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BRIGHT AND THE FRANCHISE.

An Eloquent Appeal to the British Parliament.

The Ex-Minister's Masterly Statement of Ireland's Case.

THE CORRUPTION AND WICKEDNESS OF THE UNION.

FIRMLY SPEAKING THE TRUTH.

In the House of Commons the Right Hon. John Bright, ex-minister, made a telling and brilliant speech on the "Representation of the People Bill." He was received, on rising, with great enthusiasm and prolonged applause. In the course of his remarks the right hon. gentleman said: "The objections to this bill are objections of Ireland entirely upon the old lines. Ireland has always been treated differently from England in regard to these questions, and the object of the Opposition now is to continue that different treatment. This was done even when there was nothing of that strong current of disloyalty in Ireland, and nothing of that sore disturbance that there has been within the last three years. During the Government of Lord Melbourne, from 1835 to 1841, the Whig Administration of that day made many efforts to do some things that would be useful and just to Ireland; but all those efforts were thwarted by hon. gentlemen who sit opposite, or if by any good luck they escaped from this House they were soon rejected and destroyed, and it is upon record that Mr. O'Connell, during these years, put an end to a time entirely to the agitation which he had been concerned to give his most honest assistance to the Government in order that some measure might pass that might tend to the pacification of his country. But these measures were not passed—(hear, hear, from Mr. Healy)—and until the time when the present First Minister became Prime Minister at the end of 1868 there was no strenuous and resolute attempt to force measures of that kind through Parliament. This evil policy has been continued. It began, I may say, a couple of centuries ago—perhaps more, but it has been continued ever since. It has not been entirely rejected until within very recent years, and if there be in the world, or if there be within this empire, any plot of ground on which the principles of the Tory party have had full and undisputed play, that spot of ground is in the kingdom of Ireland. Mr. Disraeli told us in a very remarkable speech that

deploring the fact that some of the bitterest enemies of the English Crown were to be found among the Irish people who had emigrated to the American colonies. I want to ask everybody who has a doubt on this matter whether it is worth while to go on with Ireland upon the old lines? Is there anything in the political history of this country that is so complete, so painful, so shameful a failure as the government in Ireland—not by the Imperial Parliament, for it was as bad, or even worse, when they had a Parliament sitting in Dublin. I ask, ARE WE TO GO ON THE OLD LINES, OR TO TRY SOME NEW LINES? I am for new lines. You may, if you like, give justice, equality, to all your people throughout the three kingdoms, or you may act with injustice and contempt as far as regards the five millions of people of Ireland. You may rule, as you have ruled for centuries, that country as if they were forever to be a "conquered people;" or you may rule them as a portion of a great and a free nation (cheers). You may keep and rule by force—force is the great remedy of a party opposite (laughter and "hear, hear") Opposition cries of "Oh, oh," and "Withdraw." I am sorry to disturb the hon. gentleman who said "Withdraw," but really if he is not acquainted with that fact he ought to be on this side of the House. I say that if you like you may rule in Ireland by force. There is nothing there you cannot do by force. You can put down all insurrection and all rebellion, and you may defy the efforts of Irishmen who hate England, whether they be in Ireland or whether they be on the American continent. You have power, if you like, to sustain, and in fact, if it may be, to make more severe your absolute power over the government of the Irish people. I am speaking now of that power which Mr. Dillon, I think, on one of those benches, mentioned a few years ago, in which he said he appeared here to carry on war here, because another field—which I understood he would have preferred—was not open to him. That is a candid statement. It is known by every sensible Irishman—there is not one, however violently he may feel towards us at times, who does not know that what they get from England they do not get because it is impossible for England to withhold it. They know that England could be more cruel, if possible, than ever she has been before; that her power is great enough to do anything she likes to do. But, depend on it,

THAT IS NOT THE WISH OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND (cheers). If there ever was a people in this world who had political association with another who wished that other people well at this moment, it is the people of Great Britain (cheers). But, for my share, if the ancient lines are to be worked upon, and if Ireland is by no means to be trampled and united to this country, then I can only wish, using a simile I once used before in this House, that she could be unmolested from her fastenings in the deep and moored some 3,000 miles to the westward (Home Rule cheers). I ask the House whether there is not another and a better plan, whether it would not be more satisfactory to the people of this country to do full justice, if we have confidence in full justice, to the people of Ireland in this matter of representation? We have removed the grievance of an alien Church, we have given to the Irish cultivator of the soil the security which he had hardly hoped for, a security, I think, about as good as the freehold which hon. members opposite wish they could induce him to buy. Having done all this, what shall we do in regard to the franchise and the power of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament? The noble lord (Lord J. Manners) points to the hon. member for Cork, and says what terrible things will happen after a general election. I do not believe in these terrible things.

The hon. member for Cork is not a fool (laughter). He, no doubt, has his wishes, honest, good wishes—in some respects very different from mine—with regard to the country of which he is a native; but depend upon it, you will not be worse, however complete be the fair representation of Ireland within the walls of this House. My opinion is that the course which I am recommending is the only one which is likely to answer in the long run, and to bring about this change, which we all so much wish for. Now, what we desire in this bill, especially in regard to Ireland, is to purchase tranquillity by no special sacrifice from England, but by measures which will win the Irish people from disorder, conspiracy and rebellion, to a happy union with the free nation in whose name and by whose authority we are assembled in this House (hear, hear). Any member is at liberty to say that this is absolutely impossible. I am not at liberty to say that I believe it to be possible, but I know the other plan to be impossible. It has been tried longer than the lifetime of the oldest man among us, and, therefore, I am anxious that at all risks we should see if it be not possible to do that which, if our fathers had done it, would have made Ireland as tranquil and as well united to this country as Wales or Scotland is at this moment. Now, a few sentences about the distribution of seats: "I am willing to accept the statements of my right hon. friend the Chief Secretary, who said that twenty-six or thirty-seven members was the proper number for Ireland. I am not at all particular about two or three members. The Reform Bill of 1832, the population of Ireland having increased within thirty years, added five members to the representation of Ireland. Two of them have vanished, and Ireland has now 19 members. Have hon. members ever thought of the Act of Union (hear, hear)? Pay the Act of Union is final with regard to this matter. (A Voice: "This Irish Church.") An hon. member speaks of the Irish Church; I knew precisely he would do so (a laugh). The Act of Union declares in one of its clauses that the Protestant Church of Ireland is to be united forever with the Church of England. Well, we know what "for ever" means in such documents (laughter). The

Act of Union, though it existed something like a treaty, was a treaty made entirely on one side (Home Rule cheers). It was made by Great Britain the powerful nation, and offered to the Irish nation; and I am bound to say here, that notwithstanding

THE CORRUPTION AND WICKEDNESS OF THAT GREAT TRANSACTION.

the Union, it is to my mind a great proof that there was a sense of justice in the English Government at that time, remarkable and not to be forgotten, when they put in the Act of Union that Ireland should send 100 members to the Imperial Parliament. I wish to say a word to the hon. gentleman who spoke about the Irish Church. The more powerful party to a treaty of an act has a right to surrender anything afterwards which it believes to be unjust to the weaker party. We surrendered the Irish Church as an establishment, because we knew it was a grievance to the Irish people—(hear, hear)—and that it would be an advantage, not to the Irish people only, but to the Church itself, if the Church as an establishment were removed—and what has happened? Why, during these three and four years in Ireland you never heard a word from any person connected with the agitation—Land Leaguers or Fenians, or from anyone in public—and I doubt if anything has been written in their newspapers attacking the clergy of the Protestant Church in Ireland (cheers). Is not that a proof that the clergy have been removed from a position which they never should have occupied? and I believe the bishops and clergy, and thousands of their more intelligent laity, at this moment, if they could come upon the floor of this House, would say that it has been an advantage to Protestantism, to Christianity, and to the tranquillity of the country, that the Irish Established Church had been removed. Therefore, the Government of England were at liberty to do that, because it was a concession to the Irish people; but when you come to a restricting of the rights of the Irish people, then I say you are bound—and there is nothing on earth will ever persuade me, except I see it done, that the Parliament of this country, the Imperial Parliament, this representation of the people of Great Britain, will lessen the just, the Act-of-Union-settled representation of Ireland in this House—(hear, hear)—whether it be 103 or 100 is of no consequence. But I say that to go below a hundred is another thing. Some hon. members say the population of Ireland has been diminishing up to this time. I am not sure that that diminution is to go on (hear, hear). I shall be disappointed with the operation of the Land Act if it does not to some extent retain men on their farms and in their country. I believe when the matter is fairly discussed, and the opinion of Irish members is heard, the House will take a liberal and a just view of this question. However, for myself, I am determined to stand by the Act of Union. I must declare solemnly that I think the House would commit a grievous injury, a grievous affront, a grievous insult and wrong to Ireland if they departed from that great Act of Parliament the Union, upon which, for all the rights which it guarantees,

SURELY THE IRISH PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT

implicitly to rely. There are two paths which are open to us: one the union by force and on the old lines; the other, the union with justice; and, notwithstanding what hon. members opposite will say, I believe, at no remote period with prosperity and peace. The one path leads to disloyalty, discontent, conspiracy, insurrection, anarchy; our past conduct has led to all these calamities. The line I would point out to the House is a different one. I will run all the risk of doing justice to Ireland (cheers). I believe it is only by that, and by confidence, that you can overcome the disturbed state of feeling that has been created, and at some not remote time bring Ireland into the same harmony with England that Scotland now exhibits. Sir, this great measure of right, which we are now discussing, was explained a short time ago, and defended, in a speech great as the subject with which it dealt. It has, I am convinced, the approval of the vast majority of our people. I trust and believe the House will give its hearty sanction to it, and that it may prove hereafter to be a new charter of freedom and of union to the three nations in whose name we sit here, and for whose dignity and welfare it is our duty and our honor to labor (cheers).

Irish Affairs.

New York, April 13.—The Times' London cable says:—Several of the Irish boroughs are taking advantage of the Easter recess to give a welcome to their representatives in Parliament. Limerick presents the freedom of the city on Monday to Michael Davitt, Dwyer Gray, owner of the Dublin Freeman's Journal and a member of Parliament for the County Carlow, and Charles Dawson, member for Carlow borough. On Tuesday Drogheda will make Mr. Parnell a burgess and feast him at a corporation banquet. At Wexford on Wednesday a demonstration will be made in honor of T. M. Healy, the member for Monaghan, and of the Redmond brothers, one of whom, John, is member for Newross, and the other, William, for Wexford borough. The acceptance of Parnell's scheme to raise funds from which to pay a salary to the nationalist members of parliament is making rapid headway. The success of the project is becoming assured. The Oshello priests are giving active assistance to Mr. Parnell's land purchase and settlement company; all the priests in the diocese of Galway have purchased ten shares each and every curate five shares. The same thing has been done in most of the Irish dioceses. The conservatives in the Commons have decided to oppose the extension of the franchise in Ireland. When the house goes into committee on the franchise bill Henry Chaplin (conservative) member for Mid-Lincolnshire, will make a motion to that effect.

DAVITT'S LETTER.

PARNELL'S ELECTION MANIFESTO.

A NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Non-Parliamentary Obligations of the National League—Favorable English Opinion—Government Expenditure in Ireland—The Luxury of being Governed by England.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.)

DUBLIN, March 30, 1884.

A controversy which has been going on in the Freeman's Journal for and against the advisability of County Conventions being held for, among other purposes, the selection of parliamentary candidates in view of the nearness of a general election, has called forth a manifesto from Mr. Parnell, which is sure to attract considerable attention. Dealing with the possibilities of an early dissolution of Parliament, he is of opinion that the coming of autumn will be the best time to be selected by the government to appeal to the electors; and he is in no way apprehensive that the event will find the Irish constitutions unprepared. He reiterates his statement that Ireland will return seventy-five nationalist members, and he expressed a confident opinion that no difficulty will be found in providing the thirty-five suitable men that will be required to raise his present party of forty to the number which he fixes upon as the limit of its future strength. This is a very sanguine outlook for the parliamentary department of the national struggle; but it implies no more than what can be achieved, if the work is only set about at once.

A Proposed National Fund.

That portion of Mr. Parnell's manifesto, which declares for the necessity of establishing a National Parliamentary Fund, will be the part which will receive the closest criticism. That some means must be resorted to for the financial support of an active Irish Party, is admitted on all sides friendly to the movement of the National League. Men like Messrs. Sexton, Hooley, Redmond, and others, are not possessed of means or property sufficient to enable them to devote half the year to the service of the Irish people without running the risk of ruining themselves. On the other hand, those Irishmen who are wealthy enough to bear the expense of residence in London are, as a rule, hostile to the Irish popular cause, and would, if entrusted again with the Irish representation at Westminster, render it subservient to personal or anti-national interests. There is, therefore, no alternative. If an Irish Parliamentary party is to be maintained as an active factor in the struggle for Irish self-government, it must receive financial support from the Irish people. Upon this question there are no two opinions in the National League; and I believe there is a general desire on the part of all who appreciate the value of earnest and persevering Irish effort in Westminster to sustain a party which is capable of performing solid work there.

There are two ways by which it is proposed to pay the Irish members, and Mr. Parnell favors the one which contemplates the creation of a special fund. The other is one which several constituencies have already partially resorted to, namely, the defrayment of election expenses by the National League and the presentation of a sum of money, by way of a testimonial, to the elected member by the constituency. To the central fund plan there are many objections which may yet influence Mr. Parnell in his final decision. The tendency of special appeals or funds is to monopolize the attention and the subscriptions of the people. Many deserving interests are overlooked while one is being singled out for special support. The National League comprises many such interests, none of which can be temporarily overlooked without serious if not fatal injury to the popular movement which the League has been organized to carry on in Ireland. The support of evicted tenants is one. The carrying on of organized opposition to landlordism, and to the other anti-national forces always at work in Ireland, is another. In these two departments of League expenditure, more than £10,000 was required last year, and equivalent sums will be needed each year in future if the same kind of work is to continue to be performed. Any scheme, therefore, which should overlook the necessity of providing the funds of the National League with money sufficient to meet its non-parliamentary obligations, or any method of raising a distinct fund which would withdraw support from the exchequer of the League, would materially injure the efficiency of the home organization.

The most workable plan for the payment of members would be one which should make of the National League Fund a National Exchequer that would be available for every kind of work that is contemplated in the programme of the National movement. One such central fund would combine many advantages, over two separate ones. Many people would contribute to the support of evicted tenants who might not subscribe to defray parliamentary election expenses, while others would be willing to help the work of organization in Ireland who might object to paying for membership of a foreign senate. It would, also, tend to keep the work in Westminster in harmony with the work in Ireland, and thus lessen the chances of di-

vided action between the country and its representatives, by having but one exchequer from which to draw supplies for the necessities of the whole movement.

The constitution of the National League is in thorough harmony with the project which Mr. Parnell is contemplating, as Article 4, Section D, includes "The payment of the members of the Irish Parliamentary Party" within the purview of the League programme. The only thing required to stimulate the efforts of all who are anxious to help the project of paying the Irish members is, to complete the government of the National League by having the Executive Council duly elected, and to have such Council—which is to be made up of one elected delegate from each county in Ireland, with sixteen members from the Irish Parliamentary party—to issue an address to the Irish race asking for the necessary assistance. The funds entrusted to such a Council could then be devoted alike to the payment of members and the maintenance of other departments of the national movement.

Favorable English Opinion.

Commenting upon Mr. Parnell's manifesto, the London Echo speaks as follows:—"It will be well for England, as for Ireland, if English statesmen grapple with the question which the concession can still be made with grace and dignity. Otherwise it will be made a weaker as every concession to Ireland has been made, when its effect will be not to appease, but to stimulate agitation. That local self-government which is enjoyed by all the larger and most of the smaller colonies cannot much longer be withheld from Ireland. The only thing that is doubtful is whether it is to be conceded to justice or to menace; whether it is to be withheld during the present period of comparative tranquillity, to be conceded in time of public danger."

What Ireland Pays for being United by England.

It is a general belief among people not familiar with the facts that England and Scotland are contributors to the cost of ruling Ireland; and English writers not infrequently declare that the English taxpayer would be relieved if Ireland were only given her own way and be allowed to drift out of the Union with Great Britain. The moral which virtuous Englishmen would wish intelligent foreigners to draw from this is, of course, that we Irish are really a burden to our masters, and that if we were abandoned to self-government Ireland would soon become a bankrupt nation. Fortunately, English official facts are often made to refute English prejudiced assertions, and from a return recently obtained by Col. Nolan as to the relative contributions of England, Ireland and Scotland to the Imperial Exchequer, and approximate expenditure from some in the administration of each country, we have another instance of truth being on our side and falsehood on the side of our enemies. During the year 1882-3 the revenue contributed by Ireland to English government, was £8,194,000, while the total expenditure in Ireland by and for the same government was £7,011,000, leaving a balance of £1,183,000, or revenue over expenditure. Apart from any consideration of the purposes for which the seven million pounds have been expended, we are made to contribute one-seventh more to the English treasury than even the needs of our rulers require for their services in ruling us.

But when we examine a few items of the Government expenditure in Ireland, and compare the money which is spent in purely English work with what is devoted to purely Irish interests—not forgetting that all the money is levied off ourselves—we can see what Ireland suffers and what the English connection gains by our membership of the union with Great Britain. The cost of English law and "justice" for one year is £1,088,285; The military police of England costs us £1,530,144; the army which England maintains in Ireland costs us £1,854,448; the naval forces which watch our coasts for England cost us £223,036; the pensions which England provides for those who keep us "loyal," cost us £555,148, while the salary and household expenses of the chief superintendent of the English Government business, the Lord Lieutenant, amounts to £30,501. Here, then, is a nice little bill for the poorest country in Europe to pay for the luxury of being ruled by the power which has given her that rule-poverished pre-eminence—£5,221,560, with the surplus of more than one million revenue over expenditure, represents what we are compelled to pay each year to those who treat us like dogs, and who tell the world, in addition, that we are a burden to the self-deceiving, Irish-loving, patient Britisher! For purely Irish purposes not more than £2,000,000 of our own money is expended each year, leaving more than £3,000,000 of a burden upon us for the "honor and privilege" of being included in the union between Great Britain and ourselves! On financial as well as on National grounds few fair-minded men will gainsay that we Irish people are not justified in our efforts to become self-governed. The money which is squandered each year on military, naval, consular and other matters, not in any the least degree pertaining to the social welfare of our people, would, if expended upon land reclamation, arterial drainage, harbor building and similar undertakings, eradicate Irish poverty in the course of a few years.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

The College of Cardinals now includes the greatest genius and first divine among English-speaking Roman Catholics, Cardinal Newman, and in Cardinal Hergeuother, who was appointed in the same year, it has secured the greatest German historian, Haynald again, Archbishop of Cologne, and Prince Furstenberg, Archbishop of Olmutz, are also regarded as men of much mark. Haynald is considered next to Stresemeyer, the ablest speaker and most adroit logician in the Council.

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRATORS.

The recent arrests and their results—The Clan-na-gael Association—Watching the Informers—Views of the English Press—The prisoners' antecedents.

BIRMINGHAM, April 12.—Rogan, drill instructor of the Birmingham volunteers, has been suspended and his house has been searched. He was constantly in company with Egan, who was arrested yesterday. James Egan, who was arrested yesterday on the suspicion of being an accomplice of Daly, was brought before the court this morning charged with conspiring with Daly to cause an explosion. He was remanded to prison to await trial. Egan's wife declares that the papers belonging to Egan which the police secured refer to the operations of the Home Rulers, and not at all to dynamite. The police inspector testified that he had been watching Egan for five months; that Egan and Daly were very intimate, and were in the habit of spending their evenings together. Egan had claimed that he knew Daly only as Danman, but the documents which were seized proved that his claim was false.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Daly, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being a dynamiter, was brought before the court this morning charged with having in his possession infernal machines with intent to commit a felony. He was remanded to prison for a week to await trial.

SLIGO, April 12.—Fitzgerald, who was arrested in London two days ago, reached here last night. He was brought before the court this morning charged with being a Fenian organizer. He was remanded to prison for a week to await trial.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Tribune's special London cable says: "The arrests of Daly and Egan again direct English attention to America as the headquarters of the dynamite party, of which both these men are supposed to be agents. The police openly announce their belief that Daly, originally and Egan, probably, were connected with the recent explosion at the Victoria Station, of which the American origin was conclusively proved. Papers found in Egan's house at Birmingham are reported to implicate the Land League. Egan was secretary of the Wolverhampton branch.

Recurring to the influence which the discovery of the new dynamite plots will exercise on American opinion, the Globe says:—"How will America take these fresh revelations? American citizens doubtless detest the cowardly scoundrels who abuse the hospitality of the United States by making use of the Republic as a dynamite base, but why do they not relieve themselves of the reproach of allowing Fenianism publicly to hatch murderous plots against the English people?"

The Times says "the American advice to England to let the Irish agitators in the United States alone, because the agitator and his ways cannot last, does not relieve the danger of English citizens. These agitators keep the Irish-Americans discontented and out of harmony with the sober industrial life around them in America. England has a pressing concern in the suppression of this obnoxious class, but American law has no word to say about them." Other journals head their accounts of yesterday's arrests with "American Fenians in England." But, notwithstanding the criticisms and head lines, none of the men arrested have yet been shown to have any connection whatever with the American dynamite party. Fitzgerald is not known to have been in America. He was a Fenian and land leaguer. His last appearance in Dublin was at the funeral demonstration of Charles J. Klokham. He was a commercial traveller for a firm of wool merchants at Cork for some time, and had some secret means of livelihood. It is supposed by some that he was acting as an informer for the Government, while taking part in the conspiracies of Sligo, Westmeath, and Cork. Denman, otherwise Daly, lived for a short time in the United States. He returned from there to England last October. He went to Birmingham early in March. Since the time when Dr. Bass was the Irish parliamentary leader, Daly has had connection with the Home Rulers, Land Leaguers, and Irish secret societies. James Egan, the accomplice of Daly, was never in America. Daly is supposed to have been the link between the Amey and the Irish conspirators. He always had plenty of money, and displayed diamond rings and other jewellery. In spite of the newspaper talk, the arrests are, as a matter of fact, creating no excitement.

Mr. Egan says Daly took the name of "Danman" because he intended to make the Dublin as a music hall singer under that name. He intended to return to America at the end of April.

Colonel Majndie, in a report of the dynamite attempts at London railway stations says:—"There never was a case requiring more searching examination. A great crime was planned, the results of which were limited by only a slender chain of what it would be profane to call accidents."

The Observer, in an article on the arrests, says:—"If the American law cannot reach the dynamiter, it ought to be altered. A demand to this effect might fairly be addressed to the government at Washington as the main objection in favor of the Alabama claims was that it is the duty of every government to have such municipal laws as will prevent injury to the citizens of a friendly state."

EL MAHDI DEFIANT.

CAIRO, April 15.—El Mahdi publishes a letter commanding the tribes to push forward the siege of Khartoum; and to blockade all roads and embars the Turks and English in all other ways possible.

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THE SOLDIER'S MESSAGE. The smoke of the battle already was clearing from the field where the dead and the dying lay still; The angel of strife, for a moment, was sleeping, Where the voice of the cannon had rang o'er the hill;

THE WILD ROSE OF LOUGH GILL. A Tale of the Irish War in the Seventeenth Century. CHAPTER XII. A HOT ENGAGEMENT. Here they come! here they come! hush'd in the midnight drum,

CHAPTER XIII. THE WILD ROSE IN DANGER. A high gibbet, whose gaunt and hideous limbs were green with rain, and from whose fatal cross-beam many a poor Irish rogue, had been launched into another world, stood on the hill adjoining the castle of Manor-Hamilton.

CHAPTER XIV. THE WILD ROSE IN DANGER. The man was puzzled what to make of the girl, now that she was indeed all weak and helpless in his clutches. At least his conduct towards her implied as much.

CHAPTER XV. THE WILD ROSE IN DANGER. The man was puzzled what to make of the girl, now that she was indeed all weak and helpless in his clutches. At least his conduct towards her implied as much.

ber ye the burial of your father or grandfather, or who'er he was—devil take his bones, say I—in the old Papist rookery of Oreevea yonder? 'Twas in autumn last. You will bear in mind the howl and the scuffle, I warrant me, and the blow which your ancestor, O'Tracy, dealt me—may his hand wither for the act! Now, now, I doubt not but you remember Gilbert Harrison.

CHAPTER XVI. THE WILD ROSE IN DANGER. The man was puzzled what to make of the girl, now that she was indeed all weak and helpless in his clutches. At least his conduct towards her implied as much.

CHAPTER XVII. THE WILD ROSE IN DANGER. The man was puzzled what to make of the girl, now that she was indeed all weak and helpless in his clutches. At least his conduct towards her implied as much.

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that the Government are prosecuting... Mr. Blake, on the other hand, by coming forward, with a motive not to be mistaken, to advocate Home Rule, that is, as he must well know, Disunion, and by forcing, as he unquestionably did, the Canadian Parliament to show its moral weight into the scale of the Land Lessees at the very time of the Phoenix Park murders, connected himself politically with an association which is secret indeed, and working in darkness, doing the works of darkness, and aiming at the subversion of the Government by terrorism and assassinations.

The atrociousness of this calumny is only equalled by its inanity. Nobody but an unprincipled ruffian or an irresponsible idiot would charge that Mr. Blake had connected himself with the Invincibles and aided them in their work of assassination. No language is too strong to characterize the infamy of the charge and to denounce the maker of it. The Hon. Mr. Mills, writing in the London Advertiser, says: "There is not, so far as we know, a single man in Canada—certainly not on the Reform side—who would have supported a proposition for dissolution. They supported Home Rule. They wished to see a system of federal government adopted in the United Kingdom, and they believed then, as they do now, that it would be a measure which would tend to bind together the different parts of the United Kingdom and not to divide them. When Professor Smith refers to the Phoenix Park murders he knows right well that he is speaking, not to argument, but to prejudice. No one approves of those murders. There is not one, so far as we know, in Canada who does not reprobate them. Certainly every member of the Reform party in Canada who voted for Home Rule, voted for it as a measure of justice, and not as a concession to assassins. We confess our regret that a writer of such eminence as Bystander should misrepresent those to whom he is politically opposed, and should appeal to prejudices after the style of Tory orators and writers of a former epoch." Mr. Smith is going from bad to worse.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Christ was crucified on the 23rd of March, and the Friday on which our Lord died, by all other nations called "Holy" by us from the remotest times it has been named Good. The robes and vestments, which before were violet, to-day are black. The Cardinals change their robes of silk to those of serge; the thrones and the altars are stripped of every ornament, and the floors and seats in the sanctuaries are bare. Sad and sombre are the rites of the Church in celebrating the yearly remembrance of the death and of the burial of our Lord and Saviour.

Clothed in black vestments, the celebrant and his ministers come forth to the sanctuary, without lights or incense. Before the altar they prostrate themselves upon the floor, with their faces to the ground in prayer, in memory of our Lord, who prostrate upon the ground in the garden of Gethsemane, prayed before His passion for the salvation of the race. Going to the corner of the altar, the celebrant reads the prophecy of Osee, the tract following the prayer, and the history of God commanding the eating of the paschal lamb, followed by a tract. Then comes the chanting of the history of the Passion of our Lord given by St. John.

On Good Friday the Church offers up her prayers for men of all states and conditions. During the year the Church prays for all men throughout the world, except for sinners, to express her horror of Apostasy and to distinguish them from her children; but on this day, forever sanctified by the death of our Lord, who died for all men, she makes her prayer, and prays for all, including heathens, heretics and Jews. Before the prayer, when the celebrant says: "Let us pray," the deacon sings, "Let us kneel," when all except the celebrant kneel to adore the Lord who died for us this day. The next instant the sub-deacon sings "Arie," when all rise. The celebrant sings the prayers. At the prayers for the Jews we do not bend our knees, because in mockery and derision they bent their knees before our Lord before they crucified Him. These prayers were offered to God each Good Friday from the first ages of the Church. Following the example of our Lord, we pray, according to the words of St. Paul, "Who in the days of His flesh," with a strong cry and tears, crying out prayers and supplications to Him that was able to save.

After having prayed for all those not belonging to the fold of the faith, the Church now turns her thoughts to her children, blessing to them the cross, which is a scandal to the Jews, a folly for the Gentiles, but the glory of the Christians. Fasting of the admirable the celebrant takes the cross, which, from the evening before Passion Sunday, has been covered with a violet veil. Standing on the floor at the Epistle side of the sanctuary, he uncovers the top of the cross, saying, "Behold the wood of the cross on which the salvation of the world hung," and the choir sings, "Gloria, let us adore," when all but the celebrant fall on their knees. Coming up the steps of the altar, on the Epistle side, he uncovers the right arm of the cross, repeating the same words in a higher key. Going to the middle of the altar, he uncovers the whole cross with the same words in still higher key. The celebrant alone sings the first three words, while the deacon and sub-deacon aid him in singing the remainder. He lays the cross in the place prepared for it before the altar, and, out of respect, only with his stockings covering his feet, and genuflecting three times on both knees, he comes and kisses the image of our Lord nailed to the cross. All in the sanctuary then go two by two through the same ceremony, while it is customary for the clergy to offer the image of the Crucified to the people at the altar-railing to be kissed.

While this impressive ceremony is being carried out, the choir sings the words of our Lord, in sad and solemn tones, to the Jews who crucified him, after which if the ceremony of kissing the cross is not finished, the choir sings the celebrated hymn, "O Faithful Cross," composed by Mamert Clément, in the sixth century, in honor and in remembrance of the Holy Cross on which our Lord died. Then they all form in procession and go to the "Repository" where the Sacred Host has reposed since the day

before. With palms and hymns they march around the church, carrying our Lord, still they come to the altar, when the Mass of the Presanctified is said. It is not a Mass in the true sense, as no consecration takes place, only the Host consecrated the day before is consumed by the celebrant, for to-day the world stands appalled at the remembrance of our Lord's death. Mass is the most joyful ceremony man can perform, but there is no joy in the world to-day when we celebrate the memory of the crucifixion of the Saviour. A part only of the prayers and ceremonies of the Mass are to be seen in the services of Good Friday, as it is not becoming to represent mystically, in the Mass, the death of our Lord, whom the Church represents as already dead. In the afternoon and evening the "Tenebrae" are chanted for the last time, and all retire to wait for the ceremonies of Holy Saturday.

Such are the ceremonies with which the Church recalls to the minds of men the tragedy of Calvary. The traditions of the early Christians tell us that the face of the dying Lord was turned toward the West, toward Rome, which was to be forever the city of His choice after He had rejected Jerusalem. Tradition says that when the soldiers dug the hole for the cross, they found a tomb and dug up a skull. It was the skull of Adam. Thus, the blood of the second Adam, Christ, crimsoned the bones of the first Adam, and by His death wiped out his sin. We also learn that God commanded the paschal lamb to be eaten on the fourteenth noon of the fifteenth month, when the moon was on the opposite side of the earth from the sun, so that unbelievers could not say that the darkness over the whole earth was caused by an eclipse of the sun, by the moon coming between the sun and the earth. Even the celebrated Denys, of Athens, afterwards the disciple of St. Paul, cried out, when he saw the sun darken: "Either the God of Nature is dying or the world is dissolving." Thus, when man refused to believe, Nature trembled to its center, the rocks split, and the dead came forth from their graves to bear witness to the death of the Son of God.

HOLY SATURDAY.

When God finished His work of creation, He rested on the Sabbath day. When He ended His work of redemption He rested in the tomb. One was but a figure of the other. On Holy Saturday by our rite and services the Church recalls the rest of our Lord when dead and laid in the tomb; when His blessed soul went down to the limbo of the holy ones of the Old Testament to tell them of their redemption.

From the earliest ages the Christians celebrated Holy Saturday. Mass, in ancient times, was not said either on Friday or on Saturday of Holy Week. In these ancient times the services began at three in the afternoon and ended in the night, for the people were accustomed to remain in the church till after midnight. The services then of Holy Saturday belong to Easter eve. This we learn by Apostolic traditions. At that time they used to say Mass in the early morning, about the time of the resurrection of our Lord. When the people gave up the custom of spending the night in the church and fasting so as to receive the Blessed Eucharist at the moment of the resurrection, the services were begun in the day, and now they are all held on Saturday morning. Still, these old customs can be seen to-day in the services of the Church. Night is mentioned in place of day. The people of the East follow the way of the early Christians, and say no Mass to-day; but from the ninth century, when the people began to lose their love of prayer and of fasting, the services were begun earlier and earlier in the day, so that now they are commenced in the morning.

The Mass of Holy Saturday bears many of the marks of its ancient origin. The altar is covered, for the Church begins to celebrate the glories of the resurrection. Formerly the Mass was begun long before the break of day on Easter morning, and the ceremonies still retain their ancient traits. The violet vestments worn since Septuagesima Sunday give place to white and gold in honor of the risen Lord. No Introit is said, following the custom before the time of Pope Gelasius. The Mass then has no heading, for our Head lies dead in the grave. The Angelic Hymn, "Gloria be to God in the Highest" is sung, and the bells, the joyful tones of which were heard no more from Holy Thursday, burst forth in all their tinkling tones from the sanctuary, or pealing sounds from the steeples, to tell of the joyful news of the resurrection of our Lord. The Hebrew word "Alleluia—praise ye the Lord," is sung by the celebrant three times to praise the three times Holy Lord, who has risen from the grave. No candles are carried at the singing of the Gospel, to typify that the resurrection of the Lord is not yet known, for light represents knowledge. The Creed is not sung, to tell of the silence of the women who came to anoint our Lord's body. The Mass is very short because the children who were to be baptized would be tired out before the end.

In the early ages of faith, the services used to begin at three in the afternoon and last till the dawn of Easter Sunday. Then there were no Vesper services but when the people would not fast, and the services were commenced in the morning, a small Vesper service was given at the end of the Mass.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Easter Sunday, the greatest day of the year, was observed throughout the Catholic Church in an appropriate and becoming manner. The services, held in the city churches were of the most imposing nature, and were attended by immense congregations. At

THE CATHEDRAL.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, officiated at Pontifical High Mass in the morning, his assistant priest being the Rev. Father Margchal, Vicar-General; his Deacons of Honor the Rev. Canon Leblanc and Rev. Father Edmond, Vicar-Chancellor. Rev. Mr. Letulippe and Mr. Roy, of the Grand Seminary, acted as deacon and sub-deacon of office. The sermon of the day was preached by His Lordship, who gave the Papal Benediction at the conclusion of the Mass. The altar decorations were well in keeping with the occasion, while the singing by the choir, under the direction of Mr. E. Mokshov, was rendered in a superb manner, and produced a beautiful effect. At Vespers and Benediction His Lordship again officiated, when the choir chanted Schmidt's Regina Cæli and Oberhofen's Teanum. Ergo in excellent style.

ST. PETER'S OBUOHOU.

At Pontifical High Mass at St. Peter's Church His Excellency the Apostolic Commissioner officiated, with the Rev. Father Lacombe as assistant priest, and Rev. Fathers Durocher and Dase as deacons of honor. The Rev. Father Lacombe and His Excellency's secretary, Mr. Didy, acted as deacon and sub-deacon of office. The sermon of the day was preached by Rev. Father Brunet, who delivered a most impressive discourse on the Resurrection of our Lord. At Vespers and Benediction in the evening the Rev. Father Brunet officiated. The sacred edifice was filled to its utmost capacity at each service.

The altar decorations were of the most beautiful description, and reflected great credit upon those who had them in charge. The singing by the choir was rendered with much sweetness and expression, and redounded greatly to the credit of its members.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

The services at St. Ann's Church on Sunday were carried out in an imposing manner. The glorious occasion of Easter Sunday, the greatest day of the year, was given to the Rev. Father Riley, one of the recently ordained priests, to celebrate his second Grand Mass in St. Ann's, which he did in a manner which reflected great credit upon his abilities as an expounder of the teachings of the Church, and obviously illustrated the importance of the acquisition which had been made to the Priesthood. The Rev. Father Riley was assisted by the Rev. Gerald Barry, of the Montreal College, who acted as deacon, and Rev. Father O'Meara as sub-deacon. The Montagnards Canadiens, under the efficient leadership of Mr. Arthur Renaud, sang Nicou-Charon's chef d'œuvre in exquisite manner, while Messrs. A. Renaud, L. S. Labelle, H. St. Cyr, Joseph Goyer and A. Joly, rendered their respective solos in the most creditable manner. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, on the Resurrection of the Lord, the rev. gentlemen showing in the most beautiful and touching language the brilliant qualities which adorned the body of the risen Saviour. He went on to show that the followers of the Lord are one day to rise in His model, and to be endowed with His own most glorious qualities. After explaining the nature of these heavenly endowments, the rev. gentleman exhorted his hearers to be stimulated on the path of virtue by the prospect of this glorious reward which awaits the valiant soldier of Christ at the end of his mortal career. Following in the footsteps of their Divine Leader, they should, as disciples of the man of sorrows courageously carry their crosses, and patiently bear the weight of their mortality, and that thus adorned with virtues, the hour of death might arrive as a welcome visitor to break the chains of their bondage and clothe them in the brilliant garb of immortality. At the afternoon service Azoll's Dixit Dominus, Zingarelli's Laudate, and Bostin's Teanum Ergo were rendered with much precision, Professor James Wilson presiding at the organ. The altar decorations were of a beautiful nature. The natural flowers presented a brilliant sight, and did credit to the artistic taste of the ladies who had the decorations in charge and presented the floral offerings.

ST. PATRICK'S.

On Sunday, at St. Patrick's Church, was rendered Mozart's world-renowned Twelfth Mass in a manner seldom equalled in this city for the taste, volume and spirit put into the music by the harmonious voices and the sonorous organ. The Quoniam, a quartet, was beautifully given. Mr. J. K. Brown, in clear voice, intoned the tenor, and was ably supported by flowing voices from juvenile singers, who took the soprano part. Mr. M. O'Brien assisted in the alto solo of the Mass. Mr. J. Orempton sang the bass solos with taste and precision not easily surpassed. The Et incarnatus est a tenor solo of the greatest difficulty and beauty, as rendered by Mr. W. J. O'Hara, evinced how deeply music, feelingly poured forth, can penetrate into the soul of the listeners. Mr. O'Hara was in splendid voice, and the effect of this solo, with an arioso accompaniment, was charming. The organ accompaniment was well brought out; the singers showed that they deeply felt the spirit and elevation of the music of the grand author. The able manner in which the whole Mass was given, reflects the highest credit upon the Director, Prof. J. A. Fowler, who must have taken great care and trouble to bring his choir to such perfection.

At Vespers Mr. O. MacDonnell sang in fine style a magnificent piece "Confirma hoc" by Newkorn.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

The first twelve bishops of Ossary, Ireland, have been canonized. Two new Catholic religious temples are being built in Boston. In 1833 four archbishops and two bishops died in the United States. A new Catholic church of the Sacred Heart is being constructed in New York. In Asia Minor 270 families have been converted to the Roman Catholic faith.

The Jesuits who have been expelled to leave France have found a refuge in England. Before the end of the year there will be eleven Catholic churches in St. Paul, Minn. There are over 10,000 students and about 500 professors in the Catholic colleges in the United States.

Francis Madison (colored) died recently leaving \$3,000 for the benefit of St. Ansgarin Church, Washington.

The school commissioners of Hull, Que., have purchased the college of the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers for the sum of \$12,000 cash.

A new treatise on moral theology, specially written for readers in the United States, will be published shortly by the Rev. Father Sabetti, S. J.

Messrs. Perrault and Mesnard, architects, have been instructed to prepare plans and specifications for the new parish church to be built in Longueuil.

Mother Louise Lanoclet, for twenty-five years a religious of the Sacred Heart, died at the Convent of the Order in London, Ontario, on the morning of the 3rd inst.

The Irish bishops will convene in Rome in September. The purposes of the gathering are represented to be similar to those of the convention of American bishops in 1833.

A very successful mission was recently given in the Township of Biddulph, Ontario, by the Jesuit Fathers O'Doherty and Plante. There was an immense number of communicants, and the Parish Priest, Father Connolly, is to be congratulated on the gratifying results of the mission.

The Rev. Father Malo, missionary to the North-West, will leave Montreal on the 15th inst. with his little caravan of colonists. Their destination is the Rocky Mountains, at La Touche, on the dividing line between Manitoba and Dakota. This new Catholic colony, which already numbers several hundred families, possesses two churches, two schools, under the direction of Canadian priests. There are also two saw mills, grist mill, etc.

At the annual meeting of St. Patrick's Society at Ottawa the following office-bearers were elected for the current year:—President, J. A. MacCabe (re-elected); Treasurer, Thos. Burns; Cur Secretary, John P. Dunne; Sec. Secretary, M. W. Casey; Asst. Secretary, Chas. Murphy; Librarian, James Higgins; Marshal, P. Bender; Trustee, J. B. Lynch, E. S. Stanton, Robt. Starr, F. B. Lathford, F. Brennan, Andrew Davine, Jas. Reynolds.

Le Journal des Trois Rivières says that on the 20th of last month, in the parish of St.

Bartholomy, the Rev. Father Moreau celebrated the 15th anniversary of his ordination as priest. The cures of the parish and vicinity assisted. The night before the choir of the Montagnards of that locality, under the able leadership of Messrs. O. Farly and Gust. Fauloux, in the name of the parish, welcomed the Rev. Father. On Thursday an appropriate sermon was preached by Cure Gsin of St. Justin.

Canon Starnelli has been appointed secretary in Rome for the American affairs of the Sacred Propaganda. The statement of Signor Mancini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Chamber of Deputies, that the government had no intention of modifying the decision of the Court of Cassation requiring the conversion of the real property of the Propaganda Fides into Italian rentes, causes renewed solicitude at the Vatican. Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, at once ordered the different nuncios to point out to the courts to which they are accredited the designs of the Italian Government.

The Mamitoba says His Lordship the Archbishop of St. Boniface has at last arrived in his diocese after an absence of three months and some days. We had the pleasure of hearing him preach at the Cathedral on Sunday. If there is anything that can make up for the loss his absence has caused to the faithful, it is the satisfaction of knowing that he is in better health than when he left. His Lordship is accompanied by a young missionary, the Rev. Father Magnan, of the Congregation of the Oblats. It is said that he will be sent to Qu'Appelle. On Tuesday His Lordship baptized eleven Indians who are confined in the penitentiary. These Indians had been incarcerated for the past year for robbery, but were liberated last week and conducted to their reserve at the Oyrress Mountain. Their confinement did them good, as they were given an opportunity of receiving religious instruction and of being baptized.

On the 27th of March a public consistory was held at the Vatican, when His Holiness the Pope conferred the Cardinal's hat upon His Eminence Cardinal Santelmo, Archbishop of Naples, who will bear the title of Saint Clement. After this ceremony a private consistory took place, at which His Holiness declared the following Bishops possessed the necessary qualities:—Mgr. Ardin, Bishop of Bochnie; Mgr. Jacques, Bishop of Amiens; Mgr. Goussot, Bishop of Gap; Mgr. Gausse, Bishop of Oren; Mgr. Bellin, Bishop of Namur; Mgr. Scoppes, Bishop of Luxembourg; His Holiness also made provision for the bishoprics of Cadix, Harlem (Holland), Budweis (Bohemia), Sydney (New Orleans), Hamilton (Canada), Balarat (Australia), and four Spanish bishoprics. Two apostolic delegates were then appointed, one for the Equatorial Republic and the other for St. Domingo. A coadjutor was named to assist the Archbishop of St. Louis, U. S., and auxiliaries to the bishops of Dublin, Prague, Bialystok and Vacca. Two apostolic vicars were appointed for China, one for Oriental Cochinchina, two for Mangolia, one for Senegambia and one for Zimbar.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, April 14. The House sat for the first time on Easter Monday, and Sir John this evening, in the railway subsidy debate, answered Mr. Blake in his best vein. He denied that the French members had coerced the Government. They had taken perfectly constitutional measures to advance their claims to be recognized from the National Treasury, and the Ministry felt constrained to give their claims that recognition which their justice demanded. The subsidy to Quebec was but a portion of the grand scheme of a transcontinental line. He lauded the Conservatives, who in the face of strenuous opposition from the Reformers had carried every important measure accruing to the development of the country. He denounced the attempt of Mr. Blake at disunion by setting provinces against provinces by such comparisons as had been made. After considerable debate the main motion of concurrence in the resolutions on the railroad subsidy question was passed by the largest majority yet given this session, the vote standing 128 to 36, the whole Conservative and half the Liberal voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Laurier's amendment, advocating that the road through to the Maritime Provinces be built, if possible, on Canadian soil, and that the route of the short-line railroad be subject to the approval of Parliament was negatived by a vote of 109 to 52. The Consolidated Railway Act passed its second reading. One of its most singular provisions is an amendment to prohibit any company, except one specially authorized, from buying the stocks of any other line in Canada. That privileged part of the Government, the Canadian Pacific, is buying, and has been buying up, the stocks of lines all over the country, and will continue to buy them, despite this claim, which many think is *ultra vires* and wholly unconstitutional. Cabinet makers are at work again, and after recess some important changes are expected. Sir A. Campbell and Sir William Ritchie will be superannuated, and that Mr. Dalton McCarthy, member for North Simcoe, will be appointed Minister of Justice, who will then occupy a seat in the House of Commons. The Hon. D. Macpherson, Minister of the Interior, holds his portfolio by a strained hair, and the chances are he will soon drop it. Sir John thinks he infatigates, but does not fill the position.

MURDER WILL CRIT.

MOREAU, N. O., April 11.—In a quarrel yesterday between Alonzo Bird and his wife, the latter blurted out a statement which caused her husband's arrest for the murder of Capt. Baybel Livingstone, ex-Confederate soldier, 17 years ago. Livingstone was confined in the Confederate prison at Salisbury, and while there Rose Austin, daughter of one of the officers of the guard, fell in love with him and effected his escape. After the war Livingstone returned for the purpose of marrying Miss Austin. Bird in the meantime had become a suitor for Miss Austin's hand. Livingstone suddenly disappeared and Miss Austin was made to believe he had deserted her. A year afterwards she married Bird. Yesterday she gave information to the effect that Bird and two companions murdered Livingstone, and with the aid of a colored boy buried the body. The negro was arrested and corroborated the story. All the parties have been jailed. The affair causes intense excitement. Livingstone belonged to New York.

It is said that the Laval University has resolved to discontinue its course of medicine and law.

There were 73 interments in the Catholic Cemetery during the past week, 24 of which were from outside the city limits. In the Protestant Cemetery there were 26 interments.

Elmond says: "The English population of Quebec goes on decreasing; almost every family leaving for the West. The Methodist Church alone has lost over twenty-five families during the year 1883."

In the Province of Quebec excoptors are not required to render an account except in twenty years. This reminds one of the story of the caliph who was summoned by the Sultan and commanded to teach the bear to read under pain of death. The poor man went to a friend, who told him to return to the Sultan and undertake to teach the bear to read in three years. "But I won't be any better at the end of that time!" "Yes," was the reply, "but in the meantime the Sultan, or the bear, or you may die." "I'm the same with dishonest excoptors—they may die, the bear may die, or something turn up to hit their defalcations."

Telegraphic Summary

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

Four thousand seamen are reported idle at Shields. It is rumored from Suakin that Khartoum has fallen. The reported fall of Khartoum has not been confirmed. An epidemic of typhus fever is feared in New York. Communalities with the Barber garnish has been cut off. Since the arrest of Egan, a well known Fenian has quitted Birmingham. The Nova Scotia Legislature will probably prorogue on Thursday or Friday next. Numerous strikes, principally in the building trade, are reported from Germany. Charles Beade has left a number of papers in an unarranged condition, which will be published. The Duke of Broedrich has been taken seriously ill. His condition is regarded as grave, if not dangerous. The Swiss federal council has directed the officials to protect the members of the Salvation Army against outrage. A new manuscript of some of the Old Testament books is reported to have been discovered in St. Petersburg. The Nova Scotia treasurer estimated the revenue for the present year at \$541,754, and the expenditure at \$539,992. A new Russian gold loan of £15,000,000 has been concluded. The loan is to be devoted to railway construction. Passenger trains on the Ontario and Quebec Railroad are expected to be running between Toronto and Ottawa by June 1st. Three sets of engineers are now surveying as many different routes for the proposed western extension of the C. V. R. The Paris Gazette says the Pope is preparing a strong encyclical letter against Freemasons and other secret societies. The Count de Chambord will show that he had been for some time carefully investing his money in British securities. The rumor circulated some time ago in Quebec, that Laval was about closing its medical and law faculties, is revived. The eleventh week of the strike of the cotton operatives at Fall River, Mass., opened with a decided gain for the manufacturers. France is represented to have given her consent to a conference proposed by Lord Granville on the Egyptian finances question. The Messrs. Gheliani, bankers of Charleroi and Antwerp, have failed. The amount of their liabilities is placed at 16,000,000 francs. The New York Works charges that \$26,000,000 of the funds of the West Shore Railway and companies connected with it is unaccounted for. Hon. Mr. Cochrane, of Compton, Que., has just concluded a sale of Galloway cattle at Kansas City, the proceeds amounting to over \$20,000. A large number of confederate \$10 bills of the Southern States are in circulation in Toronto. Several storekeepers have been victimized. Messrs. Rathbun & Son, of Deseronto, who have the contract for erecting seven station buildings on the line of the O. & Q. Railway, have begun work. The navies working on the K. & P. Railway, who last Monday struck for \$1.25 per day, went to work on Wednesday for the old wages, \$1 per day. The post office appropriation bill reported in the U. S. Senate as amended, provides for a total appropriation of \$49,725,000, \$6,235,000 in excess of last year. Dr. John Hunter, of Boston, has pleaded guilty to charges of forgery and larceny; sentence was deferred. Hunter was unable to earn a living by his profession. Kingston, Ont., possesses two mineral springs, the water from one of which is very similar in composition to that of the famous "Congress Spring" at Saratoga. It is reported that there is some talk of replacing H. M. S. Triumph on the British America and West India station to relieve the present flagship Northampton. The British Araba are plundering in the vicinity of Berber, and the Governor asks that even a small detachment of English troops be sent to the assistance of the town. A large number of representatives of boards of trade of the country are at Washington to urge upon Congress the discontinuance for two years at least of the coinage of silver dollars.

Mr. Blake, leader of the Opposition, feels certain that the Canadian Pacific would not go to Quebec, as the By-Route, he says, only moves when it believes it to be exclusively in its own interests. He thinks the proposed \$6,000,000 per mile should be given to place the finances of Quebec on a better footing.

Mr. Chapleau is the champion of the Province of Quebec in Parliament and his force is up in arms when any disparaging remark is made regarding it. He says that up to 1875 Quebec had always a surplus and it was then that the deficit commenced in consequence of the construction of railroads having imposed a debt for that purpose of \$19,000,000.

Mr. Woodworth, who took Mr. Blake to task for a letter written by the latter to the Grand Master of the Oddfellows, comes from the Lower Provinces, but has wandered all over the Dominion. He is very useful to Sir John, and what the Grand Trunk is to Mr. Peter Mitchell the leader of the Opposition is to Mr. Woodworth, who has taken an oath that makes "all hell tremble," that he would bring Mr. Blake to his feet. Woodworth never loses an opportunity.

The Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway bill has passed the Senate. Through the instrumentality of the Hon. Wm. MacDougall, known by the sobriquet of "Wandering Willie," the road purchased the franchise of the Nelson Valley Company for \$10,970. This takes the only road out of the field. Parliament should be more particular in granting charters to build roads, as too many adventurers obtain charters merely to sell.

Mr. Benceval says, in regard to the assertion that he sold the road to the Grand Trunk for a higher price than he paid for it, was because he had received the value of the railway by constructing works in Montreal and Quebec, and also between those two points, at a large cost, thus increasing the value of the road by at least a million dollars.

Mr. Chapleau got the French Liberals wild by stating that when the forty retired to room 8 that what had then transpired in the caucus was obtained by listening at the key hole. Mr. Chapleau explained that when speaking of keyhole listeners he alluded to the newspapers and the telegraph, and not to members. He had spoken in metaphor and "meant no offence." This satisfied Mr. Auger, but the press are not satisfied at being dubbed "keyhole listeners."

Mr. Peter Mitchell has aspirations. Through the aid of the Liberal, of which he is the Railroad Editor, he expects to run for Montreal West, on Mr. M. H. Gault's retirement. A figurative resident of that constituency said that Mr. Mitchell could not succeed there, and his efforts would be as vain as those of a bob-tailed perch trying to swim backwards up Niagara Falls for mere diversion.

Mr. Mitchell in the new Cabinet deal wants Mr. Haggart in the Cabinet and Mr. Thomas White in the Speaker's chair.

THE HARBOR GRACE FUND.

A Fair Trial Wanted for Catholic Prisoners.

After the meeting of St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society held on Sunday afternoon, a subscription list was opened in aid of the Catholic prisoners in the Harbor Grace riot, whose trial is to come off next month. About fifty dollars was contributed and collected on the spot. Other subscriptions for the defence fund have been received at this office, the amount of which will be acknowledged in due time. Those who wish to contribute to the fund and thereby help to secure a fair trial for the prisoners have no time to lose in doing so.

THE DYNAMITE SCARE.

PARIS, April 15.—Several English detectives have arrived in Europe tracing dynamite. In spite of Col. Magendie's report it is declared that the dynamite used at the Victoria station was made at the factory between Amiens and Boulogne.

It is rumored that an attempt will shortly be made to blow up one of the public buildings in London. The activity of the dynamites continues unabated, and it is believed the English and French police are fully acquainted with their movements, and every effort will be made to counteract their plots. There is great reason to believe that one of the most trusted dynamite leaders keeps the police fully informed.

MURDER WILL CRIT.

MOREAU, N. O., April 11.—In a quarrel yesterday between Alonzo Bird and his wife, the latter blurted out a statement which caused her husband's arrest for the murder of Capt. Baybel Livingstone, ex-Confederate soldier, 17 years ago. Livingstone was confined in the Confederate prison at Salisbury, and while there Rose Austin, daughter of one of the officers of the guard, fell in love with him and effected his escape. After the war Livingstone returned for the purpose of marrying Miss Austin. Bird in the meantime had become a suitor for Miss Austin's hand. Livingstone suddenly disappeared and Miss Austin was made to believe he had deserted her. A year afterwards she married Bird. Yesterday she gave information to the effect that Bird and two companions murdered Livingstone, and with the aid of a colored boy buried the body. The negro was arrested and corroborated the story. All the parties have been jailed. The affair causes intense excitement. Livingstone belonged to New York.

It is said that the Laval University has resolved to discontinue its course of medicine and law.

There were 73 interments in the Catholic Cemetery during the past week, 24 of which were from outside the city limits. In the Protestant Cemetery there were 26 interments.

Elmond says: "The English population of Quebec goes on decreasing; almost every family leaving for the West. The Methodist Church alone has lost over twenty-five families during the year 1883."

In the Province of Quebec excoptors are not required to render an account except in twenty years. This reminds one of the story of the caliph who was summoned by the Sultan and commanded to teach the bear to read under pain of death. The poor man went to a friend, who told him to return to the Sultan and undertake to teach the bear to read in three years. "But I won't be any better at the end of that time!" "Yes," was the reply, "but in the meantime the Sultan, or the bear, or you may die." "I'm the same with dishonest excoptors—they may die, the bear may die, or something turn up to hit their defalcations."



H. HASWELL & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, Montreal.

IRELAND: PAST AND PRESENT

The latest, complete, and most exhaustive compendium of Irish history is the last contribution towards the literature of his race and country by the lamented Major David Power Conyngham, M. P. The subject matter will enable the intelligent inquirer to form a fair idea of the scope of this great work: Pagan Ireland, Christian Ireland, Ireland, the Island of Saints, The Danish Invasion, A. D. 793, The Anglo-Norman Invasion, A. D. 1169, and The Reformation, A. D. 1534, occupy and chapters of the Irish history. The Volume, A. D. 1824, The Union, A. D. 1801, Catholic Emancipation, A. D. 1829, The Repeal Agitation, A. D. 1840 to 1847, The Fenian Movement, A. D. 1850 to 1867, The Wretched Condition of the Country—Corruption and oppression, The Land War, and the Land League Movement. A Retrospect—1782 and 1882, The Dublin Exhibition, August 1854, 1855, The Irish Hierarch—Their Views on the Land League, Chronological Table of Important Events, B. O. 2005 to A. D. 1883. This interesting piece. There is also Parrell's History of the Penal Laws, filling 168 pages, and Talks about Ireland, by James Redpath, filling 76 pages. This great work is comprised in one large volume of 788 pages, octavo green or blue silk grain cloth, elegant gold designs, profusely illustrated, and contains A COLORED MAP OF IRELAND, showing the localities and titles of the principal Irish families, 728 pages. Price, \$4. Gilt Edges. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, with whom extra liberal terms will be made, and to whom exclusive territory will be given. CANADIAN SUBSCRIPTION CO., Exchange Bank Building, MONTREAL. 83 1/2

THE VERY LATEST NOVELTY.

A NEW BOUQUET OF ESSENTIAL OILS OF ODOR DISTILLED FROM NATURAL FLOWERS. THE MOST DELICATE, DELICATE AND LASTING FAVOR OF THE DAY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR, I wish to make known, through the medium of your influential journal, the following facts relative to the doing of the Orange party in this town.

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

The following we clip from the editorial column of the Celtic Magazine: "During the absence of the editor last month in Washington and Baltimore, an article entitled 'A Plain Statement' found its way into our Editorial Department."

PERPETUAL INJUNCTION.

In the U. S. Circuit Court in Maryland, it was, on the 10th of March, 1884, adjudged and decreed that a perpetual injunction be issued against Louis E. Vedder, and eighteen others, restraining them from imitating the labels of the Bamford Chemical Works, manufacturers of Horford's Baking Powder, and also from using their old bottles.

THE NIAGARA FALLS TRAGEDY.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 10.—A Globe correspondent made careful investigation of the case this afternoon. It appears that late yesterday afternoon Vedder coaxed Pearson to go buggy riding with him, for what object is not of course, known.

as an arrow, and of dark complexion. He wore a full black beard, tinged with grey. He was about 52 years old. Crowds of people visited the scene of the tragedy this afternoon and looked at the spot where Pearson's body was found and at the trail of blood on the stairs leading up to Goat Island.

THE CORONER'S INQUIRY.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., April 11.—The excitement attending the recent terrible tragedy on Luna Island has passed away, giving place to the most profound sorrow. At Suspension Bridge, where the two men resided, business is almost entirely suspended and many of the places are draped in mourning.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DOUBLE MURDER AT NIAGARA.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 10.—A Globe correspondent made careful investigation of the case this afternoon. It appears that late yesterday afternoon Vedder coaxed Pearson to go buggy riding with him, for what object is not of course, known.

SISTERS OF CHARITY IN HOSPITALS.

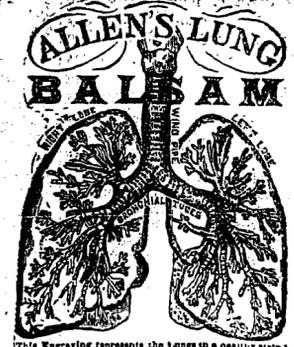
PARIS, April 9.—Dr. Eugene Despres, the distinguished French surgeon, who is a freethinker and a republican, has written a letter in his capacity as surgeon to the Hopital de la Charite, Paris, strongly denouncing the exclusion of Sisters of Charity from the hospitals.

REVIEW OF MAGAZINES, &c.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for April has for its frontispiece a beautiful engraving of "The Lizard Lights by Night" G. E. Paterson. A Dobson has an exceedingly interesting article on Charing Cross, one of the most noted centres of the English metropolis.

THE JEANNETTE REVELATIONS.

WHEELING, West Va., April 11.—E. W. Spencer, a machinist, and one of the survivors of the ill-fated Jeannette, arrived in this city this morning. Speaking of the management of the expedition, he said: "I have spent twenty-six years in orbiting about the Arctic Ocean and have taken part in three exploring expeditions, but the Jeannette was the poorest equipped vessel I ever set foot in."



ALLEN'S LUNG BALM THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP, ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS.



WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, ERYSIPELAS, THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, AND EVERY SPECIES OF DISEASES ARISING FROM DISORDERED LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

A DELICATE INSTRUMENT. BOROS, April 11.—After a year's labors undertaken at the instance of the United States Government a result was reached in the adjustment of the instrument which will photograph every change in electricity in the air and furnish the measurement of the ohm gas.

THE CUBAN TROUBLES. REPORTED SUCCESSFUL—THE FINANCIAL OFFERS. HAVANA, March 11.—Serious accounts from the interior as to the movements of large parties of bandits and repulses of government troops continue to come in.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED DYNAMITERS. LONDON, April 11.—A man named Daly alias Denman, who has been shadowed for a number of months as a dynamiter, was arrested to-day at Birkenhead. Three explosive bombs were found in his possession and several bottles containing a substance believed to be nitro-glycerine.

THE AMOUNT OF DEFICIT OF THE COLLAPSED MONTHLY NATIONAL BANK has been ascertained to be \$114,000, supposed to represent the total of Cashier Hubbard's delinquency.

THE APRIL REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE from seven hundred townships in Michigan shows that the wheat crop is in five per cent better condition than a year ago.

THE DEAD PRINCE.

THE RADICALS OFFER A GRANT TO HIS WIDOW—HYPOCRITICAL SORROW. LONDON, April 8.—The correspondent of the New York Sun writes:—Despite the painfully risible and the ridiculously prolix articles in the papers about the Duke of Albany, the truth with regard to the circumstances of his death is creeping out.

MILITARY HEADRESSES.

The headress of the Highlanders is not the most expensive of those worn by English troops. It cost £2 9s 3d, and its accompanying 4s 3d, and lasts eight years, at an annual cost of 8s 3d.

THE STAMP ACT.

MATAMoras, April 9.—It is thought the stamp act is a blow at the new reciprocity treaty, as articles are passed as principal ones are conceded by the Mexican Government.

PARLIAMENT EXCITED.

THE PARLIAMENT SPEAK THEIR CONVICTIONS AND ARE CALLED TO ORDER. LONDON, April 10.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Parnell raised debate on the subject of the tax upon Irish cities for payment of extra police quartered upon them under the Crimes Act.

USE PROF. LOWE'S SULPHUR SOAP FOR FICKLY HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCALD ERYTHEMA, ITCH, AND ALL DISEASED CONDITION OF THE SKIN.

THE LOST STEINMANN.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 8.—Captain Scott and his assistants proceeded to Sambro Island this morning in the government steamer Newfield. On arrival, the enquiry into the loss of the steamer Steinmann was resumed, and those on the island knowing anything of the matter being examined, including Henry Alfred Gilkie, keeper of the Light House, Alexander Gilkie, his brother, and Gunnar Fred Keyworth, R. A., who was on duty the night of the wreck as signal man on the lookout.

A DESIGNING WIDOW.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—Solomon Froman, an old and wealthy resident, who married a young widow years ago, yesterday filed a petition for a divorce. He claims his wife attempted to kill him. Louisa Stewart, a servant, who was recently arrested on a charge of stealing Froman's watch, has confessed that she watched a sum of money had been given her by Mrs. Froman to leave the place and to keep her mouth shut.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Sun's Washington special says: The Fitz Porter bill will probably be allowed to lie on the Speaker's table until after the meeting of the Republican National Convention.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, April 8.—Bismarck, in a private conversation to-day, said: "I have 70 years on my head. My nerves are in a bad condition. I have no time to be unctuous. The telegraph fearfully multiplies my work. Germany is interested in whatever happens in the capitals of the world, including New York and Washington. The world is a chess-board and I must watch the moves affecting Germany. The chancellorship is no sinecure. Its duties might overtax a younger man's strength. Without the Emperor's support I could not get through the work."

SANITARY INSPECTION.

If you would avoid sickness, clear away the dirt and rubbish about your premises, establish proper drainage and admit pure air. The skin, kidneys and bowels are the sluiceways of the human body. Regulate these channels of health with Burdock Blood Bitters, which act directly to purify the blood and regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF SHELBORNE.

The annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Shelburne took place at their hall on Tuesday, the 8th inst, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—H. W. Malvern, President; J. S. Broderick, 1st Vice-President; J. Heaney, 2nd Vice-President; E. T. Malone, Treasurer; J. E. Walsh, Secretary; T. J. Maguire, Corresponding Secretary; Messrs Wm Murray, M. T. Stenson, B. Murray, M. Branswell, P. McDonough, E. Irwin, J. O'Connell, Committee; John Rann, Grand Marshal; Jas Macdonald, Assistant Grand Marshal; Dr. Pare, Physician; Rev. A. Roy, Chaplain.

THE NIAGARA FALLS TRAGEDY.

SEARCHED ALL OVER, and it was three o'clock before they reached the promontory on the north-west corner of the island, where the steps lead down to the bridge over the falls to Luna Island. There was found the body and buggy. The animal was tied to a tree and was encased in a thin, but solid sheet of ice formed by the spray as the freezing mist fell on the poor brute. When he was released the ice had to be broken before he could move.

FOUND A BODY.

and shouted back to the others, "Here's one of them; I've found Vedder." Just then young Pearson came up. He gave an agonising scream and cried, "No; that's father's." Then he tried to throw himself on the half-dead corpse, but the officers led him away and prevented Vedder's brother from looking at the body. When the rays of the lamp were turned on the face it was hideously ghastly. There were two gaping bullet wounds, blood was spattered over the face, and the whiskers were singed. There was a peaceful look on the face behind the mark of blood and the wounds, which rendered the sight more hideous. The arms were thrown back, the hands were open and not clenched, and Pearson's watch and money were undisturbed. He had evidently been shot in his tracks, and physicians say death must have resulted instantaneously.

NO RETURN MARKS.

and in that dangerous place, with an icy bank, no man would ever creep near the water's edge. Vedder's body is undoubtedly in the Cave of the Winds, where others who have gone over at the same place were found. The cave is inaccessible on account of the ice, and the only way it can be reached is by using a rope. No one cared to do that this afternoon. Why Vedder committed suicide after he killed Pearson is even more of a mystery than why he murdered him. He may have been driven crazy by the weird unearthly surroundings, the thunder of the waters, and the horror of his crime. The body was removed to E. M. Clarke's undertaking rooms, where Dr. W. S. Lang held an autopsy this afternoon. The result showed two bullet holes, one entering the right side of the neck back of the jaw and just below the ear, and coming out at the left side of the chin; the other entering the left cheek just below the eye and coming out just back of the left ear. The first wound was by no means fatal, but the second would have caused

ALMOST INSTANT DEATH.

The body was subsequently taken to Pearson's home, where the funeral will take place at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Chief of Police O'Connell was called up to notify the Coroner. Early this morning Coroner Eshelmer summoned a jury consisting of J. A. Wagner, foreman, and J. F. Murphy, George Pictosh, J. M. Loocher, Frank Hamden, and F. Holland, who, after viewing the body, adjourned to meet at the Town Room to-morrow at two o'clock. It was so early that the Coroner had to go from house to house waking people up to get a jury. Pearson was married to Vedder's sister. His first wife was also Vedder's sister. He leaves a wife and four children. They live on Main street, next door to Vedder's home, which is one of the largest and finest in the place. Pearson was the local treasurer of the New York Central Railroad, a position he has held for 26 years (ever since the road was started). He came here from Albany. He has been regarded as a sort of mild crank for two years past. Four weeks ago he was dismissed from his position, but he was re-instated through the influence of his relatives. He refused to go to work again, however, and arrangements were being made to send him to an asylum for the insane. Thomas Vedder was unmarried, and was worth \$200,000.

HE HAD BEEN A PARTNER OF HIS BROTHER JAMES A SCORE OF YEARS IN THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS. HIS UNMARRIED SISTER OATHERINE AND HIS MOTHER ALL LIVED IN THE SAME HOUSE. PEARSON IS DESCRIBED AS ABOUT 48 YEARS OLD, OF MEDIUM HEIGHT, AND WORE A FULL BLACK BEARD. VEDDER WAS TALL AND AS STRAIGHT

CHOOSING A PIANO.

Next to choosing a wife the most difficult thing in life is the choice of a piano.

If the family should happen to be wealthy, and one or more of them musically inclined, the merits of the Weber and the Steinway will be discussed pro and con.

But it is among the medium-priced pianos the greatest difficulty of selection is found.

It is very smart and is going to look round before he buys. In this case Weber is pretty sure to get in, for no piano of our time has so great a hold on the musical ear.

Now, to avoid these troubles the purchaser should make up his mind, if possible, what piano he wants before starting out to buy.

There are a dozen or more good reliable makers whose pianos can be had at from \$300 to \$400 each, and some half-dozen other makers whose instruments will cost from \$25 to \$50 more.

Of those that have been long before the public and have proved their sterling qualities by their continued popularity may be mentioned Decker & Son, Dunham, Vose & Sons, Boston.

DYNAMITE.

The New York Herald, of April 10th, says: "Detective Fahy, of Montreal, and a number of Dominion Government detectives are at present in Europe on a mission entrusted to them by the British Government in connection with the recent dynamite outrages.

A representative of the Post called on his brother, Mr. James Fahy this afternoon, and learnt that the detective had gone to Europe six weeks ago, and the last heard from him was the receipt of a telegram from Paris about a fortnight or three weeks ago.

It is supposed that when James McDermott, the spy, was here last summer, he threw a net about a number of people and in order to give substance to his intrigues, mentioned the names and residences of many persons in England and Europe.

MARY ANDERSON IN TROUBLE. London, April 9.—Miss Mary Anderson has wound up her engagement at the Lyceum Theatre with a row, which has, however, endeared her to the hearts of all loyal Londoners.

THE SUDAN TROUBLES.

SUDAN, April 14.—The meeting of Sheikh Mughani with the followers of Osman Digna failed to accomplish the desired object, owing to rumors that the rebels had captured an Egyptian station at the fifth cataract, and that Khartoum had fallen.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

New York, April 13.—The Tribune's correspondent cables that the unexpected majority for the second reading of the franchise bill on Monday considerably improves the prospects of the measure, besides strengthening the government in the house, and in the country.

THE AUTONOMY RESOLUTIONS.

Quebec, April 12.—The following are the autonomy resolutions which the government intend to offer in lieu of Mr. Mercer's resolutions on Tuesday. The notice has been given by Mr. Duhamel, and appears on the order paper before Mr. Mercer's motion, to secure precedences.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

AGUERO'S FORCES INCREASED.—MONTEVIDEO, April 13.—Official advices from Cuba say Agüero marched from the coast to Puerto Príncipe, and the old revolutionary district of Bogana, and was joined by a number of men.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

New York, April 13.—The Sun's cable says: The Bourgeoisie of France have been thrown into a state of fierce alarm by the acceptance by the Chamber of Deputies of the principle of the new army bill.

FROM QUEBEC.

Quebec, April 12.—The following has been forwarded to the Premier of Canada: The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier, Ottawa:—

The citizens and commercial men of Quebec respectfully request that provision be made in the railway resolution for a guarantee of interest or such other measure as will ensure the construction of a bridge near Quebec to connect the Pacific with the Intercolonial and if it is considered indispensable that a short line be built through the State of Maine to the Maritime Provinces, it is earnestly requested that the route suggested by the Board of Trade via Quebec and Woodstock be thoroughly examined before the location of the short line is determined.

THE NATIONAL AMATEUR LACROBIE CONVENTION.

Toronto, April 12.—The annual convention of the National Amateur Lacrosse Association did not adjourn till 2 o'clock this morning. The proposition that the championship should be decided by the winning of the greatest number of games in a match of two hours' duration, was lost on a vote of 39 to 22.

FRENCH CANALS AND RIVERS.

In France there are now 4,575 miles of navigable rivers and 2,900 miles of canals. In the year 1852 there were only 4,190 miles of river navigable and 2,440 miles of canals, the increase in the length of rivers being 385 miles and in that of canals 460 miles.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.

New York, April 14.—A careful estimate of Arthur's probable strength at the Chicago convention gives him 37 votes of 73 delegates. Buffalo, which is Stewart's stronghold, will give him two. Albany will give him one; Brooklyn, possibly four, and this city 14, with enough other districts giving him one each to make up the total.

LAWRENCE BABBETT.

London, April 14.—The Times says Babbett is a highly trained actor, and will always please even if he can never deeply stir his audience. The Standard finds in him no trace of tragic power.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

New York, April 13.—The Post's London correspondent says:—The subject of the Government of India has excited some attention here, consequent upon the discussion which has taken place regarding the Liberal bill. Mr. Stagg, M.P., has given notice of a proposal which will make a complete change in the manner of governing the country.

OVER-STUDY.

In support of a resolution passed at a popular meeting in Bradford, England, that home lessons should not be compulsory on children under ten years, Dr. Bogagliati stated that in the last decade deaths from hydrocephalus at the school ages had increased 20 per cent.

THE ISTHMUS OF KRAV CANAL.

The French commission appointed to consider the practicability of cutting the isthmus of Krau for the proposed Malayan canal have completed their survey. The report asserts that the cutting of a maritime canal on the level through that isthmus will present no considerable obstacles.

"GREG."

The Greeks have always had the credit of being a very patriotic nation, and one can scarcely be surprised at the many letters to Figaro complaining of the very unpleasant use of the word "greg" in the discussion over the recent car chasings in Paris.

OBITUARY.

Alphonse Haentjens, the French statesman, is dead. Dr. Fogg, the German explorer, has died in Africa. Edouard Dentu, the French editor and publisher, is dead, aged 53 years.

Finance and Commerce

Consols in London sold at 102 9/16 money; 102 11/16 account; Erie down to 21 1/2; Illinois Central 131 1/2; Ontario Pacific 8 1/2. New York stocks were, in general, easier. The Northern Pacific were exceptions.

COMMERCIAL.

There has been no sensible alteration in trade matters since our last weekly review. Researches among wholesale merchants leave the impression that trade is maintained at a good steady volume about equal to last year, and there are no hopeful signs of any great expansion this spring, with a few exceptions.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There has been no sensible alteration in trade matters since our last weekly review. Researches among wholesale merchants leave the impression that trade is maintained at a good steady volume about equal to last year, and there are no hopeful signs of any great expansion this spring, with a few exceptions.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

The past two or three days has witnessed no change of importance in grain or flour on account of the holidays. Canada spring wheat, is quoted at \$1 06 to 1 10; red winter \$1 08 to 1 10; white \$1 06 to 1 08.

WHEAT, BUSH.

Wheat, bush..... 23,121 24,884 217,584 Corn, bush..... 19,321 11,955 10,889 Oats, bush..... 66,235 92,945 72,337

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

At the Viger market receipts were light, and the demand was poor. Sales were made at 60 to 65¢ per lb. for beasts that could not be classed as choice; medium to fair grades sold at 55¢ to 58¢, and lean, rough cut at 40 to 50¢ per lb, live weight.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The demand has been good and prices were firm. Mr. Maguire has sold at the College street market since our last report one brown horse, 8 years old, \$150, 2 bay horses \$260, 2 \$275, 1 grey do, 6 years old, \$150, a splendid roan mare, 6 years old, \$300, a black horse, 5 years old, \$200, 5 horses weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, and ranging from 5 to 8 years old, \$800, a bay horse, 7 years old, \$130, a grey horse, 5 years old, \$165, a bay horse, 6 years old, \$145, and a grey mare, 6 years old, \$140.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, fall per bush 85¢ to 87¢; wheat spring 1 10 to 1 11; wheat, coarse, 75¢ to 80¢; barley 40¢ to 45¢; oats 30¢ to 35¢; peas 40¢ to 45¢; dried goods per 100 lbs, 75¢ to 80¢; best fine quarters 90¢ to 100¢; best fine quarters 90¢ to 95¢; butter, pound, 22¢ to 27¢; do tub, 18¢ to 21¢; eggs, fresh per dozen, 15¢ to 16¢; potatoes, 75¢ to 80¢; apples, per bush, \$3 00 to 3 75; hay per ton, \$8 00 to 10 00; straw do, \$5 50 to 6 00.

SC. JOHN, N.B. MARKET.

Beef per lb 50 to 90¢; butter per lb 15¢ to 22¢, butter roll, per lb 28¢ to 28¢, cheese per lb 10 to 12¢, eggs per doz 23¢ to 25¢ geese 75¢ to 80¢, hams and shoulders per lb 13¢ to 15¢, hided pork 60¢ to 65¢, hay per ton 16 00 to 12 00, lamb per lb 80¢ to 11¢, lamb, skins each 65¢ to 75¢, lard per lb 14¢ to 16¢, mutton per lb 70¢ to 90¢, oak per bush 40¢ to 42¢, potatoes per bush 40¢ to 75¢, pork per lb 18¢ to 20¢, potatoes, rough per lb 70¢ to 85¢, mallow rendered, per lb 70¢ to 80¢.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TORONTO, APRIL 15, 1884. Consols in London sold at 102 9/16 money; 102 11/16 account; Erie down to 21 1/2; Illinois Central 131 1/2; Ontario Pacific 8 1/2. New York stocks were, in general, easier. The Northern Pacific were exceptions.

BIRTH.

DUGGAN.—At Quebec on Monday, March 18, the wife of A. T. Duggan, of a son.

MARRIED.

BACON.—HARD.—At Portsmouth, Ohio, March 29th, Harry Bacon, of Montreal, to Miss Ella M. Hard, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

DIED.

MULLIN.—Died suddenly, of heart disease, in this city, Sunday, April 6th, Mary Lundy, aged 77 years, widow of Luke Mullin, and mother of M. Mullin, wood dealer.

MOONEY.—In this city, on the 8th inst., Catharine Mooney, aged 20 years, beloved daughter of the late James Mooney.

McCULLY.—At Beauharnois, 9th April, James McCully, merchant tailor of that place, aged 35 years.

McBRIDE.—In this city, on the 9th inst., Joseph Alexander McBride, son of late Sergt. Thomas McBride, aged 20 years and five months.

LEONARD.—In this city, on the 10th inst., Emily Gertrude, infant daughter of Michael Leonard, aged 6 months and 22 days.

LIVERNOIS.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Joseph Theodore Orleans, infant son of Louis Livernois.

STOCK.—At Denver, Colorado, April 7th, 1884, William J. Stock, aged 34 years, a native of Mimico, Ont.

ELLIOTT.—At St. Columban, on the 11th inst., Bridget Hart, wife of Robert Elliott, aged 38 years. May her soul rest in peace. Chicago and Detroit papers please copy.

KENNEDY.—On the 11th inst., at Hartford, Conn., in the 29th year of her age, Sister M. J. Fananaron, Sister of Mercy, eldest and beloved daughter of Patrick Kennedy, gardener, of this city.

FRANEY.—In this city, on the 13th inst., Elizabeth McNally, aged 72 years, a beloved wife of the late Martin Franey, and mother of John Franey.

KIRWAN.—In this city, on the 13th April, John, youngest son of Martin Kirwan, aged 20 years and 4 months.

ORGANS

For the Celebrated Vocal Organ and Piano. The Organ and Piano are the most perfect instruments ever invented. They are the most useful and the most beautiful. They are the most popular and the most profitable. They are the most durable and the most reliable. They are the most elegant and the most refined. They are the most complete and the most perfect. They are the most perfect and the most complete. They are the most complete and the most perfect.

SPRING SEASON 1884

S. CARSLY.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

NEW SHOW ROOM NOW OPEN.

The spacious and handsome room entirely devoted to the exhibition of Paris and New York millinery goods is now open. The display of Paris and New York Fashions in Trimmed Hats and Bonnets is magnificent and has never been equalled in this city. Ladies respectfully invited to visit our new Millinery Show Room.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

Our buyer has secured a very fine and choice assortment of Ostrich Feathers, much below regular prices, principally

BLACK, CREAM and WHITE.

These will be marked off and ready for sale on MONDAY NEXT.

S. CARSLY.

MUSLIN DEPARTMENT.

We are showing a New Stock of Spring and Summer Muslins.

NEW CHECKED INDIA MULL, in White, Cream, Sky and Pink.

NEW FRENCH PIQUE, in White, Cream, Sky and Pink.

BROADED SATENS, in White, Cream, Sky and Pink.

NEW CHECKED PERSIAN MUSLINS for Ladies and Misses' Summer wear.

NEW STRIPED PERSIAN MUSLIN, Figured and Striped Brilliant.

VICTORIA LAWS, Bishop's Law.

JACONETT CAMBRICS, Embroidery Cambrics, WHITE GREENADINES, Colored Tartan, all shades.

S. CARSLY.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

In the Village of St. Sophie, County of Terrebonne, a good Dwelling House and Outbuildings with a large Garden, within three acres from the Depot of the Great Northern Railway. Terms easy. For further information apply to Rev. A. A. BRADLEY, Secretary.

JOHN JOSEPH CAREY, Secretary-Treasurer.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, in and for the District of Montreal, do hereby certify that MIEUX HAUVIE DE LAPLANTE, wife of THEOPHILE ROBERT, of the City and District of Montreal, Joiner, and the said THEOPHILE ROBERT, for the purpose of authorizing his said wife

IN VIRTUE OF THE ORDER given by the Honorable M. Doherty, one of the Judges of this Court, upon the petition this day filed by said MIEUX HAUVIE DE LAPLANTE, praying that it be declared that she is one of the presumptive heirs of Hyacinthe Haube de Laplante, formerly of Montreal, that the said MIEUX HAUVIE DE LAPLANTE, for the purpose of procuring the said Hyacinthe Haube de Laplante to be put into the final possession of the said estate, and that Joseph A. B. Carey, Secretary of the said Court, be and he is authorized and enjoined to pay over to whom it may appertain the sum of three hundred dollars now in his hands in said quality.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have any claim against the said absentee or his estate, to file such claims before the said Court within two months from the last day of these presents, to be to-wit: the 15th day of the month of May next, and that the said Court will proceed with her said demand as of right.

PROTESTANTARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 22nd March, 1884.

HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P. O.