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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 41.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. MAY 21, 1884.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

THEIR PLAN OF RELIEF

POLITICAL POWER OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

Determination of the Tenants to Get Rid of Landlordism.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.)

Dublin, May 3, 1884.

Those of your readers who take a sympathetic interest in the social struggle and political fortunes of Ireland need not be told why the land question crops up so frequently in the press, in parliament and at the gatherings of our people. The explanation is not far to seek, even were it not made obvious to the world by the agrarian movement of the past five years. Ireland is the only civilized past five years. Ireland is the only civilized country in which the question of the ownership and administration of the soil is made the one great issue of governmental policy the one great issue of governmental policy means there should be a new law with and party strile. There are other reforms de-that there should be a new law with and party strile. There are other reforms de-that there should be a new law with manded by our people, it is true, but they are all subsidiary to, and more or less complexioned by the centre problem of the land. Hence, every new phase of this vital question is surrounded with an importance that cannot be overlooked in any correspondence which attempts to deal with the progress of the Irish cause. During the present week

The Agitation of the Land Question was transferred from Ireland to Westminster, and a few extracts from the speeches which were delivered in both Houses of Parliament will give your readers a true ides of how the ing to compensate the landlords for loss not movement of the Land League has affected caused by the government."
the interests of the landlords, and to what The power and the tacti extent it has been instrumental in determin-league are done ample justice to in these ing the action of the movement. When a admissions; and had the Government not proud and arrogant class has to descend from utilised the resources of the Empire "to inside the gaol in which the dynamiters the position in which it could demand to one save the landlords from ruin," the destrucin which it is compelled, by the fortune of tion of landlordism in Ireland would have political wariate, to beg, it can, I think, be been a matter of history before now. Testaken for granted, that it has been thoroughly timony comes from another quarter, also, as beaten in the fight which has wrought this to the efficacy of this method of bringing charge. "HI succeed in placing before you territorial tyranny to its knees. Your the hardship and loss that have overtaken readers may not be aware of the fact that those whose cause I advocate, I shall feel I the land agitation in the Island of Skye, off have not spoken in vain," might be words the west coast of Scotland, was promoted both taken from the speech of some champion of by Land League agency and money. Such, the persecuted tenantry, delivered to however, was the case, and to the veteran parliament. The literature of the land Irish Protestant Land Reformer and Land question is full of such appeals Leaguer, John Ferguson, of Giangow, belongs for the Irish oultivator; but the one much of the credit for the victory which has just quoted was addressed to the British now rewarded the plucky fight of the Skye House of Lords, and the speaker was an Irlah Crotters. Owing to the disturbances which landlord, who was bewalling the evil days were kept up in the island, the Government upon which himself and his order had fallen! was compelled to issue a special commission. * Receivers are being appointed by the score," mouned poor Lord Castletown to his landlord commissioners has just been published. It is audience, "increasing enormously the ex- a most remarkable document, and I shall give penses connected with the collection of rents; the views of the London Eche rather than my penal rates of interest are being demanded on own opinions upon the significance of its mortgages, and in many instances mortgages proposals:—
are being hurriedly called in, sure pressgs of a To avoid ofiending the susceptibilities of destruction to the incumbered owner, while Landed Estates Court judges standing, so to serrible word commune, and substitute that speak, in the gap, refuse to sell, thereby avert- of township. There are valid local reasons ing for a time, but for a time only, the ruin for this nomenciature, but whichever word which is impending."

sistance for the sale of estates, I will quote the following from a landlord paper of this Saxon and Celt. The proposal is that all inmorning: "There was another attempt yes-habited places containing three or more agriterday to sell estates in the Landed Estates cultural holdings, possessing the use of com-Court. The want of success which attended mon pasture land, or which have within forty it showed that confidence in the stability of years enjoyed such use, should be (landlord) property is yet far from being re-stored. The moral for Mr. Trevelyan and the Cabinet is that the sooner they bring in to be reduced in area or dissolved without the a bill which shall possess finality, the better. We shall never have land restored to its value (for landlords, of course) until we cease to have to speak of a land question. It will suggest curious reflections in connection with those abortive sales of the landlords' fee simple to compare with them the results of sales in the County of Tipperary yesterday, as reported in our columns, of leasehold farms, the tenants who bought such enlargement being, not to increase the giving prices far in excess of what they would offer probably in the Estates Court for It is not the intrinsic value absolute possession and complete ownership. these proposals to the crofters, much

of Lords: Lord Castletown calls upon the Government to remedy all this. He, too, is scandalized at the spectacle of tenant farmers purchasing from each other while no one offers to buy from the landlord, who, but a and mechanics of these three countries, how brief while ago, owned everything; and the comparatively easy it is to bring the aristosight of money passing out of one tenant's cracy down to the level, or rather the punishpocket into that of another, without any of it ment, of equality before justice, if resolute dropping into the yawning purse of "the lord and intelligent combination be only resorted of the soil"—the interest of which soil is to; and in proportion as this lesson is put into insurrection. "I shall not detain your lordships," remarked Cartletown, " by the industrial community. alluding to the desirability and focusity of amending the Purchase Clauses of the Land Act. I think every section of Irishmen is

tenant must be able to buy his own farm with a good title to it, as easy as he could a cow or a cupboard," whereupon the parliamentary report records there were "loud cheers!" The House of Lords cheering land reform sentiments is, indeed, a sight which must asionish the spirits of dead land reformers, if they take any Interest in terrestrial concerns; but it is needless to remark, that this lordly anxiety for facilitating the transfer of landed property has no higher motive to inspire it than one which can be exactly paralleled by that which would profit THEIR PITEOUS PLEADING FOR exactly paralleled by that which would profit the owner of depreciated stock to realize a liberal price for what threatened to become an almost unsalable article in the market.

The landlords' plan of relief (for them-selves) is two-fold; loans of money at low in-terest from the Government with which to remove encumbrances from their estates, and the establishment of a land bank as a medium for the creation of a peasant proprietary. The Government has rejected both, and some statements made by Earl Kimberly, a former hord Lieutenant of Ireland, in announcing the decision of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, are well worth recording. It has been loudly and persistently trumpeted of late by some Irish journalist members of Parliament that the Land Act was due to the action of the Irish party in Westminster. Mr. Parnell true assertion; but the boast has been repeatthe forces which engaged the power of the landlords in Ireland and impelled the unwilling hands of English legislation, but to point out to the Irish people how further con-cessions can be won if similar media be only resorted to. Eearl Kimberly declared: "An agrarian movement arose, under which not only had landlords a great difficulty in getting their rents, but there was a very serious pos-

all. In that position of affairs the govern-ment of this country moved parliament which rents not agreed upon by landlord and taining reasonable rents, and at the same time restore the tranquillity of the country. Parliament and the government had stepped in to save the landlords from ruin. He would say that the landlords were saved from ruin by the action of the government, and therefore the government was not called upon in any way on grounds of morality or fair deal.

The power and the tactics of the Land to inquire into their origin, and the report of the

politicians, the commissioners avoid the may be used the proposals are nothing more As a fifting comment upon the piteous pleading of the landlords for government asform or another, were recognized alike by

consent of two-thirds of the occupiers. This of itself would be a valuable charter; but the commissioners go further, and not only propose to give occupiers of such holdings the right to choose a representative officer by popular vote, but also would give the occupiers the right to claim an enlargement of the township under certain conditions, whether the landlord is willing or not, the object of number, but the size of such holdings."

But to return from Tipperary to the House however, as their future condition will surpass the wretched seridom of the recent past, that makes these recommendations of the Crofter Commission so important; but the lesson which they teach the farmers, laborers thus trafficked in before his eyes, -is enough into practice by the tolling masses of Ireland to drive the supporters of law and order and Great Britain, will be the extent of the social reforms which have yet to be won by

The Coming Government Scheme

moved by the agitation of the Irish landlords for an amendment of the purchase will not do. The whole of the legal costs of clauses of the Land Act, the Government is standy guard at the tomb of President Garemveyancing must be minimised, and the new openly pledged to introduce a bill with. held.

in the next few weeks which is to embody a scheme for the speedier sale of landlord pro-perty in Ireland. The details of the measure will be awaited by all parties in this country with the keenest anxiety. Its influence upon the future of the land question may be of a momentous kind, although it would be premature to offer any opinion as to the consequences to the ultimate settlement of a problem which has exercised the might of England and the resistance of Ireland in its attempted solution during the last three hundred years. That this scheme of purchase is likely to end the sgrarian struggle, few will be found sanguine enough to believe. Even were the farmers gullible enough to accept the terms which embarrassed landlords will endeavor to thrust upon them, a contingency not at all probable, there are others besides tenants and landowners in Ireland who will yet have both the will and the power to influence the final adjustment of this great social issue; and these classes and interests have scarcely interfered, as yet, in the land movement, except in the Land League effort to get rid of landlordism. That the volces, and the votes of laborers, artigues, traders and taxpayers in general, with be brought to bear upon the retormed 1 gisla. ture in favor of a final settlement, which will has never been guilty of such an absurdly un- considerably unsettle the impending landlord-government plan, goes without a ying. edly made by members of his party So surely as our people will continue to dewho took no share in the Land mand the right to make their own laws, just Lesgue struggle, and it is well that the unwilling testimony of the Government such laws, or others that may be should be adduced, not only to do justice to passed for them before then, shall passed for them before then, shall deal with the land question in the broad spirit of national right, and not, as heretofore, as if it were nothing but a class interest or a Government policy which had to be taken into account. Pending such a final actilement, the Irish farmer who has a fifteen years' state lease in his pocket against landlord eviction or rack renting can be counted upon to resist the seductive purchase plans that will be laid before him. Mr. Trevelyan declared on Thursday that the tenants had sibility that they might not get any rents at shown a determination not to allow a penny to be made out of them more than they could possibly help. A similar resolve car-ried out towards Mr. Trevelyan's own purtenants should be fixed by a tribunal, and chass scheme may be as confidently reckoned they did that in the hope that they would be upon; as the market is still falling and able to restore to landlords the power of obtaining the confidence are scores of other reasons why the only possible purchaser should be in no hurry to MICHAEL DAVITT.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

GUARDING AGAINST DYNAMITERS-AFTER THE PRINCE OF WALES-THE PARKELLITES AND THE PREMIER THE O'CONNELL MEMORIAL

troops has arrived here and h Daly, Egan and McDonnell are confined. Paris, May 15 .- A man representing him-

well known Fenian, called to-day at the hotel where the Prince of Wales is stopping, and made numerous inquiries concerning the Prince's movements.

London, May 15.—The split between the

Parnellites and the Gladstone Ministry is comniate. Duslin, May 15. - Canon Brosnan has re-

celved the Pope's blessing of the foundation stone for the O'Connell Memorial Church at Cahirciveen.

FROM SHABBOT LAKE, ONT.

SHARBOT LAKE, Ont., May 19.—Geo. Peters' house was burned at one o'clock this morning. Peters and his daughter of 8 years, and a young woman named Bridgen, were burned to death. The fire was cansed by a coal oil lamp falling down the stairs from the hands of Peters', and firing the stairway. A son of 18 got up and threw a pall of water on it spreading the flames rapidly. Mrs. Peters made her way down stairs through the flames, followed by her daughter of 20, who, it is feared, is fatally burned about the back and shoulders. Mrs. Peters was slightly burned about the shoulders. The son and some workmen boarders made their escape, but Poters, his little daughter and Miss Bridgen perished in the fismes upstairs. Very little of the bodies can be found. A subscription in aid of the sufferers is being taken up.

THE EGYPTIAN TROUBLES. A REBEL ATTACK ON EUAKIM REPULSED—KORO! KO

THREATENED BY REBELS-BRITISH MARINES UNDER ORDERS-A MESSENGER FOR GORDON, LONDON, May 19 .- The Board of Admiralty has telegraphed the authorities at Chatham to prepare a muster roll of all available marines. It is understood the government has under consideration the question of despatching strong drafts of marines from Chatham Portsmouth and Plymouth to Egypt.

CAIRO, May 19. -- Two hundred rebels bombarded Suakim to-day, the attack lasting one hour. Two inhabitants were wounded, and the rebels succeeded in stealing one thousand sheep. The British troops landed at the town and the rebels were forced to retreat.

The rebels have captured the government magazine at Abu Hamed and virtually possess the town. They are advancing upon Korosko, and general alarm has been orested. El Mahdi's emissaries continue to advance, and are welcomed everywhere. Admiral Hewlit arrived at Adows on April 26th. The inhabitants at first refused to supply them with provisions. This conduct is attributed to the intrigues of the French and Greek consuls. ALEXANDRIA, May 19 .- A Greek has been found acquainted with the country willing to undertake the delivery of messages to General Gordon and return with an answer in two months, provided one thousand pounds are guaranteed him, only payable if successful.

A detachment of the regular army, still

TO THE CATHOLICS OF AMERICA

The holy shrine of Palestine, so closely associated with the sacred events of the Redemption, have always engaged the attention of the Catholic Church, which has spared nopains to preserve them for the veneration of the faithful. Hence, from the very beginning of Christianity, it was recom-mended as a sacred duty to the faithful to contribute in behalf of the Holy Places. St. Paul, in his second Epistle to the Corinthians explicitly directs that each one of them should put apart every first day of the week (Sunday) their contributions, which, at the proper time, should be forwarded to Jerusa-

The Supreme Pontiffs, following the ex emple of the Apostles, have from time to time enjoined that collections be taken up among Catholics for the benefit of the Holy Land. They have also granted spiritual favors to those who take part in such meri-

torious work. A few instances will show how well the faithful of past generations understood the sacredness of this duty and how truly they discharged it, for not only nations vied with each other in contribuited towards the Holy Land, but even private is dividuals, by their generosity, surpassed every expectation.

Thus, in the fourth catury, St. Helena undertook to cover with magnificent temples every spot in Palestine waich bore a mark of the sacred events that were associated with the life and death of our Saviour, thus leaving to posterity the glorious monuments of her sith which can be seen in our days.

Later on, in the fourteenth century, the Catholic Church bewalled the loss of the Holy Places which had passed by usurpation under the sway of the enemies of the Cross and an interdict was imposed on Catholics, who were forbidden to worship there under penalty of death. But God raised up another plous woman in the person of Sancia of Naples, who restored consolation to many a heart.

This pious woman bought back from the Ottoman government all the Sanctuaries of Palestine at the exorbitant price of seventeen millions of dollars, restored them to Catholic worship, and secured Catholics against molestation.

These and many others are examples which the faithful of past generations have left for the imitation of posterity. But, alas! since revolution has introduced infidelity into society. Christianity has been either wholly rejected or waxed feeble.

The Holy Places, once sanctified by the visible presence of Jesus Christ while on earth, have cessed to hold their principal place in the human heart, and if not neglected altogether, they are looked upon with indif-BIRMINGHAN, May 16-A detachment of ference ever by those who profess themselves

Owing to this lack of interest on the part of Catholics of our days the serious question has lately risen: How are the Holy Places self to be a journalist, but who is in reality a to be preserved to the Catholic Church? We answer: They can be preserved only by a revival of religious ferver among Catholics, and by a renewed interest on the part of Catholics in the scenes and events hallowed by our Blessed Saviour when on earth.

The question is of such importance that it should command the attention of every Catholic. All are concerned in it, for if the

fall must entail equal discredit on them all. To call the attention of the Catholics of merica to this sacred duty which they owe to their religion, and to give them an opportunity to comply with it, the Commissariat raised, the door was opened and the lucky one of the Holy Land has been established in the was ushed before the wicker window, behind city of New York by direction of the Bacred Congregation of Propaganda, under the auspices of His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey.

To accomplish the object for which it was established, the Commissariat will promote pions pilgrimages to the Holy Land, supplying all information, and giving letters of introduction to the pligrims, to whom, without distinction of creed or nationality, one month's hospitality will be extended in the different Franciscan houses of Palestine.

The Commissariat will also receive offerings of the faithful to further the good work of the Holy Land. Furthermore, an Association of the Holy

Sepulchre has been established in connection with Commissariat, and Catholics of every part of America are kindly invited to join it. An annual contribution of twenty-five cents, or more, if the contributors feel so disposed, will make them members of the Asscdation, and entitle them to the spiritual benefits attached to it. These benefits are applicable to departed friends, provided certificates be procured in their name.

The Association has the blessing and cordial approval of His Eminence Cardinal Mc-Oloskey, who has also been pleased to head the list of its contributors with a generous annual subscription.

As to spiritual favors attached to the Asso. clation, it suffices to say that, besides ocoperating in the maintenance of Catholic worship in the Holy Sanctuaries, such as those of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, of the Nativity ol Jesus Christ, of the Holy Sepulchre, and many others associated with the great mystery of the Redemption, members of this Association will gain for themselves many spiritual favors, for, by the Bricia of several Pepes, and especially of Plus VI., inter centers July 31, 1778, they share in the benefit of the Prayers, Fastings, Penances, Pilgrimages, and all good works performed in Palestine by the Franciscan Friam, as well as by the faithful, and of the many indulgences attached to the holy sanctuaries, all of which are applicable to the souls of the faithful departed. Moreover, bonds to settle such claims by a surrender of to speak for their candidates, and paying his they shall have the benefit of over twenty- the bonds at par value. Platt, president of expenses. Now that he is seeking a reward five thousand Masses yearly, said by the the U.S. Express Company, denies having for his services, the Parnellites say he has

Commissariat hopes that the Catholics of America will cheerfully embrace the opportunity offered them to co-operate with their brethern of other nations in the holy task of preserving the glorious monuments of their

The Commissariat would also kindly request all persons feeling a special interest in the plous object to canvass for members for the Association. On announcing their desire to do so, they will be appointed solicitors by the Commissary of New York. These solicitors will have the benefit of the Masses which are said for their special intention at the altar of the Holy Sepulchre, in the Ohurch of the Saviour in Jerusalem, in the Sanctuary of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin in Nazareth, of the Nativity of Jesus Ohrist in Bethlehem, and of St. John the Bap-

And God, who has promised to reward ever a glass of cold water given in His name, will not forget to reward every deed done in favor of the places sanctified by His visible pres-

tist in Ain-Carem.

ence while on earth.

All contributions and letters should be directed to the Commissary of the Holy Land, Very Rev. Charles A. Vissani, O.S.F., 135 West Thirty-first street, New York.

Subscribers are requested to give their correct address to enable the Commissary to forward to them the the respective certificates of membership.

CHARLES A. VISSANI, O. S. F., Commissary of the Holy Land,

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

General Restoration of Confidence—Russel Sage and His Losses-More Failures-The Effect in London.

Naw York, April 17 .- A better feeling prevailed in Wall street to day than at any time since the fallure of Grant & Ward and the Marine Bank. The worst, it is generally conceded by the most obstinate of hears, has been passed, and the leading brokers and bankers anticipate better times, a restoration of confidence throughout the country and plenty of business. More orders to buy stooks outright were received by brokers up to 12 o'clock than in any one day for years. This, coupled with the shipments of gold from the other side and the immense orders already received and still being received from Ameterdam, Frankfort and London for governments and other first-class securities, has tended to greatly improve the situation.

At the Stock Exchange business opened quietly with but few spectators in the galleries. During the first half hour prices remained firm. The next hour and a half the market was weak, and the general list declined from 1 to 3 per cent., the coal stocks in particular showing unexpected weakness. From noon until one o'clock the market was quiet and varied fractionally. From one to three o'clock there was a grand rally in the active list, and the clore showed an advance of from 2 to 5 points over the lowest figures of the day. The outlook for Menday is regarded as exceptionally cheering.

RUSSELL SAGE.

It was rumored shortly after twelve o'clock that Russell Sage had failed, but the rumor proved to be incorrect. Mr. Sage was at his office as early as nine o'clock this forencon and was reluforced by four clerks. The doors leading to his little don, however, were preservation of the Holy Flaces re- doors leading to his little den, however, were flect credit on the whole body closed as on yesterday, and as a further preof Catholicity, their neglect and down- caution a heavy bar was placed as a barricade in front of the main one. Two policemen guarded these entrances, and whanever the great "put" and "call" apostle gave the word to admit a customer the bar was which the "old man" was stationed. A minute or so usually sufficed to settle each individual olaim, and

THE CUSTOMER WAS "FIRED OUT

as quickly as he entered. A gentleman who was fortunate to get at Sage said that this eccentric gentleman informed him that he had settled the bulk of his cutetanding contracts. and expected to settle with the rest of his customers to day. During the morning members of the governing committee of the Stock Exchange called on Sage in relation to the complaints made by members of the Exchange against the veterau dealer in privileges. It is believed that Sage will be suspended. It is said that one or two of Bage's clerks made handsome profits by buying up Sage's privileges at a discount and getting them cashed at their face value. Sage was prostrated with a nervous attack last night. THE CRIPPLED FIRMS.

Mr. Hotohkias, of Hotohkias & Burnham, said they had already liquidated over \$1,000,-000 indebtedness, and the firm would resume active business as soon as the interest of those concerned would allow. At Goffs & Randel's the assignee said that a statement would not be ready before next week. At Newark, N.J., the receiver in the afternoon submitted statements showing the amounts due depositors as \$6,154,000; total assets, exclusive of \$845,000 due from Fisk & Hatch, \$4,495,000. The bank has securities and cash in bank to warrant the payment of 30 per cent. to depositors immediately. In case Fish & Hatch are able to resume, the bank would lose nothing. The receiver says he will make the most liberal arrangements possible to enable the firm to continue busi-

Grant & Ward in cases where the firm borrowed money on bonds for a period of time with the understanding that if the bonds depreciated the lender could call on the firm ployed Power as a hack trator, sending him for margins, and, if not paid, could sell the around to provincial meetings and elections Franciscan Fathers in the holy sanctuaries of any personal transactions with the firm.

Fordinand Ward was a witness again to day to solicit the suffrages of an Irish constitutions of the great advantages to be in the suit of J. H. Norris against the firm ency, is begging from the Liberals the price derived from these annual contributions, the of Grant & Ward. His memory regarding of his treachery to Ireland.

transactions was more defective than at the previous hearing. He testified that he was in Stamford, Conn, the day the Ma-rine Bank failed. He did not remember what he did there, but did not sign any cheques. Cheques for \$300,000 and lesser amounts were shown him; he said he got eccurities for them, but did not remember how much or what they were. The system on which he worked, he said, was based upon imaginary profits, operations being carried on without a confederate. Witness admitted that the first person associated with him in this business was President Fish. He said in the first instance that he induced Fish to embark with him in these schemes by representing that he had a great deal of business with the government. "The others," he added, "got in some way or another, don't remember exactly how,"

IN LONDON. LONDON, May 17.—The News says the American treasury, which is the ultimate holder of the American reserve, is well supplied with cash, and this ought to check the panic and limit the crisis. All accounts show that millions of English money are being thrown into American stocks. During the last three days inconceivably large purchases have been made through brokers. Capitalists have brought great blocks of American stocks, while innumerable small investors have made limited purchases. Other securities have been somewhat depressed, because so many people have been anxious to realize upon them in order to exchange their invest-

ments for American stocks.

New York, May 19.—Ferdinand Ward, in
Morris' suit against Grant & Ward, testified
to day that in transactions with Tappan he gave a receipt in this form :-" Received from Mr. Tappan \$50,000, which we agree to re-Notes to the amount of \$1,300,000 of turn." Grant & Ward were endorsed by James D. Fish. Witness considered the making of these notes "contract" business; he had been actually supplied with money by Fish, and the Marine Bank had furnished money by discounting notes. The

notes made by the firm, endorsed by, Fish, were charged to contract discount.

The method pursued by John C. Eno in getting money from the bank is said to be founded on the fact that the bank had a vault in a down-town depository for the safekeeping of its securities, of which Enc had the key. Eno would stay down town nearly all day, and when he would lose a hundred thousand, two hundred thousand, or three hundred thousand, as the case might be would give the cheque for the amount on the When he would return to the bank he would write a name upon a slip of paper, hand it to the cashler, and say he had made a loan for the amount to the person indicated on good securities, which he had examined and deposited in the bank's compartment in the safe deposit. In that way he led the cashier, whose integrity is unquestioned, to believe that the money had all gone out on loans in the regular course of business.

The liabilities of W. B. Scott & Co., are not more than \$300,000. They did not make an assignment and expect to resume in a few days.

A Cincinnati despatch says the Eric County, Ohio, Savings Bank has suspended : capital, \$150,000 ; liabilities, \$800,000. In is said the president has been dabbling the

oil. He has left the city.
At Charleston, Va., the banking house of Brennan & Co., has closed its doors; liabili-ties about a hundred thousand, with a depositoas' lien on very valuable real estate as security. The bank will not resume busi-

MOTES.

At Brooklyn the people are returning their money to the banks. It is said one national bank here has loaned two millions at 15 per cent.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

OTTAWA, May 19 .- With reference to the celebration of the Queen's Birthday, the following telegram has been despatched to the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces and the principal Municipal authorities by the Governor-General's secretary :--

"Announcement as to Her Majesty's Birthday has reference to official celebration only; pray make this known."

This is a confirmation of the telegram sent last night that the general popular calebration would be next Saturday. The banks, however, will, on account of the clause in the Banking Act, have to keep open on Saturday, as it will not be a statutory holiday for them the 28th of June will be their holiday, if they please to observe it, but there does not apcear to be anything in the act compelling them to close if they please to keep open. The only thing will be that notes falling due on that day could not be protested if paid on the following Monday. It is most probable that at the next session the Banking Act will be amended so as to agree with the interpretation act, so that a similar difficulty may not occur in future.

THE RENEGADE, O'CONNOR POWER. LONDON, May 17. Mr. John O'Connor Power, M.P. for Mayo, Ireland, who has definitely quarrelled with the Parnellites, and who now calls himself an independent Libcral, is casting about for a constituency to represent in the next Parliament. He boasts that he could successfully re-contest the County of Mayo, no matter whom the Parnellities might put in opposition. He does
not, however, seem really anxious to make
The court has authorised the receiver for the experiment. He now expresses a hope that the Liberal leaders will allow him to contest some English constituency in their interest. The Liberals have frequently emति । प्रतिकृतिकार्यः विकास । प्रतिकृतिकार्यः । प्रतिकृतिकार्यः । प्रतिकृतिकार्यः । प्रतिकृतिकारः । प्रतिकृतिका यो १९९१ - प्रतिकृतिकार्यः । प्रतिकृतिकारः । प्रतिकृतिकारः । प्रतिकृतिकारः । प्रतिकृतिकारः । प्रतिकृतिकारः । प्

THE WILD ROSE

OF LOUGH GILL.

A Tale of the Irish War in the Bosenteenth Century.

CHAPTER XXII-Continued.

"This is an officer in-in"-commenced Willoughby in an uneasy tone. He saw that his invitation to the young man to make the woyage to Waterford had proved most unincky for the latter, and he was in a dilemma to account for the presence of an Irlah "rabel" in the mides of the king's troops. Besides, he felt most suxicus to preserve the life of O'Yeaoy, to whom he knew Swanter would grant but short shrift in case he discovered his real character. So it was with very visible agitation he answered, in reply to the pirate's interrogation: "This is a young Irish officer ;-- a compag-

non de voyage of ours." The keen Puritan officer was not slow to notice his confusion, but he said, in a seem-

ingly careless voice : Indeed, indeed! And now, captain, pray order your men to lay down their arms. One and all must instantly proceed on board my ship. Of course you are aware that both you and they are prisoners of the Parliament -which may heaven prosper "

And the speaker raised his hat revoreniially.

In sad but steady tones, the king's officer did as commanded. Muskets, pikes, and ontlasses strewed the deck, and then the disarmed soldiers and sailors proceeded on board the victorious ship. Edmund perceived that as soon as each man crossed the Intervening bulwarks, he was immediately seized and bound by the crew of the Parliamentarian.

The soldiers' wives, about half a dezen in number, were next transshipped. The royal officers, the officers of the Pelican, and our friend O'Tracy, followed, accompanied by Swanley himself, after that personage had given direction to the prise crew left in possession of the Pelican. The grappling irons. which counciled the two versels, were now cast off, and both rode separately once more.

As Edmund O'Tracy stepped on board the frigate a strange sight met his eyes. In three lines along the deck were drawn up the newly-made prisoners, the crew and passengers of the luckless Polican, each man with uncovered head and with his hands tied behind his back, while surrounding them was as savage and vile-looking a crew of cutthroats as ever trod the decks of a buccaneer, each pirate being armed, as the saying goes, to the teeth. But yet the tidy aspect of things on board betokened the stern discipline of the ship. Everything was stowed away in its proper place, the decks were scrupulously white and clean, and the long brass pivot-gun or "bow-chaser," in the fore-part of the ship, was polished to a high degree of brightness.

Standing in a group were the captains of the four Puritan vessels in the offing, each of whom had been summoned on board by Swanley, their superior officer, who now introduced them to Willoughby, entrieing two of their number in particular as he did so.

"My vice-admiral Captain Smith," said he. blandly, motioning to a tall, burly officer, with only one eye, "the Barbarosea of the age, and the hardest of England's hearts of oak-eh, Smith? And my particular friend Captain Bell, the king of the seas, nephew to Nepture, and first cousin to Davy Jones, whose looker he has often filled, just for the sake of keeping up the family union-ha.

"So, captain," continued Swanley, address ing Willoughby, "that old tub yonder to king's ship, but a petty transport. My f.

hall crait lest to car y him to rain or to the devil. Don't blaze up so, Cap alu O'Carroll. Perhaps we may quench you presently. Remember that you see before you a Puritan and an Independent-one wto had a part in the capture of Stuart's Give unto Cassr his due flag, at Edgehill, two years ago—one who crossed blades with rough hunds of the miscreants were Frince Rupert, or Prince Hobber, at Chaltaning off his garments, "If ever any of you grove, when Hampden fell in his gore-one who stifled a Royalist colonel's 'Queen Mary' in his throat at Newbury; for I've seen serwice ashore-that I have.

"But now to the next part of the programme," and the Puritan advanced to the

"Well, lieutenant," he inquired of one of his officers, "the tally?"

"Twenty-five sailors, sir, and of soldiers one hundred and fifty," was the reply.

"Good. Now, my men, mark me," said he, addressing the prisoners. "As I intend to mesign you somewhat different quarters, you will make matters easy by obeying my commands to the letter. In the first place, let all the seamen go aft; in the second, let all the soldiers of English birth go forward; in the third, let all the soldiers of Irish birth stay where they are—I'll tell them where to go presently, and verily their journey shall be rather short. Come, Houtenant, see that this is done."

In a few minutes the division of the captives into the three groups specified by him was accomplished, and the Irish royalist soldiers were left standing by themselves, and found to be seventy in number.

"Very well done, upon my word," remarked Swaniey. Then, drawing an official looking document from his breast, he confronted the lrish soldiers. In a loud tone he spoke as follows:

"Now, prisoners all, I will enlighten you as to your disposal. The sations shall be drafted into various vessels to serve the Parliament; the English soldiers shall be sent to be imprisoned in London for the time being; and the Irish soldiers shall be sentwell, listen, you Irisamen, and you shall soon learn that much."

"You are aware, men, that in last September a cessation of srms for one year was agreed on between Charles, styled King of England—through his viceroy, the Marquis of Ormond—and the Irish rebels in arms for their Popish religion, the rebels also engagto pay a free contribution of £80,000 to the king-of course to assist him against our Christian and senctified Parliament, which may God preserve and enlight: n! Along with this, Ormand is continually sending reinforcements to help the king to maintain his socursed war against the children of rightcousness, against the saints and the Lord.

"What means this crop-headed loon?" muttered O'Carroll, in a low tone, to his com-

"Now, let me inform you—though I doubt not but you know it well already," went on the Puritan commander—"that eight days after this abominable truce was signed, our godly and hallowed Parliament declared that no Irishman or papiet born in Ireland should have quarter in England -see, I hold their decree in my hand-for they believed, and truly say I, that had the war been pressed on, the Irish pipists would have been compelled from hunger to sat each other up. But

of Belial. The rebellious papiets, with their idolatrous worship, their popish superstitions, their Romish abominations, and all the rest of their iniquities shall perish before the sword of the Lord and of Gideon. The Irish reinforcements for the tyrant have been crushed by our glorious General Fairfax, who has siain two hundred of them and taken fifteen bundred of them prisoners. l am now to obey the orders of the Parlia ment. Men, you may strip those Irish pris-

oners ere they walk the plank."
At the word a number of the pirate's men pounced upon the first pair of victims, led them forward, unbound their hands, and eagarly commenced to strip them of their

clothes. "What, sir!" said Willoughby in anger and amazament, "dare you really commit

such a orime as this?" "Pshawi captain," said the Puritan, with a crusi smile, "'tis but a ready way we have with our Irish prisoners. Captain Mytton has already adopted this excellent system with Irish soldiers sent by Ormond by way of Chester, and so has the worthy Earl of Warwick. Heaven be praised for its invention, but 'tis a splendid method!"

Willoughby turned from the blasphemous wretch with a look of the most intense loath. ing, but O'Carroll sprang forward and confronted Swanley with elenched flats and flash-

ing ayes. "Vile roundhead," he cried, "infamous dog. can you contemplate such an iniquity for a moment? Know, scoundrel, that it is

no orime to be irish." "Peace, Irish brat" retorted the Puritan; and at that instant he was felled to the deck by the strong fist of the entaged O'Carrol, who was immediately seized and bound by some of the pirates.

"Ay, sy, bind him fast, my men," hissed Swanley, rising, as he wiped away the blood world; -verily, he'll require little clothing that streamed from his mouth and nostrils;

we'll soon pay the scoundrel for this!" "Villain, I dare your worst," shouted the

etalwart Irishman. Meanwhile the two doomed man were stripped stark naked; and now, lashed back | cords which bound his hands, and, snatching to back, they were urged with pricks of up o capetan bar which lay ready to his knives and cutiasses towards the open gangway, from which a long plank extended out throng. Two tremendous strokes of the bar, over the water. Along this plank the dealt left and right, broke in the skulls victime were driven, notwithstanding their siteons cries. In spite of their bound condition they managed, with all the tenacity of a last struggle for life, to maintain their preparious footing until they reached the extremity of the narrow path that led them from life to death. Then, as the end of the plank resting on the deck was suddenly raised by the murderous hands of the pirates, the unfortunate men, with a last fearful shrick of despair, were precipitated into the loaming water. The greenish brine boiled and bubbled for an instant, and then the white waves rolled on as sparkling as ever in the still genial sunshine, covering all trace of as foul a crime as ever sinful man committed against God and his fellow-man.

It was now that the doomed Irish comprehended the whole terror of their situation, and a most distressing scene ensued. Some threw themselves on their knees, and, seemingly oblivious to all around them, engaged in carnest and fervent prayers, their voices blending solemnly and touchingly as they repeated their sonorous Irish pater and ave and as the simple, yet beautiful, " She dhe vak a.Muire," or "Hall Mary," was murmured in unison from their lips. Others less prone to religious, but not to natural sentiments, stood proudly and fearlessly erect, waiting their doom; but their eyes were moist and nad a far-away look, for their thoughts were of home and irlends, of wife and children, and had wandered far beyond the blue hills of Clarc, the

rest part of their native land-had wand far away to nestle for a few short econds in many a beloved gion and valley I guessed as much. The English flat ... of old Ireland. And other poor fellows, in his arms, and confronting the savage crew ours, and Charles Stuart has scarce one cock!- both strong men and mere striplings, broke that seemed thirsting for his blood. One down beneath their great and unexpected | 81 grief, and sobbed and cried aloud a last sad ululu for the hearts and homes they should never see more.

"Listen, Sassenachs," exclaimed one magnificent specimen of a Hibernian, young, tall, robust, and symmetrical, as the should see the sweet village of Malabide, tell Owen Casey that his son Ned died like an Irishman. No, no, Sassenach, not that, not that, for heaven's sake !" he cried, as one of his rude disrobers took a small plait of brown hair from his bosom; "twas the last gift of poor Cauth la'Glunis, my own poor colleen dhas, whom I may never see sgain. May hearen bless her and my parents! God have mercy on me."

And, bound hand and foot to a comrada. the brave man was hurled from the fatal plank, and sank for ever.

And so the work of death went on. At length, as a young and handsome man vas led forward, and the ruthless hands of the executioners commenced to make his toilette of death," a young woman rushed forward with an agonized screem and threw herself into his arms.

"Oh, Connor, Connor, husband Machree !" she cobond.

" Noreer,my poor Noreen," said the doomed man, kissing her affectionately; "Blossed Mother, protect my poor little wife!" "Ho, ho!" ejaculated Swanley, " an Irishwoman on board! Overboard with her also, my men ; we'll have no such laggage aboard

our ship." "No, no, captain, for heaven's sake !" pleaded the husband.

"Poob, man, your wench shall bear you company to Davy Jones' looker. Give her a pair of hempen bracklets, my boys." The destard had scarce spoken the words

when one of his vite myrmidens selzed the gid, and tore her closk from her shoulders. Her husband's cheeks glowed, and his eyes blazed with wrath, but he was unable to move hand or foot to save her.

But the sight of a helpless female in the merciless hands of the cut-throats made Edmund O'Tracy's blood boil with indiguation. Forgetting his own peril, he bounded forward, snatched the girl from the grasp of the wretch that held her, and with one dexterous shove sent the latter over the side into the sea, into which the weight of his heavy fron corselet and arms made him sink like

In an instant our hero was seleed by half a dozen of the pirates, and he had the mortifioation of seeing the poor weak female he had endeavoured to save, buried with bound hands into the seething water. Her pitiful screams resounded loudly during the short time she was buoyed up by her clothes, and then ceased altogether as she sank into a

watery grave.

"Well, Captain So-and-so, must you turn champion on our hands," said the coldnearted Puritan, addressing Edmund with a sardonic smile; " but, I say, ere we go further, who the devil are you, anyhow? What is this fellow's name, Captain ?" said he to

Willoughby. "The gentleman's name is-O'Tracy," re-

spouded the latter, hesitatingly.

"An Irishman, by Neptune! They have the hand of the Lord is strong upon the sons all aither a Mao or an O tacked to their above the mirth of his man.

So, my lads, prepare Mr. O'Eracy for the

water."
"O'Traoy!" echoed a loud, hourse voice;-"by-the-by, let us have a look at him!"—and low-built, broad-shouldered man, with a dark and repulsive visage, shoved his way through the crowd of pirates. Edmund turned, and great and sudden was

his start of surprise when his gese fell on the countenance of his fierce, bitter and determined enemy, Glibert Harrison !

"Tis he!—by the sword and the Bible, 'tis be himself!" And, oh I what a hideous grin of malicious

riumph the man's features wore as he leared n the face of him whom he hated so bitter-"Villain!" exclaimed O'Tracy, "what have

von done with Kathleen Ny-Ouirin? Where is she? what has become of her?" "That, O'Tracy, you shall never know, unless you may learn it in the next world, whither you are now going. But if it will tantalize your last moment, know this much

maybap is still, the very affectionate mistrees of your obedient servant." And Harrison lifted his slouched hat and

-- that your once leman has been long, and

bowed with mock respect. "I think, Captain Swanley," said he, turning to that wretch, " I can enlighten you as to our friend here. He is a mere Irishman and a Papiet, and to boot a rebel in the horde of Owen MacArt, or Owen Bos O'Neill."

" Hum, I guessed as much," said the pirate commander. "Nice company for king's officers, ha, ha!" and he cast a malicious look at Osptain Willoughby. "Well, prepare Mr. O'Tracy's tollette. Of course he can have no objection to leave us his habitiments as the price of his easy passage to the other

among the whales and sunfishes." But just as the pirates had selzed once more on Edmund an event occurred which caused not a little commotion on deck. A captive of herculean frame burst asunder the hand, dashed fiercely through the pirate of two of the ruffian crew who at. tempted to seize him, and then he made for the cabin. Two more strokes of the bar broke in the panels and smashed the look of the door; but just as the man was about to effect an entrance into the apartment, where he meant, perhaps, to keep his foes at bay, the report of Swanley's pistol mang out, and, leaping wildly in the air, the desparate fugitive from death fell a corpse across the cabin

A female shrick resounded from the cabin, the broken door opened, and the lithe form of a girl appeared in the doorway. One moment she stood gazing on the dread goene before her, then, with a second shriek of alarm, she came bounding along the deck.

And Edmund O'Tracy, with a thrill of unspeakable astonishment and emotion, saw gezing into his own a pair of dark, lustrous, and loving eyes that had haunted him for many a night in his dreams, and felt himself clasped in the arms of his own Wild Rose of Lough Gill!

> CHAPTER XXIII. UNITED IN PERIL.

Amezed at the sudden apparition of our heroine, the men in whose clutches O'Tracy was struggling relaxed their grip of him and drew back, awaiting the directions of their commander, who viewed the strange tableau with that cold and sarcastle smile which was perpetually haunting his evil countenance. And now, indeed, fearful and intense was Edmund's agony of mird, as he stood there on the pirate's deck, close by the yawning gangway, clasping the form of his betrothed in his arms, and confronting the savage crew of brutal faces, in which he read nothing but hatred and malice. Then, with a thrill of painful emotion he gazed on the sweet, fair, young face upturned to his own the world, and who, after their long, weary time of separation, was now resting like a timid, fluttering dove on his bosom. As he met the loving, imploring look of those dark eyes, the love which their light had enkin. died three years before on the banks of

-the face of her whom he loved best in Lough Gill filled his heart as if to burstingfilled it with a melancholy blending of sweet and bitter emotions. And thus they met, he and his bstrothed!

"Emon, achorra machree, save me! oh. save me!"

He bent down, tenderly put back the glossy masses of brown bair, and kissed the white brow which they veiled. "Kathleen, my own darling Kathleen!" he

murmured, sadly, "would you were anywhere but here; you have come to witness my death." "Death!-then I shall die with you ;-we

will die together." There was a rigid and resolute expression on the maiden's wan countenance as she

flashed a deflant look on the array of scoundrel visages that frowned on herself and her lover.

An outburst of loud and ferocious murmurs prevented any further converse between the twain. Their short period of astonishment over, the pirates of the Parliament were eager to complete their work of death without further delay.

" By my word, a pretty picture," exclaimed Swanley, " but 'fore heaven we've had enough of it. Uome, rascals, overboard with the isllow without more ado, and hence to the cabin with this lively wench—this precious cargo that sails under the flag of our friend Harrison. Gadzooks, what a meeting and parting of two fond souls have we here! Pity we have no time or inclination just now to blubber over the woes of faithful Jack and

Bet:v." Ere the last heartless jeer had fallen from the Puritan's lips, his minions had once more precipited themselves on Edmund, and pitiful were the shricks and struggles of Kath. leen as the fell executioners strove to fear him from her embrace.

"No, no," she wailed, "you shall not murder him! you shall not murder him!"

"Pack of blunderers!" exclaimed black Gilbert Barrison, fuming at the clumsy efforts of the Paritans to loose the girl's tenacious grasp of their victim ;-" confound you, is a puling mald too much for you? Come, my tulip, cease your equalling for this unworthy rascal, who shall never trouble you more, and let him be pitched to perdition with all due despatch. Come you with

me." He selzed our heroine by the arm to drag her away, but swift as lightning she turned and struck him a ringing blow in the face-a wild, non-scientific downstroke, which would have been a slap, save that the small white hand which dealt it was tightly elenched, and yet it sent the recipient staggering back a few paces, his hand clasped over one of his optics. The not evoked a loud peal of derisive laughter from the Paritans, the hourse cachinnation of Swanley himself ringing ful scene just described was being enacted on rule, should now be required to lend a hand

woman who can strike so heavily as that." "Drat the vixenish hussy!" roared Gilbert, smarting under the combined effect of the blow and the jeers which followed it; "tis not her first time to serve me thus, but it shall be her last. To perdition with my regard for her. Overboard with her, say I, and let her dainty flesh go feed the sharks."

meaning nod. " No. no; have mercy, for heaven's sake, on this poor innocent girl!" exclaimed Edmund O'Tracy, in an imploring voice, addressing Swanley. "Spare her, I entreat the burning deck resounded with the you, captain; I sak no mercy for myself—I crash of falling spars and other willingly go to death-but spare her, and the good deed shall not pass without reward.

"Be it so, then," said Swanley, with a

"Pshew!" returned the unrelenting corsair; " in dealing with Irish Papists we rude seamen know no better deed than to smite with the sharp sword of the Lord and of Gideon. Lash them together, lads," he continued, "and overboard with them for once and all. Let the pair go to Davy Jones'

locker together." Promptly his men set about obeying the stern command. Ropes were cast and drawn tightly round the bodies of the intended victims: but, ere the first knot was tied, a burly figure strode forward, and again the executioners found themselves thrust backward.

"Confound my eyes if this thing shall go any farther! Belay, ye infernal lubbers; I'll drop the first man that dares lay finger on the boy or girl. Back-you know me!" "What, now? Captain Bell turned chicken

hearted!" ejaculated Swanley, in angry amazement. "Nonsense! Come men, do your duty." "Ho, ho! this a passing good joke," struck in the grim one-eyed Captain Smith, with a sepulchral laugh; our Bell is getting crack-

"Why am I not obeyed?" shouted Swanley, his features purpling with rage, as he stamp. ed wrathfully on the deck. But the stout form of Bell still intervened between the ruffian crew and their prey, and the bluff seaman's fingers were toying with the butt of a pistel in his belt, as he calmly addressed the incensed Swanley:

"Belay, 1 tell ye; the game's spoiled. am no chicken, but an old sea-dog who loves fair play. This bonny wench has shown spirit enough for the skipper of a seventytour, and may I dangle at my own yard-arm if she or her gallant mate shall have a dip in the brine while I'm on deck. Come, Swanley, 'tis the first favor I've ever asked of you. Allow me to take charge of both these young people—to put her safe ashore at the first opportunity, and to convert him into an able seamen of our hallowed Parliament. Well. what say you?"

For about a minute Swanley maintained a sullen silence, his eyes fixed moodily on the deck, while Gilbert Harrison, whose face was distorted with anxious malice, whispered like an evil genius in his ear. At length he waved away the latter with a gesture of impatience.

" Bell, you may have your way, though 'tis litte a man likes to be thwarted on the of his own deck. boards But beware of further leniency of Irish Papists Our godly Parliament has sharp eyes, and soon discovers whether we bear the sword in vain, or smite the sons of Belial hip and thigh."

"Come with me; you are safe," said Captain Bell, drawing the rescued pair from the

open gangway. " Vile hound, we shall meet again," hissed Harrison in the ear of O'Tracy, as the latter, supporting on his arm the now weak and tottering form of Kathleen, passed by him. The rescued pair were conducted by their deliverer towards the aft part of the ship, which they had scarcely reuched when the overstrained nerves of Kathleen gave way. A deep sigh escaped her, and she lay, pale and motionless, in the arms of her lover, a deer swoon happliy blotting out further consciousness of the dread tragedy which was not yet

Not it! The terrible scene at the open gangway was renewed with all its horrors, as the remainder of the seventy doomed Irish soldiers were stripped, bound, and hurled from the fatal plank. A second ill-fated Irishwoman was detected by her emotion at he husband's murder, and flung ruthlessly into the sea. At last, only one more victim re mained, and him the chief assassin singled out with an eye of malicious triumph.

"Come, Captain O'Carroll, you've got to follow your countrymen. Your proper devoir should be to lead them, but we must excuse you for the nonce: better late than never. Now, lads, you shall see how neatly an Irlsh cavalier takes his last jump, and how skilfully he swims without hands."

O'Carroll stepped forward towards the gangway. It was touching to see the brave descendant of Ely's chief ains stand there in the flower of his manhood, his strong hands bound behind him, and his deep ocean grave yawning at his feet. His features were blanched, but wore an impressive air of quiet fortitude and resignation.

"Friends," he said, looking towards Willoughby and the ex-captain of the Pelican, who had witnessed all in impo-tent sorrow and dismay, "thould any of you ever meet any of my brothers, you may say I died fearlessly, as beonme one of my name and race. I recommend my soul to Christ and the Blessed Virgin. Lord, have mercy on me. God save the king !"

With this last prayer for an ungrateful monarch he lesped into the green water, struggled on its surface for a while, and then sank for ever. The sacrifice was consummated.

"So much for our Irish friends,"-snd the the cold-blooded corssir turned away from the fatal opening, through which so many of his victims had passed to death.

"Perhaps, sir, you are not aware that I also am an Irishman?" said a voice, in firm, de-"Humph," answered Swanley, coolly, scru-

tinising the person of the speaker, Captain Esmonds; "I am well aware of your nationality, captain, but you are not destined on this occasion to follow in the wake of your countrymen. Every rule has an exception, you know. We shall make arrangements as to your stowage presently."

Then, after deliberating awhile with the other Paritan commanders, he informed Capsain Esmonde that he should proceed as prisoner of war on board Captain Bell's ship, where he should be detained until the receipt of further orders respecting him. The English officers who were prisoners, viz. Captain Willoughby, the captain of the Pelican, &c., were to go on board the vessel of Captain Smith. Such were the arrange-

Suddenly an exclamation of bitter regret burst from the lips of the quondam skipper of the Pelloan, as the old mariner rushed to the bulwarks and gazed with much agitation in the direction of the latter vessel, on which all eyes were now turned. While the mourn-

but destruction .. And now, as the last Puritan boat put off with its load of spoil from her side, black wreaths of smake were seen issuing from her hatchways. These were succeeded by lurid streaks of fire, which selsed greedily on her rigging, mounting higher and higher every moment, and twining like flery snakes around her masts. Fire glowed through windows and port-holes, flery tongues licked the dark sides of the vessel, and selzed on the spread satis. Very soon the entire ship from stem to stern, was a mass of wild, glowing, roaring flames, and ever and anon timbers. The configration was at its height which faced the Irish batteries ashore, were when there was a loud explosion, a being rapidly loaded and pointed; the gragreat shock, and a broad vivid flash of light. tings were piled with roundshot; tubs of A fountain of brilliant sparks and huge fragments of blazing timber filled the air, and then the vessel settled down and disappeared beneath the water, leaving the surface covered with floating pieces of timber, blackened relics of the fate of the good ship Pelican.
Come, gentlemen," said Swanley, "the

Service Marriages

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spectacle is over and the boats await you. This is up, and we must part."

descend into the boat which was to convey them to their floating prison, "I have never witnessed a more infamous deed than that which you have committed this day: it shall forever be a curse to your memory."

"Tush, man I curse or blessing comes all the same to men of my stamp. Farewell, captain ;-a saie passage.

And the coreair retired to his cabin, carelessly humming a verse of an old buccaneering song :-

"Robin Rover said to his crew,
Up with the black flag, down with the blue
Fire on the main-deck, fire on the bow,
Fire on the gua-deck, fire down below." The tranquil sunset of May saw the Parliamentarian's oruleers bearing southwards, past the Shannon mouth, on their further mission of murder and plunder. A little while later and the London papers were loud in their praises of the inhuman action of Swanley, narrating with unsavory wit that "Captain Swanley thus made those who would not take the Covenant take the water with their heads downwards," and that he made trial if an Irish cavalier could swim without hands." And the journals of the English House of Commons relate what followed in the next month after the wholesale murder :- " In June, 1644, Captain Swanley was called, into the House of Commons, and had thanks given him for his good service, and a chain of gold of £200 value; and Captain Smith, his vice-admiral, had another chain of £100 value." But this

On the day following the events just described, Edmond O'Tracy was taken to the forecastle of Captain Bell's ship, and there stripped of his clothes and clad in sallora' garb. As soon as his outer transformation from an officer of O'Neill's cavalry to a sallor of the English Parliament was completed, he was brought before Coptain Bell.

is bare history.

"Good i" exclaimed the skipper on viewing his appearance. "You look passably well in your new rig. And now harkye, my man, you are henceforth to consider yourself a British sailor—though for the time being a confoundedly bad one—and as such you must learn to do your duties with care and obedience. For lazy lubbers we have such delicacles aboard as irons and oat-o'-nine-tails, and haply a strong hempen rope for a deserter. As to the lass, I mean to set her ashore at Youghel, so you needn't be uneasy on her account. Now, bo'sup, take charge of our new apprentice, and introduce him to his future

messmates. The captain was as good as his word with regard to Kathleen Ny-Cuirnin. Rext day, when the ship cast anchor in Youghai Harbor, a boat was lowered, in which our heroine was placed and rowed ashore, to shift for herself among strangers as well as she might. Before her departure, however, the worthy captain placed a small purse of money in her hand, and before her departure also the managed to give Edmund the narrative of her life since her abduction from old Breffny. Her tale was a simple one. The ship that had carried her from Sligo Bay was a Puritan cruiser, which put into the Cove

of Cork some days afterwards, and while there a friendly sailor, an Irishman and a Catholic by birth, enabled her to escape, and introduced her to a respectable family of the Mac Carthys, who received her with great kindness, and entertained her in their house for nine months. The family lived in Cork, which was garrisoned by the Puritans, and she was on the point of setting out for her native Leitrim when one daya week previously—she was met in the street by Gilbert Harrison, who carried her off in open daylight to a ship in the harbor— Swanley's ship-his intention being to take her to Londonderry; and the rest was easily understood. One last embrace and she was gone, and Edmund was left alone on the deck of the Parliamentarian; alone, friendless, and hopeless, he fancied, in the wide

world! The life he entered on was as strange to him as it was repulsive. The threefold stigmata of being an Irishman, a Papist, and a land-lubber, made him the continual butt of the merriment and contempt of the crew; and while he had to perform the meanest duties that could be imposed upon him, and was engaged in washing the deck or performing some other act of drudgery, his fellow-pri soner, the royalist Captain Esmends, enjoyed the liberty of the chief cablu, captain and officers treating him with much deference and

consideration. The vessel was usually engaged round the southern coast of Ireland, but she made occasional journeys to Bristol and Milford Haven. After some time three other war vessels were placed along with her, under the command of Captain Bell, and the squadron thus formed was ordered to cast anchor at Duncannon Fort, at the mouth of the Suir, in order to aid that stronghold, which was closely besieged by the Irish Confederates.

CHAPTER XXIV. THE PATH OF THE YLAG SHIP, "My native heath is brown beneath,
My native waters blue;
But crimson red o'er both shall spread,
Ere I am false to you,
Dear land! Ere I am false to you" O'HAGAN.

The Parliamentarian equadron had not lain very long in Waterford Harbor when one morning, at an unusually early hour, the shrill whistle of the boatewain's mate aroused Edmund O'Tracy from his slumbers and summoned him on deck. His waking was a weary one. During the short period allotted him for repose he had toesed reatlessly in his hammosk, his mind a prey to disturbing thoughts, chief of which was that on the morrow he should be called upon to fight against his oreed and country—that he, the descendant of the heroic O'Tracys of Lough Erne, and the son of a vallant hater of English the Parlismentarian's deck, the unlucky in quenching the hearths and overturning

names. Well, there's nothing for it but to define pirate; "by the beard relican was being plundered by her captors. It was with this quench his burning indignation in the water. Of Neptune, friend Harrison, here's a Tartar When at length she was guited of everything galling thought rankling in his breast, but at So, my lads, prepare Mr. O'Traoy for the and no mistake. Fancy taking to wife a worth removing, nothing awaited her the same time laying there the foundation of a the same time laying there the foundation of brave and generous resolve, that he ascender the companion-ladder, and issued into the cold, dark winter mern.

For it was on this day that the four ships composing the squadron were to make a combined attack on the Irlah position on shore and treat the besiegers of Duncannoa to liberal supply of balls and bombs.

The first sounds that greeted O'Tracy's can when he reached the deck were the loud roll of the drums beating to quarters, and the command to clear away the starboard guns. The deck of the flag ship was alive with busy preparations for the impending action. The cannon to the starboard side of the ship, wadding lay beside every gun; and active "powder monkeys" were busily conveying charges of powder and rounde of grape canister from the magazine. The preparations being completed, the

orew partook of a hasty meal, after which they resumed their posts and awaited the light of day, which soon came—too soon, in deed, for the sanguinary spectacle it was to "Swanley," said Captain Willoughby, as he witness. The chilly darkness gave place to a and the late Pelican's captain proceeded to raw grayness, which was rapidly dispelled by the crimson blush of the winter sunrise. And though now robed in sober hibernal garb, rarely did fairer, or more picturesque, or more interesting scene spreadit. self beneath the rosy smile of Aurora. The most prominent object in the picture was Duncannon Fort, perched on its steep, gray rock, its three seaward batteries bristling with cannon, risin above each other tisr over tier, and its frowning battlements and towers gilt by the sunshine. Before it spread out, bright and serene, the magnificent estuay formed by the confinence of three of Muneter's noblest rivers, the sun's rays dancing on its sparkling waves and glowing on the sails of the four stately line of battle ships lying at anchor, and of the multitude of minor craft that glided hither and thither over the water, Jutting out from the fort into the estuary was a narrow tongue of land, an which stood an ancient lighthouse—said to have been erected by the merchants of Ross in the

neyday of that town's commercial fameforming a conspicuous object; while bound. ing the view on almost all sides were verdant. awelling ridges of land, crowned with brown stretches of wood and dotted with patches of melting snow. Strangest sight of all was the juxtaposition of party flags and banners. Over the Itish batteries and over the Irish encampment, which was visi. ble further inland, pitched in in a sheltering valley, floated the Green flag of the Catholic Confederation, in opposition alike to the royal banner of King Charles waiving from the summit of the fort, and to the ensign of the Parliament displayed by the ships, The circumstances that brought Puritan vessels to the relief of a royal fortress shall be explained in due time.

The four vessels of Captain Bell's equadron were moored in line within easy cannon-shot of a small, dark mound on the shore, some distance from the fort and further down the bank. This was a battery which Preston's engineers had erected during the two preceding nights, in order to prevent the shelling of the Irish encampment; and to demolish it was now the aim of the squadron's com

mander. The artillery duel was opened by the Irish Scarcely had the first rod gleam of squily shone in the south-east when a white wrest of smoke dritted from the dark mound a shore, the deep boom of a cannon rang ore the water, and a roundshot whistled between the masts of the flag-ship, severing a ropeir its course. Another report, and others fol lowed like echoes coming from the distant to the inland. Instantly came the thunder ous noise of a heavy discharge, and the surmit of the fort was wrapped in a drifting mb phurcous capony as its landward batterie

plied to the Irish cannon. And now up to the masthead of the figship shot the expected signal for action. Exmund O'Fracy, in his nautical garb, was stand ing mechanically at his post beside a gu when he saw the parti-colored pennon flots upwards through the air; and that momen he decided to put in offect the resolution h had formed—that of not fighting against it countrymen. For him the crisis had come Quitting his place with a quick but stead step, he approached the first lieutenant of the ship, who was leaning on the bulwarks gu ing intently through a telescope at the Irish battery. As soon as the officer percesse our hero he turned to him impatiently, sha ting up his glass with a hasty snap:

" Well, sirrah, "hat now?" "Sir, I am an Irishman."

"Yes, rasca: ;—what then?"
"And I cannot—I shall not fight agains

my country and my faith." For a moment the officer viewed the intre pld youth in surprise, and then, seizing him by the arm, cried:

"Ho, mutiny, as I live! Here, Crawler in irons;—stay, bind him to the multiple or the present. We'll see to his put to by-and-by, in case he escapes to

of his rebel countrymen yonder. No sconer said than done. In a twinklin Edmund found himself lashed fast with con to the mainmast, there to watch the progre of the engagement and muse on his peculi

cosition. Bang! came the report of the first shot the squadron, fired by a small carronade the poop of the flag-ship, and immediate that vessel resied in the water as its staron broadside roared an angry reply to the life fire. This was followed by the boom of ordnance of the other frigates, and now about half an hour the four vessels maintal ed an incessent rain of shot and shell on opposing battery. But the dark mound libs ally replied with a vigorous and well-direct fire, which soon began to tell violently up the frigates, particularly upon the flagth and our hero felt a thrill of exultation is than of siarm as he marked the rapidly s cossive fishes of his countrymen's guns, witnessed the destruction caused by each charge. Now there was a shower of spinis falling around him, as the mast over hish was grazed by a cannon ball; now a roa ahot crashed through the bulwarks, kill two men on the spot and knocking a gun its carriage; while the destruction to the h yards, and tackle of the ship was imme

Some curious incidents happened in heat of the action. Actually shot away the mast-head by the hurtling rain of mis the gaily-colored flag of the Parliament off over the water, into which it is plunged. Upon its fall two nimble for saliors ran sloft to hoist the Irish Harp, an acknowledged British ensign; but, p stricken by the iron shower, they

hurled from the yards to the deck, grievously injured by their fall. Meanwhile the guns of the fort and of the inland leish batteries were pom away in mutual hostility; and the roar of artillery reverberated over land

water. By degrees the fire of the frigates Continued on Third Page.)

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triumphant Irish saluting the squadron as it The flegship cast anchor down the harbor in safer moorings, and it was only now that Edmund was released from his pecurious The sailors who undid his position. The senters who unded his instendings found him hanging, limp and nearly insensible, by his bonds, his legs bent under him, his head drooping on his breast, and a small pool of blood at his feet. He had been wounded in the chest by a sharp splinter, but the wound, though deep, was not dangerous. The men speedily revived him by the application of some rude estoralives, and then conducted him to the cockpit to have his wound dressed. As he passed along the dock he saw on every side vivid tokens of the late engagement. Jozged holes were torn in the bulwarks, broken spure and a tangle of ropes and blocks encumbered the deck, severed ropes trailed idly hither and thither, goute and splashes of blood were visible everywhere. Most appalling sight of all lay, side by side, stark and gory, several corress of men, victims of the day's combat. In the cockpit, crowded with maimed, bleeding, and groaning wretches, his wound was quickly handsged by the surgeon's assistant, and thence he was immediately conducted, by the captain's orders, to a dark. noisome nook between decks, where, despite his wound, he was heavily ironed and left

In that odious den, the haunt of rate and cockroaches, what with the smarting of his wound and the bitterness of his thoughts, the time passed slowly and dreasily enough. although he felt sure that next day would bring him a hasty court-martial, followed by a rope at the yardarm, perhaps worse. Too much experience had he of Puritan cruelty to allow him to see things in a rosy light. Besides, the stern discipline of the ship loft no hope for him. More than once he had sen a man hanged on board for what was then considered an act of mutiny; and many time, within the past eight months when the boatswain " piped all hands to wit-ness punishment," he had been compelled to stand shuddering at the gangway gratings while the back of some poor wretch was being lacerated by the cat-o'nine-tails. Doleful, however, as were his prospects, he felt that in refusing to fight against his countrymen he had but done his duty as an Irishman and a Catholic, and that under similar circumstances he would readily do the same again. But the following day passed, bringing him

othing but one scanty meal, with the information that the ship had sprung a leak, and that all hands were engaged in repairing the damage sustained by the vessel and in working the pumps; and hence the respite. to he passed another dull, wakeful night in that horrible black hole, hearintermittently the monotonous clank, clank of the chain-pumps, and indulging in gloomy misgivings. What if the ship should sink? What if he should be drowned like a rat in that frightful prison, and his young life extinguished in its bloom? Would his friends in dear old Breffny ever learn his fate? Would sweet Kathleen Ny-Cuirnin drop a sad tear to the memory of her unhappy lover? And then he laughed bitterly at his fears, and gat calmly and resignedly musing on his dreary "Hobson's choice." Yes, verily, thought he, drowning to-night were preferable to hanging to-mor-

The morrow came. Shortly after partaking of his daily allowance he was summoned to appear before the captain. His irons being taken off, he was conducted to the grand cabin, which he found occupied by only two persone, Captain Bell and Captain Esmonde. To our hero's surprise, the latter was clad in the royal uniform in which he had first seen him-the rich scarlet tunic, laced and beribboned, the slashed pantaloons, the wide-topped boots, the plumed Spanish beaver, the large military wig, and the long Toledo rapier, all were there en regle. Since their capture in the preceding May, Esmonde and O'Tracy had been able to exchange but lew words, all intercourse between them being strictly jorbidden.

"I have sent for you, my man," said the commander, addressing Edmund, "because my friend here, Sir Thomas Esmonde, wishes to see you for the last time ere he goes ashore. He has been closely entreating me in your behalf, but in vain; for as sure as this good ship swims till to-morrow, so sure shall you die the death of a mutineer. But that this is the Sabbath of the Lord you should now be at the yardarm. O'Tracy, I believed you would have made a good and faithful seaman of the Parliament; you have disappointed me, and be that disappointment

The bluff son of Neptune spoke in solemn and deliberate tones, full of stolld determina. tion. There was a silent and awkward pause, interrupted by Esmonde.

"Captain Bell, may I ask the favor that my last interview with this young man may

Without a further word the commander bowed and quitted the cabin. O'Tracy and Esmende exchanged a warm clasp of the

"My friend," said the latter gravely, "this is a sad meeting, a sad termination of our acquaintance, or rather friendship—for misfor-tune has made us friends. Would to heaven I could do anything for you!"

" Many thanks, Sir Thomas --"Nay, nay, friend," interrupted the other smiling, "simple captain,' if you please."

"Well, thanks, captain. Then you will bear a message from me to my friends ashore -perhaps it may find them out." Esmonde cheerfully agreed. Writing ma-terials were on the cabin table, and the con-

demned youth quickly indited a short note, addressed to "Owen O'Rourke, Dromahaire Castle, Leltrim "-a note which ran :-MY DEAR FATER,—

"I am to die to-morrow for refusing to be a | puty-governor. traitor to the old country. I send my love to you, to all the old friends, and above all, to Poor Kathleen Ny-Cuirnin. Heaven bless and prosper you, is the last prayer of

"Your loving son, "BEON O'THACY. "Waterford Harbour, Sundsy, the 26th of Jan-

uary, 1645." Esmonds took the epistle and placed it in

gratulate you on your liberty. Good-bye for ever. Sian leat, and heaven send you saie." "Walt awhile, O'Tracy, and I'll show you the mockery of your congratulations, though of course I know you mean no insult. My fether, as you are aware, commands in youder fort. Having learnt that I am here, he has summoned me to his presence. I go to him un. willingly-not because of my mother's wrongs, not that my last meeting with him, six years since, was a harsh and stormy onebut that I find him in open league with the king's enemies. I am a loyal cavaller, and my blade shall never draw blood in the service of those cunning Boundheads. But think of it, O'Tracy; -oh, heaven! think that my father should be a traitor!"

Captain Esmonde's emotion was interrupted by a loud uproar on deck, the trampling of many feet, men's voices raised in hoarse command, and the rapid clanking of the numps. Esmonde hastily quitted the cabin, followed by O'Tracy, who had no sconer gained the deck than a sentry, who was posted with drawn cutlass at the cable door, seized him by the arm to reconduct him to his plece of confinement. At this moment Captain Bell came hurrying past, he halted.

"Sir Thomas," said he, "your best awaits you, and you had better go ashore at once. The leak is gaining on us."

on board. I do not usually filnch from danger."

sentry. "Oh, the devil!' exclaimed the impatient

A great cry of despair rang through the ship, which was fast settling down into the prominent members before the public. Mr. water. The effects of the late engagement Mercler is a polished gentleman, of suave and were becoming painfully manifest. A tramendous con was beating against the vessel's shattered hull, and the water was rushing into her at a dreadful rate. Very soon each succeeding wave swept over her deck, and she gave a few eminous lurches which told is a scholarly looking gentleman of Irlah of her speedy foundering.

"To the boats ! to the boats !" cried a concert of alarmed voices.

Boat after boat was lowered from its davite, only to be swamped immediately by the furlous sen. The fate of the ship and her crew seemed inevitable. As for the other vessels of the equadron, they were too far away to render prompt assistance; besides, they were themselves in nearly as bad a plight. now the crew of the doomed fire ship, seizing life-buoys, &c., began to leap wildly into the sea. His guard having long since abandoned him, Edmund was free to follow their example, and breathing a prayer for safety, he sprang into the foaming billows.

As he rose to the surface and struck out blindly, a heavy floating substance was launched alongside him, a substance which he grasped with all the instinct of self-preservation. It was a large spar with two men olinging to it, and as he seized hold of it, he heard a wild cry ring loud over the roar of the waves, which caused him to look in the direction of the ship. To his horror he saw the vessel give a last mighty lurch forward, plungs bows under, and go down, he and his two companions on the spar narrowly escaping being drawn into the yawning vortex caused by her sinking.

broad estuary. First one, and then the other | Conservatives. Then he immediately went of his companions relaxed their grasp and to Montreal and contributed to the defeat of sank for ever. He himself felt as if he should the late Sir George E. Cartler by Judge Jette. soon follow them. His exertions had re- Mr. Mercier then completely underwent a opened the wound in his breast, his limbs a change of views and became a Nationalist. were feeble as those of a child, and the bitter At the general election of 1874 the Rouville cold of the water seemed to freeze the mar-row in his bones. Still he held on with desperation, and at length the spar was car-elected by acciamation. For the next four ried ashore and he felt his feet touch the ground. He crawled a few yards up the beach, out of reach of the waves and fainted.

He recovered conscioueness to meet the gaze of strange faces, to see three men surwhom w olding s flask of brandy to his lips, to see rising above him the cold, gray rock and frowning ramparts of Duncannon, and the dreary shore, littered with wreck, stretching away on either side of him.

" Take heart, comrade," said a gruff voice in his ear; "there's a kick in you yet;-try

can you use your legs."

The men assisted him to rise, and he tot-tered with difficulty to his feet. The features and accent of the men, and the close neighborhood of the fort, convinced him that he was again in the hands of his enemiesof enemies that considered him a friend, for his secret lay buried beneath the waves. He looked slong the beach, and saw two or three corpses of sailors lying amidst the chaos of stranded barrels and spars. His eye was chiefly attracted by a gleam of soarlet among the rooks. He proceeded towards it, assisted by the men. and saw with a shudder what he had expected to see—the body of poor Esmonde.

"Take up this corpse, friends," said he to his companions, " and bear it into the fort : it is that of a dear relative of your commander." By this time several other men had approached from the fort, into which Esmonde's body was now carried, our here following, supported by the arm of an English soldier. The entrance was by a long, narrow flight of stone steps. On entering what he conceived to be the lion's den, Edmund was at once conducted into the presence of the governor.

In a Jarge, vaulted chamber, in the "governor's house," sat Lawrence Lord Esmonde. He was an old man, very infirm and very deaf. His long white locks were pushed back, showing a small, yellow, and wrinkled countenance, denoting great hastiness and acerbity. He wore the military costume of the day, but his head was covered by a small black skull-cap. The deputy governor, Captain Lurken, stood by his side, and now shouted loudly in his ear :-

"The only survivor of the flag ship, my lord."

"Ha, indeed! Come hither, sirrah; knowest thou aught of Sir Thomas Esmonde-ofof my son, eh ?"

"The very worst, my lord," replied Edmund. "The very worst, my lord," cohoed the de-

puty-governor, as before.
"Is—is he drowned?"—and the old man's voice was more cracked and tremulous than usual.

" His body lies in the next room, my lord," answered Edmund again.
"His body is in the next room, my lord,"

shouted Captain Lurken. "Heaven help me !" moaned Lord Esmonde, feebly; " I must look on my son's corpse. Your arm, Lurken, your arm," and he tottered from the room, leaning on the arm of the de-

In the adjacent chamber lay the body of the ill-fated Sir Thomas Esmonde. It lay on a he found the duties of his professorship inrough deal table, beneath which a pool was compatible with the position of member at being formed by the water dripping from Ottawa. At the pressing solicitation of his the popularity of the Minister of Railways, the soddened garments of the dead man, friends he ran for the Local House in 1875. They succeeded in getting Major Bloss, of The eyes were staringly open, the long, wet, and was defeated only by the vote of the

"And now, captain," said Edmund, "I con- damp piece of paper to the deputy-governor. Fortin and was defeated by a very small vomited torrents of abusive calumny sgainst | Worm Syrap.

The locket opened, disclosing a small minia majority, nominally 83, but in reality by 25 him and such language was never seen before ture. This the old nobleman took and ex- to 40 including the vote of the Magdalen in public print. Thousands of copies were amined attentively.

(To be continued.)

For Deep Seated Colds and Coughs ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM cutes when all other remedies

PEN PICTURES FROM THE GALLERY

TWO POLITICAL CAREERS CONTRASTED.

The Leader of the Opposition in Quebec and the Minister of Railways.

QUEBRO, May 14.

The Hon. Mr. Moreler, leader of the op position, has during the present session made several very bitter assaults on the Hon Edmund Flynn, Minister of Bailtoade, and the worthy representative of the Irlan Roman "In that case repiled Lemonde, "I remain Catholics of the Province of Quebec. He has accused him of being a traitor to the liberal party, and on all cocasions "Please, sir, the prisoner?" queried the taunts his opponent with betraying the Joly government, which fell from its own inherent weekness, as may be seen by a perusal commander, as he rushed off to issue some of the foregoing facts. The Post correspon-commands. dent after diligently sliting data from impartial sources, lays the career of these two courteous manners, with a strongly marked characteristic face, the lower position being of a strongly marked Napoleonic type. He is large and portly, being marked by nature as a leader of men. Mr. Flynn, his antagonist, descent, and is in the prime of life, having been born in 1847, in the County of Gaspe, which he now represents. He is equally fluent in French and English, having a good command of language, expressing himself clearly and tersely. His menner is impressive and earnest, carrying conviction, while that of the antagonist is more florid. Mr. Fivno, all occasions, possesses remarkable att ommand, never allowing himself to be or concerted, but maintains a self-possessed attende, and instead of inventive nees the more ; otent weapon of logical deduction. The for wing gives in brief their political careers :-

> THE BON. HOMORE MERCIES. From 1862 to 1872 he was a hot Coaser tive, editing vigorously in the Conservative

cause the Courrier of St. Hyacinthe, and one

has only to refer to the columns of that paper to aggertain his political views. The men with whom he is now associated and the party with which he is at present affiliated were the objects of his most bitter attacks and on whom he pronounced the most severe judgment. Old Liberals such as Huntington, Geofficon, Bergeron, Laframbolse, and even the great L'Etellier de St. Just were the most virulently abused. In 1872, under the disguise of an Independent, he was elected for The returning tide floated the spar up the Bouville to the House of Commons by the elected by accismation. For the next four years he remained out of politics and practised law. In 1878 that Rouge stronghold, St. Hyacinthe, elected Tollier, and he was defeated by a large majority. In 1378 he was taken in by the Joly Government as Solicitorto craff of hatcala for from his electors. On the strength of this he voted on more than one occasion with the Chapleau government, notably on the increase of Ministers' salaries and on the ques-Q. M. O. & O. Bailroad. As regards the sale of the Eastern portion he abstained from voting and his conduct on that occasion was considered generally by his own friends as a most extraordinary course for him to follow. Strange to say since then he has endeavoured to make political capital for himself out of the sale by Chapleau of that railway. Since 1882 the public has been on more than one occasion scandalized by reading articles in the press from his own political friends such as the Hop. B. Thibeaudeau, Mr. Geoffrieon and the Hon, Mr. Laffamme, which have placed him in a very unenviable light. In fact he himself has come out the public prints on more than one occasion against his present political friends, styling the followers of La Patrie "the clique which must be destroyed." On another occasion in a letter to Mr. Politier he declared that the Liberals must choose between him " and a few pretended radicals." It is unnecessary here to refer to the \$3,000 affair regarding the election in Terrebonne or take notice of the \$5,000 mystery connected with the Jacques Cartier matter so fresh in the public mind. Those desirous of obtaining the details can find them at length in an article published in LeM ende of the 6th of November, 1883. These cases are now pending in the Courts. After having changed his views so often and after having endeavored to destroy "La Clique," he now seems to be ite spokesman, and in mentioning "La Clique" the L'Electeur of Quebec is included. In a late violent attack on the Minister of Railways he stood up and finvoked the name of Letellier de St. Just-the name he once despised, and like the fox who disclaimed against chicken stealing while the feathers were clinging to

in he would have been a comet in the politioal firmament flying out of his orbit. MON. HOMUND JAMES PLYNN, LL.D. Mr. Flynn entered political life in 1874 for the county of Gaspe as an independent, but withdraw from the contest on being appointed professor of law at the Laval University as cavaller curls were clinging to the pallid Magdalen Islands, where he was then not cheeks, and the hands were clenched.

Magdalen Islands, where he was then not come known. That election having been contested being me

his whickers, talked with a glow of party

fealty of treason in others, especially when it is a well-known fact that since he left the

Government of July, 1878, he has been endea-

voring to form an alliance with the Conser-

untives, and if the Liberals had not taken him

to 40 including the vote of the Magdalen in public print. Thousands of copies were lalands. He declared in his programme that he would not oppose the government in a factious manner but simply on its merits. Peots were destroyed, that he would be igno-At the general election of 1878 he was elected by acclamation, having been put in numbered. It was reported even that these nomination by his own opponents in the political adventurers had the audaoity to say county as well as by his own friends. He and to repeat that they were meeting with then decisred that he would give the Joly complete success in their canvass. Mr. government a fair trial. At the opening of Flyan kept cool, spoke to his people in every Parliament and during the first session he parish and locality which he could reach at assisted very materially the Premier to carry that season of the year Moved by confiout his programme. Parties were then to dence in his friends in the county, he fought evenly balanced that Mr. Joly was supported his battle alone, and after a months' only by the Epeaker's casting vote. In 1879 travelling by night and day and speaking in the Joly government became more and more the open air and elsewhere, his work, owing to defections in his rank, to the efforts were orowned with success and withdrawal by him of the greater part of his his enemies were driven from the county by measures, to the creeping up of scandal here force of public opinion. He was returned on and there, such as the Nut lock and the the 2nd of last April by the largest majority Gowan affairs. In fact, Mr. Joly was actually that any member of the Provincial Parliadefeated on one occasion when he sttempted ment has had for a number of years, sweepto have Mr. Chapleau censured when the latter called Langelier, one of July's collesgues, a liar. On this occasion, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Shebyp, member of Qubeboo East, voted against the government. On a vote of censure against Mr. Joly for having constructed the Loup line at Three Rivers, Mr. Shehyn also voted against him. Subsequantity Mr. Chauveau, Provincial Scoretary n the

FOLY GOVERNMENT RESIGNED.

and Mr. Parquet, member for Levis, went over to the opposition, and it subsequently became evident that D., Fortin, member for Montmagny, became disgusted and was prepared to vote sgainst the Government. Mr. Joly offered the portfolio left vacant by Mr. Chauveau to Mr. Flynu, who told Mr. Joiy that he could not conveniently accept it, inasmuch as he had repeatedly expressed his opinion against the state of things thus existing and in favor of a conciliatory policy or conittion as the sole remedy nuder the circumstances to the pending crisis. On Mr. Joly insisting, Mr. Flynn consented to go down to his county to consult his friends, which he did. They advised him to decline the offer and to vote according to his views for a change of Government. On his return he informed Mr. Joly of his decision, which was received by the Premier: "th reg. .. Writing him in raply a very handsome letter in which he stated that in offering what this portfolio he believed that in doing se to intended less to fill up the vacancy than :.. add to his Ozbinot a man who, by his respectability and islant, would do it bonor. At thi period the Legislative Council had suspend. I the supply bill, and that there was a perfec deadlock. From the beginning of September to the 20th of October the House was adjourned, and during that interval Mr. Joly and his colleagues went through the country endeavoring to get an indignation against the Legislative Coun-. 1, but their efforts collapsed, the feeling of the country being evidently hostile to the continuation of the dead-lock. The consti-

tution clearly pointed out to Mr. Joly the remedy, which was resignation, dissolution, or coalition. Mr. Joly could or would not resign until he found he was in a minority by actual vote of the minority. He could not obtain a dissoluation, as the Lieutenant Governor Dr. Robetaille, who had replaced Mr. Letellier in the month of July, declined to grant him such dissoluation following so soon on a general election, and he would not accept coalition, as he would have no dealings with the Conservatives, besides, he did not believe in the principles of coalition. On the 28th of October, 1879, Mr. Joly's position was exceedingly precarious. He had lost the support of Mr. Paquet, that of Dr. Fortin, while Mr. Shehyn and Mr. Murphy had voted against him on occasions before mentioned. He was in AN ACTUAL MINORITY.

The Legislative Council still persisted in refueing the supplies. Mr. Joly then attempted to have a non-constitutional motion adopted, authorizing him to spend money. deceased, for the local house. After the seconded a motion for the formation of a downfall of the Joly Government, in 1879, he government composed of moderate men. assumed coalition airs, and up to the date of whose programme would be one of conciliathe general election of 1881 seemed to be more tion and moderation. Mr. Joly was deleated. in sympathy with Chapleau than with the Mr. Flynn then entered the new government Liberals. He declared in 1881, when re-elected after having made strenuous efforts to have not consent. Mr. Flynn was not at liberty to decline a portfolio in view of the well known constitutional rule that a member of Parliament who contributes to the overthrow tion of the sale of the Western part of the of a government is bound to assume the responsibility of his act in the eyes of the country, and that he cannot, under pain of being suspected of having overthrown for factions purposes Her Majesty's Government, and refused the command of the sovereign to aid in the government of the country. This doctrine is laid down by all constitutional authorities, and can be found in Hearn vol. 2 p. 209-211. The Opposition party did ! their utmost to prevent Mr. Flynn from being that during the month of March there had re-elected, but his county was for him to a occurred in the landward part of the parish re-elected, but his county was for him to a man, and he was returned by acclamation. At the general election of 1881 he was again returned by acclamation, despite the efforts is unusually high, and compares unlavorably of the Opposition party. When Mr. Chapleau left the Government in July, 1882, and Mr. Mousseau came in, Mr. Flynn was left out of the Cabinet, much to his own consolation, but to the surprise and diseatisiaction of his own friends and the public gene rally. He gave the Mousseau Government a fair trial. The Liberals nover coased repeating that the Conservatives had been ungrateful towards Mr. Flynn; that they had behaved shamefully by leaving him out, and, in fact, made much political capital out of it. It is no secret for those who are well informed in political circles that Mr. Flynn, had he desired, might have been taken in by Mr Mousecau had he had any particular desire. When Dr. Ross was called to form a new Government last January, Mr. Flynn's name was immediately brought under the notice of the public. Less for the love of office than to assist his friend, Dr. Ross, he accepted the position of Minister of Railways. The Liberal party in Quebec felt disappointed. as they thought Dr. Ross would not succeed in forming a government. They also had been thwarted in their views in reference to coalition and Mr. Flynn's advent to power took their last chances which they might government. They then

SWORM YANGBANDA

against him. "He must be defeated at all hazards, money must be got." At first the Liberals were reluctant in countenancing this effort of a few hot headed Liberal politicians of Quebec such as Paccaud, Langeller, Carrier et al. These latter succeeded, however in getting up a fund. Langelier, Carrier, Achilas, Mercier and Fraciet left for the County of Gaspe when for weeks they endeswoured in every shape and form to destroy Gaspe Basin, a Jersey merchant, to have been bought, boxed in alligator skin. being made by the Quebec champions of the "The pockets contained only these, sir," and declared null, he ran in 1877 for a second Liberal cause. During the whole contest the afflicted with Tape Worm, 8 feet of which said a soldier, handing a small looket and a time for the Local House sgainst the Hon. Dr. organ of the latter, L'Electeur of Quebec,

pects were destroyed, that he would be ignominiously defeated, and that his days were ing the county, his majority being 1,000, his opponent getting only 228 out of 1,500 votes. Had the Magdalene Islands been able to vots, which they were not at that season, his majority would have been 400 to 500 more, and, even if the weather had been propitious, he would have had on the main land 300 or 400 more. No somer had Mr. Flynn returned to Quebec to perform his parliamentary and ministerial duties than, through spite and vengeance, the very same defeated champions, through their alter egos in the Logislature such as Gagnon, Stephens, McShano and Mer. cier repeatedly assailed him, but his armor was too strong to be penetrated by the harmless darts of this clique.

It is well known that Mr. Flynn has never belanged to the Ronge party. In all his campaigns, and even on the floor of the flouse, he has declared that he had no sympathy for the actions of the Bouge leaders, such as Dorlons, Papineaus, Lutlammes, and others of the Liberal school. In all

DIS POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

be has defined his position as that of Liberal Cornervative of the Lafontaine, Baidwin and Cartier school. Since the formation of the Chapleau Government Mr. Flynn has not only been a hard working mintster and member, but he nas taken a very active part, not only in the debates, but in the outside political arens. On these battle fields be has met his adversaries face to face and succeeded in making good his claims to popular favor.

As regards his private life no person can date to say one word against him. He is a lawyer by profession and occupies a high and honorable position at the bar, and has filled the position of Pofessor of Law at Laval University for over ten years. In addition he occupies a leading position among the prominent Conservatives of the Province, and it is evident the more the Rouges assall Lim the stronger he will become in the eatimation of his court and his party. This is the man whom Mr. Mercler assails

Compare the two records.

IMPARTIAL.

SCOTCH NEWS.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER. -At a meeting held in Edinburgh on Tuesday, resolutions were adopted condemning, as opposed to the teaching of Scripture and as likely to prove highly injurious to social and family life, the proposal to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister; and it was agreed to petition Parliament against the

The proprietors of Queen's Terrace, Ayr who were inundated during last winter's storms, are raising the ground behind their houses three fest or so, and the Council are laying down large pipes, so that should the place again be flooded, the water will flow back to the sea.

Saveral cases of sheep-worrying have occurred in the Beauly district. On the Teachnuick grass parks several lambs belonging to Lord Lovat were destroyed, and one or two were also killed on the farm of Tomich.

Suicide in Edinbuagu.—On Monday, shortly after mid-day, an eldorly single woman named Annie Gillies, residing in James's Court, Lawnmarket, was found to have committed for St. Hyacinthe, that he was free from other members of the Joly party taken into suicide by suspending herself by the neck party ties and had obtained carte-blanche the new cabinet, but the Conservatives would to a shelf-bracket over the door of her house

> OPENING OF THE LOCHTYNE HERRIEG FIGHing,-On Monday night a number of Tarbet boats went out for the first time this scason, and succeeded in obtaining a moderate oatch of herrings of fair quality. The season has opened exceptionally early this year, but the prospects meantime are not very encouraging.

HIGH DEATE-BATE AT RUTHERGLEN, -The monthly meeting of the Parochial Board was held on Tuesday-Mr James Anderson, chairman, presiding. The medical officer reported 18 deaths, equal to an average mortality rate of 44 per 1,000 of the population. This rate with the rate in the corresponding month of ingt year.

SHETLAND TELEGRAPH EXTENSION .- Intimation has been received from the Postmanter-General to the effect that in connection with a reduced tariff for telegrams, it is intended to lay a new cable between Buckle and Shetland but as the commencement of the reduced tariff has been postponed, the new cable will not be laid this year. It is further stated that it will not be desirable to loop the cable into the Fair Isie on account of the strong current and exposed nature of the place.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A TEACHER. An action has been raised in the Boxburghshire Speriff Court at the instance of Thomas Scott, a school boy, and his father, Peter Brown Scott, Ladylaw Place, Hawick, against John Laurie, assistant-teacher there, for the sum of £50 in name of damages. The petition sets forth that in the school the boy was kicked on the groin by Laurie, by which he was severely injured, and hence the present action.

THE LAMBING SEASON IN PERTHEHIRE. - AD open winter and a comparatively mild spring have told favorably upon the lambing season have of keeping up the confused state of this year. There has been a plentiful supply things which had existed until the Mousseau of fodder, and swes are in excellent condition. Park or low ground ewes have had a successful season, and have dropped a large number of strong, healthy lambs. The seasen for hill ewes is just commencing, and equally favorable results are anticipated.

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. Essex Market Police Court, New York, has worn out two Bibles on witnesses. New ones

Mrs. Mary Thempson, of Toronto, was was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's

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WEDNESDAY MAY 21 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

MAY.

THDESDAY, 22.-Ascension of Our Lord. Holiday of Obligation. Less. Acts i-1-11; Gosp. Mark xvi. 14-20. FRIDAY, 23.—Of the Octave of the Ascension Con. Bp. Kain, Wheeling, 1875. SATURDAY, 24.-B. V. M., Help of Christians.

Con. Bp. McCloskey, Louisville, 1868. Ascension. St. Gregory VII., Pope and Confessor. Epist. Heb. vii. 23-27; Gosp. Matt. xxiv. 42-47; Last Gosp. John xv 26-xvi. 4. First Ordination in the U.S. 1793. Abp. Odin, New Orleans, died 1870.

MONDAY, 26.—St. Philip Neri, Confessor. TUESDAY, 27.—St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi,

WEDNESDAY, 28.—St. Augustine, Bishop and Confessor.

THERE is no judge on the English, Irish or Scotch bench who has attained the distinction won by Judge Daly, of New York, of having held the judicial office during forty consecutive years. The nearest to it is Lord Fliz. gerald, who was from 1860 to 1882 a judge of Several members of the House the Irish Queen's Bench, and since a Lord of felicitated the Government on its Appeal. He is sixty-seven years of age, and action, and expressed a hope that the in-Judge Daly is one year older, or sixty-eight.

Ir is to be hoped that the deputation from the Corp Exchange of this city to Ottawa will los successful in their mission to scoure the abolition of the canal tolls, which have caused a disastrous falling off in the through grain trade from the West. The ing the course indicated, and refuses to put deputation will also petition the Government to assume the debt on Lake St. Peter. If this were done, as it should be, the Harbor Commissioners would be in a position to make a material reduction in the harbor duce, and would thus enable owners of ships to c: Jer lower freight rates.

A MOVEMENT has been ill-agurated in some of the States for legislation under which the holding of forest property will be more se pure, and therefore more attractive than it is at present. By protecting forests from fires, and by equalizing or lightening the burden of taxation upon such property, it is believed that owners will be induced to allow their trees to grow to maturity, instead of cutting them down as soon as they are large enough to be of any commercial value. Would not logislation of the same stamp prove advantageous to our Canadian forests?

ORDERS have been issued to the brigade camps of the 6th and 7th Military Districts to assemble at Laprairie and Levis on the 24th of June. The Militia Department ought to caucal this date at once, as it will cause the men considerable annoyance and incon-Wenience. The 24th of June is the day of the French Canadian national festival, which is to be celebrated with unusual pomp this year. As the militia of the 6th and 7th districts are mainly composed of French Canadians, they should not be deprived of the opportunity of taking part in a celebration, the like of which may not occur again for half a century.

THE celebration of the coming Queen's Birthday is going to be a badly mixed affair. Some folks and some communities will keep It on the 24th inst. proper; others want to hold it off till the 26th, as the 24th is an inconvenient date, being on a Saturday. Then comes the Governor General's proclamation which fixes the 28th of June as the date for celebrating the royal birthday. This gets the banks and public offices mixed. All the courts and public offices will be closed on the 24th May, while the banks will be opened. On the 28th of June the situation will be reversed—banks closed and public ing statistics have been gathered relating slways seen in the active discontent of Ire- their duty in the matter. It is now offices opened. Then sgain the 28th of June ds an objectionable date to many, as it falls | in the office of President during the past 108 | from the necks of the Irish people. on a Saturday, is the eve of a religious festiwal and only two days before the Dominion's | this Presidential record, as no less than seven birthday. The Governor-General's procismation was uncalled for, and has virtually namely, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, killed the celebration.

THE grain trade of America is, from all appearances destined to meet with the keenest competition from India. The capability of the latter country for raising wheat in large quantities for export to the European markets is said to be enormous. The English | was a born Virginian, although elected Government are looking seriously into the from Obio. Taylor was a born Virginian matter, and are preparing to aid in the development of the trade. The reports from the Chambers of Commerce in Calcutte.

for a little less than three rupses per quarter of Presidents." The State of New York, the (about \$1.25 for eight bushels, or 15} cents | most popular in the Uniou, has had only one per bushel.) All that is required for the suc- President by election, Martin Van Buren, cessful production of wheat is cheap transpor- chosen for one term. Millard Fillmore tation to the sea-board. It is said the Eng. elected as Vice President from New York. lish Government is so impressed with the facts thus submitted that it is now in contemplation to authorize a grant of \$15,000,000 for the express purpose of securing chesp has had four of its citizens in the presidental railway facilities to the points indicated.

The state of the s

MR. CHARLES CARPMAN, superintendent of the Government Meteorological Service has luaugurated a rallway weather report for the benefit of farmers in the interior of the country. In a circular, bearing on the subject, he says that the superintendents of some of the leading railroads in Canada having agreed to co-operate with him, a system of weather-train signals has been arranged, which, if found to work advantageously, may hereafter be extended. The signals consist of discs arranged to display a sun, moon or star. The sun is to indicate fine weather, the moon to indicate local showers, and the star wet. They will be carried on the morning trains leaving railroad centres, so that all who see the morning express trains will have the forecast so far as rain is concerned. It is to be hoped that the system will work satletactorily, as it will undoubtedly be of use to the farming community.

THE more or less suspicious circumstances surrounding the sale of the Q., M., O. & O. Railway have made it an everlasting subject been made by the opposition to institute blow from no less a personage than Earl an official enquiry into these circumstances, but the Government was never ready to yield to their demands. At long last, however, the Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Taillon, announced to the House on Saturday that his government, after due consideration, bad deemed it its duty to have an enquiry made into all the proceedings and circumstances of the committee, and attended his first connected with the sale of the road, its meeting on the cocasion of the Red Earl's construction and its administration while under the management of the Province. He said that the reputations of many of our publie men were concerned in this matter and he therefore proposed that the enquiry be made by means of a Royal Commission. vestigation would be equally full and searching, as there were many things that required | Lord Lieutenant gave the unexpected answer looking into. The efficiency of this enquiry I that he would be very much opposed to its will of course depend upon two things—the and added: "Then there is the religious diffiinstructions to be given to the Royal Commission and its personnel. A morning contemporary violently abuses the Government for adoptany faith or confidence in its action. There is, however, no reason to doubt that the Royal Commission will not be properly instructed organized, and, if that is done, the enmy cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

was taken on the Hicks-Beach motion of against the will of the Irish people, and by censure on Gladstone's Government. Mr. | virtue solely of their superior brute force. Forster (Liberal and ex-Ohlef necretary for The ex-suspect put the following questions Ireland) made a vehement attack on the to the English Governor General of Ireland. Ministerial policy, amid vociferous cheers. who gave the most candid and pithy answers Mr. Henry Chaplin pronounced the conduct imaginable. of the government " an undying disgrace and dishonor to England." Lord Bandolph Churchill appropriated one of Gambetta's famous war ories which led to the downfall of President McMahon. The French Radicals after a powerful and bitter philippic against McMahon's administration exclaimed from the tribune in the Ohamber of Deputies, "Il faut se soumettre ou se demettre." The English Tory levelled an imitation of this ejuculation at the head of Gladstone, when he shouted across the floor of the Commons: "You must submit or resign." It soon became evident that the Premier's supporters had weakened and were ready to desert him when Joseph Cower, a radical member, rose to make a violent attack on the Govern-

of a House of 578 members Gladstone was rule in Ireland, to believe its highest reonly able to command a majority of 28, the smallest since his return to power. This is equivalent to a defeat and it is doubtful if he can raily sufficiently to pull through the re- points to its only effectual solution. Eng. mainder of the session. The days of his ad-Parnell's expectation of a general election taking place before the close of the year in. more likely than ever, to be realized.

PRESIDENTIAL STATISTICS. Bince the establishment of the American Bepublic only ten States, out of the thirty. of Home Bule. This is also a strong argueight that constitute the Union, have had the | ment in favor of keeping up the movement honor of furnishing incumbents for the highest with undiminished vigor and of letting the office in the gift of the nation. Some interestyears. Virginia stands out pre-eminent in of her sons have entered the White House, Menroe, Tyler, Harrison, and Taylor. The four first were elected to the office, each serving two terms of eight years, or thirty-two years altogether. Tyler, elected from Virginia as Vice-President, became resident by the death of Harrison, the latter holding the office one month. Harrison cut was elected from Louisiana, The terms which the

succeeded to the office by the death of

Next in rank comes the State of Ohio, which Garfield. Harrison was a Virginian, but was native of Ohio, was elected from Illinois. The latter State, besides having Grant, was represented in the White House by Lincoln, who was a native of Kentucky. The only distinctively Southern States from which Presidents have been elected in Tennessee and and also Vice President Johnson, who suc-Lincoln. All three were sons of North dents-the two Adamses. New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, one each. Of the thirteen original States of the Federal Union, seven-Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina and Georgiahave never had a President or even been represented indirectly in the office.

EARL SPENCERS REMARKABLE ADMISSION.

It is one of the common pretensions of the upholders of English rule in Ireland that but for the wickedness of a few selfish and reckof bitter dispute and discussion between po. { less sgitators, there would be unbroken peace litical opponents in and out of the Provincial and universal contentment in the island. Legislature. Time and again have demands | This pretension has just received a deadly Spencer, the head and front of British rule in | motive is hatred of the Irish people and the Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant had been summoned to give evidence before a select committee of the House of Commons on the important subject of education. Mr. Sexton, the brilliant member Sligo, had been appointed a member presence before it as a witness. The Castle autocrat, and the Kilmsinham suspect, and village ruffian were brought together under reversed conditions. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Childers, examining Earl Spencer, asked if, with regard to the Irish question, he thought there would be advantage in bringing the aby educational business under the Irish control of an English Minister. The oulty, which is of course stronger in Ireland than it is in England and Scotland, and then there is the National feeling. I think there would be a very strong objection indeed on the part of the Irish people if the National Board was placed under a Minister of Educa. tion for England and Scotland,"

Mr. Sexton next took His Excellency in hand and subjected him to a quiet but keen cross examination, and succeeded in inducing THERE was great excitement in the British him to make the astounding admission that England is managing the analys of Iroland

> "Amongst the ressons," queried Mr. Sexton, "you brought forward for being opposed to such a step you stated two-the religious difficulty and National feeling. Do I understand that the Irish people generally would prefer to manage their own affairs in Dublin than to have them managed over here?

"Yes," replied Earl Spencer.

"Yes."

"Dublin Castle, you say, is not a popular institution, but still you believe that the people prefer to go to the Castle to State their views on public affairs than come to London ?"

These answers are of paramount significance. They proclaim the right of the Irish people to self-government and they justify the popular demand for the concession of The result of the debate showed that out | that right on the part of England. English presentative, is nothing but tyranny of the worst kind. Lord Spancer's admission exposes the root of the Irish difficulty and ministration are evidently numbered, and friend of human liberty, but in Ireland she despot and oppressor. This is not one of the least acceptable results of the agitation which is being carried on by

CIATED PRESS. The Toronto corespondent of the Associat. ed Press, who, as a general rule, stuffs his despatches with nothing but "drunks" and Queen City, outdoes himself this morning and gives a singular evidence of unwonted

energy and enterprise. He has made a bold attempt to scare poor Kannoks out of their senses by a "long alinsion" to the dynamiters' schemes in Canada. This penry-a-liner has done his work in quite

testimony, show satisfactorily that wheat one-third of the Republic's history. Hence Instances, of very bad grammar. can be produced in many parts of India the designation of that State as the " Mother He, however, entertains some little men of the highest official positions." respect for truth and as a consequence rarely asserts anything throughout the column o trash which he has sent us over the wires. "It is alleged," "it is said," "it is supposed," "it is believed," "it is thought," and so on | terest both of civil and of religious fiberty. It are the elements which constitute the four- is to hold the ground which the dation of his rigmarole. Why the telegraph companies tolerate such nonsense on the part | civilization have gained. It is to protest in of their employes and allow it to come ever office, namely, Harrison, Grant, Hayes and I the wires is more than most fellows can understand. It is an outrageous imposition on elected from Ohio, while Grant, although a respectable journals to have to publish such idiotic trach. When a Toronto correspondent attempts to tell the people of Montreal that the Princess Louise was obliged, while visiting this city, to wear a thick vall to prevent the dynamiters from throwing vitricl in her face, it is about time Louisians. Tennessee had Jackson and Polk. to appeal to the Associated Press to turn their Toronto news-gather adrift. When the ceeded to the Presidency on the assessination | Princess was here in last September she did wear a veil, but it was not to defeat any dyna-Carolina. Massachusetts has had two Presi- mite purpose, she wore it to protect an inflamed eye. If these fabricated stories of bogus dyna-

> mite plots and schemes were confined to Canada alone, there would be no room for either concern or anxiety, and we could afford to spend a little ridicule on them; but they are made to travel abroad, they are cabled, telegraphed all over the world, and Canada becomes either a cause of alarm or an object of pity. The silly crank that pens such despatches never dreams of the harm they are capable of, he wants to get up a sensation te well if it was the end of his usefulness. We have made no reference to the hidden motive and purpose of these unreliable and untruthful stories, but we may say that the purpose is to bring discredit upon them. The dirty little game will not succeed all the

THE "HERALD" ON THE IRISH LAND-LORDS.

The Herald has become sound on the question of Irish landlordism, and has given the poor devils some very hard knecks. The London Daily Telegraph, in a mournful artiole, claimed that if the Irish landlords had held slaves they might have been treated as the West India planters were in 1883 - presented with twenty millions of English money as compensation for property taken away but only being " Irish Protestant owners of the soil they are in the position of the bats between the beasts and the birds." Thereupon our contemporary the Herald indignantly asks :

What has the Protestanism of the landlords to do with their absence from their estates, their abuse of their position, or their refusal to put their houses in order against the day when they would be called upon to give an account of their steward-

Does any one doubt that these men were the hardest of task matters-that they subjected their tenants to a bondage worse than Egyptain—that they were largely responsible for the miseries of Ireland? And if they have been in, a great degree, the cause of the degradation and the disaffection of the Irlsh people, why should they be more leniently lags of who have deliberately brought ruin on themselves and refused to take proper measures for their own protection? Whose fault is it that they have not been compensated? Did they ever propose to accept compensation until their race was practically run? The fact that many of them are "Protestants" only aggravetes thair offences. They should have been above the tyranny and rapacity of which too many of them have been guilty. Doubtless, these landlords will yet be "compensated." Their estates, in time, will go to the Government who will pay for them what they are worth, and the lands will go to the people of Ireland. But no thanks to the landlords. They have fought against everything in the shape of reform land legis. lation and have been the means of imposing an enormous expense upon the British taxpayers for an army in Ireland, besides bringing disgrace on the Empire through the existence of a state of things of which every British subject is, or ought to be, thoroughly

It is some time since the Reguld has hit the nail on the head with such equal vigor and

MONTREADS PROTEST AGAINST THE PROPAGANDA SPOLIATION.

In several of the leading cities of the United States mass meetings have been called to protest against the spoliation of the Propaganda by the Italian Government. Here in Canada no popular moveland loves to pose before the world as a ment has yet been made to expose and through the woods to where the work was to condemn an outrage which affects stands, through the mouth of her a large number of our people, not only in of his way back to this city, for the own representative, a self-confessed their quality as Catholics, but also in their capacity as citizens. We would suggest that Montreal, as the Canadian metropolis, should show the example to her sister cities, and Parnell and his followers for the schleyement take steps to make an earnest and indignant opposition to the consummation of an act which is both a crime and an insult, The Catholic Bishops of the several Provproof of Lord Spencer's memorable words be inces of the Dominion have already done to this subject of the representation by States | land until the hated foreign yoke is struck | time that the laity should raise their voice against the brigandage of the Italian Government. We have rights DYNAMITE RAVINGS OF THE ASSO- in the Propaganda property and it is the duty of our government to see that they are protected and not trampled on with impunity. What King Humbert proposes to confiscate belongs to the Catholic other items from the Police Court of the world at large, and the Catholic world should protect their property. The people of Canada have their share of work to do and they should do it without delay, Some of our leading citizens should form a committee and make arrangements to call a mass meeting of citizens to enter their protest against the spoliation and help to Virginians a characteristic fashion. There is no thread defeat the plans of the robbers. The meet-

were attended by all classes and creeds, by Ex-Governor Gaston, at the Music Hall meeting in Boston, declared that the purpose of such meetings carried with it its own justitification and even enlogy. It is in the instruggles of many centuries of advancing the name of justice against a national wrong, of oppression, of robbing in the name of power. It is to protest against an act which every fair-minded man, whatever be the form of his religious belief, must declare to be an unparalleled outrage in the history of civilization. It is to call the attention of the civilized world to an offence against all the principles of a Christien civilization, and by the mere force of enlightened public opinion to seek redress for this great wrong which has been thus committed. As the Boston Pilot justly remarks, it is a remarkable fact that from the centre of Puritanism, and from distinguished men of the Purisan race, should come the very words that the Catholic world may adopt as its own expression of protest and opposition. Let the citizens of Montreal be up and doing.

The state of the s

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY AND PAUPER INNIGRANTS.

A TIDE of pauper immigration has set in, and our benefit societies and refuges have their hands full in trying to secure shelter and bread for the hungry and the homeless and that is the end of his ambition; it would of the old country. St. George's Society has felt the burden the most, as the majority of this class of immigrants now hall from England. During the winter months, that society protested against the policy of the Canadian Government in allowing our cities to be swarmed with the poor wrecks of humanity which England had cast on these shores. But their protest did not seem to have had the desired effect. The Society accordingly held another meeting Thursday afternoon to investigate the matter and see who were to blame. Ald. Stroud, one of the officers of the Society and a gentleman who devotes much, if not most of his time to charitable work, takes a deep interest in the matter, inasmuch as he more than any one sise knows, personal contact and communication, the sufferings of the poor wretches that are teft to shift for themselves in a friendless land. Ald. Stroud has elicited the fact that these immigrants are caught by a most deceptive balt. Emigration agents travel through the towns and villages of Great Britain, lauding the resources of this country and lying about the wages and amount of labor that can be had here on arrival.

Poor people are thus persuaded to give up their homes on false pretences. Those emigration agents are, moreover, perfect ghouls; they devour every shilling of the emigrant they can lay their hands on; they cheat him in the purchase of railroad tickets. These things were made plain at the investigation held by the St. George's Society. Thus, for instance, one Alfred Button testified that lound employment as a warehouse porter. and came to Canada to learn farming and better his condition, having been told by Mr. Jones that he could earn twelve and sixpence per week and board. He was married and had a wife and two children. He had been advised to bring them with him, but happily he had left them at home, thinking that he would be able to earn and send them enough money to make them comfortable. He was told by Mr. Jones that when he arrived in Canada he would find people on the wharves waiting to give him employment; he had again strongly advised him to bring out his wife and children, saying that if he did not get work at once the Government supported immigration homes where people were kept free of charge until they could get work. The Jones mentioned in this evidence is a notorious emigrant deceiver. The next immigrant examined was a Welshman, who stated that he had heard Mr. Jones lecture and had purchased one of his pamphlets, paying for the same one shilling and sixpence. Excited by the golden description of Canada he made up his mind to come out. On arrival he was told he could get work in the country. He went to Sherbrooke, from there to Lake Megantic, but there found that he would have to walk twenty-five miles be had. Disgusted at this he made the best most part on foot, since which time he had been living at the St. George's Home. This is the experience of scores of immigrants. Mr. Jones must make a nice little profit on the pamphlets at about forty cents a piece. Agents of this stamp ought better to be suppressed or put in jail.

If the efforts of St. George's Society can in any way check the growing evils of the immigration system which seems to prevail, good service will be rendered to humanity and much benefit to this country.

DELUDING IMMIGRANTS.

We have, for some time past, strongly advocated that immigrants for Canada should be sent through in bond as it were to the Northwest. Immigrant agents abroad have unfortunately encouraged people with barely sufficient to pay their passage to seek their fortunes in the long settled districts of the older Provinces where labor is as frequently redundant as it is in Europe, On arriving here these unfortunate dupes become a burden on the community and their disappointment finds vent in letters to their friends greatly disparaging Canada and all held the office of President aggregated thirty- 12 his story, his sentences are all jumpled to- ings in New York and Boston were charge. connected with it. Foreign agents have too all, but suffice it to say that responses were Madras and Bombay, as well as individual seven years and four months, or more than gether and are made up, in many terized by extraordinary enthusiam; they often grossly exaggerated the advantages of given by Rev. Fathers Molphy, Tiernan, Bar-

the country and, in order to secure " head money," which they get from the steamships for each steerage passenger they bring, are not over scrupulous in imposing on the oredulity of the intending immigrant by representing that their agent in Quebec, Montreal or Toronto is in immediate want of help of all kinds, and has sent forward a list of vacant situations embracing almost every occupation. Thus, enticed every effort is made to secure suf. ficient funds to pay their passage, and on arrival here they naturally seek the agent who is to provide them with "immediate work at high wages," as the seductive circu. lar reads. This individual is frequently a myth, and even if he has an existence, he is far from being the potent person they were led to expect who had places and positions to give only for the asking. In a recent instance a certain Mr. J. J. Jones encourged a number of English immigrants to come unto him, but instead of labor and bread he gave them the cold shoulder, shrewdly keeping out of the way until others had compas. sion on them, and sent them to St. George's Home. They eventually found the shadowy Jones after much trouble, and when they spoke to him about work and his promises. he tersely told them to "shift for them. selves." Ald. Stroud, who investigated the case at a special meeting of the St. George's Society last night, enlightened the public on this method of doing business, and ended his report with a very pertinent question-" Why bring these poor people here when our own citizens cannot obtain work?" The Jones affair is not an isolated case, as a number of immigrants of Captain Hamilton's party, who had come out in the Ocean King under similar pretenses, after waiting hours at the station, had finally to seek protection from the St. George's Society. Mr. Alfred Perry, who was present, did not minos matters. He simply denounced Jones and his ilk as criminals, and then made the very practical suggestion that the St. George's Society should communicate with other national societies and forward a remonstrance to the government on the system at present pursued. Mr. Turton advocated warmly that the society should take a stand and let intending immigrants know that the labor market here had lately changed altogether and old country people should be advised as to the true facts of the case. The meeting adopted a suggestion made by the Posr months ago that the national societies should combine to form an organization to protect the immigrant and save him from the operation of such wolves as the immigrant runners. The president of each of the societies and the mayor of the city, should be exofficio a member of this society, and all matters pertaining to the reception and care of immigrants should be under its jorisdiction. Many years ago outrages by immigrant runners became so fisgrant in New York that a board of immigration was formed, composed, as THE Post now advocates, of the presidents of the national societies, who organized the far-famed "Castle Garden." that has shielded millions of immigrants he had lived in London where he generally from the depredations of the land sharks ever on the watch to delude the stranger.

C. M. B. A.

Biennial Session of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Associa-tion at Brantford, Out.

[From our Special Correspondent.] THE PIRST DAY'S SESSION.

The Grand Council for Canada of this growing association met in the hall of Branch No. 5. of Brantford, at 9 o'clock s.m., on Tuesday, May 13th inst., and proceeded in a body fo St. Basil's Church, where the usual Mass at the opening of all Grand and Supreme Council sessions was celebrated by the Rev. Father Lennon, the parish priest of this city. After Mass, on returning to the hall, the session was formally opened with prayer by Bev. P. Bardon, President of Cayuga Branch No. 25. There were present all the Grand Council officers and 31 delegates, among whom were nine priests.

There were also present a number of visiting priests and members of the Brantford and neighboring branches.

he reports of the President, Secretary and mer were read and referred; and varition of one Council.

ing greater part of the afternoon was occuind in discussing the advantage to be derived to branches in Canada from a separate beneficiary jurisdiction giving the Grand Council of Canada the privilege of controlling its own funds.

It was carried by a large majority that the Supreme Council be petitioned to grant this Council that privilege.

It was also shown to be the desire of a large majority of the members of the Council to seek immediate corporation here.

The whole-souled and generous members of Branch No. 5 desiring to honor the members of the Grand Council to the best of their ability, prepared a most magnificent banquet for their entertainment, which took place at the Kerby House at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening. It is needless to say that all were present, together with a large number of members of the Brantford Branch and also from the branches in Paris and St. Catherines and

elsewhere, The tables were beautifully decorated with centre places of natural flowers, and the visuals furnished were the best the marinished, and were served in that style or which the Kerby House has a well known

reputation among the travelling community.

Having arrived at that part of the entertainment where the flow of intellect beging the chairman, the Rev. Father Lennon, the President of branch No. 5, arose and put posed as the first toest, " Our Holy Father." The Very Reverend Vicar General Dewlings of Paris, (Hamilton diocese) responded. After which followed the "Queen and the Royal Family," the "Hierarhoy of Canada;" the "Army and Navy;" the "C. M. B. A.;" the "Supreme Council;" "Our Visiting Brethren;" the " Pioneer Branch No 1. of Windsor;" the "Manufacturing Interests;" the " Legal Pro-

fession;" and the "Press." All these were very elequently responded to by those upon whom the tasks devolved. Time and space forbid that I designate them

CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh, of London,

Ont., administered the sacrament of Confir-

mation in Thamesville on Thursday last, the

The ladies of the Rosary of Sadslive of St.

Mary's Church intend holding their annual

pligrimage to the Sacred Heart of Boucher-

ville and Bt. Appe's of Varenes on the 19th of

The Rev. Father Lacombe, as before stated,

will leave this city for the North-West on the

21st instant. He will be accompanied among

others by the Rev. Sisters Hearn, of Mont-

real; Colombine, of Brooklyn; Marie du

Ornoiar, Marle des Anges, Lalumiere, Brous-

sard. Pierre, Boursier, Bergeron, Armand, Thi-

The Rev. Sisters of the Congregation of

Notre Dame have accepted the invitation of

the St. Jean Baptiste Society to have a repre-

sentative in the procession which will take

place on the 24th of June. The Sisters are

having a magnificent banner made upon

which will be the portrait of the illustrious

Sister Marguerite Bourgeois, with the motto

At the monastery of the Precious Blood, St.

Hysointhe, on the 8th instant, His Lordship

the Blehop of Three Bivers, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Prince, and Abbe

the religious profession of Sister Delia

Richard dite Sister Ste. Anne, of St. Chris-

tophe of Arthabasks, and conferred the habit

of the institution upon Miss Mathilde Massue.

Sister of the Divine Blood, of Verennes, and

Mr. Hunter-Blair, whose conversion was

chronicled a few weeks ago, has made his

Profession, taking the asme of Brother

Oswald, in St. Benedict's Monastery, Fort

Augustus, on Wednesday. He has endowed the Benedictine Order with all his money

and estates. The Very Bev. Prior Vaughan

has gone to take formal possession, in the

name of the Order, of the estates of Dunskey

and Blairquhan, situated respectively in

Ayrehire and Wigtonshire. An interesting

coincidence may be mentioned in connection

with this event. On one of the estates there

are the ruins of an old Banedictine monas-

tery, which has now, after the lapse of many

generations, returned into the possession of

The following is a list of the officers of

the Order to which it originally belonged.

Jane.

bault and St. Charles.

of their community.

change, of Pointe Ciaire.

m, Bayard, Sullivan, Byan, Gehl and Cole, four members of the legal profession Wardell, ex-Mayor of Dundas; Vicare, of Peterboro; J. J. Blake, of Lonon, and J. Brennan of St. Catherines, and Dr. Buckley of Prescott for the medical proion; the Supreme Council by T. Coffey. The Civil Service Department was repreied by F. B. E. Oumpeau, Chevaller of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, chief clerk in Internal Revenue Department at Ottawa, and J. E. Lawrence of the Department of Canals of St. Catherines. Ex Mayor O'Nell density, T. A. Bourke of Windson, J. Barry Brantford, and others were also called upon; of branching of the London Catholic Record and T. J. Finn, of the Montreal Gasette, responding for the press. Mr. Coffey had pre-ponding made an eloquent response to the possi to the Supreme Council, of which he is

the second vice-president. The meeting broke up at midnight, retaining the most pleasant recollections of an event that can never be obliterated from the memory of those who participated in its enjoyment.

EXCOMD DAY'S SESSION.

On Wednesday morning the Grand Council opened with prayer by Rev. Father Molphy; the morning session was taken up in listening to reports of the committees on finance, milesge, printing and laws and their supervision. The committee on appeals and grievences having reported that it had nothing before it, a large number of amendments and changes ware recommended by the committee or laws, the most of which were concurred in, and the delegates of this Council to the Supreme Council, which meets in Datroit on the second Tuesday in September next, were instructed to endeavor to procure their introduction into the constitution. The Rev. Father Lennes same into the hall about 10.30 a.m., and invited the priests precent at the Convention to dine with him at 12,30 p.m. and apologised to the Counoil for not extending the invitation to the lay tuembers, as his house was inadequate to accommodate so large a number, otherwise it would have afforded him the greatest pleasure to have extended the invitation to all. The Rev. J. P. Malphy, who was already a

trustee, having been chosen president, reaigned the former office and J. O. Sullivan was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy. Bev. P Budou, D. J. O'Connor, and ex-Mayor O'Niel were elected representatives. Stratford was selected as the next place of

meeting of the Grand Council of Canada. The Family Album, a French Catholic religious monthly, published at Ottawa, by Mr. Drapeau, and THE POST AND TRUE WITHERS OF Montreal were added to the list of official ergans of the Grand Council upon the usual understanding that it be without expense to the said Council.

ginancial Statement of the Graud Coun-oil of Canada Catholic Mutual Henefit Association.

Showing the Receipts and Disbursements from the 8th day of August 1882, up to the 2nd any of May, 1884.

To the Members of the

GRAND COUNCIL OF CANADA OF THE C.M.B.A. GENTLEMEN AND BEOTHERS,-We, the undersigned, your Grand Secretary and Grand Tressurer, respectfully submit our reports for the term ending May 13th, 1384, and hoping t may prove as satisfactory to you as we have endeavored to make it, We remain, fraternally yours,

SAML. R. BROWN, Scoretary. D. J. O'CONNOB, Treasurer. GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT. Receipts.

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Supplies on hand amounting to . . \$ Due from Branches for Supplies...

\$2,661 42 Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. A. Boyer, M.P.P.; Committee, Messes. Thomas Davidson, Dun-Assets, M:y 2n 1, 1884. 107 36 tree, G. B. Cramp, C. P. Davidson, Q.C., 27 50 J. P. Dawes, J. G. Brook, D. B. Macpher-74 00 son, Mr. Broderick. 107 36 " Initiation tax.
" Sup. Exam. fees 877 77 Cash in Treesurer's hands.....

Total actets..... \$ 1,108 63 | famous Hereford breeder, is dead.

Liebilities, May 2nd, 1884. 166 02 Bal. due Sup. Council for supplies Per Cap, tax of 1883 due Sup. 160 05 Council ···· Balance dus Dr. Sullivan to date... 75 50

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

Total liabilities \$ 401 57

Grand Mass, on Sunday, was orlebrated in St. Ann's Church be the Rev. Father Arpin, of the Geau. A most eloquent and instructive sermon was preached by the Bev. Father Whittaker, who took for his text,

"Take heed to yourselves lest, perhaps, your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness and the cares of this life, and that day come upon you suddenly."

My desrest Brethren, said the Rev. gentleman, in the same chapter and immediately before the words I have just quoted for you, our Blessed Bedeemer gives us a description of the end of the world and the coming of the Son of Man to judge the human race. He paints in fearful colors the dreadful scenes that will precede and accompany this most terrible manifestation of God's power and wrath. He tells us that the once brilliant Sun will cease to emit His rays of light, and will only appear clothed in deep mourning for the calamity which is about to befall mankind; that the wasted beauties of Prince, cure of St. Maurice, received the silvery Moon will no more cheer the heart or man, but will be replaced by appearances indicative only of anger and revenge; that all the celestial bodies will be disturbed and thrown into confusion, and that the hearts of men will wither away in anxiety and Miss Emilie Brunet, Sister St. Michel-Ardistress under the most overnowering apprehensions of approaching danger All these evils He clearly exposes to our eyes, with the view of impressing more forcibly on our minds the absolute necessity of avoiding whatever might enkindle Divine anger against us. And as if drunkenness is attended with a particular species of criminality, as if it possesses an irresistible force sgainst Divine grace, and consequently a more certain source of damna. tion then any other vice of passion, he warns us in this instance to be careful and guard ourselves against it. " Take heed to yoursolves," says He, "lest, perhaps, your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness and the cares of this life, and that day come upon you suddenly." The rev. gentleman went on to prove how widespread is the evil of intemperance in society; that it is the chief cause of all orimes committed, and of

Branch No. 33 of the C.M.B.A., Morrisburg, Ont.: - Thomas McDonald, President; Abrapauperism, that seventy-five percent of all, ham Lalonde, 1st Vice-President; Alexander young or old, who live upon public or private Denney, 2nd Vice-President; Wm. A. Denesha, Recording Secretary; Francis Fox, charity, have been reduced to their helpless condition either by their own intemperance Treasurer; Edward Donegan, Financial Secor the intemperance of their parents or proretary ; Gregorius Brondstatter, Assistant Betectors. Amid this vast ruin in society cording Secretary; James Fox, Marshal; caused by drink throughout the extent of Napoleon Leblanc, Guard; Nicholas Bronall nations, may I ask you, my dearest strader, Michael King, Jean Baptiete Cardinal, brothron, how we are situated in regard to Trustees; James John Connolly, Spiritual this most terrible calamity in our own locality. The rev. gentleman proved that they were very little better situated in regard to intemperance in their Adviser and Chancellor. locality than the general state of society throughout the world. The rev. gentleman then showed the congregation families and 300 communicants. This conwhat is to be done in order to protect them-

At the Devotions of May in the evening

there was a large congregation, and an elo-

quent sermon was preached by the Rev.

Sacrament the lady choir chanted some of

their obcicest pieces with the utmost har-

mony, and produced a sublime and inchanting

effect. Prof. Wilson presided with his usual

FATHER DOWD ON THE PROPA-GANDA QUESTION.

Some of his Vjews as Expressed at Grand

The Rev. Father Dowd discoursed largely and

Isarnedly at Grand Mass, Sunday, on the burn-

ing question of the Italian spoliation of the Prc-

paganda property. It was, said the Rev. Father.

from the funds of the Propaganda that mission-

aries were sent into countries destitute of funds

and gave to them the bread of each day. The

Propaganda property was not the property of

individuals, but the property of nations. It

was therefore a violation of international law

to have decided in the Italian Court of Cassa-

tion that this international property should be-

come the property of the Italian Government

The decision of this Government was a crying

injustice, for it gives in interest to the Holy

Father but one-third of the value of the pro-

perty and leaves to the choice of the ministers

of the Government to despoil the

Catholic Church even of that small

interest whenever they will. The rev. preacher

then quoted some Protestant authorities con-

demning the conduct of the Italian Govern-

ment, and praising the conduct of the Ameri-

can people, who, Catholics and Protestants,

unite hand in hand in denouncing by their

public demonstrations the actions of that

impious government. He quoted afterwards

the magnificent letter written by His Grace

paganda, the most sublime letter which has

emanated from any of Canada's sons on the

subject. No sconer had His Grace proclaimed

the intentions of the Holy Father than a

desire that many gentlemen in Montreal

would imitate this noble example. In conclud-

ng, the rev. preacher expressed the hope that

Montreal would act on the occasion, as the

Americans, and protest by one public voice

against the Italian usurpation. The rev. leo-

turer's concluding words were, "the voice of

constitutional agitation is a powerful instru-

AQUATIO.

The following is the list of officers of the Lachine Howing Club for the ensuing year :-Honorary President, Mr. T. A. Dawes;

President, Mr. H. E. Murray; First Vice-

President, Mr. H. Rintoul; Second Vice-

Prosident, Mr. H. D. Whitney; Honorary

can Robertson, H. T. Wilgress, Harvey Baw-

London, May 20 .- Mr. Carwardine, the

ment of action in the hands of the laity."

Mass in St. Patrick's Church on Sun-

evils, intemperance.

eficiency at the organ.

The Catholic population of Fletcher, Oat. worship at St. Patrick's, 10th concession of Baleigh, three miles south. The congrega-tion numbers about 500 members, 100 gregation, drawn from the large district selves against this evil; first, the families composing the parish must protect their inbetween Lake Erie and the River Thames, is organized as a temperance society under Squire Dillon's presidency. There are 120 dividual family circles by their sanotification, names on the roll. The pledge is strictly observed and contributes largely, no doubt, by the practice of their religion on pledging themselves to temperance; secondly, that intemperance is a public evil, it must be to make sobriety an almost universal virtue combated by a public organization, the tem- in the neighborhood. Opposite St. Patrick's perance society. The rev. gentleman showed Church is a separate school abiy taught by the glorious mission of the temperance soci- Mr. R. O'Nelli. ety, and exhorted his hearers to join it in

A large number of St. Patrick's congregavast numbers as a protection to themselves slop and of the different congregations of the and their families from the greatest of all B. 50, churches in Quebec essembled Sunday morning at the North Shore Railway depot to wish farewell to their pastor, Bev. Father Lowekamp, who had built for himself a home in the hearts of his congrega-Christian Brothers' school boys, and immediately after an address was presented
by Mr. Felix Carbray, M. P. P., one of the
mediately after an address was presented
by Mr. Felix Carbray, M. P. P., one of the
mediately after an address was presented
signed by the Rev. Mr. Dixon and myself. I
if it is desired in the congregation to A Battery band was in attendance, and as the sorrowful strains of " Auld Lang Syne." It is said that the Rev. Father Burke will replace Father Lowekamp as rector of St. Patrick's.

> In the month of March the weather of Belfast, Ireland, was sovariable that the mortality from respiratory troubles was 11.7, or nearly on-half the entire number of deaths within the district. In Scotland the temperature for the month of March was higher than it has been in forty-four years.

> Lord Rowton, it is said, finds his work of producing the memoirs of Lord Beaconsfield very difficult. The papers are enormous in number, and absolutely without order or arrangement. Lord Beaconsfield seems to have kept everything in the shape of letters, disposing of them by the easy process of thrusting them into a large box.

MGR. SMEULDER'S AT LACHINE. Mgr. Smeulder's, the apostolic delegate, paid a visit to Caughnawaga on Sunday week. His strival was made known to the parishioners at Lachine by Cue N. Piche, when no time was lost by the citizens in organizing a trip to go and meet His Excellency. Two steamboats were placed at the disposal of the cure, one being Capt. Stephen St. Denis' "Pluvier" in charge of Mr. Z. Cadieux, and the other Mr. Joe. McLaughlin's boat "McArthur" in command of Captains Mc-Donald and Mallette, with Mr. Ed. Onellette, Archbishop Lynch on the question of the Pro- as pilot. Capt. St. Denis had the honor of conveying His Excellency to Lachine. The following formed as cecori:—Cule Plone, several Oblate Fathers Rev. Mr. Kavanagh, chaplain to the Sisters of St. Ann of Lachine, Toronto gentleman presented to His Grace five hundred dollars, to be forwarded to the Holy Mayor of Lachine Village, Mr. I. Leclaire, Father. The Rev. Father Dowd expressed the Mayor of the parish of Lachine, Messrs. Octave Descarries, Benjamin Descarries, Urbain Archambault, T. Chapman, church warden, B. Deschamps, school commissioner, Mms. Stephen St. Denis, Mms. and Mr. Alphonse Pare, Mme. and Mr. Jos. A. Desoarries, Mme and Mr N A Le Pallieur, Dile L Martin, Mesers J B O Martin, A Martin, Andre Robert &c. The two boats left Lachine at 1.30 p m, and upon returning, Mgr Smeulders went directly to the Oblat Fathers and afterwards proceeded to church where an immense congregation had as-sembled. His entry into the sacred edifice was preceeded by a flourish of trumpets. The benediction of the Holy Sacrament then took place, after which, at the request of the oure, His Excellency gave the Apostolic blessing to those present, and in a short address, thanked the cure and all persons in attendance for the reception they have accorded him. "I understand that it is not to my humble self that you render tions to send communications on the subject cults, 10 crackers, 4 potatoes, a dish of homthese honors, but to the August Pontiff, of to the papers in England, but so far they whom I am the humble representative among have not been sent.

you," He closed by congratulating the French It must be understo

His Excellency subsequently visited the con-Lachine, and about 5 p.m. returned to MO1-

FEAST OF THE SOCIETY OF COLONI. ZATION.

The Feast of the Colonisation was celebrated at St. Peter's Church on Sunday in an appropriate and impressive manner. The Mass was chanted by the Bev. Father Harel, Chancellor of the Bishop's Palace, assisted by the Bev. Father Langevin as deacon, and Father Desmarais as sub-descon. His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate was present at the Throne, having on his right the Rev. Father James Lonergan, Cure of St. Bridget's, and on his left the Rev. Father Sentenne, Cure of Notre Dame. The Rev. Fathers Labelle, Validant, Reed and others were also present in the Sanctuary. Rev. Father Lacasse delivered an eloquent and instructive sermen on the occasion, which was listened to throughout with the utmost attention, the rev. gentieman pointing out in orilliant language the good which has already been accomplished and which is still being effected by the Society of Colonisation, and exhorted his bearers to encourage and assist this most worthy society to the best of their ability. A few such friends of colonization as the Bov. Father Labelle could work a wonderful amount of good in the country, and would prevent many of our people from leaving our shores and seeking new homes in the neighboring Republic. The rev. gentleman's discourse was brim full of logical sentences and interesting paragraphs, and was delivered in the usual eloquent manner characteristic of the preacher.

The mucic on the occasion was rendered in fine style. The members of the choir were all in good voice, and rendered their parts in a very creditable manner. The solos were especially well taken and rendered with a sweetness and precision that produced a sub-

lime and powerful effect.
The collection was taken up by the Rev. Fathers Lacasse and Labelle, and a very handsome sum was realized, the sacred edifice being crowded to the drors.

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

Important Meeting of the St. George's Society-Ald. Stroud's Report-The Question Fully Discussed.

The special general meeting of this Society was held at the Home on St. Antoine street, on Monday evening, to receive a report of the investigation into the complaints of the immigrants reported to have left England on false representations. The room in which the meeting was held was filled with members | induce immigrants to come here. of the society and others interested in the matter. The president of the society, Mr. J. K. Ward, was in the chair, and there were also present amongst many others :-Ald Strond Boy J H Dixon, Boy James Patterson, Messrs H McMillan (manager Protes-Perry, D Barry, J H Redfern, T H Turton, Stephens, W F Mount, D Richards, Ed Hollis. Ald. Stroud, chairman of the charitable committee, submitted the report of his in-

vestigation, which was as follows :--"On Wednesday, the 7th May, I found a the Bonaventure station inquiring for Mr. J. gentleman, they were sent to the St. George's Home. Mr. J. J. Jones not appearing, they made a complaint that he (Mr. Jones) had enticed them out to Cenada with the promise of work. I told them to see Mr. Jones, and, after some trouble, he was found at the St. Lawrence Hall. When they spoke about work and his promise, he told them " to shift for themselves." Upon hearing this I got some of them to sign a petition stating how

train left the station it was followed by the and see them. He could not then go, but not be thrown upon the community. said he would, and asked me where the pecple were. I told him at the St. George's Home; he did not know of such a building onded by Mr. D. Richards, or where it was situated, so I gave him the there he went to the St. George's Home and saw many others of his party, who also re-proached him with the deception practised upon them. He left without giving these here. poor people any satisfaction. On the following Friday he went to Ottawa. On Saturday, Judge's motion was carried unanimously. in consequence of finding many of these people wandering about the streets, I wired Mr. Jones, now in Oitawa; department will was strongly approved. communicate to its agent Mr. Daly relative to Ald. Strong briefly re finding employment" (dated May 10th). The poor people having been left here, I wrote a postal card to Mr. Jones, stating that the St. George's Society were calling a meeting to investigate the complaints of immigrants, and us; he replied, Thursday. The society accordingly held an informal meeting in the afternoon of that day, Mr. Jones being present. He (Mr. Jones) would not listen to the charges I brought forward from the statements made me by the immigrants, but began reading from a book that he sells in London. After reading from this for some time, the chairman wished that I would now state the charges, but this for Billingsgate than the company he was in. Since then he has stated that I am a liberal and against the government, another dodge on his part. All persons know that I attend no political meetings and can therefore at once see through this, and that he

simply wanted to evade any discussion. Mr. Jones stated to me he had not received snything, but was only doing this for the good of his country people. I find since he left that one gentleman had promised £25 to him, and feared that having promised, he could not get out of it. Finding one, he may have got from others.

Many cases of his people are sad, one man and wife with two children (one sfilloted from birth) left with sad hearts for Toronto Friday evening, having tried hard to get a situation here.

Last winter all our charitable houses have been full, and our society has from meeting to meeting entered in our minute book resolu.

It must be understood that I do not wish Canadians upon their devotion to the Church. to stop immigration, or throw obstacles in supper.

the way of it. In fact, my only wish is to vent of the Rev. Sisters of St. Anne of help the Government to bring out proper immigrants, and my suggestion is that none but properly accredited government agents should give information to immigrants; all others should be frowned down, and notices put in the papers that Government otherwise will not be responsible. Why bring these poor people here when our own citizens can-

not obtain work." Ald. Stroud also quoted from a circular of Mr. Frederick Wroe, immigration agent of Salford, Eng., to the effect that a third per. sonally conducted party of immigrants would leave Liverpool for Canada on May 22nd, 1884; that he (Mr. Wros) had made arrange ments with large employers of labor for sunplying hands in May and could guarantee good wages for tradesmen, laborers and domestic servants; that the wages paid in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were 10s to 12s per day for joiners, 63 3d to 8s 4d per day for laborers and £1 12s to £2 16s per month for domestic servents, and that the average

cost of board per week was \$3 or 12s 6d. In answer to a question from Mr. Bediern the President said the matron of the home had said that about forty of them were roving around the mountain, and that two of them became exhausted for want of food, and that she gave them lodging and food for the night. He also said that, although he had been acquainted with Ald. Stroud for many years, he did not know to which political party he belonged; but, at all events the treatment of their immigrants was above all party interests.

A letter was received signed by several of the immigrants complaining that they were enticed to Canada by false representations made to them. They were promised homes and work and instead of this they had to wander in the streets. One of the passengers referred to, a Mr.

Donald Grierson, spoke in strong terms of the bad treatment he and the other immigrants had received at the hands of Jones. In answer to a question from Mr. W. F. Mount as to whether the meeting had been called to censure Mr. Jones or to relieve the immigrants, Mr. Alfred Perry held that it was the duty of St. George's Society, as one of the oldest societies in Canada, to come to the front and put themselves in communication with the different societies to remonstrate with the Government against the system which was being pursued. Such men as Mr. Jones, he said, did a great deal of injury to the country. We wanted the best class of immigration to this country, and he thought the mem.

A number of speakers objected to the means taken by agents in the old country to

bers of the Government could not be aware

of these cases, or they would put a stop to

them.

Mr. D. Barry, president of the St. Patrick's Society, said a stop should be put to these immigration agents sending people to Canada unprovided for and without any means of sustenance. It was not only unjust to the immigrants themselves, but also to those who tand House Industry and Refuge), Alfred lived in Canada. He thought some means Jovee, Edgar Judge, Thomas Hiam, Alfred should be devised by which these people would not be walking around the streets and fainting for want of a morsel of food. His own society would assist them in seeing that immigrants were properly treated when they arrived amongst us. He mentioned a circumstance which had come under his own perlarge number of immigrants had arrived at sonal observation within the past few weeks -five immigrants knocking at his door early J. Jones, who brought them to this country; one morning and complaining they had been having waited for six hours to see the said grossly declayed by some of these immigrant grossly deceived by some of these immigrant agents, and that they had not had a morsel of food for two whole days.

Mr. A. Perry moved that this meeting request St. George's Society to put themselves n communication with the St. Patrick's, the Irish Protestant, the St. Andrew's and the German societies of this city with the object of bringing to the notice of the Dominion | The amount of damages is \$5,000. government the existing unsatisfactory mode of inducing immigrants to seak homes in the Guest sermin was present to the sermin was present to the sermin was greated by cheers from the could be the rev. O'Meara on the "Sanctity of the tion. On his arrival at the depot the rev. O'Meara on the "Sanctity of the tion. On his arrival at the depot the rev. O'Meara on the "Sanctity of the tion. On his arrival at the depot the rev. O'Meara on the "Sanctity of the tion. On his arrival at the depot the rev. O'Meara on the "Sanctity of the gentleman was greated by cheers from the and had it forwarded to Mr. Lowe at Ottawa affording them reliable information or source

trustees, on behalf of the congregation, to on the Thursday morning and stated to him should be made for the care of the immigrants which the rev. father made a feeling reply. poor people were in, and wisned him to go the responsibility of caring for them should

> After some further discussion, Mr. E. Judge moved in amendment, sec

That this meeting directs the St. George's address, 139 St. Antoine street. About Society to put itself into communication with half-past seven the same evening he the other national societies with the object called on the government officer on Craig of devising means of enlightening public opinstreet and saw some of his party, who told ion in England as to the class of immigrants him how cruelly he had deceived them; from who are needed in this country, and also of impressing upon the Dominion Government the necessity of providing some shelter for needy immigrants upon their arrival

Mr. Perry withdrew his motion, and Mr On motion of Mr. Joyce, seconded by Rev. Mr. Patterson, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Ald. Stroud for the many Mr. Lowe at Ottawa, "Fifty Jones im-migrants wandering streets, what pro-acts of kindness he had uniformly extended vision will you make," and received in reply, "Will communicate your statements to in this city, and his action in this connection

> Ald. Stroud briefly returned thanks, and a vote of thanks was then tendered to the President for his conduct in the chair.

A committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs J K Ward, Edgar Jadge, Ald Btrouds and Edward Hollis, to confer with asking what day would be convenient to meet | the committees of other societies, and the meeting adjourned.

The St Patrick's Society will hold a special meeting on Thurday to consider the matter.

THE HARBOR GRACE BIOTS.

St. John's, Nild., May 19 .- Before the court trying the Biver Head prisoner at Harbor Grace, 23 Crown prisoners were exercinhe would not listen to and got somewhat ed during the week and ten more are yet to abusive to me. He was called to order, and then informed the meeting that he would not then informed the meeting that he would not wait, and used expressions to me more fitting will begin Thursday, and will last about 15 days. Should the Orown fail in obtaining a conviction on any or all of these indictments, the Orangemen and their sympathizers now in jail will be indicted.

> A New York man who was trying to work two strings successfully on his bow has been found out in a novel way. When he came home intexicated the e-her night his wife was select with an inspiration to examine his pockets and found in one of them a set of false teeth which she recognized as belonging to a woman she was suspicious of. The false husband has now gone to the woman of the false teeth, but the court makes him provide for his wife's support.

> O. M. Winkleman, of Uklah, Cal., ate the following named quantities of food on a wager :- Three beefsteaks, 3 cans of cysters, 2 cans of peaches, 2 cans of sardines, 5 bisiny, a plate of cakes, 4 cups of coffee, and a glass of water. Time, 32 minutes. Before eating the above he had partaken of a hearty

Telegraphic Summary

FOREIGN AND VANADIAN NEWS. The ship laborers' strike in Halifax, N.S.

seguitaco.

Serious troubles are reported in the Second National Bank, New York. The Grant family say they have been

fooled by Word and other members of the firm. Osman Digna has attacked friendly tribes on their way to Tamanieb and scattered

them, The American lacrosse team have arrived at Liverpool on the Anchor line steamship

The French Prefect of the Seine proposes a municipal loan of 300,000,000f to be used in

the construction of public works. Upon the resumption of the sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies a bill will be

submitted for regulating lotteries. Mr. Howard Vincent, Director of Criminal Investigations in England, has resigned his position and will become a candidate for parliament.

At Bichmond, Ind., James Edwards (col. oured) has been sentenced to a year in the penitentiary and fined \$100 for marrying a white woman. An earthquake has occurred in the region

south of the Sea of Marmora and some damage been done. The Soudan rebellion is rapidly approach-

ing Dongola. The telegraph line is cut beyond Dobtah.

Rumors are current in Paris that Sismarck influenced China to conclude the treaty of peace favorable to France.

Twelve thousand names have been signed to a petition to the Queen in favour of restoring Baker Pacha to his position in the army.

General Millot has ordered a detachment of ,500 from the French force in Tonquin to go to Madagascar to the assistance of General Miotr.

The Ontorio Gazette contains a notice of the appointment of James P. Gildersleeve as registrar for Kingston, vice Dr. Barker, deceased.

On Saturday evening Mrs. Mary Alice Smith, living on the Montreal Road, Kingston, committed suicide by cutting her throat. The Paris Temps has a despatch from Aden

reporting that a revolt has occurred near Sana and that three hundred Turks have been At Gloucester, Mass., the schooner Gertle

Foster has arrived and reports picking up a dory containing two fishermen, who had died of starvation. It is understood that Wm. H. Vanderbilt has recently purchased a large amount of Besidng stock and is in a position to control

its management, On opening a freight car filled with lumber at Altoons, Pa., the bodies of two boys, sged about 12, were found crushed out of all semblance to humanity.

Advices from Zanzibar state that M. Revoll, the French commissioner, has concluded the work of the scientific mission sent out by the French government.

Mr. Pope, assistant to Mr. Bell, solicitor of the Grand Trunk Ballway, has settled and paid all the Humber accident claims, with the exception of five or six.

The French ministry asks for a credit of 38,000,000 francs on account of the Tonguin expedition, and 4,500,000 francs on account of the expedition to Madagascar.

Demers & Frere, proprietors of Le Canadien. have taken an action for alleged libel against a confrere, J. J. Gingras of Le Nouvelliste

The North German Lloyds has determined to establish subsidized steamship lines to ralia and Esstern Asia. Special will be constructed for the purpose.

The steamship Ocean King, from London, brought out several gun carriages, a quantity of shot and shell and other warlike stores to the military authorities in Canada.

An armed band in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba set fire in six places to the plantations of Manuel Laterre and Castulo Ferrera, causing consternation in the surrounding

country. F. Fische arrived in Toronto from Montreal on Friday night about 11. He made the acquaintance of four men on Queen street,

who got him in a dark spot, threw him down, and took \$30 from him. The statement that a Fenian plot to assassinate the Prince of Wales was brewing is declared to be untrue. The Prince freely moved about the streets of Paris and made

many visits unattended. At a court martial at Saragossa on Satur-

day for the trial of fourteen Spanish officers charged with desertion, a major was sen-tenced to imprisonment for life, a lieutenant to 20 years and the others to 12 years each.

At a convention of five hundred delegates of the National Liberal party at Berlin, resolutions were unanimously passed expressing unswerving loyalty to the Emperor and the empire, and declaring the necessity of the anti-social law.

A large number of railway labourers arrived in Toronto on Saturday from Lake Superior, where they have been working during the past year. They are to take passage to the old country and return with their wives and familles.

Tee London Times eays it will be idle for American railway boards to expect to get capital from Europe in future as easy as in the past unless it be shown that they mean to turn over a new leaf and manage the proparties on sound principles.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory. factory.

The American Lacrosse team beat the Cheshire Club in England on Monday by four games to one.



H. HASWELL & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Montress

Well the control of t

DYNAMITE, DYNAMITERS AND DYNAMITISTS (?)

Positive, Comparative and Superlative Humbug-Alleged Doings of Three Emissaries in Canada-Their Plans and their Failure-A Scare at Woolwich Arsenal and an Arrest in Bublin,

TORONTO, May 13. - Information has been obtained from a reliable source that soms. thing more was intended than a mere scare in the dynamite cartridges being placed under the Parliament bulldings. Ever since the threatened attempt to blow up Bideau Hall, Ottawa, the Dominion and provincial authorities have had fuller information of the actions of supposed dynamiters than the public was aware of, several discoveries of dynamite having been recently made in different parts of Canada which have been kept secret. The operations of the dynamiters in Canada have, it is alleged, been carried on under instructions from heidquarters in New York. In January last a vote of \$2,500 was made from an emergency fund to carry on the work in Canada. Three men, Nesblit, O'Hare and Mullane, undertook to expend this sum in the destruction of public buildings in this country. The latter two are supposed now to be in Ontacio, and Nesbitt is dying in Troy, N.Y. They made soveral visits to Ottawa during the last session of Parliament, and they have plans of both the Ottawa and Toronto Government Houses. The baggage of one of them was captured and explosive material found amongst it. A tin case containing

SOME MATERIAL

was received at the express office, directed to Nesbitt, which fell into the hands of the police. In Oitawa

ETEITIMANYO SHT

drank several times with a detective. They were here when the dynamite was discovered in the parliament buildings, and they were seen next day at the Humber. They boarded at separate houses, and kept regular henre, leading people to think they were employed in a respectable business. They attended goveral parades of the volunteers, thereby becoming familiarized with the interior of the armory. There is no doubt they placed dynamite under the parliament buildings with the intention of blowing them up, but why they did it so carelessly is open to conjecture. Other circumstances in corroboration of the above can be cited. On the 17th March last a black leather value, the owner of which has not yet been discovered, was among the baggage which crossed at Suspension Briege from the American to the Canadian side. The valle be-flatulence longed to Nesbitt, and contained some remedy. clothing, including part of the uniform of a

UNITED STATES SOLDIER. There was also a coil of wire and a box about eight by six inches, around which was a sheet of paper bearing printed directions for using dynamite. The customs officer did not care to open the package, and it was forwarded seriously claimed your attention. Think of it to the Minister of Customs and probably handed by him to the scoret service. Since then the government considered it wise to take precautions and for some time the tunnel under the new Welland Canal has been guarded. Mesbitt was at one time a sergeant in the United States ordnance and was leader of the \$1,250,000 worth of property. trio, and it was by the merest accident that he lost the value. They had always come to Norland, writes: "During the fall of 1881 I was Canada by the Central Railway, but that time they came by the Erie road. The baggage sis, and part of the time was unable to attend by the Central is always examined on the to the dulies of my profession. Northrop & American side, but the Erie baggage comes across for examination to the Canadian side. It was their oustom to transfer the dynamite to their pockets on the American side, but on cured by using one bottle. I have not had an and speeches, had hurled his " good and great the occasion referred to, being passengers by the Erie it came across to Canada and they gained fifteen pounds in weight." knew too much to claim it. A couple of dy-

namitists took to Ottawa about the beginning of April last year to kill the Governor-General and a man named O'Brien, who was working on the Ottawa and Occidental Railway under the name of O'Nell, was to use a dynamite dart. O'Brien applied for a cituation at Bideau Hall. but meantime the plot was discovered. O'Brien escaped, but his baggage was selzed at his boarding house. This was the cause of the special guards being placed around Bideau Hall at that time, the press insinuating they were so placed to scare away muskrats. The dynamitists also intended to throw vitriol in the Princess Louise's face when she was in Toronto last September, but got no opportunity. She was warned, and when she visited Montreal shortly afterwards she wore a thick well. There is no devilish act members of this brotherhood would not do. It is opposed not only to the English government, but to all European governments. Its members are to be found in every European country, and branches exist in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. The magazine at the old fort here and one on the north shore of Burlington Bay, opposite Hamilton,

are proposed as points of attack. THE WAY THRY USE DYNAMITE .

is generally by pocket battery. A piece of stout telograph wise is stuck into a cap and a copper wire is fastened to this. A man could then walk away and unroll several hundred yards of fine wire, connect battery with it and the building would be demolished. This was the object of the plece of telegraph wire found with the cartridges under the parliament buildings here, but they had fuse in case the battery did not work. There must have been fifty pounds of dynamite brought by the trie into Canada, including whatthe Government has captured. It is aliesed that two constables and a detective here are sympathizers with the dynamiters.

LONDON, May 13.—A tin can containing 40 detonators for firing dynamite and gun cotton was found to-day under the wall of Woolwich Arsenal. Another box near by contained 7 lbs. of earthy substance, labelled

" GROUND UMBER."

If the material proves to be dynamite there seems to be no doubt that a large portion of the arsenal has had a narrow escape. The Dublin authorities received anonymous threats that attempts would be made to destroy the Nelson Column, which will be constantly guarded. The look on the gate at the Castle yard has been destroyed, and a labourer named McGinn was discovered within the precincts of the Castle with a bag of gunpowder furnished with a long fuse. He has been sentenced to three month. It appears not improbable that some of the reported discoveries of dynamite are flotitions. A man has been charged here with pretending to be a discoverer of dynamite in the

Strand in order to screen robbery.
St. Vineser, May 9.—The dynamite scare has reached the English Islands. The luggage of persons arriving at the various ports is carefully examined. The departure of the war steamer Canada from here is attributed to information that the dynamiters were on the track of Prince George of Wales, who is on the steamer.

Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and pkin diseases.

OUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no Mother Graves, Worm exterminator has no Harangue from James McShane, M.P.P. equal for destroying worms in children and —Flaying the Government. edults.

A Chinaman at Prescott, Arluons, is trying to figure in politics. Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Hol-

loway's Corn Oure." An unknown friend gave the University of New York \$25,000 last week. --- Druggists in maiarial districts say that

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is as much the standard remedy for female weaknesses as Quinine is for the prevailing chills and fever.

Beebe, Ark., expects to ship over \$100,000 worth of strawberries this season.

IT REMOVES WEINKLES AND SOFTENS THE FEIN-The regular use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER at the tollet tends to prevent and remove wrinkles, the softness of the skin produced by it taking away the natural inclination of the cuticle to form into ridges and furrows.

Paul Dans, the Sun editor's son, was a judge in the New York dog show.

Mr. H. F McCarthy, chemist, Ottawa, writes: "I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equal."

A lump of Alabama coal, weighing 140,000 pounds, is on exhibition at Birmingham. Orion Catlin, 49 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N.Y., says: "I tried various remedies for the piles,

but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which entirely sured me after a few applications." Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, unprincipled persons are imitating it. Get the genuine. Since Lord Tennyson became a peer he has attended the House of Lords but once.

The cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, internally or inhaling, it is a matchles comnound.

Luke Walker, aged one hundred, was burled last week. He fought under Bolivar. By land or at rea, out on the prairie, or in the crowded city, Ayer's Catharife Pills are the best for purgative purposes, everywhere alike convenient, efficacious and safe. For sluggish bowels, torpid liver, indigestion, bad breath, flatulency, and sick headache, they are a sure

Walter Burko made the Manhattan Elevated Road pay him \$250 for dropping a piece of coal to his eye.

Notwithstanding much has been said about the importance of a blood-purifying medicine, it may be possible that the matter has never now! If, by the use of a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla you avoid the evils of scrofula, and transmit a healthy constitution to your offspring, thank us for the suggestion.

New York has a Society for the Relief of Ruptured Persons, and it is chartered to hold

much troubled with Bilionsness and Dysper-Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in stating that I was entirely attack of my old complaint since, and have gained afteen pounds in weight."

** plunged this unhappy province into corrup-

The Dakota newspapers say that Dakota will raise about 40,000,000 bushels of wheat had spoken to Mr. July on the subject of the this year, against 18,000,000 last year.

AFTER YEARS OF SUFFERING, persons who have sought remedial help from other sources, have obtained the long desired relief from Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspertic Cure, which puts a stop to the torments of Dyspepsia, renews the activity of the Bowels and Liver, relieves maladies incident to the gentler sex, and builds up failing health and strength, gives purity to the blood, and tone to the whole system.

James Hann, whose beard was two feet long, got drunk in Brooklyn, and friends jokingly cut it of. He sues them for \$10,000 and then wandeted off into some other sub-

damager. EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. -"By a thorough knowledge of the natura" laws which govern the operations of diges-tion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every endency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished trame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (} lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled-" JAKES EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, England."

John Hogan who could not read or write, died near Columbia, S.C., on a pile of straw. He had \$7,000 in greenbacks in his belt, and owned \$15,000 worth of real estate-all earned by hard work.

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX.

It was known that a certain smart U. S. young man had studied chemistry for six months; had ordered a sectioned hand-bag and sailed for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to a clock and watch maker before leaving. The cable was used to cause his arrest on arrival and a trio of metaphysicians were summoned to open the bag, which, in view of probabilities, were regarded as patriotic heroism of the highest order. The official verdict reported 23 samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,000 circulars, 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks. - Hull Budget.

The latest (of course, from life) portrait of Wales now parading in the columns of papers represents the Prince with a full head of hair delightfully parted in the middle, when in point of fact that part in the middle begins just above each ear, and about three-fourths of Wales' head is as bare as a billiard ball.

LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 2 mo. 112 pp Price, free mail, 25 cents. SHOET MEDITATIONS to aid plous souls in the recitation of the HOLY ROSARY, 22 mo., 388 pp Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. FR. PUSTET & CO., Publishers, 52 Barclay St., New York.

NATIONAL PILLS are a milk porga tive, acting on the Stemach, Liver and Boxels, remoting all charge elem.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEO, May 15, 1884.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

gifted orator proceeded to speak on many subjects consecutively, but when he spoke on several simultaneously Mr. Taillon, the leader of the Government, called him to order, and then a long discussion that degenerated into a wrangle took place, in which Mr. Gagnon, Mr. Mercier, and others, took part. The occasion of this discussion was the attempt of Mr. McShane to read an editorial in the Gazette regarding the passage of the gerrymandering bill making another township out of that of Shefford. The speaker cautioned him not to read any article that would cast reflection on bills passed in the house. This made Mr. McShane engry, and ne said he had a right to read an article from the strongest Conservative journal in the Province, the Gazetle. He refrained, however, and read an extract from the Waterloo Advertiser regarding the qualities of the mule, from the pen of some American humorist, in which he said that " A mule was known to kick a commercial travelies on the cheek and was badly injured—the commercial traveller must be the Hon. Mr. Lynch," Mr. Mc-Shane is the Sir Boyle Boche of the House and ble many mixed metaphors and similes kept the members in convulsions of laughter. His discourse was like the rambling bee that gathers oweels from every flower, and he doveralled one subject into an other in a manuor all his own, which rever falled to interest his hearers, although it left them without much information on any particular subject. His speech, which occupied nearly two hours before recess, commenced with regrets that an aggressive policy was pursued by the majority in the Legislature against the interests of the city of Montreal, which paid more than five-sighths of the taxes of the whole Province. The members did not err through ignorance, as facts and figures had been placed before them, and he sin cerely hoped that the matter of the school commissionership would be set right. Then he "went for" the Minister of Ballways whose delection from the Liberals would leave for ever a bloodless stain on his record. He and Mr. Flynn had once been warm friends, and he looked upon him as the bright particular star of the Liberal party until he had found him out. Mr. McShane then let loose the vials of his wrath showing

turned," reminding one of the couplet :-"Alas, they had been friends in youth, But whispering tongues can poison truth, And constancy lies in realms above

that "earth both no rage like love to hatred

And youth is thorny and life is valp, And to be wroth with those we love

Doth work like madness in the brain." He followed the career of the Commissioner of Bailways who, knowing from previous experience the unparliamentary manner in which he would be assaired, had wisely left the chamber. This, Mr. McShane alluded to frequently, repeating that there were many things which he had left unsaid as he did not wish to stab a man behind

back nor in the dark. He not iall, however, to give did not iall, however, to give broad hints of all he knew, and if Mr. Flynn had been present it is doubtful if he could did have been more explicit. He said, with great emphasis, that Mr. Flynn, through his writings tion and debt, from which Mr. Joly was try-ing to lift it. Mr. McShane said that he desirability of having a representative of the Irish Boman Catholics in the Cabinet, and Mr. Joly had offered him a portfello, which he declined in favor of that ingrate-Flynn. Then the angry orator launched into a tirade, saying that Mr. Flynn was not an Irish Oatholic, and not even an Irishman except in name, he was only a Canadian, "not a Canadian like my friend Taillon, who is a good fellow, and in using the word Canadian he merely meant to distinguish it in a national sense from that of Irishman." He then hurled words of soorn against his antagonist jects, praising Mr. Mercier's past record, which had always been wise, consistent and honorable, and that bright brilliant statesman who had come to relieve Mr. Joly from the burden of leadership had the entire confidonce of the Liberal party, and one might as well stop the tide from running as prevent him from attaining a foremost rank in the party. Then he again abused Mr. Flynn, saying that Judas Iscarlot and Lord Castlereagh when they betrayed had the moral courage to end their lives by their own hand, but Mr. Flynn remained to fill the land with vuitures and birds of prey known as political hacks, who were sucking out the life blood of our fair women and hardy sons of toll. Then he assailed Mr. Robertson for cutting down the pay of the poor employees and reducing the moneys given to charities, and then predicted that the time was coming and fast approaching when the Liberal party would have retribution. Then he got back to Joly, whom he said was one of the most honorable gentlemen that ever "trod the walls" of the house. Mr. McShane then reverted to Mr. Mercier, whom he excused from going over from the Conservative to the Liberal ranks, saying that Gladstone and McGee the "greatest living dead statesman" had done the same. He denounced the present policy of sending paupers to parlia-

ment, and accusing Mr Dansereau of getting \$15,000 to buy books for the library instead of which he bought toys for his children, lived like a prince in Paris and had his linen marked at an expense of \$180. The inspired orator then dropped in a promiscuous manner into finances, but figures are not Mr. Moshane's forte, be is much better at figures of speech, and all he said on the subject was that the Province was now \$22, 000,000 in debt, and the Government should try and collect it. Montreal was not going to be always imposed on, and if matters went on as they were, she would cease to be the ontinual hen which lays the golden eggs."
The government had too many hack lawyers selling the people who came down to Quebec to get jobs and lengthened work that should only take months out into years. He denennoed the Montreal Court House, which was a mass of rottenness and corruption filled by old worn-out political hacks, two or three of whom it took to do one man's work. He said he would like to have a lease of that Court House for just two years, and in that time he would double its revenue and clear out the political backs. This Province was an infirmary for decayed political hacks. He saw no relief for the present financial difficulties except by direct taxation. He was particularly severe on the Royal Commission, which has done nothing during a whole year but write up a report that planted sensible men could finish in a month, and the last.

one of the commissioners had the effrontery to charge \$3,500 for the job. Such political pirates, he said, should be in prison. Then he commended certain papers for the independent stand they were taking, even in deflance of their own party. After assailing the Macdonald Government for granting \$32,-000,000 to the Canadian Pacific, he paid a compliment to Mr. Blake, whom he hoped Mr. James McShane arose this afternoon would one day rescue this province from to make one of the greatest efforts of his life in annihilating the Hon, Mr. Flynn. The dishonor. This statesman's name would remain "unsullied, bright and beautiful, while that of the traitors would be tarnished, sullied, dirty." Then he moved a vote of want of confidence, merely repeating Mr. Mercier's previous motion.

> The action of Carter's Little Liver Pilis is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently regulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, and do not purge. They are sure to please.

110 TTS

Fig brandy is a new California drink.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE, FOR LEMONS OR LIME JUICE,

is a superior substitute, and its use is posttively beneficial to health.

In England a "drummer" is called a "bag-

man. Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Female Complaints.-On the mothers of England devolves much and serious responsibility in securing for their daughters robust health; frequently, alast thoughtlessly excrinced by culpable bashfulness at a particular period of life, when all important changes take place in the female constitution, upon the management of which depend future happiness or misery. Holloway's Pills, especially if aided with the Ointment, have the happlest effect performance of which health and even life itself depend. Mother and daughter may safely use these powerful doobstruent remedies without consulting any one. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about the desired result.

The skeleton of a full grown man weighs 14 pounds.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agree able to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults.

Oaroline County, Md., wheat is twenty-two inches high.

CATARRH.-A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications. no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 805 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 ££

Sacramento had the first cherries of the season last Tuesday.

CONSUMPTION CUBED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve humansuffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by ad dressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Cotton seed oil is said to be much better than any other for use in the student lamp.

A RELIABLE WITNESS.

R. N. Wheeler, of Everton, speaks highly of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, having seen its effects in his own case, a severe inflammation of the lungs and distressing cough, was quickly and perfectly sured, which had resisted other treatment.

The Sultan of Turkey recently gave a reception to the Crown Prince of Austria at a cost of £200,000.

A WIDE BANGE OF USEFULNESS.

The great household remedy so popular with the people—Hagyard's Yellow Oil—is alike valuable for external and internal use, curing rheumatism, colds, sore throat, croup, frost bites, burns, bruises, and all lameness and soreness of the flesh.

Two slaves, formerly owned by Jeff Davis, now own his plantation, for which they paid \$200,000.

SPRING CLEANING.

Every good housewife will renovate the entire house at least every Spring and Fall. Our systems often need renovating also, and there is nothing better to make pure blood and cleanse and regulate all the secretions than Burdock Blood Bitters, preventing diseases incidental to the season's changes.

Mme. Nilsson says that she manages to walk at least two miles every day for exer-Mari-

A BAD INFIRMITY.

The loss of the sense of hearing is both annoying and dangerous. Those suffering from deafness should try Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to directions. This invaluable household remedy cured John Clark, of Millbridge, Ontario restoring his hearing in one week.

A business dispatch from Philadelphia went to London and brought back an answer in 55 minutes.

A VICTIM OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE The individual who places trust in many of the claims of advertised remedies is often sadly disappointed, but the array of facts regarding the honest virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters are indisputable. It positively cures diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys. Investigate the proofs and testimonials.

Oll speculation has gained such magnitude that the sales in the different exchanges aggregate 50,000,000 daily, and there are 56,-000,000 pipe line certificates outstanding.

A PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.

Some of the most painful sufferings that afflict mortals occur from rheumatism. Either the acute or chronic form may be eradicated from the blood by an early use of the grand purifying system renovator, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Twenty per cent, more cotton has been planted this year in Louisiana than during

COLONIZATION.

The Debate on the Autonomy Resolutions -Mr. Poupore's Speech in the House-" Quebec First."

The remarks of Mr. Poupore, M.P.P., on the autonomy resolutions, more particularly in reference to the colonization works of the province, are worthy of some attention. In the debate which ensued Mr. Poundre said the question of colonization was one upon which good deal had been said, not only on this occasion, but upon two or three previous occasions, and up to the present moment he had not expressed his opinion on this very important subject, not because it did not affect the constituency which he had the honor to represent, but because the question had been so ably dealt with by all the hon, gentlemen who had already spoken on it. The County of Pontiac offered a broader field for colonization than any other county in the province, and he did not think he was saying what was not becoming when he said that he should be only too happy if the Inspector of Colonization paid a visit to his county and made a report of things just as they existed. He was confident that that report would shew that more colonization money should be granted to his county than had hitherto been

WHAT WAS COLONIZATION MONEY GRANTED FOR?

Was it not for the colonizing and the opening up of the interior of the Province, and calculated to assist in making roads into its rural sections that were that day inaccessible to intending settlers. He hope that a good efficient inspector might visit Pontiac, and he was satisfied his report would show the Gov. ernment the necessity and advisability of increasing the colonization grant to that county. No question appertaining to or affecting in establishing those functions, upon the due | the autonomy of any Province could be discussed in a partiesn spirit with any hope of redressing or preventing alleged grievances. Men who could not rise above party were not worthy of recording an opinion upon so important a question. The extreme view enunclated by those who differed from the political party in whose hands the Federal Government was now placed, proved conclusively that whilst they solomnly professed a desire to advance and promote provincial rights, they were introducing what would be vetin the end

GRAVE PROVINCIAL WRONGS.

He would ask the hen. gentlemen, what injury had been inflicted upon the Province of Quebec by Federal legislation? Was it the terms of union? He answered that the British North Americs Act was the product of both political parties, and that it did not lie in the mouth of the leader of the Opposition there or the leader of the Opposition elsewhere to blame the Federal authorities without proving that other than political reasons impelled the adoption of such a policy. But more. Was it because certain acts passed by the Legislatures of various Provinces had been disallowed? Why, if this was the case, no man was readier than the hon, Edward Blake when Minister of Justice to pick flaws in Provincial Legislation, and out of 1105 bills passed from 1868 to 1882 in the Province of Quebec only two were disallowed, the one by the Government gentleman one of \$200. The rest of of Mr. Mackenzle and the other by the Governthe money was collected by the indement of Sir John A. Macdonaid, and yet the fatigible sisters, or formed the net receipis ment of Sir John A. Macdonaid, and yet the Leader of the Opposition would ask the country to believe that the autonomy of this Province was in jeopardy. He would like to think that other than political motives impelled the hon, leader of the Opposition to adopt the method he did in introducing the question of

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY,

but that he was following out a party policy must be beyond question, as in Ontario the Liberals were raising a similar cry, and each Province was being stirred up to rebel against the Act of Union. And this in face of the fact that out of 6,000 Provincial Acts since Confederation, only 32 had been disallowed twenty of which were under the Mackensle regime and only 12 under that of the Conservatives, as follows:—Ontario 4, Quebec 1, New Brunswick 1, Nova Scotia 2, British Columbia 4, making 12 in all. This showed the utter hypocrisy of the Liberal party in claiming to be the champions of provincial rights. It was like their policy throughoutprofession but not practice. As a native of the Province, his motto would ever be Quebec first"; not Quebec first in the spirit of demagogueism, not Quebec first in the sprit of fault-finding and narrow-partisanship, but Quebec, first in the spirit of progress, in the spirit of harmony, in the spirit of union, and this policy was the one for every true and patriotic believer in provincial rights to sdopt. We knew no class, we knew no special oreed, and he trusted that the day might be far distant when men would forget

THE BROTHERLY TIES THAT UNITE THEM, or sink their manhood in mere party squab. bles that might advance for the time being the interests of office-hunters, but could never conduce to the welfare and solidification of the masses in the Province. He was ready, should danger threaten, to stand shoulder to shoulder with all parties towards maintain. ing the honor and integrity of the Province but he was not ready and not willing to waste any strength he might have in fight ing all the windmills the leader of the oppo sition might think it advisable to attack. "We are strong when we are honest," and he said the very act of Confederation and the Privy Council of Great Britain at all times would prove saleguards to the autonomy of the Province. In the United States a conflict had frequently arisen between individual States and the Federal authority, but the laws of the country established the respective rights of each power and gave them just what they were entitled to and no more. They must expect misunderstandings to arise, but the history of other countries would always be a warning to the Federal Government against endeavoring to encroach upon any rights guaranteed them by the Canadian constitution.

THE PARNELLITES AND LIBERALS London, May 16.—The split between the Parnellites and the Government is complete. The Liberals accuse the Parnellites of deceiving the Government whips by promising to support the Government in voting against the censure motion. Confident of the Irish vote, the whips refrained from bringing up their whole voting power. Hon. George Otto Trevelyan, Ohlet Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Commons last night showed the changed disposition of the Government toward the Parnellites by intimating that he would henceforth decline to answer questions put to him by Irish members in relation to the police administration in Ireland.

P. J. Sheridan, the Irish revolutionist, is about to zemove to Southern Colorado, and there, upon a tract of 22,000 acres, he intends to form an Irish colony. A stock company is to be formed to promote the colonization of the Irish people on an extended scale.

English shooting clubs have killed \$97,000 pigeons in the last five years.

Stomach, Costiveness,

by Indigestion, Foul

Deficient Circulation. or some Derangement of the Liver and Digestive System. Sufferers will find relief by the use of

Ayer's Pills

to stimulate the stomach and produce a regalar daily movement of the bowels. By their action on these organs, AYER'S PILLS divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and cure all forms of Congestive and Nervous Headache, Billous Headache, and Sick Headache; and by keeping the bowels free, and preserving the system in a healthful andition, they insure immunity from future

Ayer's Pills.

PREPARED BY

Dr.J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Draggista.

BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE Sugar Coated Pills

Regulate the Stomach and Liver,

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO. That excellent charitable institution the House of Providence, at Toronto, in charge of the good Sisters of St. Joseph, has sent out its annual state ment from which we glean the following particulars:-

There have been admitted during the year 1883, 83 men, 147 women, 96 boys and 109 young girls, and in addition to these figures there were in the house on January 1833, 470 souls, making in all a total of 910. Many of these have been provided for, but the first day of the present year there were 537 in the

Fifty-one children were adopted out of the house last year, and 135 were taken back by parents or other relatives. No less than 30 people who came to the house suffering from diseases were discharged as cured, while 39 died in the institution during the year. Of the inmates in the house last year, 649 were received from the city of Toronto, 190 were from other parts of Ontario, and 71 were destitute immigrants. The receipts of the house from all sources during 1883, including a cash balance of of \$178 brought over from 1882, were \$31,004. Of this latter sum the City Council supplied \$2,000, and the Ontario government \$6,590. Bernard Sullivan leit the house a bequest of \$500, and another from concerts and pionics. \$2,200 was borrowed, but \$1,498 was repaid. Permanent improvements in the shape of a brick stable and a new roof on the main building cost \$4,007. A balance of \$1,916 due on the chapel building account was paid, and \$1,728 on account of "Sunnyside" was paid out. The notual cost of maintaining the house for the past year was \$21,490; the maintenance for each inmate was \$42,72 per annum, or 112 cents per day. The expenditure on bohalf of the sisters thomselves was only \$750, their work being in reality a labor of love. The liabilities of the house of providence at present are on mortgage \$13,600 and outstanding debts 5,000, or a total of \$18,600. The security is, however, ample, but the sisters are desirous of paying cfi this debt as soon as possible.

THE FARMER STILL TILLS THE SOIL.

A sudden charge from poverty to wealth is apt to turu men's heads, but it has not proved to be so with Mr. Elbert S. Montgomery, of Mt. Olivet, Ky., who last week received here, through the First National Bank, \$15,000, as the holder of one-fifth of ticket No. 86,800, which draw the capital prize in the April drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, costing him but one dollar. He is at heme pursuing the even tenor of his way as a farmer, and shows a disposition to use wisely the money dame Fortune has bestowed upon him. When the public was inclined to doubt if he would receive the money, he was offered, by responsible parties, the amount called for, less two per cent, but knowing the integrity of The Louisiana State Lottery management, he declined the offer, and has received \$15,000 in full. It was the first lottery ticket he ever held in his life, and he paid for it the sum of one dollar .- Meysville (Ky), Bulletin, April 29.

MARRIAGE OF MLLE. BOSA D'ERINA. "Erin's prima donna," Mile. Bosa d'Erina, after wandering all over the world without meeting her smalty, has found the "lost chord" in New York city. On Sunday night she sang and performed on the grand organ at the Holy Innocents' Church for the last time as mademoisoile. Next Sunday evening she will take upon herself the holy order of matrimony, and by marriage will become Mme. le Comtesse de St. Croix, her intended husband, Prof. G. B. Vonton, having just in-herited the title by the death of his uncle.

The bride has a history. She was born Rosa O'Toole, in the city of Armsgh, Ircland, in 1852. The professor has also seen thirty-two summers. At 12 years of age Mile. d'Erina was appointed by his grace of Armsgh organist of the oathedral in that city. In 1865 she gave 100 vocal and organ recitals at the Dublic exhibition; in 1867 she gave over 200 recitals at the Paris exhibition, specially rendering the music of her native land. In October, 1869, Mile. d'Erina made her debut in London at Marlborough house before their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, afterwards playing for forty weeks at the Royal Gallery of Illustration in Sullivan's operatias. She then made the tour of Ireland. In 1870 Mile, d'Erina orme to America, and have played in all the principal cities.

Mosquitods are so thick in New Orleans just now that the people are literally living inside mosquito-bar tents and have them over their dining tables as well as beds.

A person in Washington called an " English dude" advertises in the papers of that city as follows: "English taught as spoken in London." He has several pupils among the "sillies." ...

A movement for Arthur as a candidate for the Presidency has commenced in New York



Under Contract with the Government of Canado and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1884—Winter Arrangements—1884

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water tight compartments, and are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experiments can suggest, and have made the fastest

Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders.
Numidiam. 6,100 Building.
Siberian. 4,600 "
Garthagenian. 4,600 "
Parisian. 5,400 Capt James Wylie.
Sardinian. 4,650 Capt J E Dutton.
Polynesian. 4,100 Cap. R Brown.
Sarnatian. 3,600 Capt J Graham.
Circassian. 4,000 Lt W H Smith, R N R
Peruvian. 3,400 Capt J Ritchie.
Norwegian. 3,531 Capt A Macnicol.
Nova Scotian. 3,300 Capt W Richardson.
Hibernian. 3,434 Capt R Carruthers.
Caspian. 3,200 Lt B Thompson, R N R
Austrian. 2,700 Lt R Barrett, R N R
Nesbrian. 2,700 Capt D J James.
Prussian. 3,000 Capt Alex McDougall.
Scandinavian. 3,000 Capt John Parks.
Hanoverian. 4,000 Capt J G Stephen.
Buenos Ayrean. 3,800 Capt Jumes Scott.
Corean. 4,000 Capt J G Stephen.
Buenos Ayrean. 3,500 Capt Lences Scott.
Corean. 3,600 Capt C J Menzies.
Phenician. 2,800 Capt Lohn Brown.
Waldensian. 2,600 Capt Lohn Mylins.
Acadian. 1,350 Capt F McGrath.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE.

Acadian 1,350 Capt F McGrath.

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every THURSDAY and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched FROM HALIFAX:

Caspian	Saturday, Mar. 29				
Sarmatian	Saturday, April 5				
Sardinian	Saturday, April 12				
	Saturday, April 19				
	Saturday, April 26				
Polynesian	Saturday, May 3				
At TWO o'clock P.M.					
An an the arrival of	the Intercolonial Railway				

Train from the West. FROM PORTLAND TO LIVER-

POOL via HALIFAX.

Caspian Thursday, Mar. 27
Sarnastian Thursday, April 5
Parisian Thursday, April 17
Polynesian Thursday, May 1
At ONE o'clock P.M.,
or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway
Train from the West,

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax:

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland

FROM BALTIMORE. Sardinian......Tuesday, April 8 Circassian.....Tuesday, April 22

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE. The SS, NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to

meform a winter service between Halifax and genorm a wither service between Hamax and St. John's, N. F., as follows:— Connecting with steamships leaving Liver-pool for Halifax on January 17th and 31st, Feb-mary 12th and 26th, March 11th and 25th, April

From Halifax—Tuesday, January 29th, Feb. ruary 12th and 28th, March 11th and 25th, April 8th.
From St. John's-Monday, February 4th and 18th, March 3rd, 17th and 31st, April 14th.

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's

GLASGOW LINE.

During the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires), and each week from Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct, as fol-FROM BOSTON.

Prussian Saturday, Mar. 29
Waldensian Tuesday, April 3
Grecian Saturday, April Scandinavian Saturday, April 12 FROM PORTLAND.

Austrian.....Saturday, Mar. 22

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

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45 C

February 2nd, 1884.

D^R. K A N N O N C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street. 13 G

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Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Aryonaut.

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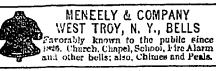
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The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure

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Notice-Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Malves, 85. Fifths, 82. Tenths, 81.

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A BILL WILL BE PRESENTED TO the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, to legally constitute. The Montreal Butchers' Provident and Mutual Assistance Association.
Montreal, 14th March, 1884.



r. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 131 Pearl St., New Yor 16 26



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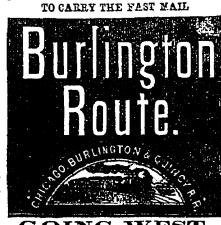
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Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Durgative. Is a sale, ture, and effection destroyer of worms in Caliblem or Adults

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Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to DENVER, or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, con-meeting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, Omaha and Denver with through trains for

SAN FRANCISCO, points in the Far West. Shortest Line to KANSAS CITY,

And all points in the South-West.
TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line, to all the Ifealth and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, Including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosemite, the

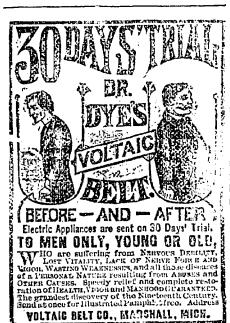
CITY OF MEXICO, and all points in the Mexican Republic. HOME-SEEKERS

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Rulfrond Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

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Moraron Horse Hoe



An immense saving of labor and money. We guarantee a boy can enlightly and hoc and hill potatoes, corn, etc., 16 times as easy and fast as one man can tae old way. Illustrated Catalogue FREE, AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address Monarch Mig. Co., 206 Stata St., Chicago, III. 82 M19 A2,16,39 M14,28;

CANADA.—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC-DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. Adrience Tremblay, of St. Cunegonde, said District, wife of Joseph Bergeron, captain of barge, of same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, Flaintiff, va. Joseph Bergeron. c prain of barge, of St. Cunegonde, said District, Defendant. An action en separation as to property has been instituted in the case at Montreal, on the 28th of April instant.

April instan'.

Montreal 28th April, 1984.

DEMARTIGNY & DEMARTIGNY,

38 5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRIOT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court.
Dame Kmelie Rousspan, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of
Mazaire Ganthier, of the same place, joiner, and
duly authorized to ester en justice, rightiff, vr.
the said Nazzire Gauthier, Defendant. An
action for separation as to property has been
instituted in this cause.
Montreal i6th Acril, 1884.

DUHAMEL & RAINVILLE,
37-5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

COLONIZATION.

AN APISCOPAL DOCUMENT. His Lordship, Mgr. Fabre, who is indefatigable in his efforts to promote colonization in the Province of Quebec, has issued the following letter :-

BIEHOP'S PALACE, MONTREAL April 5th, 1884.

To the Rev. Father RESTREE, S. J., Zitaleur General of the Columnation Society of the diccese of Montreal :-

REV FATHER-My intention belog to give

to the work of colonization as general and as powerful an impulse as possible, it would be advantageous to achieve that object, to induce the pupils of all colleges, convents and grand academies of the diocese of Montreal to assist in carrying out the scheme. To attain this detirable end, Rev Father, I request you to establish in the educational institutions of my diocese, in the same manner as in the parishes, a system of dividing the pupils by tens including a chief, and of issuing one dollar tickets to those who doth wisely.

prefer paying at once for ten years instead of 9. Though contributing an annual fee of ten cents. The list of the chiefs of each ten scholars will be filled up from among the pupils of these educational institutions be they full, half or quarter boarders or day scholars. Each educational establishment shall have its own organisation, as in the parishes, its director or directross, chief of Tens and a general zelateur or zelatrix. The pupils contributions will be forwarded to the general treasurer at the Bishop's Paisce by the director or directress of the Colonization Society attached to each educational institution during the last forinight of Desember in each year, together with a statement of the accounts of the society, as stated on the reverse side of the lists of the Chief of Tens.

I pray to God, my Rev. Father, to biess your efforts, and may you be well recleved and sesisted by the cures and all persons who have the direction of the educational establishments in my diocess.

I am, very sincerely, my Lev. Father, your devoted servent,

EDOUARD CHAS.,



CURE Sick Readache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a billious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

Headache, y.; Carter Lutte Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipction, caring and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the live, and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Achethery would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills value in so name ways that the yealing to do without them. But, it rails ick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while make our greet boast. Our pins care it wand others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Fills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a deset. They are strictly very table and do not gripe or burge, but by their gratte action please all who use them. In violant 25 cents; five for \$1 bold by druggists everywhere, or seat by main.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Now York City.



A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED. Campbell's Cathartic Compound is relapted for the cure of Liver Complaints and Billious Disorders, Acid Stomach, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Constitution or Costiveness, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach or

Lowels. Children like it! Mothers like it! Because it is agreeable to the taste, does not occasion nausen, acts without griping, is certain in its effects, and is effective in small closes.

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. DIZZINESS. BILIOUSNESS: DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, FLUTTERING INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE,

OF THE HEART, APPOITY OF ERYSIPELÁS, THE STOMACH SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN,

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto. PSALMS.

HEAR this, all ye people, and give ear all ye invalids of the world, Hop Bitters will

make you well and rejoice. 2. It shall cure all the people and put sickness

and suffering under foot. 3. Be thou not afraid when your family is sick, or you have Bright's disease or Liver Complaint, for Hop Bitters will cure you.

4. Both low and high, rich and poor know the value of Hop Bitters for bilious, nervous and Rheumatic complaints.

5. Cleanse me with Hop Bitters and I shall have robust and blooming health. 6. Add disease upon disease and let the worst

come, I am safe if I use Hop Bitters. 7. For all my life have I been plogued with

sickness and sores, and not until a year ago was I cured, by Hop Bitters.

8. He that keepeth his bones from aching, from Rheumatism and Neuralgia] with Hop Bitters

doth wisely.

9. Though thou hast sores, pimples, freekles, salt rheum, crysipelas, blood poisoning, yet Hop Bitters will remote them all.

10. What woman is there, feeble and sick from female complaints, who desireth not health and useth Hop Bitters and is made well.

11. Let not neglect to use Hop Bitters bring on serious Kidney and Liver Complaints.

scrious Kidney and Laver Complaints.

12. Keep thy tongue from being furred, thy blood ours, and thy stomach from indigestion by using Hop Bitters.

13. All my pains and aches and diseases go like chaff before the wind when I use Hop Batters.

14. Mark the man who was nearly dead and

given up by the doctors after using Hop Bitters nd becometh well. 15. Cease from worrying about nerrousness, general debility, and urinary trouble, for Hop

Hitters will restore you. A VALUABLE BED.

At the Blue Boar's Head Ing, at Leicester there is still shown the four-post bed on which Richard III, elept on the night of Aug. 21, 1485, his last on earth, for next day he was deteated and slain on Bosworth Field. In the reign of Elizabeth the house was kept by a man named Clark, whose wife one day observed a gold coin roll from the bed; this led to an investigation, when it was found that the double bottom concealed a large mass of gold, partly coined by Richard and

partly of earlier date.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. GLADSTONE'S EGYPTIAN POLICY SESTAINED - A CLOSE VOTE IN THE COMMONS.

London, May 13 .- In the House of Commone to-day in the debate on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's motion of censure Mr. Henry Chaplin (Conservative) pronounced the conduct of the Government in relation to Gen. Gordon "an undying disgrace and dishonor to England." Lord Bandolph Churchill made a bitter attack upon the government's policy. He believed that all England would say "Aye" to the question whether Gordon should be rescued, and Mr. Gladstone would elther have to submit to this demand or resign. Mr. Forster (liberal) made a vehement speech, attacking the policy of the government, and was frequently interrupted by vooiferous cheers. The Marquis of Hartington defended the government, denled that it was neglecting to take steps to secure the safety of Gen. Gordon, and said the expedition to crush El Mahdi was altogether beyond the responsbility of the government. Lord Randolph Churchill compared Mr. Gladstone's speech with the declaration of Pontius Pilate publicly wasning his hands of the bloc t of a just man. Joseph Cowen, who favors home rule for Ireland, violently attacked the Government. The motion of censure was rejected by a vote of 303 to 275. The Parnellites voied with the minority. The small majority for the Government is locked upon as the sensation of the present session. Thousands value endeavored to pain admission to the galleries of the house during the debate. The popular expression feeling is strongly in opposition to Government. Up to the last moment the liberals had relied on the support of the Irlah vote. This is the fourth motion for censure that has been voted on during the present gession, and shows the fast dwindling away of the Government's majority. The cheering that greeted Mr. Gladetone's speech last night was principally from the radical beaches. The whigs were reserved and

ellent.

INDIAN BAIDS. DENVER, May 14 .- The Navejo Indians, a arge number of whom have been on the war path for some time are determined to murder the white settlers in the lower San Juan County. Two weeks ago the band attacked Mitchell's ranch and several white men were seriously wounded and two Indiana killed. No news since has been received from the ranch and it is believed the white settlers with fifteen soldiers have been massacred. There were about forty persons at the ranche. A stage driver has arrived. Durango says that after the battle two weeks ago a courier was dispatched to Fort Lewis. The com-mander detailed fifteen soldiers to the rescue of the whites. After the coldiers arrived four hundred Indians surrendered the store and the chief demanded the body of the

old man Mitchell. RELIGIOUS DEMONSTRATION AT

LAPHAIRIE. On Saturday, the 10th inst., a large congregation assembled at the call of their devotional parter in the Catholic Church, to protest against the unrighteous spoilation of the proagainst the unrighteous spoilation of the pro-perty of the Propaganda. An eloquent sermon was delivered by Abbe G. Laporte, cure of St. Philippe, who took part in the Canadian pil-grimage to Kome, got up by Mgr. Racine, and who had a personal knowledge of the good done by an institution which the implous are endeavoring to-day to destroy. Among those present were Abbe J. Morin, cure of St. Jacques le Mineur, and other members of the clergy.

It now turns that London is the victim of a new Yankee humbug. A late brand of American olgans introduced there and smoked by all the dudes of Regent street with great sat-isfaction are found to be made of tobacco paper-that is, a cheap kind of paper scaked in tobacco juice, stale beer, and strychnine and then rolled like the tobacco leaf.

The natives of the leland of Chileo use the shell of a orab as a barometer. In dry weather it is nearly white, but on the approach of rainy or stormy weather it is flecked with red spots. In a wet sesson it is

It is a political paradex that M. Waddingion, who, as his name indicates, belongs to a British family, should represent France at the Court of St. James. He has, moreover, an American wife, is as exclusive in all his ways as an Englishman, goes into society very little, and is as little like a Frenchman

The new imperial palace at Strasburg is to be completed in three years, at a cost of \$1,250,000. It stems a preposterous piece of extravagance, as the Emperor has a dozen palaces already.

as possible.

OBITUARY.

D. D. Calvin, ex-M.P.P. for Frontenac, died at Garden Island, Ont., at 11.30 on Sunday evening, May 18th.

Mr. Pierre Gauvresu, C.E., late director of public works of the Province of Quebec, died at Quebec, May 16th, aged 71 years.

Boy. Father T. J. Syhnott, died on the 30th ult. at 11.20 at his residence, on the corner of Pequonnock except and Washington avenue, Bridgeport, Conh. May be rest in peace.

The Ray. Father P. Sheridan, formerly of the diocase of London, Ont., who 1882 went to Colorado for his health, died at Denver in that State on the 23rd uit. May he rest in Pence.

The Rev. Father Robert Ignatius, S.J. who died in New York at midnight on Thurs day, aged 45 years, was a well known priest. He received a collegiate education in New York, and shortly after his graduation married. He and his wife went to San Francisco, where she died. He returned East and joined the Jesuit order in Canada. He was ordained a priest in 1879, and atter performing various missions was ordered to New York, and under the direction of the Society of St. Francis Xavier, was stationed on Blackwell's Island. A requiem mass was chanted in St. Francis Xavier's Church on Friday, beginning at 9 o'clock. The body of the dead priest was taken to Woodstock, Md., for interment in the society's cometery.

Hon. Louis Panet died on May 15th at Quebec, aged 90 years and two months. Mr. Panet was a member of the Legislative Council for the LaSalle division, was a son of Hon. J. A. Panet, and for some years was Speaker of the Lower Canada Assembly. He was born in Quebec and was a notary by profession. From 1852 until the union he sat in the Legislative Council of the old Province of Canada, and was then appointed a member of the Upper House of the Provincial Legislature. In 1871 he was called to the Senate of Canada, resigning the position, however, after having occupied it for three years. He was a Conservative in politics. Some years ago he took considerable interest in the militia force, and held the rank of lieutenantcolonel. For some time he has been suffering from ill health, and his death was not unexpected.

We deeply regret to record the death of william Cummins, Esq., Wowonosh, Ont., and mother of Rev. Michael Cummins, P.P., of Corunna. This estimable lady died at her late residence on Thursday morning, 8th inst., after a long and painful lliness, which she bore with truly Christian fortitude: She was esteemed and beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, her hospitality and many amiable qualities were admired by all who had the pleasure of knowing her. The funeral took place to the parish church of St. Augustine, on Saturday morning, 10th inst., and was attended by a vast concourse of sorrowing relatives, friends and acquainsances. The Rev. Father Ronan, ol Corunna, sang High Mass for deceased, assisted by Rev. G. R. Northgraves, as descon, and Rev. B. Waters, of Goderloh, as subdeacon. The other priests present were Rev. Jno. O'Connor, pastor of the parish, Rev. J. Corcoran, P.P. of Teeswater, and Rev. Father Cummins, of Corunns, who is the youngest son of the deceased. Bev. John O'Connor preached an elequent and affecting funeral sermon in which he paid a high tribute to the worthy Ohristian life and many virtues of the deceased. May her soul rest in peace.

SPECULATION ON GLADSTONE'S RE-SIGNATION.

LORBON, May 15. - There is much speculation as to the course the Ministry will pursue in view of the small majority by which the adoption of the vote of censure was prevented. Mr. Parnell evidently believes that Ministers will be constrained to resign, and he has issued orders for immediate prepa tions throughout Ireland for a general election, which he pronounces imminent. The general opinion, however, is that the Government will cling to office, inasmuch as it has not been absolutely defeated in the House of Commons. It is said that the despatches at the Foreign Office are awaited with anxiety and opened with trembling fingers, because of well grounded apprehensions that they may bring at any moment intelligence of such a disaster in the Soudan as might sweep the Liberals out of power on a wave of irre-sistible public indignation.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS:

A pile of 1,000,000 \$1 bills would be fortyfive feet high.

The late John Clancy, of Grand Bapids, Mich., bequeathed \$60,000 to the Boman Catholic Bishop of that diocese to found an orphan asylum, to be governed and controlled by the bishop and his successors.

In illustration of the Scotchman's love of country the Duke of Buccleuch said: "I would rather die in a snow wreath on the brace of Yarrow than of the softest bed on the shores of the Mediterranean."

The man in Macon, Ga., who bought of a confectioner for \$12 the right to est all the candy he wanted for a month, has reluctantly seen the close of the thirtieth day. Not so the confectioner, for the eater consumed \$21.75 worth of his goods.

When one of the twenty-one Cincinnati murderers was found hanging dead in his cell, suspended by the bedolothes, a Cincinnati man suggested putting up a placard in the cells of the other twenty: "Do not tear up the sheets! A rope will be found in the corner of the cell."

The body of Walter Ream, a soldier who died twenty years ago, was removed to the soldiers' lot in the Knoxville, Iowa, cometery last week. It was completely petrified, the features being so well preserved that the body was instantly recognized by those who had known him in life.

In a recent edition of the London Times appears an advertisement for an artificial accept his challenge without forfeiting nose. "Inasmuch as I will be compelled to his amateur standing. The bona fide remain at home until my nose is returned, not having money enough to purchase a new one," says the advertiser, "I trust that the finder will have the goodness to return it without hopes of other reward than the

thanks of the owner." Leonard Henkle, an able and reliable engineer, says that by using the wasted water power of Niagara Falls all the cities of the United States and Canada could be illuminated by electricity, and save the consumption of millions of tons of coal now used in the manufacture of gas. He calculates that with 2,000,000 horse power electricity could be generated and conveyed by underground wires to all the cities. He estimates the first cost at \$50,000,000, whereas sixty-five cities now spend \$47,000,000, annually for

Final negotiations in regard to the Egyptian conference have been concluded. France and Italy persistently insist upon the right to discuss the general question of the administration of Egypt.

Quabro, May 16th. When the great orator (?) from Montreal West arose in the Quabeo Legislature yesterday afternoon the most intense excitement prevailed, so much so that many of the members were unable to stand the pressure on their nervous system and retired for a cooling draught. It was well known that Mr. Mc-Shane had announced his intention of speaking for two or three hours, and it was foared that the leader of the Opposition, in consequence of his burning, eloquent and scathing denunciations of the Government's evil ways, would go into hysterics. Mr. McShane had previously arranged with the gentlemen in the Press Gallery not to report his speech verbatim, his peculiar system of grammar not having as yet come into use. guage of the day. Mr. McShane has a rich tenor voice, but it requires cultivation. It is in fact something of the falsetto and is very fiexible. For instance, his opening lines are in c, but his concluding ones in a minor. His arms are also a very great assistance to him, his gestioulations resembling those of that immortal orator, Mirabeau, of whom he is the Quebec counterpart. It is universally admitted that his style of oratory is peculiarly original-in short, all his own. He disdains to crib ideas or copy his language, and as to preparing a speech it is beneath his selfesteem as an extempore speaker, in which he particularly prides himself; his vanity in this respect surpassing those of any of our ancient or modern legislators.

MIS APPEARANCE ON THE PLOOP.

Mr. McShane is a man of about 54 years of age, of medium height, light complexion, flowing patriarchal beard, weighs 93 pounds, and is of a very nervous, sanguine temperament. His head is remarkable for its size and shape, and his facial expression is stern and imposing; his eyes are of the deepest darkness, and capable of pene-trating unseen depths. His fore-head is high, his baldness going a great way to develope this feature. When speaking he occasionally launches forth in passionate declamation, and it is at this time that he shows his sublimity of self esteem. He throws around his adjectives in the most pro-Mrs. Bridget Cummins, the beloved wife of miscuous manner, and such adjectives ! Shakespeare never coined such novel phrases. While he is speaking, the slience is almost painful. The "bar" of the House is crowded with enthusiastic admirers, and even the reporters get so carried away with his eloquence that it has been known that they sometimes neglected to take notes of his remarks. Thus it is that the great reading public have lost some of the choicest morcesux which ever dropped from the lips of living man. Mr. MoShane's school of logic is of the agnostic type. He believes nothing but what he sees, and in nobody but in Alderman James MoShane, jr., M. P. P. One of the characteristics of this representative is his utter disdain of position or title. A story is told (by his enemies of course, and where is there a great man without enemies?) that on a visit to New York not long ago, he, in a moment of absent mindedness, registered in the hotel as "the Hon. Aldermen James McShane, Acting Mayor, Montreal, and M.P.P."

It must have been about this time that Mr. Joly offered him a seat in his Cabinet, as Minister of Agriculture, but

HIS GREAT MODESTY

prompted him to decline the honor. It was noticed when he made this declaration in the House on Thursday last, as the Irish representative (?), that the Hon. Mr. Joly turned deathly pale and leaned on his desk for support. Several of the members put their heads in their desks to hide the conscious blush for this great selfdenial, and many more were carried to the "bar" of the House in a fainting condition. Mr. McShane's assistance on all occasions to the patriotic movements of his countrymen has been of an entirely disinterested and unassuming character. His adhesion to Land League principles is well known. In his last election he refused to oppose a certain gentleman on these grounds, because, being himself a Land Laeguer (of the Buckshot Forster type) he disdained to use the weapon against him or ask for votes on this argument. He is the purest of electionecrars, never has as much as a sou been spent by him to win an election. It is entirely his eloquence and abilities as a statesman which have made him the people's scholos. He repudiates all other representatives of his nationality in this Province. He is the "great I am"—their Daniel O'Connell in asserting their rights, both religious and national. He objects to the Hon. Mr. Flynn because he does not speak "pure" English. This defect, however, could never be urged against Mr. McShane. He is a modern Demosthenes, and is the bright particular star and central figure amongst our greatest statesmen and orators.

ATHLETICS.

Judging from the latest reports from England Myers will have his hands full when he gets there.

The annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association of Montreal took place at the club house last night, Mr. W. L. Maltby in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. The reports presented were of a very satisfactary nature.

In Thursday's issue of the Gazette, the letter of an alleged authority on sprinting matters undertook to tell Montreal sporting men that no man had ever run 100 yards in 10 seconds, and with a view, probably, to advertise himself, proposed to bet any 'amateur" \$500 that the time could not be accomplished by the said amateur. Mr. Bose knows the amateur law theroughly, and he also is confident that no amateur could accept his challenge without forfeiting suggestion of the sporting reporter of this paper that he put up a \$50 cup for Thompson to do him 100 yards in 10 seconds at the Shamrock grounds on Saturday is rejected in to-day's Gazette with soorn, and the patron of sport, that estimable man who wishes to promote the interests of running, offers to bet any part of \$500 that no man can be produced, amateur or professional, to run in the time named. As it is money he is after, he can get a few men to take him up. Were an amateur to take part in such a transaction, he would be ruled a professional, but let Mr. Bose communicate with Mr. James Quirk, of Brantford, and if he has as much money as he has powers of boasting, it may be that he oan win a small independence ever the race. The letter in the Gaestis is pure bluff, and

The Malagassy Government are reported to have offered France £1,000,000 on condition that the latter abandons all claims on passed in the Commons. their islend.

no one knows it better than Mr. Rose.

IBISH BISHOPS TO BE SUMMONED TO A CONFERENCE WITH THE POPE.

THE PAPACY AND THE ITALIAN COVERNMENT-LARGE DONATIONS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES FOR THE PROPAGANDA.

New York, May 20 .- A Rome cable special says :- The report that the Irish bishops summoned to Rome to confer with the Pope next autumn was confirmed by Mgr. Jacobini, Secretarylof, the Propaganda, to-day. "It has not yet been decided," said Mgr. Jacobini how many convocations will be sent out but probably a dozen bishops will arrive by the end of October. They will not meet in formal congress, as the American bishops did, por will they be called upon to discuss politios. It is a settled rule of the Papacy to confine itself to ecclesiastical and moral matters and to leave foreign politics alone. The Irieh bishops will chiefly have to He, therefore, requested them to trim up his consider educational questions, which remarks and put them into the ordinary lanwhich The Italians have our money, seven or eight millions of it. Perhaps it would, after all not be to our interest to ask them to refund. All we have to do is to see that there shall be no misconception of the real state of things and to go on pointing cut the errors of the Italian government. Meanwhile a second note has been sent out by the Vatican, but for the present its contents will be kept a secret. At a fitting moment, possibly, the bishops of various other countries may be summoned to Rome. There was some thought lately of

CONVOKING THE COUNCIL

of the Church, but the idea was abandoned." The correspondent inquired what was the present state of the Propaganda question.

"Oh, that question is as good as settled," said Cardinal Jacobini. "There is no great use in making mere arguments. The public of the United States have acted more bravely than any country in this matter. We have been especially struck by the attitude of the American laity. But then you love lib-erty. The Holy Father has been greatly pleased by the action taken in the United States. I may mention that I have sent let. ters of thanks to the Secretary of State and Mr. Astor.

"What effect have the recent events had

THE PROPAGANDA FINANCIALLY ? "We can't complain," said Mgr. Jacobini. "Donations are beginning to reach us from various parts of the world; 20,000 florins (\$33,000) have been received from Austris, and several sums, \$50,000 or so, from other places. Considerable donations have been paid to our agents in Canada and Bavaria. Smaller donations have been received in Paris. With regard to New York I know nothing. Cardinal McClosky has not yet written me. It might be well, by the way, to explain that the ordinary subscriptions should be sent to our branch at Lyons to the Bocietie pour la propaganda de la foi, which needs funds. The Propaganda itself only receives donations and legacies" Cardinal

THE CANADA GAZETTE.

of the Pope's health failing.

Jacobini said there was no truth in the rumor

OTTAVA, May 16 .- The Canada Gazette tomorrow will contain a proclamation fixing the 28th June as the day for the celebration of the Queen's Birthday.

The following appointments will appear Judge Cameron, to be Ohlet Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Ont., vice Wilson; John Lee to be second commissioner for the license district of Hochelaga; Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Captain Herchimer and Inspector Steele, to be commissioners of the peace Joseph Mathieu, of Sorel, collector of customs: Wm. Plunkett, Toronto, landing

The militia general orders contain the usual instructions with reference to drill during at 58 to 62 to 62 to and cassia at 10c to 11c.
the coming summer, formation of camps, and Iron and Hardware—Market is easier and the coming summer, formation of camps, and statement shows the number to be drilled in the older provinces with the place and date of camps :- District No 1, London, 17th June, 2,225; District No 2, Toronto, 16th dull and inactive. Bars are at \$1.80, sheets June, 3,150; District 3, Trenton, 23rd June, 1,740; District 4, Brockville, 24th June, 1,230; District No 5, St Johns, P Q, 2,720; District No 6, Lapratrie, Que, 24th June, 1,186; District No 7, Levis, 24th June, 1,520; District No 8, Aldershot, N S, 9th September,

NEWS ITEMS.

The British agent at Berber has been captured by the rebels. Stephens has invited Rossa to his Irish

Toronto's semi-centennial subscriptions are not altogether satisfactory.

conference in Paris.

There are a number of first-class printers out offemployment in Quebec. The Scott Act is to be submitted to the

electors in the county of Ontario. A Calcutta despatch says hostilities be-

tween Nepcaul and Thibet are imminent.

The Toronto grand jury deplores the inrease of crime among boys and youths in that city.

All the employees of the Baku Bailway in Russia have been arrested on a charge of being implicated with the Nihilists.

One hundred and flity judgments were iven on Saturday in Quebec against defaulting tax payers for the sum of \$7,000.

Oyrlie Duval, convicted of robbing the noor box of the church at St. Henry, Que., has been sentenced to five years in the penitiary. It is supposed the ex-Fenian head-centre

Clancy is lying badly wounded from an attack by seven men whom he believes Invincibles. An investigation has disclosed the fact that the tinned meats supplied to the English

troops in the Egyptian campaign were rot-The losses by fire in the United States, as estimated by the National Board of Fire

Underwriters, last year amounted to nearly \$50,000,000. The agitation in Eastern Boumelia for union with Bulgaria is increasing. Proclamations have issued calling upon the people

to take up arms.

to the London Times pointing out the terrible risks of collisions incurred by the competition of Atlantic liners.

Captain Gambier, of the Hoyal Navy, writes

his extradition. It is said that in the event of the House of Lords rejecting the franchise bill, an autumn session will be called and the measure again

Church, Quebec, upon which the tower was to rest, is defective and must be rebuilt. The cost will be over \$3,000.

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Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1884. In London, consols sold at 101 5-16 and 101 7-16; Erie 16]; Illinois Central 125% Canada Pacino 474.

At 1 20 pm in New York stocks were all weaker. Western Union sold at 55½, Lake Shore S51, Eric 151, neconds 63, Northwest 1021, Del & Lack 1061, Canada Southern 381, West Shore Bonds 491, Louisville & Nasnville 311, Central Pacific 431, Pullman Car 101, and Canada Pacific 46. Manitoba was 101, and Canada Pacific 46. steady at 90.

The local stock market was irregular, but

fairly steady and business exhibited slightly increased volume.

Stock sales-50 Montreal 1883, 110 do 1883, 125 do 1883, 25 Molsons, 110, 25 Ontario 1031, 37 Merchants 1083, 14 People's 571, 25 Commerce 1233, 175 do 123, 100 Passer-ger 1211, 25 Northwest 47e, 100 do 47a 6d, 25 do 48s. 35 Richelleu 613, 15 Gas 179, 20

Bell Telephone 106. New York, May 20, 1 p.m.—Stocks weak Am Ex 90; O S 38½; D & H 102½; D & L 107½ Erie 19½; pid 33; Ills 123, L S 85; M U 74; Mo Pac 69; N J O 71; N P 21½; pfd 481; NW 1025; pfd 1321; NY 0 1111; PM 371; BDG 303; BI 1143; StPM & M 90; Tex Pao 121; UP 431; Wab 71; pfd 141; W U 557.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Outside of the few speculative staples which are always more or less excited, business circles have presented a uniform dullness, which is not encouraging at the opening of navigation and of the spring trade. pression in the shipping business, particularly for outward cargoes, is enough to cause owners of vessel property to look very blue indeed and there is no immediate prospect of any improvement, so it is feared. In New York a panic was caused by the timidity of the banks, who do not view the situation in a pleasant light, and who called in their loans to broker to a large extent. One result of this was another shrinkage in the price of wheat in the West, the decline also being accelerated by plendid harvest prospects on both continents. Wholesale merchants are sending forward considerable quantities of goods to the country by the early boats, but the city trade this week was dull in consequence of wet, unsettled weather. Dry goods houses report orders small and limited in number.

GROCERIES.—There has been a good demand for sugar: yellows are quoted at 53c to 63c, and granulated at 83c to 83c, off grades a fraction lower. A good business has been done in Nova Scotia refined, several large lots changing hands. Syrup is dull, in-active and nominal. Molasses has declined 24c from a week ago, with latest sales at 351c for Bardadoes, new crop. The tea mar-ket has been quiet and featureless, but steady in tone. Coffee has had a moderate jobbing call, old government Java selling at 20c to 22½c, and Mocha at 26½c. Stocks are light. The fruit market has hown a fair degree of animation. No.

loan, \$20; No, 1 Gartsherric and Summerlee, \$18; No. 1 Dalmellington \$17.50; and No. 1 Eglington \$17. The finished iron trade is at \$2.50 and plates at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Tinplates do not gain strength, and rule quiet; I. C. charcoals at \$4,60 to \$4.75 and cokes at \$4.20 to \$4.40. Ingot tin is quiet and unchanged at 211c for Straits and 221c for Lamb and Flag. Ingot copper remains at 163c. Canada plates have been in small request at \$3 for Penn and equal. Lead is inactive at \$3.40 to \$3.50. The general hard-

ware trade is dull and uninteresting.

Boots AND Shoes.—Leather.—Trade in the former branch is about equal to what it was at last reference. Orders from all sources are coming in slowly. In leather some large lots of sole have been sold to Quebec buyers. Stock of black leather show a tendency to diminish, and dealers view the outlook more cheerfully, claiming a better tone for the market. At the same time buyers claim to be able to purchase on as favorable terms as before. Prices are quoted as follows: Spanish sole, No. 1, B.A., 26c to 27c; do. No. 2, B. A., 23c to 24c; China, No. 1, 22c to 24c; do. No. 2, 20c to 21c; Buffale, No. 1, 20c to 22c; do. No. 2, 18c to 19c; slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 28c; rough (light), 24c to 27c; hurness, 25c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 38c; do. do. medium and heavy, 33c to 36c; grained upper, long, 35c to 38c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 42c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled cow, 12c to 15c; splits, medium, 22c to 27c; do. junior, 18c to 21c; calfskin, light, 60c to 75c; do. heavy. 75c to 85c; French calfskin, \$1.05 to \$1.35; English kidskin, 60c to 70c

patent cow, 15c to luc.

Lumber.—There is no change in prices.

The export trade is fairly under weigh, and we hear of deal charters at 50s to Liverpool and 55s to London. The first engagement for lumber to the River Platte has been made at \$14. The following are prices at the yards, iarge quantities are being quoted lower:—Pine, lar gequantities are being quoted lower:—Pine, lst quality, per M, \$35 to 40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$14 to \$16; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$12; do., mill culls, per M, \$10 to \$12; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$20 to \$25; ash, run of log culls out, per M, \$20 to \$25; hass run of log culls out, per M, \$17 to \$25. bass, run of log culls out, per M, \$17 to \$25 oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100 cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$35 to \$40; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$25 to \$30.

Wook,-Cape has changed hands more freely at 161c to 171c, and the market appears to be getting into good shape. Australian is nominal. There has been an increased firmness in Canadian pulled wool.

Hides.-Western green salted are quoted as follows :- No. 1 buff, 91c to 10c, and No. The Political Correspondence, Vienna, says that Degalefi, the Nihilist conspirator, is in 82c for No. 2. Hamilton are at 9c for No. 1, America, and that Russia intends to apply for and 8c for No. 2. Green butchers' hides have declined ic from a week ago, and are now at Sc, 7c, and 6c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Calfskins are at 12c, and lamb-

RAW Furs.-Little else is arriving but The inside wall of the new St. John's muskrat, which sell moderately well at last | days son of Patrick McGowan

week's figures. There is some enquiry for beaver and lynx, and country holders would do well to send in their skins before it is exhausted. Prices are more or less nominal as follows: -Muskrat, 15c to 17c, and red fox 51.25 for good akins: Muskret, spring, löc to 17c; beaver per ib \$3 to \$3.50; bear, large, per skin, \$9 to \$12; bear, cub, \$4 to \$7; fisher, do, \$4 to \$6; red fox do, \$1.20 to \$1.25; cross tox do, \$2 to \$3; Iyax do, \$3 to \$3.50; marten do, \$1 to \$1.20; mink do, 50e to -1.25; otter do, \$0 to \$12; raccoon do, 25c to 50e; skunk do, 25c to 75. DRUGS. -Orders have come in to a fair extent from town and country, but there is no change in values to be mentioned. In quinine Howard's is quoted at \$1.75, and German, in bulk, at \$1.55. Opium is steady at \$4 to 4.25 and morphia at \$2.10 to 2.20.

COAL .- Orders for good sized lots of an thracite for forward delivery have been taken at \$6.15 for chestnut and stove, and \$5.90 for egg. The retail rate on spot is \$6.50 per ton all round. Scotch steam is dull and quoted at \$4.75 in barges from Quebec.

Oils.—For large lots of steam refined seal 671c would probably be accepted, while small lots are held up to 721c. Pale seal is nominots are neid up to 72½c. Pale seal is nominally unchanged at 57½c to 60c, and straw do at 52½c to 55c. The feeling in cod oil is a little better, as the supply is getting smaller. There is little Newfoundland in the market, which is quoted at 62½c to 65c. Gaspe is at 62½c to 63½. 62½c to 63½c. Linseed oil is quiet and about steady at 55c to 60c for boiled, and 55c to 56c for raw. Cod liver is unchanged at \$1.25 to \$1.50 and olive oil at \$1.00 to \$1.10. Petroleum.—A firm market is reported for petroleum. At Petrolia fair sales have been put through at 11c, and in this market the trade has been satisfactory for the season. Car lots are quoted at 13 to to 13 to; broken lots at 14c and single barrels at 14 to 15c.

NAVAL STORES .- Prices of rosins are un changed at from \$2.50 for common strained to \$5 for fine clear white. Oakum ranges from 6c to 10c as to quality. Turpentine is quiet at 53 to 55c.

SALT. - Elevens have changed hands at 40c to 42½c, and twelves at 36c to 37½c. Factory filled is at \$1.10 to \$1.15; Eureka at \$2.40 for sacks, \$1.20 for halves, and 60c for quar

LEADS AND PAINTS.—There have been sales of white lead at from \$4.50 to \$4.75 for com mon, up to \$6 for finest and even higher for special qualities.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

The export cattle trade has been fairly

active during the past week, but towards the close a quieter feeling was noticed, and at Point St. Charles on Monday the volume of business was not so large as on Thursday. The receipts at Acer & Kennedy's yards aggregat ed 2,124 head of shipping, and 800 head of butchers' cattle, hogs, and sheep. Demand was moderately active, transactions being reported at 6c to 61c per lb live weight as to quality, the top figure for choice. A lot of shipping sheep were offered at 6c per 1b live weight, but found no buyers. Live hogs were in fair supply and request at 7c per 15 Cattle freights are quiet with some contracts reported at £3. The shipment of live stock to Great Britain from this port since Thursday were 321 cattle per SS Titania for Glasgow, 552 cattle per SS. Lake Huron for Liverpool, 324 cattle per SS. Barcelona and 259 cattle per SS. Parthian, for London, making a total of 1,456 head since the date mentioned. Butchers' cattle were in request at the Point, and a pretty active movement was reported. Prices 1 Valencias are scarce and firm at 5c to are about steady at 5% to 6c per lb, live weight 5%. Lower grades have sold at 4%c. Curas to quality, the top figure for choice rants are quiet at 4%c to 5%c. Prunes are lt will be noticed that these range &c higher plentiful and difficult to sell at 5c. Grenoble than on Thurday. At Viger market Monday walnuts have moved out at 11½c. Almonds the receipts numbered 250 head of poor to are 11½c for Moleritas and 12½c for Ivicase Barcelona filberts are at 9c. Lemons range and high priced, selling as high as 6½c to 6½c from \$2.50 to \$3.60 per box, as to quality. Per lb. live weight. Fair steers and heifers walter; John Moody, Prescott, sub-collector
of customs; Myles A. Dunn, Magareen, outport collector of customs; M T Stenson,
third license commissioner for Sherbrooke,
vice Rioux, made first commissioner.

The rice market maintains a strong tone at sold at 5½c, and inferior animals
as strong tone at sold at 5½c, and inferior animals
as high as \$3.50 to \$3.50, and some small lots have sold at 4½c to 4¾c per pound live weight
as high as \$3.67½. Spices rule quiet and firm as to size and condition. A few milkunder light stocks. Black pepper quoted at men's strippers were offered at prices
17c, white at 26c to 27c. Jamaica ginger ranging from \$25 to \$50 cach as to quality. scarce at 15c to 18c, cloves at 18c, nutmegs | There were about 350 calves offered, and consequently prices were greatly in buyezs' fayor. Sales occurred on Monday at \$5 to \$7 rules and regulations. The total number of dull with importations light. No 1 Siemens, each for good, and \$2 to \$4 each for poor animen to be drilled is 18,070. The following \$18.75 to 19.00; No. 1 Coltness and Langmals. Sheep and lambs, of which about 150 mals. Sheep and lambs, of which about 150 were offered, had a fairly active demand at \$4 to \$8 each for sheep, and \$2.50 to \$4.50 for lambs as to quality.

BIRTH.

DONOVAN .- At No. 279 Blenry street, May 10th, Mrs. P. Donovan, jr., of a son.

DOHERTY.-At 146 Colborne street, on the ilth inst., the wife of John Doherty, of a son.

O'LEARY,-At No. 55 Mance street, on the 11th inst., the wife of Jno. O'Leary, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

MCOLUSKRY-CARROLL.-At St. Patrick's Church, by Rev. Father Dowd, on Wednesday, 14th inst., John McCluskey, of H. M. Customs, to Annie, daughter of the late James Carroll, all

DIED.

HANCOCK.-At Washington, D.C., May 9th, Roger George, second son of the late Thomas Hancock, aged 35 years, formerly of this city.

son of Gustavus M. McNamee, aged 3 days. 114-2 DONOVAN.-On the 15th inst., of dyphtheria

Menamer.-- in this city, at 30 Shannon

street, on the 11th inst., Bernard John, infant

Timothy, aged six years and one month, son of James Donovan, 172 Charron street, St. Gabriel

O'NEILL.-On the 14th inst., Francess Dunsgan, wife of D. O'Neill.

REYNOLDS.-In this city, on the 15th ins Margaret McNulty, aged 55 years, relict of the late Daniel Reynolds.

HART.-In this city, on the 14th instant Richard, aged three years and seven months youngest son of Edward Hart.

HARTFORD.-At Toronto, Ont., on the 18th

inst., Sarah Rane, aged 30 years, beloved wife of Jonathan Hartford. O'REILY.-On the 17th inst., Katie Frances O'Reily, aged 8 years and 11 months, beloved

daughter of the late Edward O'Reily. SLATTERY.-At Lachine, on the 15th inst., John Blattery, aged 75 years, a native of Limerick. Ireland.

CONWAY,-On Friday, the 16th instant, at 10:45 p,m., James Conway, aged 47 years, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and for 28 years a resident of Montreal. DONOVAN.-On the 18th inst., of diphtheria,

John, aged 4 years, one month and 10 days, son of J. Donovan, 171 Charron street, St. Gabrie Village.

LOYE.—In this city, on the 17th inst., William Joseph, second son of Sergent Francis Loye aged 16 months and 4 days.

Mogowan.—In this city, on the 18th inst.,

James Patrick, aged 1 year, 10 months and 16
days, son of Patrick McGowan.

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