireland possessed some grand old bards in those ancient days, and they were held in high esteem and loaded with the nation's honors. (Hear, hear). The bards were the nation's historians; they were the chroniclers of its noble and heroic deeds; they were the panegyrists of the great and glorious-they were more—they were the nation's teachers; they formed the national character; they Druids, too the priests of that peculiar and

tial and leading part. Long before

of the Light. (Applause.) sacred canticles of praise and prayer to God; ciate the singer. peace and progress and harmony, when flourished on a congenial soil and spread beyond it to other lands, and Ireland earned otherwise, speaks of the cultivation of music

KINGS WERE PROUD OF BEING MINSTRELS in those bygone times. The great Brian Boroimhe, who drove the Danes from the didly. which of all the numerals he thought the field of Clontarf into the ses, could sweep with skill Erin's harp strings and with a touch as soft and gentle as that of Erin's fairest daughter, the hand that wielded the battle-axe and brandished the sword could elicit the sweetest chords of the national instrument. (Applause.) Although Irish music buildings, corner of Wellington and Scott improved with the development of the art, yet it never lost any of its original character for sweetness, simplicity and pathos. The melodies of Ireland have not been out-numbered, nor have they been surpassed in pathetic sweetness and musical \cadence by those of any other land. There is no nation in tributed to continued illness, the deceased which music was so universal, so character-

that time. (Hear, hear.)

Ireland's melodies are both melting and

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. harp; but a post came after him that struck its bolder and more martial chords. The hand "less unworthy" that

THE NOBLE THOMAS DAVIS

Of Davis, his associate in patriotism who knew him best, thus speaks :- Though he was foremost among the young poets of his day, his greatest poem was his life. .. It never

Tam not, ladies and gentlemen, indulging in any fulsome adulation of Irish music, nor shall I be carried away by patriotic fervor or by national predilections as to claim for the Ireland of to-day excellence or pre-eminence

has advanced in the last two centuries with the advent of Each, Handel, Haydn, Mozart and the other great masters who followed and are following them, and whose inspirations of Grace. (Applause.) It cannot be denied to Germany, the mother of the classic masters, that she surpasses all the nations in musical power, musical grandeur, and musical perfection. The classic beauty—the purity—the depth—the expression—that power called the argument of song-of the music of Germany are paramount to-day. Italy has her own style, of which she is admittedly the Queen—that lighter, livelier, more brilliant kind of music—the operatic,

sentative even in the sublime ranks of the great composers—I mean

A. B. Des Rochers, Arthabaskaville, P.Q. writes: Thirteen years ago I was seized with a severe attack of rheumatism in the until after having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll for nine days, bathing the head, &c., when was completely cured, and have only used

THOUSANDS SOLD ALREADY

Rouse Harch 28.—His Holiness Leo XIII: wheld a secret Consistory Vesterday imorning in the Vetican, and after having received the purse from the retiring Camerlengo of the Sacred College and transferring it to Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano as future Camerlengo, published as Cardinal Deacons of Holy in petto in the Consistory of 12th December, 1880, namely :--

Monsignor Francis Ricci-Paracciani, Majordomo of His Holiness, born at Rome, 8th

Monsignor Pietro Lasagni, Secretary of the Sacred Consistorial College and of the Sacred College of Cardinals, born at Rome, 15th June, 1814.

lished as Cardinals of the Order of Priests :-Monsignor Domenico Agostini, Patriarch of Venice, born at Treviso, 31st May, 1825; Monsignor Charles Martial Allemand, Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers, born at

Esprit, in the diocese of Aire, 1st October, Monsignor Josehim Lluchy Garriga, of the Calced Carmelites, Archbishop of Seville, born at Mauresa, in the diocese of Vich, 26th

February, 1816; Monsignor Edward MacCabe, Archbishop of Dublin, born at Dublin, 14th February,

Of the Order of Deacons:

Albano, 35th April, 1825.

His Holiness then proceeded to provide Bishops for nineteen vacant Sees and to receive the instances made for the Sacred Pal- self in this order, were as brilliant as they lium to the churches entitled to this honor.

CARDINAL BICCI. Mgr. Francesco Ricci-Paracciani belongs to an illustrious and noble family whose name is inscribed on the Golden Book of the Reman nobility? The Biccis have already given two Cardinals to the Church: John, who was Nuncio in Spain, and was employed in putting into execution the decrees of the Council of Trent, and Cardinal Francesco Ricci who lived in the last century. Numerous prelates have also been furnished to the Church by this tamily, and several of its members have been distinguished also by their great learning and virtue. The present Cardinal was appointed by Pius IX. to the office of Private Chamberlain participante and Canon of St. Peter's, and shortly afterward, when Mgr. Borromeo was raised to the Cardinalate, Maestro di Camera and Major-domo. When Cardinal Nina was nominated Prefect of the Council, Mgr. Ricci fulfilled the functions of Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, in which he displayed much activity, zeal and ability. Mgr. Bleci is well known for his inexhaustible charity. He has been as alfather to the poor and a protector to artisans and workmen. For over 15 years the night schools of Catholic Bome, of which he was President, have been the objects of his desrest solicitude; and in the new impetus given to Catholic instruction by Leo XIII., Mgr. Ricci bas occupied a promi-

nent place. Mgr. Pletro Lasagni, born at Rome, belongs to a family of distinguished, jurisconsults. was owing to his profound knowledge of the law, to his experience in business, and to his consummate tact, that he was called from the beginning of his career in the prelature to occupy the place of auditor to the apostolic nunciature at Paris. There he acquired a knowledge of the traditions of the pontifical diplomacy, so well illustrated by Mgrs. Garibaldi and Fornari. He was afterwards employed in various ecclesiastical tribunals in Rome and the States of the Church. The talents he displayed in delegate at Viterbo and at Forli, were rewarded by his appointment to the Reverend Apostolic Chamber, the supreme administrative tribunal of the Holy Bee. He was then summoned to occupy one of the most important pontifical delegations—that of Frosinone -at the difficult period of 1870. Mgr. Lasagni was also secretary of the Consistorial Congregation, and, in this position, he exercised, after the conclave of 1878, the fanctions of Under-Secretary of State.

CARDINAL AGOSTINI.

From the entrance of Mgr. Domico Agostini, Patriarch of Venice, into the priesthood, he gained the esteem and affection of Mgr. Farina, then Bishop of that city, and afterward of Mgr. Zinelli, who admitted him into his episcopal curis and named him professor lin, where he was called upon as a canonin his seminary. He was appointed Canon ist in the cause of Rev. Father Archpriest of the Cathedral of Treviso-his C Keele versus Cardinal Cullen. In 1875 birthplace-in 1863; Pius IX. promoted him he was made Secretary of the Congreto the episcopal See of Chioggia in 1871, and gation of Extraordinary Foreign Ecclesiastisix years later to the patriarchal See of Venice.

This opened a new and vast field to the him in high esteem, nominated him Assessor zeal and energy of the new prelate, of the Holy Office. Mgr. Jacobini, who is and he practised all the duties and cousin to the Cardinal Secretary of State, has virtues of a Bishop. His high always shown himself, by ability and zeal, dignity, however, did not prevent him from worthy of the high confidence bestowed upon coming into close intimacy with his people, or from exercising the ministry of the confessional and of the pulpit. His devotion was so great that he attended the slok in the hospitals and preached by the example of his life as well as by his sermons. Study like-wise claimed a considerable share of his time. Desirous of encouraging the teaching of philcophy and theology to the young clerics of his diocese, he translated the "Philosophical Institutions" of the Jesuit Father Cornoldi into Latin for them. It was Mgr. Agostini who, at the Italian pilgrimage of last Octoher, read the address to the Pontiff, and ex-pressed to him the tentiments of Catholic

CARDINAL LAVIGERIED Mgr. Lavigerie, after his ordination, became professor in the ecclesiastical school des Car-mes, Run de Faugirard, Paris; then at the Borbonne, where he occupied the chair of ecclesiastical history. Appointed Auditor of the Bota for France he remained some years at Rome, and there he left behind him the happiest memory and the warmest; sympathy; Promoted to the diocese of Nancy and Toul in 1833, he distinguished himself by his zeal and solicitude for Christian instruc-tion, and in 1867 he went to Algiers, which had then been made into a diocese, with Oran and Constantine as suffragan sees. Since that time he has directed the rensscent African Church upon these shores illustrious by the memories of Saint Cyprian and Saint Augustine. Many remember fondly the devotion he employed to save the Arab orphans, when the north of Africa was rendered deso-late by famine. In Malta he created vast establishments which supply missionaries for Africa. At Jerusalem he founded near the following of Saint Anne, an institution is superior to all other liminents, lottons and for Oriental studies. He merits the title of the Apostie of Equatorial Africa, where, the Propoganda a his request, has established four proviousipates, for which he had prevalue and the superior of the contains no alcohol to render it volatile. On this account, as on many others, it to \$7.75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs as uperior to all other liminents, lottons and the superior to all other liminents, lottons and limited the late of the superior to all other liminents, lottons and limited the

being enrolled in the Sacred Coilege of NIEVY ADVERTISEM .. sladb

Dublin, was born 14th February, 1816, in the parish of St. Catherine, Dublin. After deep theological studies in the College of May-nooth, the national seminary for all the dioceses of Ireland; he was in succession curate at Clontarf, near Dublin, administrator of the Roman Church two of those reserved Cathedral, then parish priest at St. Nicholas, whence he was transferred to the subur-ban patish of Kingstown, with the title of Vicar-General. Cardinal Cullen, some years before his death, requested the Holy See to give him the parish priest of Kingstown for coadjutor; and, in July 1877, the latter received consecration as Bishop of Godora in partibus, from the hands of the Cardinal. In October, 1878, Cardinal Cullen Afterwards His Holiness created and pub- having died, the Chapter of the Cathedral unanimously elected Mgr. MacCabe as Vicar Capitular. A month later the formal vote of the clergy took place, and the votes were almost wholly given to Mgr. MacCabe, whose name was sent to Rome at the head of the list presented to the Severeign Pontiff. The Pope ratified this choice, and in June, 1879, the newly appointed Archbishop took possession of the See of Dublin.

CABDINAL LLUCH Y GARRIGA.

Mgr. Joachim Liuch y, Garriga, son of Antonio Luch y and Marianua Garriga, both devoted to the Order of Monnt Carmel, was born in 1816. The devotion of his parents Monsignor Angelo Jacobini, Assessor of the for this order inspired him with an Holy Office, born at Genzano, in the discesse of affection for it, and at the age of 14 he entered that Order, and was professed two years afterwards. The philosophical and theological studies to which he gave himwere profound. The political events of 1835, having obliged the religious to torsake their cloisters, father Lluch went first to France and then to Rome, whence he was sent by his superiors to Lucca, where various literary labors testify to the science acquired by this religious, even in Italian literature. The revolution of 1848 enkindled a desire in the heart of Father Lluch to see his own land once more, and the General of the Carmelites authorised him to return to Spain. There he entered upon the career of an apostolic missionary at Barcelona, became professor of moral theology in the seminary and prior of the hospital of Santa Croce. In 1858 the government announced to him his nomination to the Episcopal diocese of the Canaries, which he accepted in obedience to the order of his superiors. he became distinguished by an admirable zeal and devotion, which shone con-spicuous when a terrible epidemic spread amongst the people. His health failing, however, in this work, he was removed to the diocese of Salamanca, and in 1867 took possession of that see, remaining there until 1874, when he was transferred to Barcelona. During this period Mgr. Lluch y Garrige published a number of pamphlets inspired by the circumstances of the time. At the Vatican Council he took an active part in its labors, and pronounced several remarkable discourses. In the Consistory of the 22nd of Jone, 1877, Pius IX. preconised him Archbishop of Seville. CARDINAL A. JACOBINI.

Born at Genzano, in the suburban diocese of Albano, Mgr. Angelo Jacobini gave promise from his earliest years and first studies of a brilliant future. At the Seminary of Albano, which enjoys a very high renown as a theolog. ical school, Angelo Jacobini was distinguished as one of the best pupils of the celebrated Marroni. The memory of the theological contest which he sustained in scholastic form, still. endures. On that occasion he was opposed by Fathers Perrone and Passaglia, the two famons Jesuits, and by Mgr. Bizzari, afterwards had the good fortune to follow diligently the curriculum of the University of the Sapienza. where the traditions of the judicial science of the Romans insure to this branch of teaching an undoubted superiority. Formed thus at the best sources, he merited, when he had completed his legal course, he finished it, according to usage, by legal practice, being nominated auditor of the Sacred Congregation of the Council. He successively occupied the offices of Assessor and Secretary of the Congregation della Vistia, and at the period of the Council he assisted in drawing up the preparatory labors of that great ecumenical assembly. In 1873 he fulfilled a special mission of the highest importance in Dubhim. To the august senate in which Leo XIII. has called him to sit, he brings the light of his learning and wast experience, the zeal and the devotion of which the Cardinalitial purple is the magnificent symbol.

P. L. CONNELLAN. THE ENGLISH MISSION TO THE VATIOAN:

Losgon, April 18.—In the House of Com-mons a motion of Wolff (Conservative) cen-suring the Government for clandestine proceedings relative to the visit of Mr. Errington to the Vatican was negatived without diecussion. Mr. Gladetone admitted that Lord. Granville had availed himself of Errington's visit to convey to the Pope certain communications.

THE AQUATIO CHAMPION. LONDON, April 20 .- Hanlan is doing good

and steady work, and keeps his spirits up by rowed to Hammersmith sgainst the tide, and ware business is steady, and the pig iron went to Epsom in the afternoon to winess market has been much more active. the City and Suburban, where he saw the American horse win. Trickett was out twice.

LANGUAGE CAN BUT FEEBLY DESCRIBE the pangs of rheumatism. The malady is one of the most obstinate which tortures humanity, and yet there is a specific which will overand yet there is a specific variety of the second of the second of the sovereign rowedy is Dr. Thomas' Hatton \$3.50; other brands, \$3.50; hance of this sovereign rowedy is Dr. Thomas' Hatton \$3.50; other brands, \$3.50; believed the second of the second o Eclectric Oil, a combination of six of the best known medicinal oils, the temedial efficacy of which is not weakened by evaporation,

XIII. ss. a. prelate_eminently worthy of Finance_and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE ... Turspay, April 25, 1882. The great event in financial circles to-day was the Bank of Montest semi-annual dividend. The directors decided to pay 5 per cent straight, which makes 10 per cent for the past year. With the balance from last half year, the directors, it is said, will now be in a position to add \$700,000 to the reserve account, which will then require only

reserve account, which will then require only \$300,000 to make it up to \$6,000,000 as contemplated. The dividend was not known until after the termination of the morning stock hoard.

At the Stock Exchange, this morning, Montreal fell 1 to 211 bld, and Gas 1 to 165 bld. Ofty Passenger rose 1 to 149; Montreal Telegraph 1 to 183 and Commerce 1 to 145; bld. Richelleu was steady at 621; Merchants at 133 and Ontarie at 671 bld. Jacques Cartier sent sminal dividend is 31 per cent 6 per cent for the past year.

Morning stock Sales—200 Montreal 2111;

Morning stock Bales—200 Montreal 2112; 120 do 2114; 175 do 212; 25 do 2114; 60 do 212; 50 do 2121; 5 do 212; 15 do 2121; 115 do 212; 50 do 2121; 15 do 2111; 5 do 2111; 50 do 2111; 25 Montreal Telegraph 1312; 25 do 132; 100 Commerce 145; 25 do 1461; 17 Ontario 671; 62 do 674; 25 Toronto 1752; 80 Molsons 1261; 50 Merchants' (ex.-div.), 1301; 17 Ville Matie 97; 5 Hochelaga 95; 25 Bichelieu 621; 125 Olty Paisenger 149.

Afternoon Sales—100 Montreal 2111; 55 do 211; 50 do 2112; 75 do 2103; 200 do 2102; 5 do 2101; 265 do 2101; 25 do 211; 10 Ontario 68; 175 do 673; 25 Peoples 901; 75 do 901; 25 Toronto 175; 50 Merchanta, 1332; 25 do (ex-div) 131; 300 Commerce 145; 160 Montreal Telegraph 132; 60 Gas 166; 55 do 165%; 11 Canada Cotton 145; 40 Loan and Mortgage

This p. m. stocks closed as follow :-Montreal 210% bld; Ontario 67%; Merchants' 1334; Telegraph 1314.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE

"BICES. The general woolesale trade has been inactive during the week, but the opening of local navigation coused a slight improvement from last. The bulk of the little business done consisted in the filling of sorting up orders for lighter staples. Prices are on the whole steady. In dry goods the depression has been felt to it greatest extent, and there has been next to nothing doing. There have been a few buyers from the Ottawa district here, but their operations were insignificant. Some travellers who are out on their second trip are not doing much, as they find it too early yet for a good sorting up business. Country retail men are very busy, and the wholesale trade may be expected to improve considerably on the more general opening of navigation.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Manufacturers, although busy yet with spring orders, are beginning to prepare for fall goods. The leading houses are fairly busy attending to the orders of Western buyers on the market and in shipping back spring orders. A good number of sorting up orders are being boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, \$3 to 3.75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do, 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 35 to 1 75; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2 10; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella \$1.10, and Eureka, \$2.00. balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 750 to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to ouncils in Borne and the States of Cardinal, whose objections he triumphantly \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to \$1.00; do \$6.60; F25 choice do, \$6.70; 100 spring diseases; cured.

The talents he displayed refuted. The young theologian came after prunella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balletter prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1; do cong. balletter wards to Rome, and devoted himself to the morals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff Ontario bags (spring extra,) \$3.5 study of civil and canonical jurisprudence. He balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c New tub butter was selling at to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants cacks, per dozen, \$3,75 to \$6.50.

GROCHRIES .- There is an improved feeling for low qualities of Japan tea at a slight advance, while black and choice green tess are quiet. Sugars are quieter and there is a better demand for coffee at firm prices. Raisins are quiet and firm and currents more asked for. There is a firmer feeling in We quote: Teas - Japan, walnuts. oom.non, 22c to 28c; good common to medium, 28c to 30c; fair to good, 25c to 35c; fine to choice, 45c. Nagasaki, 20c to 28c; Young hyson, firsts, 48c to 55c; seconds, 200 to 31c; thirds, 30c to 35c fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 57c; finest, 60c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to fluest, 40c to 60c Twankey, common to good, 20c to 29; Oolong, common, 33c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 38c to 65c; Souchong, common, 20c to 280; medium to good, 330 to 45c; fine to cheice, 38c to 70c. Sugar.—Granulated, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 10c\(\frac{1}{2}\); Yellow refined, 8c to 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); Barbadoes, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)o to 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Syrupe and Molasses—Bright, 62c to 73c; medium, 55c to 60c; fair, 51c to 54c. Molasses—Barbadoes 53c to 570; Trinidad, 46c to 500; sugar house, 36c to 40c. Coffee Mocha, 32c to 35c; O. G. Java, 20c to 28c; Singapore and Ceylon, 20c to 24c; Maracaibo, 17c to 230; Jamaica, 120 to 17 to 180, 160 to 180; chicory, 120 to 12 c. Spices—Cassia, per lb, 12c to 20c; mace, 80c to 95c; cloves, 30c to 45c; Jamaica ginger, bl., 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, bl., 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl., 18c; to 21c; Coehin ginger, 14c, to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 174c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 15c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs; unlimed, 85c; to 95c; limed, 65c to 95c. Valencia raisins, 9 to 101; currents, 64c to 74c; layer raisins, \$2.75 to \$3; loose must catel, new \$3.10 to \$3.15; London layers, \$3.35 to 3.40; SS almonds, 15c to 17c; Grenoble walnuts, 14c to 141c; filberts, 10c

to 101c; figs, 10c to 15c per has declined to 25c. The market for bar iron is moderately active We quote as follows:—Siemens, \$24.50 to \$25.00; Gart-sharrie, \$26 to \$27; Summerlee, \$26 to 27; Langloan, \$26 to \$27; Eglinton, \$23.50 to \$24.50; Cambroe, \$24.00. Bars per 100 lbs Coke, IC, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanised Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7.50

100-lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Proved Goll-chain, and lobters, per-lb, 12c; white han, per lb 14c; and lobters, per-lb, 12c; white han, per lb 14c; and lobters, per-lb, 12c; white han per lb 14c; lb, 15c to 20c; haddock and cod, per bdl, \$1.85 (6, \$2; 00, "Out Nalls per lb, 16c; insckered per lb, 12d; lblack Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months; lbass, per bunch, 40c to 50c; maskinongs, per note, 10 d to 80 d. Hot Cut, American or lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 12c to 15c; aword fish, per lb, 12c to 15c; aword fish, per lb, 12c to 15c.

| Canada Pattern, \$2.80 per keg; 8 d and 9 lbc. Cut, do, \$3.05 per keg; 6 d and 7 d. Hot Cut, do, \$3.05 per keg; 4 d and 5 d. Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.55 per keg; 3 d and 9 lbc. The high prices asked by holders restricted. d, Hot Out, do, \$4:30 per keg; 3 d, Fine Hot Cut; \$5.80 per keg ;: 4 dito 5 d, Cold Out, Canada Pattern, \$3/30 ; 7:3 d, Cold Qut,

Canaday Pattern, \$3.80 and desinerables.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- Stocks are light owing to the light freights from England. The market is quiet. Wey quote :- Bisoda \$3.121 to \$3.20; sodan ash, \$1.50 to \$1.70; bi-chromate of potash, 1310 to 15c; borax, 16c to 17c; cream tarter crystals, 290 to 30c; ditto ground, 320 to 34c; caustic soda, \$2.30 to 2.40; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching

\$1.90; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.40 to 1.60; sal soda, \$1.10c to 1.25; saltpetre, per keg, \$10 00; sulphate of copper, 54c to 70; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, \$3.75 to \$1,236. \$2.90; morphia, \$2.80 to \$2.90; castor oil. 10c to 10}; shellsc, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.75.

LEATHER. Business during the week has been rather brisker. Slaughter and Spanish sole continue rather scarce and in good demand. Some large speculative purchases were made during the week. Values are nominally unchanged. We quote:—Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 24c to 27c; ordinary, 23c to 23½c; No 2, BA; 22c to 25c; No 2, ordinary, 22c to 22½c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 22c to 23c; No 2, 20c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; caliskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 60c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c ot 34c; but, 14c to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough,

FURS.—The supply of raw furs is not improved, and manufacturers are do-We quote: Muskrat, 15c ing nothing. to 20c; beaver, prime, per lb, \$250 to 275; bear, per skin, \$600 to 800; bear, cub, \$3 to 400; fisher, \$5 to 7; fox, red, \$1 25 to 1 50; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, \$1 00 to 1.25; mink, \$1 to 125; otter, \$8 to 10 00; raccoon, 40c to 50c; skunk, 50c to 80c.

FIRE. The market has remained duli and prices are nominal. We quote:-Labrador herrings at \$6.25 to \$6 50; North Shore Salmon, nominal; British Columbia salmon, \$16.50; No. 1 split herrings, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per brl; No. 2, \$4; No. 1 balf-brls, \$3.25; dry cod, none.

Ons.—Owing to short catch of seals, prices are firm. We quote: Newfoundland cod oil, 57½c to 60c; steam refined eal, 65c; lineed oil nominal at 72c to 74c raw, and 76c to 78c boiled.

Wood. - The market is steady for foreigns, and dull for domestic. We quote :-- Greasy Cape, 191c to 211c; Australian, 221c to 32c; Canadian pulled, A super, 33c to 34c; B super, 29c to 30c, and unassorted, 25c to 28c. Hines: Quiet. We quote: \$6, \$7 and sent in by the travellers. We quote: \$8 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively; calf. Men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip skins, 12c to 13c; sheep-skins, \$1.25 to \$8 for Nos 3, 2 and 1 respectively; calf. per cent. of these diseases, by many called 1.50

Parsonsum—The market is quiet, at former single barrels 200 to 220. SALT.—We quote 65c to 67c for elevens, and 67c to 68c for tens; factory filled, \$1 to

On the local market to-day prices of flour were firm but the market was quiet. Sales were reported of 125 barrels superior extra,

New tub butter was selling at 22c to 24c and cheese at about 13c. Fresh eggs were wanted at 18c to 19c. Mess pork ranged from \$21 to \$22.25 per brl ...

FLOUR. —Superior Extra, \$6.55 to \$6.60; Extra Superine, \$6.35 to \$6.40; Fancy, \$0.00; Spring Extra, \$6.20 to \$6.25; Superine, \$5.75 to \$5.85; Canada Strong Bakers', \$6.50 to \$6.75; American Strong Bakers', \$7.50 to \$8.00; Fine, \$5.15 to \$5.25; Middlings, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Pollards, \$3 75 to \$4 00; Ontario Bags, Medium to Strong, \$3.05 to \$3.10; Spring Extra, \$2.95 to 3 00 ; Superfine; \$2.85 to:2.90 ; City Bags

(delivered), \$3.80 to \$4.00. Gnain—We quote the market steady for red winter wheat at \$1.47 to \$1.471. In Ganada White we hear of a sale of 3,000 bushels at \$1.41 in store. We quote \$1.40 to \$1.401. Canada spring is quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50 as to quality. Peas are firmly held at \$1.021, with buyers at \$1. Oats 42c to 421c or spot, and 43c for future delivery. Corn in bond is quoted at 85c. Barley 65c to 75c. Bye 85c to 90c.

Receipts here to-day-Pear, 900 bushels; Flour, 2,135 bris; ashes, 13; pork, 83 leather, 100 rolls; spirits, 50 casks.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET.

April 25. There was about the usual number of buyers at the Bonsecours and St. Ann's markets to-day, and prices of produce were well maintained as the supply of farm stuff was barely an average one, with few exceptions. As our revised quotations show flour, oats, bran and foreign green stuffs are firmer. Meats are very steadily held. Strawberries were 50 per quart dearer than last week.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 50 to 3 75; buck-

wheat flour, \$2 00; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; cornmeal, do, \$1 80 to 1 90; moulle, do, \$1 60 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs; \$1 25.....

GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1 to 1 10; peas, per bush, 90c to \$1.10; beaus, \$2; buckwheat per bushel, 80c. Potatoes, per bag; 95c to \$1'10; carrots, per bushel, 50c; onions, per bbl; \$1'75 to 2'50; Montreal cabbages, per

bri, \$3.50 ; lettuce, per dozen, \$1.50 Montreal turnips, per edbarrel, \$1.50 beets, per bush, 750; paranips, \$1 per bushel; artichokes, \$1 per bushel; rhubarb, \$1 per doz, bunches; oucumbers 20c to 25c each lettuce \$1 to \$1,20 per doz; asparagus, 750 per bunch. at it.

FRUIT.—Apples: per, barrel, \$3.00 to 3.50 cranberries, 75c to \$1 per gallon, \$5.50 per box, \$9 to \$12 per brl; oranger \$10 per case; lemons, \$6 per case; Florida tomatoes, \$2 per box; strawberries, 550 per quart; pine DAIRY PRODUCE POOR to choice print but-

pet 1 , 25c to 35c; "tub butter, new, 23c de: 17s, new laid, per dozen, 18 to 20c.

species, 55 25 to 50 75 . Horsei Shoes per amelts, 120; fresh herrings, 30c per doz; pike 100-lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Proved Goil chain, and lobsters, per lb, 12c; white fish, per lh 12c inch, \$5.50 to .\$5.75; Iron, Wire, No. | 6, | halibut, per lb, 15c to 20c; haddock and ood

The high prices asked by holders restricted business very materially as far as the American demand was concerned. Some fine trotting and carriage horses sold to local buyers, including one fine young bay for about and our dealers are holding off from buying \$475. Dealers in town were: -Geo J. Leon- it and the light freights from England. and, Canton, Mass; N. F. Benson, New Bed- 1272-10-12 trains which makes the light freights from England. ford, Mass; D M Farley, Nashua, N H.; C B. Gibbs, Benson, N Y Samuel Pope, Lowell, Mass; S.T. Nutt, ditto; Chas S. Ryan, Stoning-ton, Conn; A. E. Austin, Meriden, Conn; W.

H.Gardner, Oueonta, N.Y. The following were the week's shipments: April 15th, 2 horses; \$359; 16. do, \$1,510; 1 powder, \$1.35 to \$1:50; alum, \$1.80 to do, \$270; 2 do, \$684. April 17th, 16 do, \$1,864; 13 do, \$1,481; 4 do, \$452 50, April 18th, 10 do, \$1,483; 10 do, \$1,286, April 19th, 2 do, \$260; 16 do, \$1,136. April 20th, 2 do, \$225; 8 do, \$975; 15 do, \$2,137; 10 do

> MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-APRIL 24 There was a large supply of cattle at St Gabriel and Viger Markets to-day, and prices were scarcely so firm and did not exceed 60 for the choicest beeves. E. B. Morgan had 3 loads of mixed cattle from Oshawa, and sold 58 to a city trader on private terms. Hugh Kelly had 2 loads from Toronto, and sold some strippers at 6c. The Messrs. Bonner, of Toronto, had 57 head, and sold several lots at about \$60 per head. Thompson & Flan-nigan, of Toronto, had 4 loads for sale, and the following parties were also here:—M. Coughlen, Hamburg, 21 cattle; John Rodgers, Toronto, 20 do; T Beech, Toronto, 21; W Kinnear, Toronto, 38; S Burnet, Toronto, 20; N Hannan, Ottawa, 20; Roberts & Wilder, Lennoxville, 100; W Leing, Guelph, 20; T Barrows, Ottawa, 17; N Orealock, Toronto. 20; O Cameron, Toronto, 36; Robt Cochrane, Guelph, 20 head. R J Hopper, city trader, sold 11 cattle at 51 to 51c. to butchers at Viger Market at 51 to 52c, some bringing 6c. About 100 calves sold at \$2 to \$10 each, and 50 spring lambs at \$2 to \$5 each.

A FAMILY PRIEND.

No family should be without Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer. It can be given to the infant for the Colic, and to the adult for Bheumatism. There is scarcely a disease to which it may not be beneficially applied. It contains no deleterious drug, but may be used for the various allments of mankind.

Brilliant Scientific Triumph. IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

It is now recognized by the leading medical men that Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer is the most wonderful invention of the age for the cure of Caterrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all lung diseases. After having been used in the leading hospitals, it was proved that 75 incurable, can be cured by the Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts affected. This prices. We quote car lots at 180 to discovery is proving a blessing to mankind 184e here; broken lots at 194c to 20c; and a credit to his name. Many persons in single barrels 20c to 22c. the city of Montreal, and all over the Dominion, have been cured of the above diseases.

Below are a few of the many hundreds :-Mr C. Hill, Montreal, catarrh and bronchitis. Mr. DEBOUGHERVILLE, of the Indian : Department, Ottaws, catarrh of many years; now cured.

Mr. GEO. AGER, Octawa, catarrh and lung: Mrs. Suith, London, wife of Medical De-

tective, cured of catarrn. GEO. MAGUIRE, Toronto, 482 Adelaide street West; daughter cured of asthma. . ROBBER GAULT, of Gault Bros., Montreal, can tell you all about the Spirometer for

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