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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 30.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IRISH AFFAIRS

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE EXTRADITION CASES!

DUBLIN, Feb. 27.—Brennan, mentioned by Carey in a letter dated London, February 23rd, neither admits nor denies that he once belonged to the Irish Republican Brotherhood, but says the British Government is not able to charge him with any extraditable offence. It is wanted him it need not apply to the American Government.

Another of Lord Ardilaun's balliffs, named Flynn, has been attacked brutally and left for dead near Clonbur. Three members of the Joyce family, who were witnesses in the murder trial, while protected by five policemen, were attacked in a public house at Chubbfield. The police were deprived of their firearms which were freely used on the Joyces, one of whom is badly wounded.

The Government does not intend to release Harrington, now in goal for using intimidating language, and recently elected to Parliament.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Frank Byrne was arrested on Tuesday and taken to the prefecture of police, where he was informed that the British Government had issued a warrant for his arrest. Byrne denied having any political relations with Carey. The examination was postponed. On Wednesday Byrne's answer will be submitted to the Minister of the Interior, who will decide whether the case is extraditable.

DUBLIN, Feb. 27.—Mr. Taylor, a prominent landlord of Hollywell Park, County of Limerick, has been waylaid and beaten, it is feared fatally.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The distress among the people is alarming. Crowds are besieging the houses of the priests, clamoring for food. The Town Commissioners have been hurriedly convened to take measures to relieve the people.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Byrne was before the public prosecutor to-day and denied that he was guilty of assassination. He refused to reply to further questioning. He is kept a close prisoner. No visitors are allowed to see him. A council of Ministers will decide whether he will be surrendered. Byrne was arrested on a direct charge of assassination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representative Robinson, of New York, had an interview with the Secretary of State to-day regarding the extradition of P. J. Sheridan. Robinson requested the Secretary to examine the case fully before taking any action, and expressed his opposition to surrendering Sheridan unless the United States receives a guarantee that he will receive a fair impartial trial by jury. The Secretary replied that the Government would certainly give the subject earnest consideration, and would make no move not required by law, treaty and propriety. Robinson will offer a resolution in the House declaring that the people of the United States "will look with jealous suspicion on any attempt to drag from their sanctuary any political refugees for whose blood despots are thirsting," and in no case will they tolerate the surrender of any person without full reliable proof of guilt, and without a guarantee that he shall be tried by an impartial jury without reference to class, caste or sect."

DUBLIN, March 1.—The police early this morning raided the railway depot, Black Book, four miles from here, but failed to discover anything suspicious.

Harrington, the imprisoned Land Leagues, elected to Parliament, has been removed from Mullingar to Galway prison.

The police have torn down placards extensively posted throughout Galway signed "Number One." The placards declare that the person charged with the constable Luton's murder turned informer. There is some irritation on account of the action of the police.

Later information from Black Book says some papers were seized. The station master was brought to Dublin and examined.

The *Pail Mail Gazette* says: When Russia wished Europe to return to nihilism, the Austrian *Fremdenblatt* declared that such a demand would give Europe the right to ask Russia to terminate the regime which produced nihilism. It would be unpleasant if the United States addressed a similar suggestion to Lord Granville. If the demand for the extradition of Sheridan is based solely upon the facts of his belonging to the Irish "Invincibles," it stands exactly on the same footing as if Russia asked for the surrender of Prince Krapotkin. Not even the success in securing the surrender of Sheridan would atone for the abandonment of the position regarding extradition which we have hitherto maintained in the face of Europe. It would be even worse if the position were abandoned only to obtain a humiliating rebuff.

An Irish American named Mulrow, a relative of Myles Joyce, was badly wounded in the attack on the Joyce family at Chubbfield.

LONDON, March 3.—The Government has demanded from France the extradition of Walsh, arrested at Havre yesterday. Walsh intended to start for New York to-day.

Henri Rochefort has asked Victor Hugo to use his influence with the French Government in favor of Byrne, whose friends expect he will be released to-morrow.

The Bishop of Raphoe, County Donegal, says that the only chance that the destitute people have to maintain life is through charity. He says the policy of the Government is evidently one of extermination.

DUBLIN, March 4.—Letters seized at Walsh's lodgings show that 9,000 men have been enrolled in a secret society which has been organizing in the North of England,

and are amply provided with funds and revolvers.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The prevailing impression among the detectives who have been working on the assassination conspiracy cases is that "No. 1" is a myth. A leading officer expresses the opinion that Carey created "No. 1" for the purpose of making himself appear a subordinate in the conspiracy, whereas he was the chief officer of the society. It is believed there will shortly be other important arrests.

PARIS, March 5.—Two Irish members of Parliament have made affidavits that they saw Byrne in London on the date of the Phoenix Park murders.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was continued.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor moved an amendment declaring the existence of distress in Ireland, the inadequate machinery of the Land and Arrears Acts, and that the laws governing parliamentary and municipal franchises and the conditions of local government demand the urgent attention of the Legislature.

Mr. Trevelyan said that although the Government had no large measure concerning the government of Ireland to introduce this year, they intended to bring forward several useful measures regarding the distress there. The truth was the holdings in the West of Ireland were too small, and the people could not live without getting into debt. The question was whether by giving extraordinary relief the Government should stay emigration, which the poor were averse to and merely postpone the evil day.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons Mr. Parnell complained against the seeming intention of the Government to relieve the distress in Ireland by poor houses and emigration.

Mr. O'Connor's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne was rejected by 163 to 32.

The address was then agreed to in committee and reported to the House.

Dr. Playfair announced his resignation as Deputy-Speaker, caused by ill health.

Marquis of Hartington expressed his regret and gave notice that he would move the appointment of Sir Arthur Olway to the position.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Arthur Olway was elected Deputy-Speaker.

A motion offered by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, member for Limerick, declaring it expedient to introduce in Ireland the principle of compulsory education, was agreed to.

LIMERICK, March 1.—Thirty cattle belonging to O'Flaherty, Vice-President of the Land League here, have been seized, owing to non-payment of rent by O'Flaherty.

Three hundred women start from here this week for New Hampshire, where they will be employed in a cotton factory. The Board of Guardians have voted £50 toward furnishing the emigrants' outfit.

PARIS, March 1.—The *Univers* violently attacks the Government for its assumed intention to deliver Byrne to England. It says: England refused to deliver Bernard, and she offered an agreeable refuge to all our political convicts and amiable Communists. Now, on simple denunciation of a wretch who sold those who were his tools, the Republic delivers up an Irishman who, until contrary proof is brought out, is to be held innocent.

LONDON, March 1.—Parnell wrote to James Mooney, President of the National Land League of America, yesterday, that if the House of Commons refuses a second reading of the Land Bill which he will move on the 14th inst., and if there is no prospect of further legislation for Ireland at the present session, he will forthwith proceed to the United States to attend the proposed convention in Philadelphia.

LONDON, March 5.—Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons this afternoon for the first time since his return from Canada. He was received with loud cheers from all sides.

The Under Foreign Secretary stated that the surrender of Sheridan had been asked of the United States. He was unable to say anything further.

Mr. Parnell asked touching the starving condition of the people of Ireland.

Mr. Trevelyan denied the existence of such distress as was mentioned in Mr. Parnell's question.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government intended to withdraw the troops from Egypt as soon as the aims of the occupation were obtained. These were the establishment of order and liberty, and the security of the passage of the Suez Canal.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The Town Council has expelled Carey, the informer, from membership.

Flynn, the balliff of Lord Ardilaun, beaten near Clonbur, last week, has died.

LONDON, March 6.—A number of revolvers have been discovered at Bradford, believed to have been concealed when the Fenian Tobin was arrested.

CASTLEBAGH, March 5.—Six men have been arrested while holding a secret meeting here. A letter signed "Mr. P." was found on one of them. The police attach importance to these arrests.

and self-sacrificing leader. There may be new suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the Land League at home and abroad, and various questions relating to Irish independence will be thoroughly discussed. Parnell's presence would be very inspiring."

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A large meeting of Irish citizens was held to-night. Resolutions were adopted reciting that the British Government and organizations and individuals connected with it are endeavoring to exterminate the Irish people by depriving them of the fruits of their industry and compelling them to choose between famine graves and emigration. That it is intended to transplant large numbers of destitute people to this country without providing for their support and requesting interference of the execution to prevent the consummation of this outrage. A resolution was also adopted protesting against the delivery of Sheridan to the British Government.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Governor Butler and General Pryor, counsel for Sheridan, are satisfied the British Government has no case under the treaty. The delay of arrests is believed to be because the counsel for the British Government hold a like opinion, and because additional affidavits and papers have been sent for. Pryor believes the British Government has gone too far to back out now, and that Sheridan will be arrested eventually. West, the British Minister says: I am quite ignorant whether the papers will be issued, or any further steps taken in the matter. If Sheridan had been identified he would now be under arrest, or under surveillance.

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FORSTER'S DISCOMFITURE.

His Complicity in the Assassination of the late President and Parisian Judges—Trevelyan's Workhouse and Emigrant Ship—An Active Policy to Reduce Irish Constituencies—Harrington, M.P., in His Cell.

LONDON, March 2.—Parnell's speech was eagerly looked forward to, as he had obstinately refused to be drawn out for several nights. The English press howls more than ever, but Irish national opinion is unanimous that it was the most dignified and effective address Mr. Parnell has delivered for years. Justin McCarthy, in a telling speech, proved Forster's complicity in the assassination plots of Mazzini. These various incidents cooled the first ardor of the reception accorded to Forster, and his defeat was complete when he was thrown over openly by Trevelyan, who said he regretted the speech of his predecessor. Chamberlain completed his discomfiture by boldly repeating the declaration that coercion without concession would make Ireland a Poland within four hours of England.

EMERGENCY JURIES ABANDONED.

The general result is that while the English journals are still in a flame of passion, Parliament is tired and ashamed of the attacks on Parnell and the Land League. William O'Brien, who already ranks among the most impressive speakers in the House, pointed on Monday night with fierce truth to the disgraceful jury packing which is carried on in Dublin. He showed conclusively that the Emergency juries which have tried all the recent cases are almost exclusively Protestant and were hounded on to the convictions they gave by prejudiced and partisan judges. He repeated the assertion of one of the condemned prisoners in Green street—that the Court was no better than a slaughter house. The Crown is determined to brazen the whole thing out by denying there is any jury packing, and defending Lawson's conduct.

TREVELYAN'S TRUCE.

On Tuesday last Trevelyan made the worst speech which has yet been delivered on the distress in Ireland. He declared that the people in certain districts in the West could no longer hope to live there as they have acquired the habit of drinking tea, using flour for food and buying dresses in the shops. When the pinch of hunger came they would, he hoped, be compelled to go to the workhouse or emigrate.

The prolonged debates on the address have already seriously deranged the programme of the Government and even now the Irish question overshadows the whole session.

AN ACTIVE POLICY DETERMINED ON.

The County Dublin election has vastly stimulated the National feeling in Ireland, by showing the possibility of winning victories for the popular cause, by proper attention to the work of preparation and attention to details. It reveals the most shameful neglect of the registration of voters by the Nationalists, in a constituency where they vastly outnumber the partisans of the Government. The policy to be pursued in such cases has now been definitely settled, and a fight will be made wherever a vacancy occurs.

Mr. Harrington, who is now undergoing imprisonment for his Mullingar speech is subjected to very bad treatment. He is compelled to empty the slops of his cell, and it is reported that he has been punished with solitary confinement for refusal to comply with the order.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

LOST OF THE STEAMER "YAZOO" AND SIXTEEN LIVES.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—The steamboat "Yazoo," for Bayou Macon and Texas, struck a log or snag twenty-five miles above that city last night, filled rapidly and sank. The captain, several of the crew and two female passengers were picked up from the floating debris by the steamer "St. John." The following were lost:—Lee Casper, clerk; Chris. Kerns, first mate; John Franz, carpenter; Dan Lightner, steward; a colored chambermaid, and eight colored roustabouts; Mrs. Lewis, Chicago; a child of pilot Cooley, and a colored woman, name unknown. The boat was heavily loaded with freight; value unknown. The boat's value was \$75,000.

"AULD LANG SYNE."

I'll give a toast to-night, boys,
Fill your glasses high with wine,
We'll drink to days departed,
And the friends of Auld Lang Syne.
True, their shades are with us,
As we gather here to-night,
Thinking of those vanished hours,
And all their life and light.

Where are those kindly faces
Where mirth was wont to shine,
Around the oaken table,
As we pledged them in red wine?
Where are the pleasant comrades,
Who oft times graced our board,
Who ever had of tale and song,
A full, exhaustless hoard?

Ah! some are o'er the stormy sea,
And some lie in the mould,
Their gentle hearts, so warm and true,
But to them we'll drink to-night, boys,
Fill your glasses high with wine,
We'll drink to days departed,
And the friends of Auld Lang Syne.

Montreal, Feb. 23rd, 1883.

THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

OTTAWA, March 5.

The report of the Postmaster-General was laid before Parliament to-day. In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories the sudden influx of new settlers and others, attracted by the advantages offered by this great region of but partially developed country, caused the augmentation of post office work to be relatively heavier and more urgent than in the older Provinces, and in order to meet, as far as possible, the postal requirements of the rapid growth of population and settlements there, special measures became necessary, which, under peculiar conditions of this section, occasioned a considerable addition to the postal expenditure. The admirable progress made by the Canada Pacific Railway in the construction of its line and the extension of the regular train service west of Winnipeg, has been of valuable assistance to the labors of the Department in maintaining and extending mail communications. The number of post-offices in existence in the Dominion on 1st November, 1882, was 6,171, 2,571 in Ontario, 1,177 in Quebec, 1,091 in Nova Scotia, 328 in New Brunswick, 244 in Prince Edward Island, 61 in British Columbia, 178 in Manitoba and 21 in the Territories. The master sent through the mails last year comprised 6,020,000 (?) ordinary letters, 11,300,000 post cards, 2,450,000 registered letters, 2,390,000 free letters, 12,005,000 newspapers, 7,188,000 books, circulars, etc., and 394,000 parcels. More than half the entire postal business of the Dominion was done in Ontario offices.

The following shows the revenue collected and expenditures on post office accounts in the several Provinces in 1881-82:

Table with 2 columns: Province/Territory, Revenue, Expenditure. Includes Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, British Columbia, Manitoba, Kewatin, North-West Territories.

Deposits in Post Office Savings Banks in 1882 amounted to \$6,435,989.

The following statement shows the growth of Post Office business in 1882:

Table with 2 columns: Item, 1881, 1882. Includes Post Offices, Miles of Mail routes, Mail Vessels, Letters, Post Cards, Registered Letters, Postal Revenue.

Of the total registered letters, 113 were mis-carried from various causes, 81 having been stolen by highway, lost by mail robbery, or accidentally destroyed by fire; 34 were traced to officers of the Department and eight were unaccounted for.

The total revenue from the sale of stamps in 1881-1882 was \$1,986,669. The total number of letters, circulars, etc., received at the dead letter office was 658,762, of which 922 were registered. The total revenue brought to account this year amounted to \$2,022,098, being an increase of \$254,935, or about 12 1/2 per cent. advance on the previous year's collection. In Manitoba the postage nearly doubled within the year. The abolition of postage on Canada newspapers and periodicals sent to subscribers from offices of publication had but a trifling effect on the revenue of the year, for only the last month was affected by it and that but partially.

The total expenditure was \$2,459,356, an increase of \$128,957, or about 5 1/2 per cent. on the expenditure of the previous year. The revenue fell short of expenditure by \$437,258 as compared with a deficit of \$585,238 in the previous year and of \$605,045 in 1880. In three years ended 30th June, 1882, the postal revenue has increased rather more than 20 per cent., while the augmentation of expenditure has been at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent., and if this relative rate of increase can be maintained a few years would suffice to place Canada post offices on a self-sustaining basis. Twenty new money-order offices were opened during the year, making 306 in all.

The business of the Post Office Savings Bank increased greatly during 1882, as will be seen by the following:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, 1881, 1882. Includes Number of deposits, Amount of deposits, Number of withdrawals, Amount of withdrawals, Number of open accounts, Balance due to depositors.

During the year one loss occurred through successful personation of a depositor, being the first loss of the kind sustained by the Post Office Savings Bank during fifteen years, in which time payments on withdrawal of deposits numbered 319,760, involving a sum of \$45,429,660.

The number of claims to moneys of deceased depositors which were disposed of during the year reached 282, an increase of 63 over the previous year. Only seven of the number were of a character requiring reference to the Department of Justice. Fifty-six claims were paid under letters of administration and 82 to duly qualified executors. There are at present 107 cases awaiting production of evidence of title. Of the 2,320 payments of moneys of deceased depositors which have been made since 1868, not one has so far been called in question or disputed.

OBITUARY.

Col. Harry Gilmor, a well known Confederate cavalry officer, is dead.

Mr. Charles Rowan, one of the oldest inhabitants of Ottawa, died in that city on March 5th.

Mr. Chambers, proprietor of the London Land and Water, who acted as umpire in the race between the Hillsdales and Thames crews, is dead.

Governor Stephens died peacefully at Atlanta, Ga., at 3.30 on the morning of March 4th. The remains lay in state at the Executive Mansion and were viewed by 20,000 people. The funeral will take place on Wednesday or Thursday.

The funeral of Dr. Moreson, Halifax medical officer, took place yesterday and was largely attended. He died a month or two ago, on returning from sea, he found difficulty in swallowing from the closing up of the food passage, which compelled him to use only liquid food. He became worse and died on the morning of the 3rd inst. He was a member of the Garrison Artillery, the Princess Louise Fusiliers and the 3rd Rifles, with their bands, the City Corporation, the St. George's Society, and representatives of the fire companies walked in the procession.

Capt. F. J. Griswold, belonging to Fort Lacombe, has died at that place after an enforced fast of nearly three months ago, on returning from sea, he found difficulty in swallowing from the closing up of the food passage, which compelled him to use only liquid food. He became worse and died on the morning of the 3rd inst. He was a member of the Garrison Artillery, the Princess Louise Fusiliers and the 3rd Rifles, with their bands, the City Corporation, the St. George's Society, and representatives of the fire companies walked in the procession.

The death of Mr. John Collinson James, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is announced. The deceased joined the Engineers' Department of the G. T. R. in 1850, and afterwards became one of its Assistant Engineers under Mr. Hansford. He was born at Otterburn, Northumberland (Mr. Hession's birthplace). He was the son of Mr. Thomas James, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the County, his mother being a sister of Admiral Collinson, of the British Navy, who commanded an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin's lost party about 1845, and afterwards on the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. James was selected by Mr. Hession for the position of Chief Engineer on the Montreal & Ottawa Railway, which position he held in 1878. Last year he accepted the office of Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the hardships attendant on the fulfilment of the onerous duties of an arduous post, broke down a naturally strong constitution, and he succumbed to the effects of cold and exposure in an unusually severe winter in the North-West. He died in Winnipeg yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. Mr. James leaves a wife and three children, who in their bereavement have the sympathy of his large circle of acquaintances. The deceased was about 38 years of age, and was admitted a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, on the 1st March, 1878.

Fatal Elevator Accident.

ALBANY, March 3.—At two o'clock this morning the watchman at the Danlop Elevator discovered a fire in the sixth story. When it was extinguished there, flames had broken out fiercely in the fourth floor. Several men were caught on the sixth floor. Garry Benson, watchman, and Lewis Miller, clerk of the Fire Department, rushed down stairs through the flames and were badly burned. A fireman named Samuel Atkins and John Ayers and James Gilligan, laborers, were forced to come down the iron hoisting chain outside the building, a distance of nearly one hundred feet. About forty feet from the ground the chain was covered with ice, and the men slid to the ground with tremendous velocity, and were more or less severely injured. A strong north wind was blowing, and the whole Department was called out. The fire spread rapidly through the mill and elevator, enveloping the whole structure. About four o'clock the upper walls fell outward, a part falling through the Budge & Davis' provision store adjoining on Broadway, and buried several persons under the ruins. A fireman named William Carlin, and Michael Sheehan and Michael McKean, employees of Budge & Davis' were killed. James Cameron, book-keeper of the same firm, was injured internally, probably fatally. James Kelly had both legs crushed, and Fireman Polwath's back is injured. The entire mill and elevator is destroyed. The property belonging to the estate of Robert Danlop. Loss on the buildings, \$75,000; fixtures for \$32,500. The mill and elevator were occupied by Frank Chamberlain; loss \$100,000; insured for \$110,500. There were 150,000 bushels of grain in the elevator, and the loss to parties who had the grain stored will be \$100,000.

At Fort Worth, Texas, John Kearney, an Irishman, and Robert Gray, an Englishman, quarrelled about British rule in Ireland yesterday. They fought for 200 a side; seven rounds in 40 mins. Kearney won.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

RETURNS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCE.

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—The *Globe* sums up to-day's elections as follows:—Ministerialists, 46; Oppositionists, 28; Independent, 2;—Several places not finished. The probable Government majority is about 15. The *Mail* sums up to-day's elections as follows:—Conservatives, 39; Grifts, 43; Independent, 1; to be heard from 5.

Majorities.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, Votes. Lists candidates for various constituencies like Addington, Carleton Place, Brant, etc.

EAST GREY, Feb. 28.—The majority of Mr. Lander is 85 and two townships to hear from, namely, Preston and Holland.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The Ontario election returns are:—Monk, Conservative, 1,223; Clark, Conservative, 445; Hodgins, Conservative, 188; Mohr, Reformer, 204.

DURHAM, Ont., Feb. 28.—The total majority for Blyth in South Grey is 187.

PETERBORO, Feb. 28.—The returns from East Peterboro show:—Asphedol, majority for Biezard, 101; Ottonabe Biezard, 156; Belmont, Road, 18; Dunmer, Biezard, 64; Dorro, Road, 6; Ashburnham, Road, 46. Some of the back townships are to hear from yet and a part of Dunmer and Dorro.

ALMA ORAIO, Feb. 28.—The following are the total majorities of each municipality given to-day: Majority for Waters (Williams), 249; East Williams, 25; West Williams, 44; Adolalde, 47; Alma Oraio, 30. Majority for Meredith—Biddulph, 265; McGiffinway, 8; Parkhill, 5; Loran, 11.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—Robillard's majority in Russell, so far as heard from, is 301.

Total returns from Prescott County confirm Hagar's (Reformer) election by 26 majority.

GUELPH, Ont., Feb. 28.—Full returns for South Wellington show a majority for Laird-law (Reform) of 32.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Feb. 28.—The total majority for Mills in West Hastings is 23, according to the official returns.

PAISLEY, Ont., Feb. 28.—Gilles (Reform) is elected for North Bruce by over 100.

WATERLOO, Ont., Feb. 28.—Full returns for West York give Gray 47 majority.

MARKHAM, Ont., Feb. 28.—Lauder's majority in East Grey is 140. Three polls are to hear from in Holland, which will increase his majority.

NORTH HASTINGS, Ont., Feb. 28.—Mr. Wood (Conservative) has a majority of 236 with Hastings Road to hear from.

KINGFIELD, Feb. 28.—In North Victoria, so far as heard from, Fells majority is 239. His election is sure by a large majority.

NATIVE JURISDICTION IN INDIA.

LONDON, March 5.—Calcutta advices state that the most intense excitement continues to be felt among Europeans because of the proposed law giving native magistrates criminal jurisdiction over whites in certain cases. A correspondent says he is certain from inquiry that if the obnoxious measure is passed 90 per cent of the white volunteers of Bengal will resign as a protest against it. At a great meeting in Calcutta even violence towards native magistrates was threatened.

THE CHURCH OF THE GESU

They went through a city's streets, amid the bustle of rolling men, wild hearts that beat with fever heat, and back to the tramp of hurrying feet, and think of the care of each one eye, in their struggle for gold 'til the end.

Montreal, February 17th, 1883. H. O'BRIEN.

THE DWARF'S SECRET

CHAPTER XIX.—CONTINUED. THE DWARF'S SECRET.

"Take those to the banker, and say that a person who brings him news is waiting." The lackey suddenly changed his mind about the desk, and, anxious to display his great zeal, refused to transmit the commission to M. Nicols' valet, but ran up-stairs himself, and asked to speak to the banker. The banker, in surprise, told them to admit the man. The letter, whose name was Lamourel, bent double and said, in a voice of well-feigned emotion, "You will pardon my unusual conduct, sir, in consideration of my motive."

Nicols opened a drawer and counted out the money, handing it to the Naine. "I am waiting," he said simply. "Will you give orders that no one interrupts us?" said the Naine; "what I have to say will be long."

The banker threw himself back in his chair with forced and painful resignation, saying, "I am listening." "Louise was as good as she was pretty, and as confiding as good. She did not know how to lie herself, and she never dreamt that any one could deceive her. A man told her that he loved her, spoke of marriage, and of a brilliant future. Louise saw in such a union the happiness of her family, an affection equal on both sides, and all the joy of an alliance contracted in the sight of God and men, and—"

soon ceased to live. You have the announcement of your marriage there; here is the report of the policeman, testifying to having found Louise's body in the river."

"What had I done to you?" said Nicols; "I never even saw you." "What had you done to me?" she screamed. "Did you forget my dreams of fortune, my farm, the future Louise meant to make for me, if you had kept your promise? Do not pretend to be more loving than I am. I was sorry for Louise, because she was always kind and sympathizing, but I was more sorry for the fortune of which you had robbed me, my doubts, my sorrow filled me with rage and hatred against you. My rage was that of a beast deprived of its prey. For months I was half crazed, going from the river to the cemetery. Sometimes I wept for my sister, often yet I oast about for means of revenge. I thought of taking an axe or stick and killing you, some dark night, at the street corner. But I remembered that your sufferings would be too short, and I sought another means. Dying would be only one struggle, a little blood spilt, and that's all. Louise had only suffered for a short time, but I was never to realize my hopes. Beings like me, deformed in mind and body, are slow and sluggish. At last, one day I heard you required a nurse. I knew you had a child. My vengeance was at hand. That day I uttered shrieks of joy and danced like a madwoman. At last I could punish you; at last I could avenge my sister on your wife and child."

"I am your mother." "But he turned from me in horror, and covered his face with his hands." "The Naine paused a moment to enjoy the banker's horror and despair, then went on: "The physical sufferings of the child were nothing to the moral harm done him. When they brushed his body they poisoned his mind, filling it with execrable wickedness. He roared, repeated blasphemies, and his childish speech was a diatribe of horror. One day I had some thoughts of sending him back to you. The Northern Hercules asked me to be his wife. It was a temptation. I might have had some taste of happiness. But the Hercules would not have your son. Common sense, however, forbade me to accept this man, who would no doubt have soon begun to treat me cruelly. The end of our agreement came. I had saved. I had learned many lucrative trades in my travels. I refused to remain in the troupe. I went to Paris, where I was to find the completion of my revenge. I discovered your address. I found that the misery of having lost your child had estranged you from your wife. She no longer loved you; your affection for her was more in appearance than in reality; you had only one idol, gold; one desire, gold; one love, gold—always gold."

"Men spoke of your operations at the Bourse, and envied your happiness. I knew better, and I never envied you. I placed Marc at a modest boarding school, commanding him to be silent as to the past. Fear or pride made him discreet, and, more wonderful still, he studied. His progress was rapid. I paid his expenses, at first out of my savings, then with my wages." "You repeated then?" said the banker. "I repeat. You shall see. I left the necessary money with the schoolmaster for Marc, and disappeared. I would have wished him to forget me; it would have better suited my plans. At eighteen he had a depraved, perverse, thoroughly evil nature. As a child he had not been innocent; as a man he was utterly bad. At the age when most young men know little of life he was hardened in evil. He was hypocrite enough to disguise his wickedness, and self-controlled enough to await the time for its full enjoyment. He played a double role in the world: an honest man by day, he was a thief by night. For the rest, being a pretty, well-dressed boy, paying large sums to his tailor, performing his hair, and using rice powder like a woman, with manners by turns insolent or fawning, he succeeded in obtaining a situation in an honorable house."

"It was a classical work—a perfect representation of that severity of outline made modern by the perfection of form, of which Coysevox dreamed and Oldon revealed the secret. Certainly it required little skill of the highest genius to create that polished yet living group, breathing youth, glowing youth, its author might well exclaim, 'My place is won.'"

"Yes, you are among those who have success from wherever it comes. But changed as Benedict was, he could not look on his work without remorse. Near the group of Hylas was a statue of clay, almost ready to fall into dust. Unfinished and uncovered with a veil of gray linen, it still attracted the gaze of the artist. It was a plan of St. Ocella begun from memory." "See, old fellow," said one of his companions, "you did well after all to take our advice. If it had not been for that famous supper at which we converted you to mythology, you would have gone back to the Middle Ages, as sure as you live. You would have gone on dreaming, when there is scarcely one of the younger sculptors who can rival you. Dubois is spoiled by affection, Carpaux is too impetuous. In a couple of years you will be at the head of the new school."

never surprised, only animated. You will give me a new vein." "I paid my debts," said Xavier, "I showed my debts." "I understand," said the crayon artist, "he paid his debts, to establish a base of confidence for future operations."

"What would you have done with it?" asked Xavier of the author. "I should have taken the train to Monaco, and spent it there in trying to make money." "And you?" to the crayon artist. "I should have gone back for six months to the old life." "After that?" "After that I would have become a Chasseur d'Afrique." "Well, I am not of the same mind as either of you," said Xavier. "I made up my mind to live on my income." "Fifteen hundred francs a year? Why, never!" "But I could earn something besides." "How? You can do nothing, Xavier." "I could do nothing; I learned." "What?" "Book-keeping, and became cashier of our factory." "That's a good joke," cried a chorus of voices. "Do you think I am joking?" said Xavier to Benedict. "No," said Benedict, in a voice of deep emotion. "Now see," said Xavier, his good-humored voice tinged with bitterness, "we generally say to ourselves and others, when we are throwing money right and left, that we are leading a jolly life. But it is false. We do not get the worth of our money. We eat highly spiced food and drink wines that ruin our digestion. The doctors live at our expense. Our horses do not always come in first on the turf. The cards deceive us. We pass our nights talking nonsense or dealing out bits of pasteboard. The jewellers laugh at us. At thirty we have no fortunes, no horses, no illusions. One chance remains to us. Worn out and *blaze*, we marry some young girl who does not understand us, and would despise us if she could know our past life. Too often even this is only a means of retrieving our fortunes, that we may pursue the same career. In a few months we begin to neglect our wife, and there is one more unhappy woman added to the long list. For my part, I followed the example of these savages in some part of Goniatia. They have idols to whom no sacrifice is too costly. They load them with gifts, sending up ardent prayers all the while; but if it happens that the idols do not grant the desires of their worshippers, if they receive their offerings without repaying them in pleasure, martial glory, or happiness, the savages snatch them from the altar, spit upon them, insult them, trample them under foot, and end by setting fire to them or throwing them into the sea. I have done likewise. My idols deceived me. I laughed them to scorn and broke them."

"And are you happy now?" said Benedict. "Perfectly," said Xavier. "I have sleep, health, good temper. I take an interest in a hundred things that I never knew the value of before. I was a worthless spendthrift, now I am good for something." "But who worked this miracle?" "My brother first," said Xavier gravely, "then a young girl." "A young girl?" "Yes; I did not tell you all. I am going to be married." "To an heiress?" "No, to a poor orphan. I have nothing, yet she is satisfied." "What is her name?" "A very obscure one—Louise Dubois. You do not know her. Her father, an honest and honorable man, was our cashier for forty years." Benedict wrung his friend's hand. The others, seeing that the breakfast was going to end in a tedious conversation, took their leave, and Benedict, with beating heart, found himself alone with Xavier. The young man had not seen each other for two years. Benedict had fought all during the war. When peace was concluded, and Jean Machu's confession had exonerated Xavier, Sabine begged him not to go near Benedict. His name always woke new sorrow in her breast. She knew that he had forgotten her, or was trying to forget; that the talent she was once so proud of had been applied to lower uses. Through the papers she learned of Benedict's new success, and henceforth a gulf opened between them. Loving him too much not to suffer, and too courageous not to struggle against her sorrow, she strove to conceal it from every one. But Xavier was not deceived by his sister's apparent serenity, and in spite of her request his promise resolved to find out for himself if Benedict did not share in her regret. He knew it was so at the first word Benedict spoke, and at the first glance he gave him. The very way in which he took his hand, the voice in which he uttered his name, sufficed to show that Sabine's name survived all else. Scarcely were they alone, when Benedict said in a voice of much emotion, "I knew you were busy and happy," said Xavier. "Happy?" repeated Benedict, shaking his head. "To-morrow is the opening of the Salon, and you are to exhibit your great work to the judges; but its success is already bruted abroad: Shall I be the only one who has not seen this marvel of modern art?" Benedict pointed to the group. "Go and look at it," he said. "What! Xavier was examining the fountain, Benedict threw himself upon a sofa and buried his head in his hands. Xavier stood a long time before the group. When he came back to his friend's side, he said simply, "It is really very fine, very fine." "But he spoke without enthusiasm, and in a tone which betrayed some hidden emotion." "Tell me the truth," said Benedict all at once in a troubled voice. "I want to hear from your lips the truth, terrible though it be." "All the better," said the journalist; "I am

perhaps fatal. I want to hear it, even though it puts the last touch to the ruin of my soul. "She does not love me?" "She has, given you up, at all events," said Xavier.

"She never loved me!" cried Benedict vehemently. "She sacrificed me to a mere nothing—a dream—a pride of her own."

"I don't understand you," said Xavier. "Was it not pride that made her put an end to all that her father had arranged between us? What did I ask of her in that hour of sorrow and affliction except constancy and good faith?"

"Do you reproach her with the very excess of her generosity?" said Xavier. "Yes," said Benedict. "She had no right to drive me from her in her grief."

"She did not want to bring dishonor upon you," said Xavier. "She has brought worse—ruin," said Benedict gloomily.

(To be continued.)

THE CURSE OF BALLYGREGGAN.

The traveller in pre-railway days, per one of the once famous Bianco coaches between Galway and Limerick will remember that, at the little village of Kilkerran, a road leading to the small town of Kintirry, ran, as doubtless it runs to-day, at right angles to the "high road" between the two cities (much nearer the Corrib than the Shannon); and that he could, while the horses were being exchanged, if he happened to be an outside passenger, get an excellent view of the country to the west; indeed, on a clear, bright day he might see an estuary of the Atlantic sparkling in the sunshine, with the hills of Burren forming a blue, hazy outline at the south, and stretching so far westward into the sea as to make the glimpse of ocean we get look more like an inland sheet of water than what it really is—a tiny portion of the great ocean itself.

Now, going to the half-town, half-village, of Kintirry, one passes, after travelling two Irish miles due west, the straggling village of Boherbue, which lies midway between Kilkerran and Kintirry; and at the centre of this village another road running north and south intersects and accounts for the name by which Boherbue is familiarly known—that is, "The Cross Roads."

The northern terminus of this by-way is the scattered hamlet of Luggan, which juts out into an estuary of the Atlantic, while the southern terminus merges into the other principal road, which gives access to travel from the "Cliffe of the Tribes" to north-western Clare. Scarcely fifteen minutes' walk from "The Cross Roads," you come to the "gate-house" of one of the landlords of these parts south of Boherbue; and less than a quarter of a mile from this evidence of the "big house," the seat of Peter Bodkin, Esq., a commodious building of three stories and a half, occupies a pleasant spot among a wilderness of rock, clumps of scraggy, disappointing trees, scorched looking pasture and heather. This house is within the shadow of an old, unroofed castle whose walls, dilapidated and tottering as they now are, would yet indicate that centuries ago their owners were men of note and wide influence.

Continuing one's course still farther southward, another monument of the past—this time the ivy-covered ruins of what was once a rich and flourishing church—strikes the eye. The only evidence of its former condition which remains is one gable whose original proportions are yet maintained; one or two others which have succumbed to time and Cromwell; two or three broken walls, much lower than the broken gable. All these are covered with a thick growth of ivy which gives them a lonesome and sepulchral appearance. Within the hallowed precincts are a few tombs, as many flags marking burials which have so long since occurred, that time has quite obliterated their inscriptions; while without less pretensions records of sepulture thickly dot the ground, that is now used as the parochial cemetery. This plot is enclosed by an old crumbling wall—fall of gaps; an iron gate, long off its hinges, and propped up by some loose stones, marks the entrance to the churchyard and ruins of Ballygroggan. In the immediate vicinity stands Ballygroggan itself—a collection of some dozen and a half houses, the most of which are poor, small—in fact, squalid and going fast to "seed"; nearly all have thatched roofs, and these as may be inferred, are of the most wretched kind. The locality has not a jot of that scenic loveliness for which Ireland, even in the month of December, is remarkable. As one looks westward this way after noon of the 23rd of December, in the year of grace, 188—, on which the reader's attention is directed to the place, the knotty, stunted timber and scanty plantations encircling Ballygroggan House, as the landlord's residence was called, break the view of the hardly more inviting country beyond; then the bleak frowning hills of Clare crush you in, one might say, to the contemplation of your more immediate surroundings,—and these certainly are no improvement on the cheerless vista, your beauty-searching eye was so vainly trying to pierce. Eastward and northward a few tolerably comfortable houses scattered through somewhat better land; a shade of more generous green; the rather stately white church of Boherbue with its stone cross sharply outlined even in the mist and rain—these are features in the landscape to which one will naturally turn after he looks elsewhere for a change from the poverty, the ruin, and the loneliness of the place. Scarcely a sound breaks the stillness; no sign of busy labor anywhere; a lethargy seems to hold the occupants of those houses which are a little better than hovels, in that they are larger; nothing but the wind rattling around the drip—the ceaseless drip, drip—of the rain in the interval between two heavy driving showers which come down as they do nowhere else out of Ireland. The day, as we have already intimated, is that preceding the eve of the great festival which sends a sacred, generous throbbing through every Christian heart.

The Fenian excitement of the early sixties had just subsided, and loyal people were drawing the sigh of relief; but that chronic baneful disturber of public peace and comfort—Eviction—had resumed the full swing of its mischievousness and wrong. Hence on this by-road in the south-western part of Ireland and in this wretched district, the unusual spectacle of a posse of police walking four deep and followed by a jaunting car on which were four passengers and the driver, making the hamlet of Ballygroggan their objective point, will at once be suggestive of the dead "notice to quit."

At the torn-down gate indicating the entrance, at one time, to the yard, of the largest, but certainly not the most comfortable, house of the village, the police halt and form a line on the opposite side of the road; while the four men on the car alight, two of whom—evidently the principals of the evic-

tion process—holding a whispered consultation as to what course next to take, presently direct the rest of the party as to how each was to discharge the duties devolving upon him in the work of ejecting and establishing the rights of property, by the dispossession of the ill-starred tenant of the comparatively large but poverty-stricken house, whose fallen gate and empty barns should deter even Shylock himself in his relentless pursuit to have the "bond," and nothing but the bond. These two are the Deputy Sheriff and Mr. Elias McGroenigau, land agent of Mr. Bodkin, who, being an absentee since coming into his estate and the sole management of his estate and the destiny of his rack-rented tenantry to his agent—a sacred trust outraged too often in unfortunate Ireland—the two other passengers are subordinates and the handy underlings of the immaculate Elias; who would drop appropriate tears for him at an eviction which he was so reluctantly forced to carry out by the imperative orders of his master in London, and who would, at the same time, cast the "household gods" of some humble, fond home to the wind and storm of winter as inexorably as Fate itself. So professed and so acted two of a class which, in Ireland, is so often made up of the most noisy of her petty so-called patriots!

(To be continued.)

A Panic at the Delavan House Last Night.

The usual quietness of the Delavan House was broken in upon last night in a strange manner, and for an hour or more the guests of that hitherto orderly and first-class hotel were in a ferment of excitement. At precisely 5 minutes past 10 o'clock, according to Senator Grady's chronometer, an individual was seen to enter hurriedly by the main entrance on Broadway and rush in an excited manner to the desk. His appearance was somewhat startling, and the swaying motion of his long body, coupled to the wildly questioning manner in which he stood and questioned the clerk, would lead a beholder at once to know that there was something of import in connection with his nightly visit.

We approached the desk, or rather we were pushed thither with the crowd eager to hear his question propounded. He spoke in a husky voice, and in that peculiar key which the attentive night clerk, Mr. Leland Simons, who appeared to share in the anxiety of the nocturnal visitor. Having received an answer, however, he turned towards the elevator in the same hurried manner which had characterized his entrance, and pulling the door shut after him, he again, in a husky tone, gave his orders to the youth in charge of that pedal-relieving automaton, and as a result, and before we could gather our senses, which had gone wool-gathering, he was rapidly ascending. Our journalistic ear, however, had caught the words "fourth floor" as they fell from the lips of the long-legged, long-haired and excited individual and in a moment more we were mounting the stairs. We were not long in reaching the floor advertised to, and just as we gained it we saw the coat tails of the excited personage just turning the corner in the southeast end of the building. We hurried after the receding figure and gained the corner just in time to see our "chase" bolt into the room of Col. M. O. Murphy, representative of the first New York district. Here he remained closeted for some time, during which we were joined by several others who had mounted the stairs out of curiosity like ourselves and who now stood openly-mouthed around the door. Of course we all listened, but not even our journalistic news hunting tact backed by all the ingenuity present, could devise a plan by which we could hear. One reckless individual, thinking probably of a former occasion, suggested a step-ladder, and muttered something about the transom. Another, whose ear was glued to the key-hole, remarked that after all may it not be a Platt—or plot—or something of that sort; for his remark was also lost to us. A third suggested that the trained ear of a chambermaid be brought into requisition. But before either plan was made use of, the man glowering on the group, and made his way through the doorway and crowd and started off again. He entered another room on the same floor, and again the listeners followed, but it was of no avail; not a sound could be overheard save indistinct mutterings. On leaving this room he descended to the floor beneath, and entered the room of a well-known military gentleman, who bears the distinguished title of general, and who arrived a day or two ago; here the tones were somewhat louder but still not loud enough to be clearly overheard. For an hour this continued. The excited individual with the elongated hirsute appendage and the Faber fortified ear, flew around the hotel. At last he descended to the ground floor, where he stood for a moment and looked about him. Soon his eyes rested on Mr. Ed. C. Sheehy, the representative of the twenty-second district of New York, and a most instantaneous change came over him. He no longer gazed savagely, he approached the honorable gentleman with the air of an Adonis, smiling as sweetly as a love-sick swain. He apparently met with an old friend in the person of Mr. Sheehy, judging by the way that gentleman thrust forth his extended and somewhat extensive palm. A light burst upon us at this moment; we remembered that Oscar Wilde had proved to be an Irishman. Was this Oscar in disguise, and speaking to a Milesian friend? We had not long to wait for an answer. The crowd, which had momentarily accumulated, pushed us forward, and we caught the following remarks from Mr. Sheehy:

"Why, to be sure, I found St. Jacobs Oil an excellent remedy! Excellent, sir. I would not be without it. I am a great admirer of St. Jacobs Oil. I—"

The cat was out of the bag. Our sensation had taken wings. Our Oscar had "busted." We had been following one of the many press agents of St. Jacobs Oil, who was simply hurrying around among the notables to "do" them for the columns of the newspapers. Later investigations proved this, and we have learned from the lips of several of our senators and assemblymen and others that were subjected to the reportorial pump. Let our readers look out for some excellent testimonials for St. Jacobs Oil soon.

A ROYAL DONATION.

BREMLI, March 2.—The Express has given one thousand marks for the relief of the sufferers of the floods in America.

ANSWER THIS.

Can you find a case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Urinary or Liver Complaints that is curable, that Hop Bitters will not or cannot cure? Ask your neighbors if they can.

THE PHOENIX PARK MURDERS.

PARIS, March 2.—An Irishman, John Walsh, was arrested at Havre yesterday. It is stated he avowed complicity in the Phoenix Park murders.

HERBERT GLADSTONE, M.P.

Criticizes the Present Condition of Ireland—Advocates a Total Reform of the Irish Administration—And the Investiture of the People with Powers of Self-Government.

Addressing a crowded meeting of Liberals at Leeds on Friday, February 13, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., said: Five millions of people required in ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances by the Government of Great Britain.

IRELAND ON A FULL AND FAIR EQUALITY with England in respect to law, and to adapt her government to the temper and requirements of the people (applause); but, while we should be situated in the practical consideration of their grievances, some rules should be made, it was absolutely essential that we should not lose sight of Irish history, for without a satisfactory account of its disastrous nature, it was impossible to understand or account for the present tone and temper of the Irish people, or to measure with any degree of accuracy the present condition of the Irish people and the British government.

THE INIQUITIES AND SO FORTH OF CASTLE RULE. Yet the fact remained that the machinery of government was originally constructed for the purpose of maintaining ascendancy class against the mass of the people (hear, hear) that its traditions were bad, and that, however sympathetic and upright the chief officers might be, the machinery of the Government had been given to an executive government which came in conflict with the people through the medium of an official magistracy and an imperial army.

THE ARTHURSKAVILLE MURDER. ARTURSKAVILLE, Que. March 2.—On Wednesday afternoon in the case of the Queen v. Robin Chabot, a French Canadian, charged with the murder of a woman, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

"NUMBER ONE"—THE EXTRADITION QUESTION AGAIN. DUBLIN, March 2.—The correspondent of the Freeman's Journal asserts that a warrant has actually been issued for the arrest of "Number One" and copies have been sent to Liverpool and Birmingham and that there is reason to believe he will shortly be arrested.

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EASTER EGGS.

Easter comes very early indeed this year upon the 25th of March, which is almost as soon as ever can be, and before long children will begin to think about preparing what in old times used to be called pass eggs. It is a good plan, too, for the egg-colourers of a neighborhood to get together on the 25th, and making the production of the eggs, thus saving time and money.

The exchange of eggs between friends, as a token of love or friendship, is a very ancient custom, dating back almost to the flood, for it is a symbol of the ark, as well as of the resurrection, which is the reason that we present them so easily. It is moreover a very universal custom prevailing among different nations and religions. The Jews placed eggs on their Passover tables, the Druids used them in their ceremonies, and the Persians frequently give them as New Year's gifts. If you should happen to be in Russia this month, a Russian would be likely to give you an egg, and you would be likely to give him one in return. "Christ is risen," and offer you an Easter egg, and stranger still, if you were in the far East, a Mohammedan would do the same. At city confessions, the eggs are used in the most enormous size, and containing panoramas of landscapes and figures, or also filled with bonbons—made to last in the shell, and appropriate home-made ones are worth a great deal.

To dye eggs, onion skins put in the water in which they are boiled will make a bright yellow color. For yellow or orange, add a little log-wood or violet ink, gives a royal purple. Cochineal, pink and crimson; and many pieces of china, or bright ribbon that will color them nicely in figures, stripes, or dots. Another way is to dip the eggs in hot water, and then write a name or motto on the shell with a pen. It is the best in the solution of dye water, when the inscription will appear in white upon a colored ground.

THE AUGUSTINIAN SOCIETIES. LAWRENCE, Mass., March 1.—The official statement of the Catholic churches in charge of the Augustinian Fathers shows liabilities of \$587,000 and assets of \$569,000. This leaves an apparent surplus, but as the market value of the assets is much less than the cost, there is really a deficiency.

POWELL'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

POWELL'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE has been before the public thirty years and has effected many wonderful cures, one bottle will cure the worst case of PILES. From TWO TO FOUR BOTTLES will cure LEPROSY, SORFULIA, FLEURISSE, CANDER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, HERPES, the SKIN DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BL OOD. \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists and by mail for a 25 page pamphlet which will be sent free to any address showing its wonderful cures.

UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY

"KIDNEY-WORT." THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY DISEASE, LIVER TROUBLES, MALARIA, CONSTIPATION, PILES, LA ES WEAKNESSES, AND RHEUMATISM.

TERRIBLE KIDNEY DISEASE. "Mrs. Hedges says I cannot too highly praise Kidney Wort," says Mr. Sam. Hodges, Williamstown, W. Va. "It cured my terrible kidney disease. My wife had to turn me over in the bed, before using it."

SEVERE KIDNEY DISEASE. "I was entirely cured," recently said Mr. N. Burdick, of the Chicopee Box Co., Springfield, Mass. "It cures kidney disease by using Kidney Wort."

COULD NOT WORK BEFORE. "I've had no pains since I was cured by Kidney Wort," said Mr. James C. Hurd, of the Chicopee Box Co., Springfield, Mass. "I couldn't work before using it, so great were my kidney difficulties."

KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES. "Several doctors failed," writes N. Steep, Allegheny City, Pa., "but Kidney Wort cured my kidney and liver troubles two years standing."

KIDNEY COMPLAINT AND DIABETES. "For six years," says Engineer W. H. Thompson, of C. M. & St. Paul R. R., "I had kidney complaints and diabetes. Kidney Wort has entirely cured me."

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M. CERQUI. MONSIEUR—As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so does the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose embers shine and overshadows my sleeping moments. Yours in X, Bro. JOACHIM.

From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February 16, 1881. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell & Co., proprietors of M. Cerqui's Chemical Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded, and in the darkness, where first I saw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in it, then, on either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while looming up in the foreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. I never a feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the scene was so novel and reverential. Upon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the darkness of night it seems to say, sleep safe, His cross watches and guards you.

We also have the honor to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters: Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N.J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; CONVENT OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Baltimore, Md.

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CATHOLIC CALENDAR. MARCH, 1883. THURSDAY, 8—St. John of God, Confessor.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MARCH 7, 1883.

elect their Speaker, and everything portending a sure lease of power. But two days after the leader of the Opposition rose and proposed a motion of want of confidence without discussing or giving any reason why it should be adopted.

The Under Foreign Secretary stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the surrender of Sheridan had been asked of the United States, but that he was unable to say anything further. It is very probable that the Under Secretary will have to remain in the same dumb plight for some time to come, for the chances of bringing P. J. Sheridan over to England are growing exceedingly slim.

The Bishops and Priests of Ireland tell the world that the destitution and misery of the poor people are extreme, but the Chief Secretary of Ireland, Mr. Trevelyan, in answer to Mr. Parnell's question touching their starving condition, denied last night in the House of Commons, the existence of any such distress as alluded to.

A good deal has been said and written of the conflicts between the Castle Government and the mass of the Irish people; this antagonism is only natural, and what should be expected when the composition of the former is considered. According to the Dublin Freeman the every day Executive of Ireland consists of an English Viceroxy and English Chief Secretary, a Scotch Under Secretary, an English Assistant Under Secretary, with an Orange Irish coadjutor.

The whiskey statistics of New York are swelling to an alarming extent. This year the friends of temperance have been able to count over 10,000 rumshops in the American metropolis, one to every 125 inhabitants, or one to every 25 families. Of these 10,000 rumshops, 9,000 are licensed, and a moderate estimate gives the number of illicit shops and holes where intoxicating liquor is sold at 1,000. The statistics show that there are 4,319 hotels of all grades; that there are 3,722 where ale and beer only are sold, and that there are 534 drug stores and other shops where liquor can be had, with the estimated illicit 1,000, give a total of 10,075. These dens of vice and of intemperance outnumber by 2,749 all the various shops and stores, where bread, meat and groceries are sold; 10,075 rum shops to 7,326 food shops. It is calculated that over 60,000,000 dollars are spent annually for drink in the city. The statistics of crime show to what extent this wholesale indulgence in liquor affects the peace and morality of the community. The total number of arrests for crime in one year were 67,135. Of these 20,228 were for intoxication per se and 22,384 were for disorderly conduct, the natural outcome of drinking, giving a total of 42,612 rum arrests, or sixty-three per cent. of the entire number.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Yesterday the people of Ontario decided that for another Parliamentary term of four years the affairs of the Province will be managed by those who have administered them so well and faithfully during the past twelve years. The return of Mr. Mowat and his party to power is nothing but the natural result of an honest, economical and progressive administration. To have refused to continue confidence in the Liberal party of Ontario would have been a protest against good and honest government;

the electors, notwithstanding the eager solicitations and furious appeals of Mr. Meredith and the Conservatives to oust Mr. Mowat, have respectfully declined to enter any such protest. It would have been the height of folly, if not suicidal, to condemn a Government with such an honorable and sustained record as that which Mr. Mowat has been able to hold up before the Province.

The Reform Government has been judged on its merits, and it has not been found wanting, but has been duly appreciated and endorsed. Although the election returns are not yet complete, it is almost certain that in a House of 88 members Mr. Mowat will have a following of 50 representatives of the people. This majority is large enough for all practical purposes and the loyal Opposition will be strong enough to prevent the Government, whose success has been so continuous, from straying from the path of honesty, economy and progress which Mr. Mowat has marked out for his administration, and which up to the present he has followed with the most remarkable and beneficial results to Ontario. The people have, in returning Mr. Mowat, decided that a determined stand is to be made for the maintenance of Provincial rights and that these rights are not to be interfered with by the Federal Government. They have moreover decided against the centralizing tendencies of the Ottawa administration. The people want to hold on to the freedom of their municipal institutions and Provincial Home Rule. The people have protested against the Tories and their "cultured" organs insulting the hierarchy and Catholic population of the Province. In fact, the elections have resulted just as we expected. The contest, it is true, was altogether an unequal one, as Mr. Mowat had to contend not only against the Provincial Opposition, but against the entire forces of the Federal Government, House of Commons and Senate; intelligence and honesty, however, prevailed, and the right man was kept in the right place.

COLONEL KING-HARMAN.

Col. King-Harman, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from County Dublin, over Mr. McMahon, the Nationalist candidate, by a vote of 2,514 to 1,428. To this cablegram, received yesterday afternoon, our contemporary, the Witness, added the following suggestive note, which is calculated to deceive and lead its readers astray:—"Some great change must have taken place in the popular feeling when such a heartily hated and frequently threatened landlord as Col. King-Harman is returned by such a large majority over the Nationalist candidate."

If our contemporary had said that a great change had taken place in the popular feeling in favor of the National cause, its utterances would have been in accordance with the truth; but as they are, they are decidedly misleading and at variance with a true description of the situation. In the first place, Col. King-Harman is not "hated and frequently threatened" because he is a landlord; he is despised and hated because he is a renegade Home Ruler. In the last Parliament King-Harman represented an Irish constituency, which elected him as a member of the Home Rule party, but he proved false to his pledges, and at the general elections the people indignantly rejected him. The Witness is wrong when it says that the Colonel is a "hated landlord"; he is one of the few who are called by their tenants "good" landlords. In the second place our contemporary has attributed a false significance to the victory of the Conservative candidate. One would imagine, to judge from its writing, that the County Dublin was a national stronghold, and that owing to a change in the popular feeling it had gone over to the enemy. Such is not the case. Dublin County is, and has been from time almost immemorial, the stoutest fortress of the British colony in Ireland. It has been the holy ground of the Castle on which no Nationalist dared to trespass without being repulsed by an overwhelming majority. In fact, its late Tory representative, Col. Taylor, was never disturbed during 42 consecutive years. How the defeat of the present National candidate in such hostile territory could lead the Witness to say "that a great change in the popular feeling had taken place" is more than ordinary intelligence can account for.

Our contemporary is evidently not thoroughly posted on Irish affairs and, in consequence, is very liable to misconstrue the meaning of political events in Ireland. What is to be wondered at in the Dublin County is not the victory of the Tory candidate, but the large number of votes polled in the interests of the National cause. It is the first time that the Irish people have been made aware that 1,428 Nationalists have sprung up under the very shadow of the Castle. Defeat, therefore, in this contest means neither discredit nor disaster; it has, on the contrary, shown to what a hopeful and encouraging extent the National movement has progressed and developed, notwithstanding the limited state of the franchise and the many other restrictions placed upon the mass of the people, who would rally around the National standard as one man if the embargo of British rule did not weigh them down and prevent them from manifesting their strength with a result far different from that which has marked the Dublin County election.

A CANADIAN JUDGE ON THE CRIME OF ASSASSINATION.

Yesterday, at the opening of the Court of Queen's Bench, the presiding Judge, Hon. Justice Ramsay, delivered a very singular charge to the gentlemen of the Grand Jury. His Honor travelled across the Atlantic for a subject upon which to dilate in his charge; he selected the crime of assassination as a topic upon which to lecture the Grand Jury, and through it, the people of the city and dis-

trict of Montreal. We would, in all humility, like to know what connection there is between Montreal and Europe, which would justify even a passing allusion to the crime of assassination which Justice Ramsay thinks to be prevalent "in all parts of Europe," but which is happily not so in our community. We, moreover, do not think that His Honor was justified in declaring that, because "from all parts of Europe we hear tidings of crimes of violence, and even murder, that it can hardly be a matter of surprise, that to some extent the spirit of lawlessness should affect our usually peaceable community." It is rather a strange doctrine that the commission of crime in countries three and four thousand miles away can affect the inhabitants of this district, or influence the increase or decrease of crime in our midst. It would seem, however, that this judicial statement was made simply for the purpose of opening the way for a half concealed attack upon one certain people not the furthest away from Canada. Justice Ramsay continues: "Alarming as is the crime of assassination, it becomes doubly so when an attempt is made to palliate its enormity. Political causes and even the ennobling sentiments of patriotism and nationality have been used as a check to conceal its guilt." On what grounds does His Honor undertake to say that an attempt is made to palliate the enormity of the crime of assassination? Who informed him to that effect? Why did not His Honor tell the Grand Jury where such an attempt was being made? Evidently Justice Ramsay has gone out of his way to inveigh against the crime of assassination and to read our citizens a totally unnecessary lesson on foreign criminal events. The charge was uncalculated for, as far as our own community is concerned, for among the cases which were submitted to the investigation of the Grand Jury, there was but one single accusation of murder. One would imagine that Justice Ramsay had taken his cue from one of the English or Irish Judges, for his charge is singularly similar to what is periodically delivered in the English or Irish Assize Courts. It is to be hoped that our Judges will refrain from turning, as they do in Ireland, the Judicial Bench into a platform of political denunciation. The following is the portion of the charge of which the wisdom and propriety are highly questionable: "Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: "When from all parts of Europe we hear tidings of crimes of violence and even murder, it can hardly be a matter of surprise that to some extent the spirit of lawlessness should affect our usually peaceable community, and crime assumes sometimes an epidemic form, at any rate it is propagated by example. Alarming as is the crime of assassination, it becomes doubly so when an attempt is made to palliate its enormity. Political causes and even the ennobling sentiments of patriotism and nationality have been used as a cloak to conceal its guilt. The representatives of Cain would form a community to which one would scarcely care to belong, and he must be a very shallow reasoner who can delude himself into the belief that assassination can produce any profound influence on political events. Obviously the perpetration of such acts must be confined to a very limited number, the ignorant tools of those who are ashamed of the guilt of those very crimes they suggest and encourage."

AN APPEAL FOR IMMEDIATE HELP FOR IRELAND.

The distress now existing in many parts of Ireland, and to which The Post has from time to time called public attention, has appeared none too soon to the practical sympathy of the Irishmen of this city. As will be seen by reference to our local news columns, a number of gentlemen assembled last evening in the St. Patrick's Hall to inaugurate a Canadian Relief movement in behalf of the famine stricken sufferers of Ireland. These gentlemen organized themselves into a Relief Association for the purpose of canvassing for contributions; and to facilitate the collection of funds, collecting committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions. We hope that their efforts in this holy work of charity will bear immediate fruit, for it cannot be too strongly impressed on those who are disposed to assist the starving and the destitute of Ireland that immediate help is needed. The destitution is widening and deepening, and the walls of woe which have been heard coming from the west and north-west are becoming more heartrending as they become louder. In sections of Clare, Galway, Mayo, and especially Donegal, the poor people have no brighter prospect before them for the next three months than starvation or the workhouse; the latter has more terrors for the vast majority of the Irish poor than the former; they would rather sink down into their graves, victims of hunger, than prolong a miserable and dishonorable existence in the workhouse. It is, therefore, a sacred duty for their fellow-countrymen in Canada as well as in the United States, and for all well-disposed persons to help this suffering people through the present crisis. If assistance is not afforded at once thousands will perish. An extract from a letter of a parish priest in one of the distressed districts will show the pressing necessity of immediate help:—"But how long will these private efforts succeed in staying the ravages of hunger? A very short time, I fear. It is not yet a fortnight since you were here, and within that short time the distress has become quite general, so much so that I am besieged from morning till night, and even after nightfall, by parties begging relief, and that they need it badly is too evident in their appearance. I require labor of public advantage, in lieu of relief, and all of those poor people, who are able to work—there are many who are not—gladly undertake to work from morning till night every day for a miserable pittance of Indian meal. I give relief in meal only. All, therefore, that is wanted is employment. But it will be impossible for me to afford employment in another week or fortnight to all who

will demand it; and who will be dependent on it or some other remedy to sustain life in themselves and their families." It is, therefore, to be hoped that the appeal of the Irish Relief Association of Montreal will elicit a speedy response. We note with special commendation that action has already been taken in this direction by the charitable and patriotic residents in the municipality of St. Gabriel. This example of prompt generosity and charity should be widely imitated and we suggest that this relief movement be made without delay, to extend throughout all Canada. Let associations be organized at once in all the cities, towns and villages of the Dominion, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to the Famine Fund. The money thus collected should be forwarded at once to responsible and trustworthy parties in Ireland, such as the bishops and pastors in the more destitute districts.

HERBERT GLADSTONE ADVOCATES THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., has just made, before a meeting of his constituents at Leeds, a formal pronouncement on the Irish question, which will form one of the most inspiring and hopeful chapters in the history of Ireland, and which will entitle the rising young statesman to take his place on the same platform with Parnell, Healy and Davitt. Despite coercion, crime, confusion and unreasonable denunciation, the Home Rule idea is making steady and rapid progress in England. The Premier himself has informed the nations of Europe, through the leader of the French Government, that "the curse of Ireland has been centralization, and that he was trying to produce a state of things which will make the humblest Irishman realize that he is a governing agency, and that the Government is to be carried on for him and by him;" in other words, Ireland should have Home Rule. Then we have Joseph Cowen, M.P., telling the English people that Dublin Castle was an infamous system of Government; while in the House of Commons Hon. Mr. Chamberlain has invited the Irish party to bring forward a bill dealing with local self-government. Finally, Mr. Herbert Gladstone declares that Ireland has "the worst form of Government in Europe." All this is proof sufficient that the National agitation is bearing splendid fruit, and that the Home Rule idea is destined to prevail in the long run. Mr. Gladstone's latest utterance at Leeds, however, exhibits by far the most sagacious and statesmanlike grasp of the question that has been displayed by any British Minister of the present or past generations. He has gone to the root of the subject and has discussed with intelligence and impartiality and truthfulness the question of Home Rule on its merits. He first surveyed the situation in Ireland and recognized the fact that "out of five millions of people, probably four millions looked with the utmost disfavor upon the English connection as it now existed." This statement is in no way novel in itself, but its being made by an English Minister is decidedly so. Mr. Gladstone deprecated the idea of keeping these people quiet "by force," which could only be done for a few years. What he considered necessary to be done in the interests of all was to examine closely their grievances and their demands, to remember that wise legislation for Ireland reacted in every way beneficially upon England, and to resolve that, having at last grasped firmly the nettle of Irish discontent, the Government should not let it go until it was torn up by the roots. This principle was hailed with applause by his English audience, who think that the Irish question has only been patched and tinkered with in the House. To remedy all the evils and all the mistakes bequeathed by former generations, it was, Mr. Gladstone asserted, absolutely essential to take Irish history into account, for without "a fairly complete knowledge of its disastrous nature it was impossible to understand or account for the present tone and temper of the Irish people, or to measure with any degree of accuracy the prospects of finally establishing friendly and cordial relations between the Irish people and the British Government." After taking a large and comprehensive view of Ireland's early past, when all was "peace, prosperity and freedom," he stated that "the history of the English Government in Ireland was a complete catalogue of political blunders, to use no harsher word, and before a comparatively recent period probably no country in the world had seen less of peace and more of misery." Irishmen are now languishing in jail for having said less than what the son of the Premier has owned up to in the above sentence. Mr. Gladstone maintained that the responsibility of this misery and poverty was to be brought home to every class in England. He had already been forced to severely condemn the selfishness and inertness of the Irish landlords and their English allies, but "it was just to remember that the repulsive selfishness of the merchants and traders of our great provincial towns—Liverpool, Bristol and Manchester—in sitting Irish industries, formed one of the worst chapters of Irish history, and that the cry of 'justice to Ireland' was not raised by them until they had monopolized the greater industries and could then afford to condemn the fiscal laws and call for free trade, which they knew would insure to them a lasting demand for their goods from the unfortunate people whom they had helped to ruin." Then the secret of Irish misery and destitution is not to be sought for in Irish laziness or idleness, but in the inertness of landlords and the repulsive selfishness of English merchants. A good many people on this side of the Atlantic persistently refused to believe such was the case; can we now expect them to

accept Mr. Gladstone's word for it? This young English statesman could no longer refuse to enter a protest against the calumniators and slanderers of the Irish people. Truth and the logic of facts have successfully appealed to his intelligence, while justice and freedom have, with equal success, appealed to his conscience. His intelligence has refused to be swayed by falsehood and unreasonableness, and his conscience has revolted against the palpable injustice and cruelty practiced towards the Irish people. We intend shortly to revert to the second part of Mr. Gladstone's speech, but in the mean time the people of Ireland are to be congratulated on their new acquisition to the Home Rule party. A warm hand of welcome should be extended to young Gladstone who has so boldly and disinterestedly stood up for the rights of Ireland at a moment when the country seemed to be enveloped in darkness, confusion and blood, brought on by "the worst Government in Europe."

CAN AND SHOULD P. J. SHERIDAN BE EXTRADITED?

P. J. Sheridan, an *attache* on the staff of the *Irish World* is implicated by the evidence of the most infamous informer of modern times as a party to the assassination conspiracy in Dublin, forthwith the British Government, armed with the unholty testimony of its presumably hired spy, takes proceedings to make a formal demand on the Government at Washington for the extradition of the marked out victim of Carey. Mr. Sheridan meanwhile makes no attempt to get beyond the reach of the law; he questions the veracity of Carey's evidence, but does not deny that he has been engaged in the agitation, which has for its object the overthrow of British misrule in Ireland. Two questions suggest themselves in the case of Sheridan: Can he be extradited? Should he be extradited? If the gentleman is guilty of the crime of murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, he certainly can be delivered over to the English officers according to the stipulations of the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, which regulates this matter of extradition between England and the United States. But the same article of this treaty, which fixes the above mentioned crimes as the only ones for which a guilty refugee can be extradited, also provides that there shall be no delivery of the person accused to either Government unless there is such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offence had there been committed. The law is clear on this question, and it should in all cases be respected and carried out; for crimes against society should not remain unpunished on account of the distance or change of climate between the scene of the offence and the asylum of the offender. England, however, has not shown a very worthy example in this respect, for it has ever afforded security and protection to the greatest men-killers in Europe. Some have, after British precedent, raised the point that, even admitting that a *prima facie* case is made out against Sheridan, he cannot be extradited, on the ground that the crime is not embraced in the extraditable offences enumerated and defined by the treaty, as it was not perpetrated from ordinary but from political motives. It is doubtful whether such a construction can be placed upon the treaty, but there can be no two opinions that it should not be made to operate in favor of any one who was clearly and really guilty of murder. If, on the contrary, the person charged was singled out for the vengeance of the foreign Government and was held on simple suspicion, then that and every other point should be raised against his extradition; and especially should this be the case when dealing with the British Government, whose Careys, Lawsons and Marwoods subject the innocent to the same legal extinction, as swiftly and surely as they would the guilty. Be it remarked, however, that although the Treaty does not discriminate between ordinary murder and murders committed from political motives, has been laid down by the Chief Magistrate of the United States, President Tyler, when communicating information about this extradition treaty in a Message to Congress, that "in this careful remembrance of crimes, the object has been to exclude all political offences or criminal charges arising from wars or intestine commotions."

Thus to the question whether or not Sheridan can be extradited, we have the answer; he can if a *prima facie* case is made out against him, and if the United States Courts will hold that the Ashburton Treaty affords no room or grounds upon which to establish the fact that discrimination must be made between ordinary murder and murder for political ends; but if there is no case against Sheridan nor discrimination to be made in his favor, supposing him guilty, then it will be the clear duty of the United States not to surrender a man who may be innocent or who may be a political refugee, to a power who unscrupulously stretches forth its hand to bring the victim within its grasp. There is not the slightest doubt that Sheridan is guilty of revolutionary opposition to England; he admits it and is proud of it, and confesses that, for it alone, if ever he was brought within the clutches of English law, he would be made to hang by the neck until he is dead. The idea is not a new one of alleging a great crime against a troublesome individual, in order to bring him under the arm of the law and then crush him for another or a minor offence. And it is in this direction that the American authorities should display all due care and hesitancy before complying with the demand of the British Government to surrender Sheridan to avoid playing

into its hands. No evidence has been advanced or produced but that of the Informer Carey to bring home even a suspicion of guilt to the accused. We do not believe there is a judge in the United States who would commit any man to stand his trial for murder on the unsupported testimony of an approver such as Carey. It is, moreover, absurd to think that the accused should be ex-tradited on the strength of an affidavit made by a British officer. What can such official swear to? He can offer no testimony direct or indirect in relation to the charge or the crime. All that he can possibly know is from the utterances of witnesses who are liberally rewarded for their testimony. Forty years ago the British Government demanded the extradition of one Michael Day who had emigrated to America, and who was accused of shooting Lord Norbury, a son of the Duke who sentenced Robert Emmet to death. Day's counsel, James T. Brady, objected to his surrender on the ground that there were no witnesses against the prisoner, and that affidavits by English officials or others could not suffice, as such documents could not be cross-examined. The Courts maintained Brady's objections and the accused was discharged. At about the same time another case of the same kind came up and was similarly dealt with. John and Patrick Bamber were arrested on the demand of the British Minister at Oswego, U.S., on a charge of killing a ballist in the North of Ireland. William H. Seward was Governor of the State at the time. On affidavits from Ireland the prisoners were committed by a Commission until the extradition papers could be made out. The case was laid before the Governor, and after going over it carefully, he denounced the action as outrageous, declaring that the testimony was insufficient and that the Commissioners had acted illegally. On the very day that the British officials expected to secure their prisoners, they were taken on a writ of *habeas corpus* into the Supreme Court and discharged. In face of these precedents the English Government can and should not expect to secure the extradition of Sheridan on the strength of affidavits either by its witnesses or its officials. It would be outrageous to make these slips of paper the basis of a *prima facie* case against any accused. If Sheridan is to be extradited allow him to confront the witnesses who have anything to testify against him and to cross-examine them. Let justice be vindicated, but let not unscrupulous means be employed to secure a victim.

" SAXON PROTESTANTISM AND LATIN CATHOLICISM "

"Saxon Protestantism will, without any doubt," says the *Witness*, "in the long run, prove superior to Latin Catholicism, but in the meantime we should like to see some feasible plan proposed to save Montreal from following Quebec on the down-hill track." Latin Catholicism is delightful! What does our contemporary mean to convey by these two words? Cannot it see that they are a contradiction of terms? Catholicism means universality and excludes nothing; but Latin means limitation and excludes everything that is not Latin. Our contemporary would have shown as much common sense in applying the word African to the earth and calling it our African Globe. There is no such thing as Latin Catholicism, for if Catholicism was only Latin, it would cease to be Catholicism. "Saxon Protestantism" is a correct expression, because Protestantism is limited, as it does not contain the Catholic element. But what in the world induced the *Witness* to admit even for a moment that Protestantism was inferior to Catholicism? What has been inferior in the past, and what is inferior in the present, will likely remain inferior in the future; but our contemporary lives in hope to see the balance of superiority rise in favor of Saxon Protestantism,—at least in the long run. In the mean time, however, what we particularly want to know is, how this race for first place by Saxon Protestantism is going to affect the material interests of the metropolis of the Dominion. We are aware that the *Witness* has a happy knack of making commercial, industrial and agricultural decay run parallel with the growth and development of Catholicity; but we fall to see, although with open eyes on the scene, how Montreal is going to follow Quebec on the down-hill track if Saxon Protestantism does not soon rise to the level of Catholicism. Where does the connection come in between the two? Perhaps our contemporary has a patent coupling to make commercial prosperity dependent upon Protestant superiority. We are evidently going too much "effect" for the amount of "cause" that the *Witness* has pointed out. Our contemporary has been in the habit of attributing the low commercial and industrial status of some Catholic countries to the fact that Protestantism had not got the upper hand; this argument may be good enough for foreign climes, where it can produce no effect, but our contemporary makes a big mistake in thinking that it will work here in Montreal or Canada. If Montreal will hold on to its commercial and industrial supremacy until our contemporary will no longer have any occasion to doubt that "Saxon Protestantism has proved superior to (Latin) Catholicism," the metropolis need have but little fear that it will ever catch up to Quebec on its down-hill track.

Send a postal card to Rev. A. A. Lambing, 48 Third Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., for a copy of his interesting pamphlet, "Mary's First Shrine in the Wilderness." It gives an account of the early French occupation of the site of Pittsburg, and is sent to any address free on application.

PAPERS ON REASON AND FAITH.

(Contributed to the True Witness.)

Knowing that your columns are open to those who wish to bear testimony to the truth, moreover when that truth is of paramount importance for each and every human being in this world, I know that you will kindly give me space for the few thoughts I propose to offer on the subject at issue, for the consideration of every lover of truth who may read them.

The history of the human mind proves that no matter how widely men of good sense and sound judgment may differ in their opinions as to other matters, they are unanimous in asserting that the soul is immortal, destined to live forever. This has been the belief of all peoples, of all ages and of all countries; no can the reasonableness of this belief be questioned because a few dwarfs or monstrosities of the human intellect have appeared from time to time and endeavored to show that it is folly, such as Ingorsoll at present. Those are wandering stars like comets, so light that they can move only in the orbit of perturbation by which they are entirely controlled. We are the work of an Omnipotent, increased Being known by us as God, from whom we came and to whom we must return, and on that return will begin our eternity, never to end. How to render that eternity one of bliss, and not of woe, is the all-important truth that we should know. How and where we shall obtain a knowledge of this is, therefore, the subject in question. Every logical mind will employ an efficient means to attain its end. God created us for a supernatural end, and since He is infinite wisdom, He must have left us an infallible means whereby we can attain this end; and in order to put us in immediate possession of that means He has given us *Reason and Faith*. It remains for us, then, to examine and see how, by those two gifts we can secure the eternal prize. What, then, is Reason and what is Faith; what are their relations to the subject in question are points for immediate consideration.

God alone is the source of all truth, and this truth is frequently called light. Relative to God this light is one and the same unit; but relative to us, it is both natural and supernatural. The natural form of this light is the light of Reason, which, according to St. Thomas, "is the image of the Incarnated truth reflected in our soul." The supernatural form is the light of divine Faith, the imperfect and obscure beginning of the light in Heaven. The soul possesses not only an aptitude to receive the image of God's increased light and reflect it as the mirror receives and reflects the image of the sun, but she also possesses the power of seeing this light in herself by which she beholds the working of her own faculties. When God creates man, He mingles a germ of grace with reason to preside over and direct in a certain measure the work of its development in the course of time under the influence of human language. This divine endowment, though in reason, remains perfectly distinct from it, just as the diamond encased in gold remains distinct from the metal that holds it, and consequently suffers nothing from any impure alloy that reason may imbibe from perverse influence. This divine element does for the soul, in giving her an aptitude to rightly comprehend God's truth, what that natural quality in the rock does for the granite, in giving it an aptitude to receive the polish of the sculptor. When under the direction of this divine auxiliary, reason is developed to its fullest extent, the soul's aptitude for reflecting the light of God's increased truth will have attained its highest degree of perfection, but its strength is determined by the number and nature of the truths it discloses, just as the power of reflection in the mirror is determined by the number of objects it renders visible, and experience proves that the power in both is limited.

By her native aptitude the soul beholds both the natural and supernatural light, the former in a direct manner and the latter in an indirect manner. To bring this natural action more clearly to the mind, let us suppose for a moment that the eye is reason, that the direct reflection of the natural light is the light of reason, and that the indirect reflection is the light of faith. Place a mirror in a horizontal position so that it may be easily put in motion by a slight push of the hand, then let the sun shine upon it; look in the mirror, the eye will see a luminous body like the sun. Is it the sun? No, it is only the image of the sun. To be assured of this, you need but put the mirror in motion, and you will see that while the mirror changes position a hundred times, the luminous body that you see reflected in it never changes; hence the object from which this image is received cannot be in the mirror, it must be an exterior and independent object.

Such is the idea that the soul, by reason, forms of the immutable attributes of God. The image of the light which she beholds is not the light itself—it is only the image of the increased light of God, and never changes, no matter how great and numerous may be the vicissitudes to which the soul may be subjected. Press the comparison still farther. Does it not fully comprehend the object before it? It does not, for it sees only the disk of that object, while the object itself is spherical. And it regards the image as being far beneath the surface of the mirror, which is not the case. Hence the eye will possess a complete knowledge of the image only when it fully comprehends the object itself, its situation relative to the surface of the mirror, and the mystery of the indirect and direct rays of light. When the eye discovers that the image is not the source of the light which it sees; it may endeavor to see that source, and regret that it does not see it; and finally understand that it cannot see it until it receives the direct rays of light from the sun. So it is with reason, when its native power is not vitiated by a development received under the influence of prejudice and passion, it can of itself discover that it did not create itself, that the light which it possesses is borrowed from the increased light of God; that the image of this light is distinct from its object, that it has not seen the source of this light, and that a direct view of it ought to be possible. By the natural light of reason, the soul understands that for her supreme felicity and final perfection it is necessary to see the source, the divine essence from which emanates that light.

Hence, by the light of reason, the soul fully and clearly understands the necessity of a supernatural light, whereby she may be able to attain the end for which she was created, namely: to know God and to know how to serve Him. Hence an intimate relation exists between reason and faith, not a relation, however, by which reason puts us in possession of this divine light, for they are separated by an infinite difference, and their union can be effected only by God Himself. Their relation consists in this, that the one reason shows the necessity of faith, and their analogy is similar to that drawn by St. Paul between the Old and the New Testament, in his epistle to the Hebrews.

In the one, God spoke by the prophets; in the other, His divine Son speaks to us directly (Chap. I). The Old Law is the word of Moses announcing that God would come and save His people. The New Law is God Himself speaking to us (Chap. II). The law of Moses is imperfect; that of Jesus perfects our union with God (Chap. VII). The one has weak and infirm humanity for its priest; the other has Jesus Christ, who is God (Chap. VII). In the Old Law God led man by the hand; in the New Law He controls us through the affections of the heart (Chap. VIII). The one presented only the shadow of celestial things, while the other gives us heaven itself. The law of Moses was only the figure of the law of Christ, who was to come and give men the good things they hoped for through faith (Chap. XXI).

In the Temple there were two tabernacles, one of justice, which represented the law of Moses; the other, Holy of Holies, and veiled from mortal view; it is now revealed; it was the figure of Jesus, the light of the world (Chap. IX). This comparison made of the relation that exists between Reason and Faith. In both instances it is evident that the former was given as a means to secure the possession of the latter, and to dispose the heart for the worthy reception of the supernatural grace that God has promised to all sincere seekers of truth.

The Old Testament was the Aurora which announced the rising Sun that would enlighten every man in this world, it was the door by which all those who were pure of heart should enter, to come to God. It was the way by which they were ushered into the Land of Promise, the Church of Jesus Christ, the Ark of Salvation, the Pillar and Ground of Truth. It was to the law of Grace what sound reason is to the supernatural light of Faith. The light of reason says: I am but the aurora of the supernatural light of God, I am authorized to announce its existence and to point out to men the direction in which it lies; but it is not given me to make them seek it or embrace its truth, the will to do that is a grace gratuitously given by God, which He grants only to every sincere lover of truth, to those who seek it, by humble, earnest and persevering prayer. Reason says, I am sent to prepare the way of the Lord; but it is not in my power to force men to walk in that way, for it belongs to God to give them that strength, I announce to men all the truths that God has revealed, all the articles of Faith that they must believe, in order to serve God and attain the end for which they were created, but I cannot make them believe them, for God alone can give the grace of Faith. Reason says, I live in the heart and mind of man, I tell him what is right and what is wrong, but I cannot make him embrace the one and shun the other; it belongs to the supernatural light of grace to do that. Reason says, I never lead men astray in their search for the supernatural light of truth, when they listen to my warning voice; but the heat of passion and the darkness of prejudice make an arid desert of their heart, and the burning heat of the one and the somber darkness of the other produce in the desolate heart mirages which they follow and by which they are led to destruction. Reason says, I am tried by an experience of six thousand years, and never has it been said in justice that I have deceived any one.

It is true, some men have exacted of me duties beyond my power to discharge, and when I could not serve them they became dissatisfied with me, cast me aside and espoused error under my name; I have been calumniated and reviled very much, yet for all this, I have never changed; I am still the friend of man and the valiant defender of truth. When I am consulted I tell what I know, and what I do not know clearly I give as doubtful, and warn of the danger of deception, but my principal office consists in pointing out to mankind that there is a supernatural light of which I am the image, and that it is absolutely necessary for them to possess that light in order to attain eternal felicity. Look for that light and I shall be always present to tell you when you possess it.

PHILOSOPHERS.

(To be continued.)

NILSSON AND ALBANI.

Madame Nilsson and Madame Albani met recently in Cincinnati an old friend of the former, who had heard her sing in Goethe-Gounod's *Faust* the part of *Marguerite*, and who made a vow that during the ten years of Nilsson's absence from America he would not hear that Opera by any other. A few days ago, when the two great artists met in Cincinnati, Nilsson said to her friend: "Go, hear Albani in *Faust*." He did go, and his impressions he embodied in the following beautiful lines:—

MADAME ALBANI
As *Marguerite* in "*Faust*,"
When first I heard that gem of Lyric Art,
Goethe and Gounod's verse and song combined,
With the fair Swede in *Marguerite's* part,
I said to my Memory, "Marguerite."
As the one thing I ne'er again might find—
A perfect joy to soul and ear, and eyes—
Till I shall hear the Choirs of Paradise
Then made I this rash vow—thence, never more
To see or listen to famed Gounod's score,
Until again the "*Marguerite*" should be
She who thus wrapped my soul in ecstasy!
The plea of age for long years I've spent, till now,
When she herself absolves me from my vow,
And bids me go, thy personation fair, to see!

MONTREAL TO WINNIPEG.
The Canadian Pacific Railway has despatched an express train to Winnipeg, consisting of fifteen Pullman cars, and a number of representatives of the shipping firms. The train route is via the C. P. R. to Brookville, Uleah and Black River, thence New York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago and North-Western and P. R. Eastern Division to Winnipeg, which it is not only expected, but guaranteed to reach in fourteen days from its departure from here.

THE ARTHABASKAVILLE MURDER.
SENTENCE OF DEATH PRONOUNCED UPON ROMAIN CHABOT.
ARTHABASKAVILLE, March 5.—The death sentence pronounced against Romain Chabot, the assassin of Joseph O'Connell, at ten o'clock on Monday, was pronounced by the court, and a painful silence prevailed. The prisoner, being asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, said, in a trembling voice, that he was not guilty. Before delivering the sentence, Judge Fitzgibbon addressed the prisoner for about half an hour, after which he pronounced the following words, commanding Romain Chabot to be hanged on the 11th day next within the walls of the goal. The trial of Joseph O'Connell is now proceeding at Montreal, and the sentence pronounced on the accused, Joseph Chabot is a very young man, being but 21 years of age. He has been married about a year. Orr and Blanche are still young.

LOCAL NEWS.

Rev. Father F. Perreault died yesterday at l'Hopital de St. Jean de Dieu. He was a member of the Society of Our Mass.

—We are glad to be able to announce that the Rev. Father Caszau, though still very weak, is much better to-day, and that his early convalescence is confidently expected.

—At a general meeting of the St. Gabriel T. A. & B. Society held in the St. Gabriel School Hall on Sunday, the 4th inst., a donation of \$50 was unanimously voted out of the funds of the society for the Irish Relief Fund.

ST. GABRIEL IRISH RELIEF FUND.

The regular weekly meeting of the committee in charge of the St. Gabriel Irish Relief Fund, was held in the St. Gabriel School Hall on Sunday last, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The attendance was small on account of the unfavorable state of the weather. After the regular routine business was transacted, the following subscriptions were handed in—Michael Hennessey \$1, Richard Healy 1, James Giblin 1, Mrs. J. Brown 1, Thomas Doyle 1, Edward Goller 1, James Donovan 50c, Patrick Moore 25c, James Curran 50c, John Condon 50c. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on next Sunday at the same time and place.

OTARBEE.

OTARBEE.—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of stamp. MR. DIXON, 307 King street west, Toronto. 13-1f

THE IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish National Land League was held yesterday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, Mr. C. J. Doherty, the President, in the chair. After the transaction of some routine business, the question of the relief of the distressed people of Ireland was discussed and lists were distributed to members for the collection of funds towards the relief of the sufferers. Arrangements were also made with the object of inducing Mr. Parnell to visit Montreal as soon as possible after his arrival in the United States. The meeting then adjourned.

"IT STANDS AT THE HEAD."

Stitch! Stitch! It is not work, but play,
To run and gather, and hem and tuck, and run
And, oh! the blessed relief from misery's shafts
For a woman, when, for a living must sew, to
have a Royal Machine.

Oh, men who have money to spare, who have mothers, sisters and wives,
Just give a part of your hoarded pelf to save
their precious lives;
Then make up your mind at once, since the advantages you have seen,
And apply to the nearest Agent for a Royal Sewing Machine.

All information and circular from Harney Brothers, wholesale agent, 771 Craig street, Montreal.

FEAST OF ST. JOSEPH.

CELEBRATION OF THE FEET AT NOTRE DAME.
The feast of St. Joseph was celebrated with great splendor at the Church of Notre Dame yesterday. At High Mass, which took place at 10 o'clock, the choir under the direction of the Rev. M. Desrochers, rendered some splendid singing. The sermon was preached by the Rev. M. Lefevre who took for his subject "A young man and his duties." In the evening L'Union de Priere, of which the Rev. M. Picard is director, celebrated the thirty-third anniversary of its foundation. A special sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Cure Sentenne. The service was concluded by a *salut* and the solemn benediction of the Holy Sacrament. Mr. Labelle presided at the organ. The impressive ceremony was brought to a close by the blessing of the statue of St. Joseph, donated by a lady parishioner.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

—If so, you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing, and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Brimmer's Magic Relief, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, dysentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach, acid bowels complaints.

Many sink into an early grave by not giving immediate attention to a slight cough, which could be stopped in time by the use of a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wistar's Pulmonary Syrup.

A BUS FOR LIFE.—Sixteen miles were covered in two hours and ten minutes by a lad sent for a bottle of Bridge's Electric Oil. Good time, but poor policy to be so far from a drug store without it. 45 cents

CONCLUSION OF THE GRAND MISSION AT ST. ANN'S.

Last evening the mission for men at St. Ann's was brought to a close. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal assisted at the concluding service and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to seventy adults. Counting the three missions—for children, women and men, seven thousand three hundred persons went to Communion, some hundreds more than at any previous mission at St. Ann's. The number of Communioners show that this mission was a grand success. Another very practical proof of the success of the mission was the number that joined the Temperance Society.

At a meeting of the society yesterday afternoon it was found that during the mission the society had doubled its members and is now the largest and most promising temperance society in the city. The parish priest of St. Ann's has every reason to feel proud of his people, and the good people of St. Ann's should feel proud of their excellent pastor. His schools have given a practical proof that they are the best in the city. St. Ann's pupils have borne the palm of victory in the late contests. Perhaps the easiest and best way to settle the Commissioners' school question would be to have a contest between the boys of St. Ann's and the pupils of the palace at the Plateau. We should then see where and how the people's money ought to be spent. If a few of the thousands that were squandered so lavishly on bricks and mortar by our School Commissioners were spent on the splendid material of Irish talent, the bright young minds of the boys of St. Ann's, our city and our country would have no reason to complain. The priests of St. Ann's deserve much praise for the proficiency the children show in the knowledge of their religion. Father Whitaker is to be especially complimented for his splendid Temperance Society.

FATHER RYAN'S SERMON.

We regret that we are unable to give a full report of Father Ryan's sermon. From the very imperfect synopsis that we do present to our readers, it will be seen that the closing sermon was the crowning effort of a brilliant

series and was in every way worthy of our distinguished Jesuit preacher.

Father Ryan took his text from the 67th Psalm. *Confirma hoc, Deus: quod operatus est in nobis.* Confirm oh, God! the work Thou hast done.

The Rev. Missionary said—God is wonderful in His Works. He is admirable in His saints. He is wonderful and admirable in His work with sinners. He works on nothing because He is infinitely great. He works on less than nothing because He is infinitely good. His work is always a grand success, and His success is greatest when His work is supernatural and sacramental. When He works with His grace on sinful souls His love does the great wonders, for His mercy is above all His works. He has given this mission that comes to a close this evening; the mission has been the work of His power and mercy and love, and therefore ends with a grand success that is in every way worthy of God. His has been the work; to Him alone be all the glory. Everything that is good and great and grand begins and ends with God. He began this mission, He baptized this mission, and now He comes to confirm it. The beginning was the work of the Father; the baptism the work of the Son; the confirmation the work of the Holy Ghost. The true God has given this mission. The Father called; the Son converted, the Holy Ghost confirms. You have made the mission of the Father. You have answered the call of God and come to the mission. The sight of nearly two thousand men in this church morning and evening must have gladdened the heart of God. You have made the mission of the Son. You have come to confession and communion. The glory of one good communion gives joy to the angels of God. This mission gave the glory and joy of three thousand seven hundred communions of man. Conversion prepares for confirmation. Confirmation makes conversion perfect. Penance accompanies conversion; perseverance should follow confirmation; conversion is the work of Christ; confirmation is the work of Christ's vicar in the power of the Holy Ghost. The vicar of Christ is here in the person of our beloved chief pastor, the Bishop of this diocese. He comes to confirm the mission He comes to make our success sacramental. He comes to make your conversion eternal. He gives the Papal blessing; the blessing of the true God; the blessing of the Father who calls to prayer; the blessing of the Son who calls to penance; the blessing of the Holy Ghost, who gives the crown to the mission; the eternal blessing of final perseverance.

The cut of a Sewing Machine with the motto "It Stands at the Head," fully explains itself, as the Royal A. actually stands at the head of all other Sewing Machines manufactured in Canada.

THE IRISH DISTRESS.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT TO DEVISE MEANS FOR RAISING SUBSCRIPTIONS.
A meeting of Irish citizens was held last evening in the St. Patrick's Hall, for the purpose of deciding upon the best method by which a subscription for affording relief to the sufferers by the famine in Ireland, could be raised. There was a large attendance, and amongst those present we noticed, the Hon. Justice Doherty, Messrs. C. J. Doherty, Dr. Guerin, P. J. Coyle, Donovan, Stafford, Lane, H. J. Cloran, P. Carroll, Buchanan, Wall, Conroy, etc. Mr. C. J. Doherty was elected to preside, and Mr. Wall acted as secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, and called upon any gentleman present to offer suggestions as to the best means of collecting moneys from those whose sympathies were with the famine-stricken people at home.

Mr. Conroy moved that Mr. P. J. Coyle be elected Treasurer.

Mr. Coyle came forward and stated that he was altogether in sympathy with the movement contemplated by the meeting and gladly offered his assistance to any step which would be taken. He expressed himself in favor of fixing the maximum of subscriptions from each individual at \$1.

The Chairman then stated that, after appointing a Treasurer, the next thing they had to decide upon was the mode of collection and to whom the money should be sent.

Mr. H. J. Cloran thought that subscriptions should not be limited to \$1, but that a supplementary fund should be arranged, and all extra amounts placed in it.

Mr. Justice Doherty said a few words, expressing his entire sympathy with the movement, which, if the subscriptions was placed at the maximum of \$1 would give every citizen of Montreal an opportunity of contributing to it.

A somewhat long discussion then followed on the mode of collection, during which Mr. Coyle tendered his resignation as Treasurer. Mr. Buchanan was then selected as Treasurer, and it was decided that no individual subscription over \$1 would be received for the general fund.

Several citizens then came forward and handed in their subscriptions, and a number of collectors were appointed.

The discussion as to whom the money should be sent was left over until another meeting. It is expected that \$1,000 will be collected during the coming fortnight.

JOSH BILLINGS SAYS:

Next to a clear conscience for solid comfort comes an old shoe. One trouble exists in the fact that old shoes wear out, and another that they cannot always be worn. Undoubtedly Josh must be a sufferer from corns, and has not yet heard of the great and only sure corn cure, *Painman's Painless Corn Extractor*. This great remedy never fails to remove the worst corns—soft or hard—in a few days. No discomf, no sore spots, but prompt and certain cure. Beware of fish cat and sore producing substitutes. Use

THE EMMET ANNIVERSARY.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN NEW YORK—STIRRING ADDRESSES BY EMMETT GRADY, REV. DR. GALLAGHER AND EX-SENATOR KEOCLEAN.
NEW YORK, March 5.—At the Emmet anniversary exercises last evening Senator Grady said:—"The object of the Irish people is to establish a free and independent Republic in Ireland." The Rev. Dr. Gallagher said:—"I see no way for an independence of Ireland but by the sword." Ex-Senator Keoclean said:—"I say to the enemies of Irish liberty, there is an organization working for Ireland's deliverance and all the gold of the British Empire cannot corrupt it nor obtain its secrets. Notwithstanding the powerful resources of England she has been able to find but a few poor traitors who acted the part of subordinate witnesses. All their testimony does not disclose the hint of the vast power that is to overwhelm the proud empire of England. 'Tis the duty of all Irishmen in this country to bring about war between the United States and Great Britain. Put Irishmen in high places, into the State Legislatures, 'International offices,' into the Cabinet of the United States and they will do their work well. The way is for our adopted country to sanction our

cause and we will do all the work. Troubles in Canada can be made the cause for war, but fellow citizens we are against private assassination. Our cause is just and all we ask is a fair fight on the open field." Keoclean declared it would not be long before Ireland would be able to overthrow the despoilers of India, the slayers of poor Africans, and the hirer of Indians and savages to fight Christian people. All the speakers were enthusiastically applauded.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

The American students of this popular young College, animated by a laudable spirit of enterprise and love of country, and also by a commendable desire to do honor to the memory of the man to whom honor is so justly due, celebrated in a becoming manner the anniversary of the birth of him, whose name strikes a responsive chord in the hearts of every lover of liberty, equality and justice—of him who has been styled

"The good, the great, the best,"
"The Cincinnati of the West."
At an early hour "The Banner of the Free" was unfurled to breeze from the mast, and bright stars were spontaneously greeted with hosannas of joy, which made the welkin ring, and the thrills and rory which they shed upon the festive scene was reflected from the happy and radiant faces of many who proudly and joyfully greeted the emblem of their dear native land.

During the early portion of the day, the College Band, under the able direction of their assistant musical director, Mr. C. E. Goodrich, Pittsfield, Mass., discoursed some excellent music, which was applauded to the echo—and thus with music and song the day passed away right merrily.

The chief feature of the celebration, however was a musical entertainment given in the College Hall, under the auspices of Mr. R. O. A. Lee club. The highly talented and talented for the occasion under the able direction of Messrs J. H. McCaffery, Conn., and J. J. Ryan, R.I. During the concert Mr. M. T. Cassidy, Waterbury, Conn., presided at the piano and acquitted himself very creditably of the task assigned to him. The concert was opened by a piano recital, "The Maiden's Prayer," by Mr. Cassidy, and judging from the rounds of applause which greeted the performer, the audience were more than pleased. The address, "Washington and the French Revolution," by Mr. Hugh McKay, Jr., Jersey City, N. J., from the young orator high eulogiums of praise and contributed not a little to the success of the entertainment.

Messrs. T. Brophy, Carillon, P. Q., and R. Boulet, Joliette, P. Q., delivered declamations and discourses respectively, in a very creditable manner. The latter, in particular, delivered his inimitable manner the trios, "May I Be There" and "Peek-a-boo" and were encored enthusiastically, and responded by singing a trio of praise to Mount Royal College. The vocal solos by Messrs. C. H. Wells, Waterbury, Conn., H. McKay, Jr., J. J. Haughton, New York, and J. H. McCaffery, Conn., were well rendered and won well merited applause. Mr. H. McKay, Jr., sang the following in the fine voice and excellent style, the duet, "In the Gloaming." The American and Canadian College Glee Clubs, in the choruses which they rendered, contributed to the success of the evening, the material from which pleasant and noteworthy surprises may be wrought by a little judicious training.

Mr. J. J. Ryan, of Peace Dale, R.I., a young man of excellent parts and much promise, conducted the exercises. At the close of the entertainment, Prof. C. R. Goulet, of the Faculty of the College, briefly thanked the audience for their presence and attention, and congratulated the young men upon the decided success of their entertainment. A SPECTATOR.

DEATH OF MARGARET EMMET, NIECE OF THE IRISH PATRIOT.

Miss Margaret Emmet, daughter of Thomas Addis Emmet and niece of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, died at the age of ninety years yesterday morning at No. 10 West Thirty-seventh street, the residence of her niece, Mrs. Whitlock, surrounded by the surviving members of her distinguished family. She was the last of the Emmets who were born in Ireland. Her father, Thomas Addis Emmet, was kept in prison in Scotland for three years after the execution of his brother Robert, and at this time his daughter Margaret, the deceased, was in prison with him. On his release he went to Paris and waited for Napoleon to go to Ireland and take possession of the country. Finding the French Emperor insincere he came to this country with his family, and was at the head of the New York Bar for many years. He died suddenly in court. A tablet was erected to his memory in one of the court rooms in the City Hall, and a statue in honor of his genius now stands in the churchyard of St. Paul's Chapel, opposite the Herald office.

When her father landed in this country Margaret was about twelve years old. She had three sisters, who married and were known as Mrs. W. H. LeRoy, Mrs. McEvers, and Mrs. Graves; also five brothers, all distinguished. They were Judge Robert Emmet, her oldest brother, who became a Judge and District Attorney; Dr. John P. Emmet, a professor in the University of Virginia; Thomas Addis Emmet, who was Master in Chancery until that office was abolished; William C. Emmet, who was born in this country, and, like the rest of his family, devoted his life to the law.

Thomas Emmet, the fifth son, served in the war of 1812, and was in the navy with Decatur. Every member of the family was more or less distinguished, and all the daughters, except Margaret, married well and became wives of noted men. She never married. Her life was spent with friends in the city, and her amiable and bright ways made her a general favorite. Old age was the cause of her death.

When she was in prison with her father in Fort George, Scotland, she was courageous, and did all she could in her childhood years to encourage her father. Eighteen other persons were also confined with them. Daniel Webster married a relative of Mrs. Le Roy, who lived at New Rochelle. All the family live in this country except Mrs. Boche McEvers, who resides in London with her grandson, Sir Edward Courant, a relative of the O'Connell family.

The funeral of Miss Margaret Emmet, who died in New York on Thursday, March 1st, at the age of 90 years—daughter of Thomas Addis Emmet and niece of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot—took place on the following Saturday at ten o'clock in Calvary Church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street. The choir chanted "I Heard a Voice in Heaven" and sang "Nearer, my God, to Thee" and "Jesus, my Saviour, Look on Me." The remains were interred in the family vault at New Rochelle.

A HEAVY CLAIM.

It is understood that Field, the jury, seriously stabbed after the conviction of Hynes, has lodged a claim for \$10,000 as compensation for injuries.

BREVITIES.

Latest reports from North Leeds and Greenville state that Messrs. Merrick and Jones are a tie.

A new court for summary trial of small cases has been established at St. Marguerite, County of Terrebonne.

The business of Jas. Hartly & Co., of Kingston, will be seriously affected by the revised tariff of the United States.

A girl named Kane had her right hand chopped off by a cutting machine in Healin's candy factory, Toronto, yesterday afternoon.

Messrs. Boyd, Caldwell & Co., of Kingston, are erecting a mill on the line of the Kingston and Pomfret Railroad at Caldwell Lake and near Wilbur Station.

SCOTCH NEWS

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY HONORABLE SOCIETY.—We understand that an independent association has been formed among the students, and has fixed upon His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany as its candidate at the ensuing Electoral election.

LEITH.—Last week there were 35 deaths in Leith, being equal to an annual mortality of 30 per 1,000. Two deaths were due to scarlatina and one to whooping-cough. The number of births registered was 48, and of these three were illegitimate.

It was reported at Monday's monthly meeting of the Glasgow School Board that the 49 schools in operation showed a roll of 41,006 scholars, for the three weeks, with an attendance of 32,378—an increase on the corresponding period of last year of 4,852 on the roll and 32,38 in attendance. Some discussion took place on the Educational Endowments Act in relation to the claims of the deserving poor.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S GLASGOW SUPPORTERS.—A meeting was held on Sunday in the Bsm's Horn Assembly Rooms, Ingram street, under the auspices of the League for the Defence of Constitutional Rights, when several addresses were delivered and a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the continued exclusion of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh from his rightful seat in Parliament.

EDINBURGH.—On Saturday, a child, aged 14 months, named Wm. Marshall, son of a farm servant residing at Westfield, near Falkirk, was taken to Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, having swallowed a bent nail about an inch and a half in length while playing in his father's house. The baby, after the nail had been taken from its throat, never recovered, and died on Sunday night.

Last week the mortality in Edinburgh rose from 81 to 114, and the death rate was 26 per 1,000. There were 18 deaths under 1 year, and 35 above 60, of which 3 were above 80 years. Diseases of the chest accounted for 60 deaths, and zymotic causes for five, of which 3 were due to fever—the intimations of the latter disease for the week being 7. There were no deaths from diphtheria, scarlatina, or measles. Of the 140 births, 8 were illegitimate.

SUCCESS OF SCOTTISH STUDENTS AT CAMBRIDGE.—In the recent examinations for university prizes in classical literature James Adam, of Cairns College, is honorably mentioned as second in the Graeco-Scholarship examination; and John Strachan, of Pembroke College, is the winner of the Porsen prize in Greek verse. The latter is the first Scotsman educated at a Scottish university who has attained this distinction. Both these youths belong to the University of Aberdeen.

THE DOBBS MURDER NEAR PORT GLASGOW.—On Saturday afternoon the three poachers, named Martin Scott, James Kyle and Henry Millen, who were apprehended in Greenock on Sunday week, charged with having on the previous evening caused the death of two game-keepers named Robert Kyle and David McLaughlin by shooting them while on the farm of Drevie, to the southeast of Port Glasgow, were committed for trial before Sheriff Smith on a charge of murder. On Sunday the tragedy was the subject of reference in several of the obituaries in Port Glasgow.

CHILD-STRIPPING ON THE SOUTH SIDE.—A number of cases of child-stripping have recently been reported to the police of the southern district of Glasgow, and owing to the early age of the little victims no information could be obtained such as would assist in the detection of the thieves. Two girls were brought before the Southern Police Court on Monday who are believed to have been the chief operators on the unsuspecting natures of the children who fell into their clutches. The names of the accused are Jane Cummings, aged 12 years, and Helen Lynch, 10 years. A child of three years old had the most of its clothes taken off it in Hospital street on Saturday. Detectives Sinclair and Kilgour were able to trace the thieves to 28 Kirk street, where they found both girls along with their mothers. The prisoners were, before Sheriff Balfour, on Tuesday, sent to prison for 10 days, thereafter to be detained in Dalbeth Reformatory for a period of five years.

THE MURDER CONSPIRACY.—DUBLIN, March 2.—Another arrest in connection with the murder conspiracy here was made at Tullamore.

PARNELL'S VISIT TO AMERICA.—It is expected Brennan, Egan and several of Parnell's followers in the House of Commons will accompany the latter to America. Their intention is to give a full account to the Irish in America of the disposal of the funds of the Land League.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.—TWENTY-ONE CABINETS SINCE SEDAN.—M. Jules Ferry's Ministry is noticeable, like that of Gambetta, for two reasons—first, the men who give it a standing as a national body of officers are famous only as athletes; second, the rest are as yet absolute nobodies in politics. Such a Ministry, under Gambetta, with the anti-warshiping Paul Bert as Minister of Public Worship, might, with a little trimming to the wind, have ridden through the gale; but under Ferry, with the fanatical brother-in-law Flicquet as the power behind the throne, and a Chamber of Deputies deficient in brain-power but absolute in physical force, it should not continue in office much longer than the average Cabinet, the tenure of office now having been practically reduced to something over five months. Ferry, however, held the Premiership two years ago for fourteen months. To show the absolute lack of principle in French politics—Ferry was then displaced by the atheistic idea as embodied in Gambetta and Bert. Now Ferry overthrows the unfortunate Fallieres with Gambetta's promise that the French Cabinet shall continue to fight on the battle for the rights of man upon this line—"Highly they raged against the Highest." The following is a list of the Cabinets since Sedan:

- Favre (Trochu and Gambetta) . . . Sept. 1, 1870
Favre (Thiers) . . . Feb. 19, 1871
Dufaure . . . Aug. 2, 1871
Dufaure (reconstructed) . . . May 18, 1873
Duke de Broglie (McMahon) . . . May 25, 1873
Duke de Broglie (remodelled) . . . Nov. 27, 1873
Gen. de Cissey . . . May 22, 1874
Buffet . . . Mar. 10, 1875
Dufaure . . . Mar. 9, 1876
Jules Simon . . . Dec. 12, 1876
Duke de Broglie . . . May 17, 1876
Gen. Grimaud de Rochebouet . . . Nov. 23, 1877
Dufaure . . . Dec. 13, 1877
Waddington (Grevy) . . . Feb. 4, 1879
Freyinet . . . Dec. 28, 1877
Jules Ferry . . . Sept. 23, 1880
Gambetta . . . Nov. 15, 1881
Freyinet . . . Jan. 31, 1882
Duclerc . . . Aug. 4, 1882
Falliere . . . Jan. 28, 1882
Jules Ferry . . . Feb. 21, 1883

MR. GLADSTONE.—LONDON, March 2.—Mr. Gladstone has returned to London.

WARNER'S SAFE. A CURE FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause. It may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. It restores these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions sold to you as good. For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Toronto, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Eng.

A CURE GUARANTEED

For Old and Young, Male and Female.

Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Debility, restores the Intellectual Strength, the Enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs in Either Sex. With each order a FULLY PACKAGED, accompanied with five dollars we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the Market. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address. Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ont., Canada. Sold in Montreal by E. E. MCGALE, ST. JOSEPH STREET.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

In the Superior Court, No. 297, Dame Horatia Richter of the Parish of St. Louis du Mile End, in the District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Picotte, contractor, of the same place, (radically authorized for the purpose of this Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Picotte, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause. J. O. LEBREUF, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 9th February, 1888.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

In the Superior Court, No. 298, Dame Aurelie Gaboury, of the Village St. Jean Baptiste, District of Montreal, wife of Charles Paillie, of the same place, gentleman, and duly authorized attorney, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Paillie, of the said Village St. Jean Baptiste, District of Montreal, gentleman, Defendant. An action en separation de biens and board has been instituted in this cause on the nineteenth day of January instant. Montreal, January 23rd, 1888. L. A. B. LEBREUF, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

In the Superior Court, No. 514, Dame Rose Bellefleur, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Olivier Fiset, duly authorized attorney, Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Olivier Fiset, of the same place, gentleman, now absent of the Province of Quebec, having property therein, defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, the twenty-third day of January instant. Montreal, 24th January, 1888. DEBELLEFLEUR & BONIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

In the Superior Court, No. 515, Dame Rose Bellefleur, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Olivier Fiset, duly authorized attorney, Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Olivier Fiset, of the same place, gentleman, now absent of the Province of Quebec, having property therein, defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, the twenty-third day of January instant. Montreal, 24th January, 1888. DEBELLEFLEUR & BONIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

In the Superior Court, No. 516, Dame Rose Bellefleur, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Olivier Fiset, duly authorized attorney, Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Olivier Fiset, of the same place, gentleman, now absent of the Province of Quebec, having property therein, defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, the twenty-third day of January instant. Montreal, 24th January, 1888. DEBELLEFLEUR & BONIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

In the Superior Court, No. 517, Dame Rose Bellefleur, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Olivier Fiset, duly authorized attorney, Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Olivier Fiset, of the same place, gentleman, now absent of the Province of Quebec, having property therein, defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, the twenty-third day of January instant. Montreal, 24th January, 1888. DEBELLEFLEUR & BONIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

In the Superior Court, No. 518, Dame Rose Bellefleur, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Olivier Fiset, duly authorized attorney, Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Olivier Fiset, of the same place, gentleman, now absent of the Province of Quebec, having property therein, defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, the twenty-third day of January instant. Montreal, 24th January, 1888. DEBELLEFLEUR & BONIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

In the Superior Court, No. 519, Dame Rose Bellefleur, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Olivier Fiset, duly authorized attorney, Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Olivier Fiset, of the same place, gentleman, now absent of the Province of Quebec, having property therein, defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, the twenty-third day of January instant. Montreal, 24th January, 1888. DEBELLEFLEUR & BONIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIDAN NOT IN DANGER

No Extradition Proceedings yet inaugurated.—No warrant of arrest received from Washington and Home allowed to have been issued.—Interesting Precedents Reviewed.

New York, Feb. 28.—Whether R. J. Sheridan, whose extradition is alleged to have been asked for by the British Government, will have to go, was a question discussed with much animation yesterday in Irish circles. The opinion was almost uniform that it would be easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for Sheridan to go through the Narrows handcuffed to a British official. The New York Star reporter visited Mr. Sheridan at the office of the Irish World, and found him seated serenely at his desk. He said that no papers had been served upon him, and that now he anticipated none. He continued writing diligently long after the whistles had sounded for 6 o'clock, and then put on his overcoat and passed into the street unmolested.

United States Commissioner Osborn said:—I put no reliance in the despatch published to-day stating that the President had issued a warrant for the arrest of P. J. Sheridan. Our extradition business with Great Britain is not managed in that way. If her Britannic Majesty's Government wanted Mr. Sheridan, the British Consul would make an affidavit before a United States Commissioner, setting forth the facts in the case. A warrant based upon the affidavit would then be issued. This is according to the treaty of 1842. In extradition treaties with some of the Continental States the case is different, and the warrant comes directly from the President. I think the despatch a canard.

Mr. Osborn smiled. I don't say anything about that.

At a late hour last evening Marshal Erhardt had not been notified officially of the application of the British Government for the extradition of P. J. Sheridan. Recorder Frederick Smyth gave some interesting reminiscences of cases that occurred long ago. He remembered that in June, 1842, the British Consul, Anthony Barclay, petitioned for the extradition of Thomas Kalne, accused of firing the year before upon James Dale, of Cooleen, Ireland, with intent to murder him. The accused man was taken before United States Commissioner Brigham, who decided from the testimony that he ought to be extradited. A writ of habeas corpus was secured from Judge Bates of the Supreme Court, but dismissed after a hearing, and the Secretary of State directed the British Government to deliver his prisoner to the British Government. A second writ of habeas corpus was applied for, and the case was argued by the late James T. Brady and other eminent lawyers, eight Justices sitting on the bench. Nevertheless, the majority of them agreed that a case had been made out against the prisoner, and Kalne was accordingly sent across the sea.

An interesting history was also given of Michael Day, who came to this country from Ireland over forty years ago, and was accused of shooting in Darrow, Kings County, Lord Norbury, a son of the Judge who sentenced Robert Emmet to execution. While he was being taken to the Tombs an excited crowd attempted his rescue, but James T. Brady, one of the best criminal lawyers in the State, who was near at hand, sprang upon an ash barrel and assured the roaring mob that he would defend the prisoner, and that he should never go back to Ireland. He kept his word, and secured the discharge of his client on the ground that there were no witnesses against him present, and that affidavits would not suffice, because they could not be cross-examined. Day lived for twenty-eight years afterwards in this city on the East side, and when he died, thirteen years ago, was buried in Calvary Cemetery, where his body now lies.

Another case, forty years ago, was that of father and son, John and Patrick Bamber, arrested near Oswego, charged with killing a bailiff in the North of Ireland. William H. Seward was Governor of the State at the time. On affidavits from Ireland the prisoners were committed by a Commission until the extradition papers could be made out. The case was laid before the Governor, and, after going over it carefully, he denounced the action as outrageous, declaring that the testimony was insufficient and that the Commissioner had acted illegally. On the very day that the British officials expected to secure their prisoners, they were taken on a writ of habeas corpus into the Supreme Court and discharged. The Commissioner claimed to be acting independently of the State Government, and threatened to call out the entire militia to assert his authority. This gave the Whigs their first victory, because the question entered into politics at the next election.

When United States District Attorney Fiero was questioned by the reporter, he said there had been recent changes in the extradition treaty, but he thought there was no chance covering political offenses, and he considered it doubtful if Sheridan could be extradited. Several lawyers spoken to were of this opinion, and, although they pleaded that they did not know what crimes might be sworn against Sheridan, they were unanimously of the opinion that a man could not be taken out of the country and hung in Ireland for supposed crimes on the mere affidavits of people who might be trying to save their own necks.

Holloway's Pills.—The sudden changes, frequent fogs, and prevailing dampness sorely impeded the vital functions and conduce to ill health. The remedy for these disorders lies in some purifying medicine, like these Pills, which is competent to grapple with the mischief at its source, and stamp it out without fretting the nerves or weakening the system. Holloway's Pills extract from the blood all noxious matters, regulate the action of every disordered organ, stimulate the liver and kidneys, and relax the bowels. In curing such complaints these Pills are remarkably effective, especially when aided by friction of the Ointment on its walls. This double treatment will ensure a certain, steady, and beneficent progress, and sound health will soon be re-established.

The United States Secretary of War will appoint a Court of Enquiry into the charges against General Hazen, Chief of the Signal Bureau.

Justice Duffy, of New York, yesterday, in the case of Salmi More, arrested for producing the Passion Play without license, decided that the case ought to go before a jury, and was a probable case.

BASES OF FAIR DEALING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN LIFE

In some cases recently the newspapers are speaking of a "quitting" where the law does not give a remedy—especially in the case of a corporation (corporations are often soulless). The Louisiana State Lottery Company—a lady complained her ticket (winning one-half of No. 43,713, which drew the first prize of \$30,000) had been fraudulently obtained after litigation the contestants compromised amicably, each taking half. A lady residing in New York city had lost her ticket in the mail, but on application to M. A. Dauphin, President of the Louisiana State Lottery Co., at New Orleans, La., obtained the number, learnt it had drawn \$10,000, filed a caveat, proved her right, and after a proper delay had her money paid to her. Such acts make one think that there are cases of fair dealing in the desert of Golden Life.

THE "GOLDEN BLOOM OF YOUTH" may be retained by using Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a specific for "female complaint." By druggists.

A malady, supposed to be a plague, has appeared in Kurdistan.

WE CONTRACTED to insert Mack's Magnetic Medicine because we were assured that the firm was composed of reliable and honorable gentlemen, and also, because the medicine was recommended as being all and more than the advertisement claimed. We are informed by druggists that it is the best selling article they have, and that it gives satisfaction to their customers. See advertisement in another column. Sold in Montreal by B. E. McGale.

Ethem Pacha will replace Nedim Pacha as Minister of the Interior.

A gentleman who is no longer young, and who never was handsome, asked his son's child what he thought of him. The boy's parents were present. The youngster made no reply. "Well, so you won't tell me what you think of me?" "Why won't you?" "Cause I don't want to get locked," replied the sprig of a rising generation.

"Is your ma sick again?" "Oh, no, ma is healthy enough now, she has got a new fur lined cloak. She played consumption on papa, and coughed, and made pa believe she was ill, and got the doctor to prescribe a fur lined cloak and pa got one and ma has improved awfully. Her cough is all gone and the can walk ten miles."

BUT ONE OPINION prevails throughout the world, and that is so strongly in favor of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer that no other article ever attained so widespread popularity.

The Socialists society in Spain, the "Black Hand," numbers 50,000 members, and includes 990 minor societies, with Geneva as centre for Western Europe.

IMPERISHABLE! The fragrance, such as it is, of the ordinary toilet extracts, passes away in a few moments and is lost forever; but the delicious perfume of the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER can be removed from the handkerchief only by washing.

The names of the entire committee of the Black Hand Society, of Spain, its documents and a list of members numbering 7,000 are in the hands of the Government.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A Valuable Nerve Tonic. Dr. C. C. OLMSTEAD, Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I have used it in my practice ten years, and consider it a valuable nerve tonic."

The Orange Association of British America will petition the Dominion Government for an act of incorporation.

APHONIA CURED.—FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Aphonia, or Loss of Voice, is remedied in a short time, no matter whether the cause be from inflammation of the larynx membrane, from cold, or from nervous derangement.

M. Clemenceau, the Radical leader of the Chamber of Deputies, visited Mr. Gladstone during the latter's stay in Paris.

The well known strengthening properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nerve, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effective alterative medicine known to mankind. The scientific advances of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases. Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-eruptions, Pustules, Blisters, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and cultivates the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is fully to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Sawing Made Easy With the Monarch Lightning Saw. Sent on 90 Days. DRESSERS, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, VANS, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fabric article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Washed Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dye try this once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES. Best Dyes Ever Made. FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. DRESSERS, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, VANS, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fabric article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Washed Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dye try this once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT. Bronze Paint, Artists' Black. For gilding Faney, Booklets, Frames, Lamp Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work—equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10c. a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

DOWN'S ELIXIR. N. H. DOWN'S VEGETABLE BALSAAM. ELIXIR. Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWN'S ELIXIR.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, No. 408, Dame Aurelie Gaboury, of the Village St. Jean Baptiste, District of Montreal, wife of Charles Paillie, of the same place, gentleman, and duly authorized attorney, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Paillie, of the said Village St. Jean Baptiste, District of Montreal, gentleman, Defendant. An action en separation de biens and board has been instituted in this cause on the nineteenth day of January instant. Montreal, January 23rd, 1888. L. A. B. LEBREUF, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, No. 514, Dame Rose Bellefleur, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Olivier Fiset, duly authorized attorney, Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Olivier Fiset, of the same place, gentleman, now absent of the Province of Quebec, having property therein, defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, the twenty-third day of January instant. Montreal, 24th January, 1888. DEBELLEFLEUR & BONIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, No. 515, Dame Rose Bellefleur, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Olivier Fiset, duly authorized attorney, Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Olivier Fiset, of the same place, gentleman, now absent of the Province of Quebec, having property therein, defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, the twenty-third day of January instant. Montreal, 24th January, 1888. DEBELLEFLEUR & BONIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

320 ACRES FREE. Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain, and Mouse River Country, NORTH DAKOTA. Tributary to the United States Land Office at GRAND FORKS, DAKOTA. SECTIONAL MAP and FULL particulars mailed FREE to any address by H. F. McNALLY, General Travelling Agent, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R., 22 DD 23 E. Front St., Toronto Ont.

Health is Wealth! DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT. A GREAT REMEDY FOR Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Watkiness, Mental Depression, debility of the Brain resulting in Inevitability and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars, sent by mail post paid on receipt of price. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5 we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by B. E. MCGALE, Chemist, 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. Beware of cheap imitations.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells and Bells for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms and other bells; also Chimes and Peals. List and circular sent free. Address: HENRY McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, Md., U. S.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, and other bells. Warranted. Catalogue sent free. VANDUZEN & TIFF, Cincinnati, O.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Well known to the public since 1828, Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals. MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y.

CLINTON H. MENEELY. Successor to BELL CO. MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. 20 Feb. 78-2.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Schemes to be drawn. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only 95¢. Shares in proportion. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which we reserve the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to issue this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

Incorporated in 1888 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which we reserve a fund of \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 24, A.D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly. A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, CLASS C, AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, March 18th, 1888—164th Monthly Drawing. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$75,000. 1 do do.....25,000. 2 PRIZES OF \$8,000.....10,000. 5 do do.....2,000.....10,000. 10 do do.....1,000.....10,000. 20 do do.....500.....10,000. 100 do do.....200.....50,000. 500 do do.....100.....30,000. 500 do do.....50.....25,000. 1000 do do.....25.....25,000.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 9 Approximation Prizes of \$750.....6,750. 9 do do do 500.....4,500. 9 do do do 250.....2,250. 1867 Prizes, amounting to.....\$385,500. Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address, send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, 37 4 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. N.B.—In the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing of next June the Capital Prize will be \$150,000.

WIT \$5 YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond. Which bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is so long entitled to Four Drawings Every Year.

Until each and every bond is drawn. Every bond must be drawn with one of the following premiums: 4 Bonds @ \$1,200,000—\$50,000 forins. 2 Bonds @ \$1,500,000—100,000 forins. 2 Bonds @ \$1,800,000—60,000 forins. 4 Bonds @ \$1,100,000—40,000 forins. 20 Bonds @ \$1,100,000—20,000 forins. 48 Bonds @ \$1,400,000—18,000 forins. 4720 Bonds @ \$1,100,000—612,000 forins.

Together with 4,800 Bonds, amounting to 1,653,200 forins.—(1 forin equal to 45 cents in gold.) Every one of the above named bonds which do not draw one of the large premiums must be drawn with at least 130 forins. The next drawing takes place on the 2nd APRIL.

Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 2nd April, with Five Dollars, is entitled to the whole premium which will be drawn thereon on that date. Orders from the country can be sent in with Five Dollars in Registered Letters, which will secure one of these Bonds, good for the Drawing of the 2nd April. For bonds, circulars, and any other information address: INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS. The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and are not connected with any of the laws of the United States.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great organs, we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by them. They are wonderful in their effects, and by all medicines incidental to Females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If externally rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt to meat, it cures SORE THROATS, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail. This Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 538 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, 1s. 6d., 2s., 4s., 6s., 8s., and 10s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world. N.—Advised gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

New Advertisement LIST OF MEDALS

WON AS PRIZES BY THE UNDERSIGNED:



Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867, IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



THE CENTENARY MEDAL, 1876 IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



THE Medal at the Provincial Exhibition OF 1863.



SILVER MEDAL, IN 1868.

A Diploma for the Best Domestic Havana Cigars was Awarded at the Canadian Exhibition of 1880 to

Sam'l DAVIS & SON Manufacturer of

CABLE, SENECA, EL PADRE,

And other Choice Brands of Cigars.

54 - MCGILL STREET - 56

-AND-

73 & 75 GREY NUN STREET,

MONTREAL.

P. NY. C. PIANO CO. DEALERS IN HIGH CLASS Pianos and Organs

All our Pianos and Organs are Fully Guaranteed.

Those requiring really good instruments for their own use are specially invited to examine our stock now on sale at our rooms, 226 St. James Street, the largest Piano House in the Dominion. These consist of

- PIANOS! WEBER, (N.Y.) VOSE & SONS. Decker & Son, (N.Y.) N. Y. PIANO CO. DUNHAM, (N.Y.) WILLIAMS & SON. Jos. P. HALE, (N.Y.) Heintzmann & Co. ORGANS! WM. BELL & CO. GEO. WOOD & CO. STANDARD ORGAN CO.

Purchasers will be allowed a large discount on all instruments (except N.Y. Weber), and full value for their old instruments. Having engaged first class workmen, they are now prepared to do all kinds of repairing and tuning in the most satisfactory manner. Old pianos are removed, packed and shipped on reasonable terms. Also Second hand Pianos in great variety, in first-rate order, some as good as new.

A variety of good Pianos to hire by the quarter or year. Pianos sold on the installment plan, in monthly payments, extending two years. A large variety of Piano Stools and Covers always on hand. Send all orders for tuning to

N. Y. PIANO CO., 226 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Send Postal Card for Illustrated Catalogue. Special Prices to Dealers. 23 ct

30 DAYS TRIAL DR. DYES' VOLTAIC BELT BEFORE - AND - AFTER

Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial. TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND WEAKNESS, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF A PERSONAL NATURE RESULTING FROM ABRUSE AND ORGASMS. Speedy relief and complete restoration of HEALTH, VIGOR AND MANHOOD GUARANTEED. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Catalogue free. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH. 22G

\$200.00 REWARD!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop Bitters especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hop Bitters. The genuine have clusters of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others and of all pretended formulas or recipes of Hop Bitters published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted. HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., ROCHESTER N. Y.

"TILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater purifier and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the MEDICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal Price 25c. 51 ct

DR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 45 C

DR. KANNON, O.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, etc. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-C

NOTICE-The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION -IN- MINNESOTA.

For Circulars of information, for 1883, on MINNESOTA CATHOLIC COLONIES, address CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU, 25 ST. PAUL, MINN. DD

WANTED-A Female School Teacher, with Elementary Diploma and good reference, for which a liberal salary will be given. Apply WILLIAM W. WEAVER, S. S. St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P. Q. 28 B

DESTROYER OF HAIR! ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex. Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantarides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing freckles and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloomer's Face Cream is a cream for the face, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists or direct from ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, England

FASHION NOTES. Jabots of lace remain in vogue. Velvet ribbon will be much worn. Dress bonnets are of medium size. Bonnets are less large this season. Gathered ruffles will be revived. Long neckties will again be worn. Shapes of round hats are as varied as ever. Children's collarettes grow larger and larger. Applique embroidery is still very fashionable. Black dresses are again in high favor in Paris. Foulle cloth is the rival of chevots and tweeds. Raspberry or framboise is the latest shade of pink. Spiders of oxidized silver are stylishly worn as lace pins. New Raglans are cut with Japanese and dolman sleeves. New grenadines come in beautiful Spanish lace designs. English walking jackets are tailor made, and very plain. Hammered metal buttons appear among new dress trimmings. Trimmings of spring bonnets will be massed in clusters on the top. The finest upholstery laces are the Cluny, antique, and Louis XIV. Coffers of Copeland ware, with metal faucets, are now imported. The new foulle clothes come in all shades of new colors for street wear. Ruchoes and chiecores around the bottom of the skirt remain in favor. Amber and tortoise shell pins appear among new millinery ornaments. Ottoman silk and satin de Lyon are combined in new spring costumes. Bangled rings have butterflies, horseshoes, fans, and beetles as pendants. To dress well requires thought and experience even more than money. Short visites, very handsomely trimmed with lace, will be much worn. Some of the dress patterns in batiste are embroidered in bright colors. New Havelocks have several collars and one deep cape cut in dolman shape. The Havelock and Raglan are the popular cloaks for general service this spring.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in discussing the distress in Ireland, said the Government would not shrink from strong measures if they were likely to have permanent effect. He pointed out that wages were high, and the distress only affected the overcrowded districts. He hoped the Irish members would do what they could to restore confidence in Ireland, so that the promoters of public works would be able to obtain loans from private sources instead of from the Government.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all druggists. See advertisement.

MR. GLADSTONE IN PARIS. Paris, Feb. 28.—It is stated that Mr. Gladstone, in interviews yesterday with the President and Ministers of Foreign Affairs, appeared desirous to end the tension between France and England. It is believed fresh negotiations relative to Egypt are impending, which will place France in a more favorable position than now.

A ROOM OF WONDERS! And well the visitors may say so, for the room was dark, so dark you could not see a hand before your face. Yet plain and distinct, shedding a beautiful soft radiant light, emitting neither heat, electricity, phosphorus nor odor, were a number of crucifixes, statues of the Blessed Virgin, our Saviour, St. Joseph, the Apostles, and numerous other religious objects, prepared by Messrs. J. B. Maxwell, whose advertisement on page three is worth reading. 28 ft

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE ARREST OF BYRNE. The Radicals are angry at the arrest of Byrne at the instance of the British Government. The Intransigent accuses the Government of basely cringing in order to meet English exigencies. The circumstances of the arrest are being investigated. It is expected there will be other arrests of persons supposed to be connected with the troubles in Ireland.

CATARH OF THE BLADDER. Stinging irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buhopalba." \$1.

NO WARRANT. DUBLIN, Feb. 28.—No warrant has been issued for the arrest of Brennan.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. Gentlemen—Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downes' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used. Very truly yours, WILLIAM W. GROUP. To HENRY, JOHNSONS & LOBB, Burlington, Vt. Downes' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada. 25—14

The Board of Faculty of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, petition the Dominion Government for the removal of all duty on imported books.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. [G2

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Ache or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Remover, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds, and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G28

Medical. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, cholera, and in curing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Acho they 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 valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frost-bitten Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

EARS for the MILLION Foo Choo's Balm of Shark's Oil

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known. This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Sharks, caught in the Yellow Sea, and in the Caroline Islands. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became very general. In the year 1800, 200 years ago, Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY! It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no earthly noises in my head and hear much better. I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its CURATIVE CHARACTER ABSOLUTE, AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY TESTIFY, BOTH FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION." Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Day Street, New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so.—EDITOR OF MERCANTILE REVIEW. To avoid loss in the Mail please send money by Registered Letter. Only imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY, (Late Haylock & Co.) 7 Day Street, New York. Sole Agents for America.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA & BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIERS PREPARED BY LANMAN & KEMP NEW YORK.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. I will send two BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TRACT, on the disease, to any sufferer. Five Cents per B. address DR. T. A. SLOUGH, 1st Floor St. N. Y.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 1421. Dame Victoria Swinburn, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Thomas Edward Hanrahan, of the same place, eloc broker and investor, vs. the said Thomas Edward Hanrahan, Defendant. An action en separation de biens was instituted on the 14th day of February instant, in this cause, by the Plaintiff against the Defendant. Montreal, 19th February, 1883. O'RULIKSBANK & CRUICKSHANK, 25 B. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ROUTE SOETE DE CHOSES. The verdict of the coroner's jury at Tumbidge Wells on the death of a child was—"The child was suffocated; but there is no evidence to show that the suffocation was before or after death."—Medical and Surgical Reporter.

M. Sheehan, of Oscoda, Mich., writes: I have used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil on horses for different diseases, and found it to be just as you recommended. It has done justice to me every time, and it is the best oil for horses I ever used.

A challenge has been addressed by the Halifax Bowling Association on behalf of Hamm and Conley to Hanlan and Lee for a double scull race for \$2,000 a side. The contest is to be a five-mile one, to take place in June on waters to be agreed on hereafter. The challenge has been forwarded, with a binding deposit of \$500, to the editor of Turf, Field and Farm.

AN IRISH ELECTION. DUBLIN, Feb. 28.—Col. King Harman (Conservative) has been elected to Parliament from the county Dublin over McMahon (Nationalist), by a vote of 2,614 to 1,428. Guinness, the second Conservative candidate, received 13.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is SFRUINE. In obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, &c., &c., where Cod Liver Oil is recommended, a dose of SFRUINE taken with a dose of the former will make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for the administration of the Oil, and largely promote its efficiency. SFRUINE is put up in Bottles at 25 and 50 cents each. 23-14

NIAGARA FALLS PARK. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The Senate Chamber was filled by a brilliant audience to-night to hear arguments before the Senate Finance Committee on the Bill for the preservation of the natural scenery at Niagara Falls and laying out a public park there. Ex-Assemblyman Bobb, Congressman Dorchester, Bishop Doane, Albany, and ex Senator Sprague, Buffalo, favored the Bill, advancing the same arguments made before the Assembly Committee. Roland Hill, the owner of a paper mill at Niagara Falls, opposed the Bill, claiming it was unconstitutional.

CONSUMPTION CURE. Dr. R. V. FROES: Dear Sir—Death was hourly expected by myself and friends. My physicians pronounced my disease consumption, and said I must die. I began taking Froes' "Discovery" and "Pellets." I have used nine bottles and am wonderfully relieved. I am now able to ride out. ELIZABETH THORNTON, Montango, Ark

THE MILWAUKEE FIRE. FINDING OF THE GRAND JURY. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—The Grand Jury in the case of the Newhall House disaster has made a final report. They find that the Newhall House was constructed in a substantial manner as such buildings usually are; there was scarcely a hotel in the country as easy of egress as the Newhall; that the owners had done all that was reasonable for protection and escape in case of accident; that the landlord was extremely solicitous for the welfare and safety of the guests, but did not employ sufficient men or means to alarm the guests. They say, in extenuation, that he adopted the same precautions as in hotels of like size. He was at fault in not instructing help at the fire and not giving sufficient attention to the bar-room after he knew the bad habits of the tenant. They find the laws regulating the modes of egress from buildings defective.

"THE ONLY ONE IN AMERICA." The International Throat and Lung Institute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the air passages alone are treated. Cold inhalations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Souville of Paris, ex-ade surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Croup, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Discharge, and Consumption have been cured at this Institute during the last few years. Write, enclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving full particulars and reliable references to 173 Church Street, Toronto, Ont; 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, P. Q.

There is a liquor store in New York for every 125 persons. Jacob H. Bloomer, of Virgil, N. Y., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured a badly swelled neck and sore throat on my son in forty-eight hours; one application also removed the pain from a sore toe; my wife's foot was also much inflamed—so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the oil and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured."

The meeting of the Irish Confederation of America, in New York, adopted a resolution that it would be cowardly and unjust for the Government to surrender Sheridan to England. Mayor Edson, who had declined to preside on the ground that the meeting had reference to Irish politics, was denounced and rebuffed.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE. Is three times the man he was before he began using "Well's Health Benerator." \$1. Druggists.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Brewster, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament for Portlinton over Wayne, Nationalist, by a vote of 70 to 57. This is a Conservative victory, the former member, Hon. B. E. Fitzpatrick, being a Liberal. The number of votes is only 141, and of this 127 were polled. "That wonderful catholicon known as Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given the lady a world-wide reputation for doing good. It is like a living spring to the vital constitution. Her Blood Purifier will do more to cleanse the channels of the circulation and purify the life of the body than all the sanitary devices of the Board of Health."

MOST REV. THOS. W. CROKE

Archbishop of Cashel and Administrator of Emly.

This eminent Churchman was born in the diocese of Cloyne, which includes a large portion of the rebel Co. Wick, over which see his near relative, the late Bishop Keane, formerly primate. Another, and we believe a nearer, relative of the distinguished prelate is the Rev. James Croke, the esteemed pastor of St. Raphael's Church, San Rafael, Marin county, California, who is also a member of the advisory council of Archbishop Alemany of San Francisco.

The subject of the present sketch early evinced a vocation for that sacred calling in which he has since won such high distinction. His pious parents, observing the bent of his youthful mind, sent him at the proper time to a neighboring college, where his success in his studies and the exemplary tenor of his life betokened that he would be no inferior place in the ranks of that ministry for which he was assiduously preparing himself. After receiving holy orders, Father Croke was chosen President of the Diocesan College of St. Colman, situated in Fermoy, which position he filled until he was called to the bishopric of Auckland, in New Zealand, in the year 1870. His administration of this antipodean see, which was eminently successful, was not destined to be of long duration, however. The Irish priests, many of whom had been educated under the eye of Dr. Croke, retained such an exalted opinion of his worth and piety that they took advantage of his presence in Ireland at the time of the death of Bishop Leahy, the lamented administrator of Cashel, in 1875, to name him *apostolicus*, the most worthy person to succeed to the vacant throne. The choice of the clergyman of Cashel was unhesitatingly ratified by the Pope, and the Bishop of Auckland was forthwith transferred to the archdiocese, over which he has so worthily presided for the past eight years.

Beloved, however, as Archbishop Croke is by the Irish people for his episcopal virtues and merits, he owes no small part of his great popularity and love in which he is held to the patriotic cause he has followed since the land agitation began to convulse Ireland. So grand was the assistance the prelate lent to the popular movement that the lamented possessor of the Land League, whose body lies in Mount Auburn, in one of his finest poems, dressed him as "The Great Archbishop" while Mr. Parnell has himself, upon more than one occasion, acknowledged the indebtedness of the Irish people to the distinguished Churchman.

It was especially during the debates which preceded the passage of the bill that Archbishop Croke was outspoken in his defence of the Land League. It will be readily recalled by our readers that at the time the league was endeavoring to force Gladstone into restoring the emancipating amendments the landlords were constantly attaching to the land bill, Mr. Parnell and his followers were widely condemned as opponents of all legislation that aimed at benefiting the Irish farmers.

It was at this juncture that Archbishop Croke came nobly to the support of the Irish agitators. Taking advantage of an episcopal visitation which he was making in his diocese, he addressed the people, who flocked to hear his words on the burning questions of the day. There were rumors in the air that the Irish parliamentarians had forfeited the confidence of the Irish hierarchy by their stubborn obstruction of parliamentary proceedings, and by their refusal to be satisfied with the Land Act, as that was being passed through the House. Archbishop Croke at once contradicted these false reports. At Ballingarry, Mullinahone and other places he visited, he declared that he for one was satisfied with the course of the Irish members, and he at once asserted that he fully and faithfully recognized in Mr. Parnell "the chosen and trusted leader, not alone of the Irish parliamentary party, but of the whole Irish people," an opinion which His Grace has never yet recalled or modified.

The enemies of this organization, when all other means to overthrow it failed them, began to industriously spread a rumor that the Pope had condemned the Land League as an unholy alliance, to which no good Catholic could belong. Color was lent, too, to this rumor by the somewhat unfriendly and critical attitude which certain Irish prelates took towards the organization, and, at one time, no small number of people actually believed that the Vatican looked with disfavor upon the Land League and the agitation it was conducting. It is needless to say how disastrous to the growth and influence of the league such a report would be, if it were not contradicted by some one having the authority to declare it false.

By coming promptly to its defence, Archbishop Croke at once silenced the lying intriguers, who falsely asserted that the Pope had placed his ban on the organization, for no enemy was reckless enough to hint that the Archbishop of Cashel, whose learning and devotion to the Holy See were so well known, was defending a forbidden society that had incurred the displeasure of the Church. Nor did His Grace content himself with any half-hearted or perfunctory defence of the popular movement. He denounced its opponents in round phrases, and declared that one-half the crimes which they charged against the Land League had no existence whatsoever, while he maintained that whatever outrages had unhappily occurred in Ireland were due to the despotic way in which Foster was enforcing the infamous coercive code and driving the people to desperation. More than this did he do for Ireland. When he was called to Rome by the Pope, who wished to consult the Irish Bishops upon the condition of affairs in Ireland, he pleaded the cause of the people so eloquently and ably that there is scarcely a doubt that it was owing in a great measure to his information the Holy Father expressed in subsequent letters his approval of the agitation movement, and declared that the Irish people were justified in laboring to destroy the evils under which they had so long groined.

Naturally, in the lull of agitation which followed the Phoenix Park tragedy and the suppression of the Land League, Archbishop Croke's voice has not been heard so frequently as before. The gag laws of England muzzle priest as well as layman, and Dublin Castle has shown that it is prepared to jail a clergyman as quickly as a parliamentarian. But His Grace of Cashel has not withdrawn himself from the popular movement by any means. He shows his sympathy with it by freely allowing his clergymen to attend the meetings of the National League, a privilege which is not accorded to them everywhere in Ireland, and that he retains his former opinions was proven by his recent bold declaration, publicly made, that Ireland would never be prosperous or happy until the country was rid of the brutal and blood-thirsty aristocracy of the landlords.

It is therefore not to be wondered at that the Irish people at home and abroad regard Archbishop Croke with the greatest love and reverence. He is to them the embodiment

of true piety and real patriotism. Tipperary may well be proud that she has given to the Irish cause two such staunch defenders as Archbishop Croke and John Dillon.—Boston Republic.

EMMA ALBANI

EMMA ALBANI, who has just returned from her visit to this city, has for eight years been the recipient of songs over Europe and more recently in America, will come and sing for us. The New York Piano Company of this city, represented by Mr. E. J. Shaw, aided no doubt by the efforts of Weber (one of the early and tried friends of the great artist when she needed friends), has been requested by Mr. Gye to make definite arrangements for her appearance in the Queen's Hall on the 17th and 19th of March in two grand concerts, in which Madame Albani will have the assistance of several of the leading members of Her Majesty's Opera. The troupe are now in Boston, where Albani and Patti sing on alternate nights, after which they proceed to New York, and there close the operatic season, leaving for London early in April. On the 25th, Easter Sunday, she sings in the "Messiah" in the church of her adopted home in Albany, and on Monday proceeds to Montreal, where she expects to remain for a few days until she sails for her home in London. She is accompanied by her husband, Mr. Ernest Gye, the London partner of Col. Mapleson.

As it may be many years before Madame Albani will again visit Montreal, it is not wonderful that the desire to hear her is intense, and particularly in this case among her own people on whom her glorious career has shed so much lustre at home and abroad. Mr. Shaw is doing all possible to meet the wishes of the people; the seats used by the chorus of the Philharmonic Society on the stage of the Queen's Hall will be brought into requisition, and every available space in this beautiful hall turned to account. It is also expected that the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, South-Eastern, Vermont Central and North Shore Railways will issue tickets at reduced rates from Quebec, Ottawa, Ogdensburg, Brockville, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and the neighboring towns, so that all lovers of music may have an opportunity of seeing and hearing this gifted daughter of Canada, and that Albani may find her countrymen and women of all creeds and both sexes right royally unite to do homage to those virtues and talents that has raised her so high in the estimation of Europe and America.

It is especially desirable that persons at a distance who may wish to attend her concerts will intimate to the managers the number of tickets likely to be taken in each town, so that arrangements may be made accordingly.

Address all communications to N. Y. Piano Co., Managers of Albani's concerts, Queen's Hall Office, Montreal.

Will the papers in the towns indicated kindly notice this announcement.

GOV. STEPHENS' LAST MOMENTS

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.—Stephens' last words were, "Doctor, you hurt me." After breathing almost imperceptibly for a few minutes he died without the slightest tremor. The news of his death created a profound sensation. The remains were viewed at the Executive mansion by 40,000 persons. Stephens left an estate to his relatives. He died of exhaustion rather than of disease. The funeral will take place on Wednesday or Thursday, and delegations from all parts of the State will attend. A new election for Governor will be ordered within ninety days. Capt. Harry Jackson and Congressman Blount are mentioned as candidates.

SOCIALISM IN SPAIN

THE BLACK HAND—OUTRAGES IN ANDALUSIA. MADRID, Feb. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Condam interpellated the Government regarding the Socialistic troubles in Andalusia. He declared that a society called the "Black Hand," similar to the "Internationale," existed. It aimed at collective instead of individual rights of property. He exhorted the Government vigorously to repress the organization. The Minister of Interior replied that he had known for a year of the existence of the "Black Hand," and placed the affair in the hands of the judicial authorities. The prefects in Andalusia had been cautioned to protect the farmers.

A band of members of the secret society, entered a farm at Puerto Serrano, Andalusia, murdered the men, outraged a woman and destroyed everything on the place. Several plantations in Andalusia have been partially destroyed by similar bands. Some emissaries of the secret society, who have been arrested, were found to be furnished with fresh orders from the chief, a school master, who has been arrested.

Thirty-eight arrests have been made at Malaga, including an ex-Mayor of the city, the charge being that of being concerned in the Socialistic propaganda.

MONTREAL CIVIC ELECTIONS

THE MAYORALTY.

Table with columns for ward names (St. Mary's, St. James, St. Ann's, St. Antoine, St. Louis, St. Lawrence, West, Centre, East) and candidates (Beaudry, 507, 853, 549, 410, 502, 172, 34, 155, 200, 3382) and a total of 212.

ALDERMANIC CONTEST.

Table with columns for ward names (West, St. Ann's, St. Louis) and candidates (Proctor, 254; Stroud, 368; Kennedy, 689; McShane, 605; Doran, 52; Laurent, 715) and a total of 683.

FARM WORK FOR MARCH

Hiring Men.—This problem of hand labor is not an easy one for the farmer. On any farm where two or more hired men are needed during the growing season, it is usually best to have one man work by the year. In this way good help may be secured for a long term of years, and will lead to a profitable planning of the labor for the whole year. The amount of work done during the winter can be largely increased, greatly to the relief of the workmen, in the busy months of spring. The necessary wood for the household should be provided in winter, with a sufficient stock on hand, so that only well-seasoned fuel need be used. It is a splendid and unprofitable method that provides the wood for the log on the day it is burned, besides being a fruitful source of bad breakfasts and worse tempers. There are scores of other jobs that may be done in winter, turning both man and team to good account.

Fences that have been laid by the winter storms should be rebuilt so soon as the ground will permit. Manure may be drawn out before the frost is out of the ground, and either put in small heaps or spread from the wagon. This work can be done with greater speed if there is snow upon the ground, and a sled can be used. It is especially convenient to use a sled in an orchard under the spreading branches of the trees. All surface stones may be taken from the fields so soon as the frost is out enough to set them loose.

Tools.—Every implement needed on the farm should be overhauled before the time for using them arrives. Sharpen all edged tools, and oil the various parts of the farm machinery. Look well to the bolts, that none may be missing when the day for using the implements is at hand. The little things of the farm are very important, and no one can hope to succeed without paying strict attention to them.

LIVE STOCK NOTES. Horses should come through the winter in good flesh, and be in fine trim for the hard work of spring. Horses' feet need special care at this time of slush and mud. When the horses are brought in from work, they should be rubbed down, and the feet and legs thoroughly dried. If left covered with mud, the skin may soon become diseased, and cracked heels or foot fever may result. Look well to the horses' feet.

Cows.—Any cow that is out of condition will need the best of care now. Warm bran soap, with a little ginger, is excellent. If the animal is poor and weak, there is danger of feeding largely of rich food. Calves infested with vermin are known by their rough coats. A mixture of lard and sulphur rubbed along the back, with a dose of a teaspoonful of sulphur and molasses once or twice a week, is effective.

Sheep.—Ewes should have dry and clean pens and yards, with a plenty of good, wholesome food. If the wool is falling, a few ounces of equal parts of sulphur and cream of tartar will relieve the irritation of the skin. Early lambs may be pushed forward with fresh cow's milk, given warm, a quarter of a pint to a meal. Do not run any risks in over feeding.

Pigs.—Breeding sows should be separated from other pigs, and provided with warm, dry pens, bedded with leaves or straw. A rail fastened to the wall, eight inches from the floor, will prevent the young pigs from being crushed. It is well to feed the sow some raw linseed oil a few days before the pigs are born.—Am. Agriculturist for March.

DEATHS ON THE OCEAN WAVE

Table listing ship names and death tolls: On the Barrow SS Line 1 died in every 509; Monarch Line 1 " 751; American Line 1 " 487; not named 1 " 134; Gulf Line 1 " 1882; Dominion Line 1 " 1435; State Line 1 " 1481; National Line 1 " 1889; Allan Line 1 " 2675; White Star Line 1 " 2754; Canada Line 1 " 2200; Titan Line 1 " 3318; British ships 0.

Beware of Imitations.

Since Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electro and Electric Oil for the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electro Oil. Beware of these similar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like honest men, give them the name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to *Electric*. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of NORRIS & LYMAN, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

Finance and Commerce.

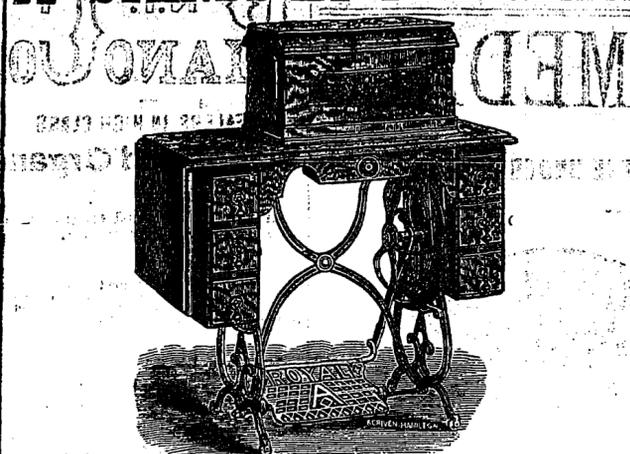
FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, March 6, 1883.

In the local money market the rates are 6 1/2 to 7 per cent for call loans on stock, and 7 to 7 1/2 for commercial paper. In Sterling there was very little doing. Rates were 108 1/2 to 109 1/2 prem. for sixty days between banks, 109 1/2 to 109 1/2 prem. demand. Currency drafts on New York are 1/2 to 1/2 prem. The annual meeting of La Banque du Peuple has been held. The net profits on hand are \$181,804, made up of Profit and Loss, \$120,000 00 Contingent " 21,804 54 Dividend No. 76, payable 6th March, 1883, 40,000 00 \$181,804 54

The stock market this morning was strong and tending upward. Bank of Montreal closed at noon with large sales at 208. Toronto and Federal were also very strong. Gas was firm, pending the committee's decision to-day on the new Gas company's bill at Quebec. Passenger and Richelle seem to be working into strong hands, and much higher prices are predicted for these in the near future. Dundas Cotton sold ex-bonus at 97 1/2. Exchange Bank stock was steady at 18 1/2 bid. (Stock sales)—25 Montreal 207 1/2; 175 do; 208; 20 Montreal 125 1/2; 10 Ontario 112 1/2; 55 Toronto 187; 10 Union 90; 50 Federal 159; 50 do 187; 200 do 180 1/2; 50 do 160 1/2; 75 Div. Passenger; 148; 285 Richelle; 71; 10 do 113; 40 do 71; 350 Gas 181 1/2; 100 do 19 1/2; 150 do 192; 500 do 192 1/2; 300 do 182 1/2; 425 do 192 1/2; 50 do 192 1/2; Dundas Cotton 97 1/2; 25 do 97 1/2; 70 Telegraph 124; 5 Commerce 135; 50 Federal 159; 50 do 180; 100 per cent was paid to call 100 shares of Federal at 170 in 90 days. Federal closed at noon at 181 bid, 182 1/2 asked.

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD!



NEW ROYAL "A."

771 CRAIG STREET, Montreal, HARNEY BROS., Managers.

New York, March 6, 1 p.m.—D & R G 44; Erie 37; L B 109 1/2; M O 94 1/2; St P 90; pd 100 1/2; U P 93 1/2; W U 82 1/2; N Y O 127. St. John, N.B., Feb. 28.—The Customs receipts in February were \$54,992, an increase of \$16,756 over the same period last year. The Inland Revenue receipts were \$18,125, an increase of \$4,501. HALIFAX, Feb. 28.—Receipts at the Halifax Custom House during February amounted to \$73,968, an increase over the receipts of February last year of \$13,327. TORONTO, Feb. 28.—The amount of duty collected at this port for the past month was \$409,016 52, being an increase of \$67,504 00 over February, 1882.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada as by returns furnished to the Finance Department up to the night of the 28th February, 1883: Revenue—Customs \$1,814,345 05 Excise 410,760 20 Post Office 116,271 37 Public Works, including Railways 177,637 28 Miscellaneous 173,108 74 Total \$2,692,068 50 Expenditure to 31st January, 1883 2,041,309 04 Total \$1,650,759 46 Surplus to 28th February, 1883 5,399,296 20 Grand Total \$23,552,659 61

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Since our last report of the wholesale markets, a period of great anxiety to business men, the fourth and fifth of March has come and gone. The result in this district was quite satisfactory, mercantile paper being promptly retired by borrowers of funds from the banks. The banks furthermore report an increase in the public deposits, and the money market is decidedly easier.

GROCERIES.—Sales of Valencia raisins have occurred at 7 1/2 to 8c. Currants are steady at 6 1/2 to 7c, and sultanas at 11c to 12 1/2c. Coffee is firm. Mocha has sold at 23c to 23 1/2c, and Java at 17c to 20c for fair and 21c to 26c for choice. There have been large transactions in refined sugars. Stocks of raw are much reduced. Granulated has sold at 8 1/2c, and crushed at 8 1/2 to 9c. Yellows sold at 7 1/2 to 8c. Teas are firm. Sales of 1,000 choice Young Hysons are in demand. Spices are scarce and firm. Black pepper, 16c to 17c; white, 26c to 27c; cloves, 26c to 28c; nutmegs, 60c to 75c, and pimento, 10 1/2 to 11c. Rice is quiet at \$3.70 to 4.50.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—For heavy goods the position has not changed for the better. Even for future delivery of all descriptions of iron there is no inquiry likely to lead to business. Buyers seem to be again pursuing the waiting policy of last year, hoping that the home markets will recede to a lower level. This, however, is not probable, as prices on the other side, especially for finished iron, are barely sufficient to cover the cost of manufacture. The movement of pig iron during the week has been limited, generally claimed to be about enough for one small buyer to carry easily. Prices show no variation and are held unchanged as follows: Coltness, Gartsherrie, Summerlee and Langloan, \$37; Calder, \$36; Glasgow, \$35; Carron, \$34.50; Eglington, \$23.50 to \$24; and Hematite \$27 to 28. Warrants are called at 47 1/2 to 51. The market for manufactured iron has been quiet, with a hardly perceptible demand. We quote prices nominally as follows:—Bar, \$21 1/2; hoops and bands, \$9.50; sheets, \$2.75, and St. Fordshire boiler plate \$2.75. The demand for tinplates has been of an unsatisfactory description, and we have no sales of importance. We quote nominally \$5.50 for I. O. charcoal, and \$4.75 for coke, but to move round Leds holders would probably accept less. Canada plates are nominal. Ingot tin is called somewhat higher at \$93 1/2, with a small business here at \$44. Ingot copper is easy at about 19 1/2 to 20c. Lead is quoted at 4 1/2c, zinc at 5 1/2 to 6c, spelter at 4 1/2 to 5c, and cast steel at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c.

LEATHER.—The stocks of most kinds are increasing and as buyers are few and far from anxious the market has a very dull tone to it. No. 1 Spanish sole is quoted at 20c to 27c. A contemporary says:—Manufacturers keep well within assured wants in all cases, and sellers would not hesitate to offer better terms to a safe buyer. It is broadly intimated, however, that those whose financial position is reputed to be impaired could not obtain concessions even for large lots, and the majority of dealers do not anticipate any improvement for some time to come. Values as a rule are nominally unchanged from last week, but, as we have said, sellers are willing to offer better terms as an attraction to buyers, if they can do so safely. Spanish sole has been dealt in to a small extent, and other kinds in proportion. Upper leather has moved out a little more freely at within range of quotations.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The trade done has been comparatively trifling. A small business has been accomplished in Western imported hides at steady prices. We quote No. 1 9 1/2c, and No. 2 8c. Dry salt hides are quoted at

Wheat, bush, 198.558; Corn, bush, 5.970; Pease, bush, 57.348; Oats, bush, 84.728; Barley, bush, 28.908; Rye, bush, 28.261; Hour, bush, 47.217; Oatmeal, bush, 249; Cornmeal, bush, 4 1/2 151

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Business in shipping stock was at a stand still. A fair price for good shipping stock would be from 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 per lb live weight. Vigor market was fairly well supplied with buyers' cattle, in which a better business was done under an improved demand. Prices were about steady. Good to choice stock sold from 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 per lb live weight, the figure being an average. Some very fair cattle sold at 4 1/2, while medium to fair brought 5 1/2 to 4 1/2. Inferior were quoted at about 3c, some selling lower. Calves were scarce and sold well at from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 each as to quality. Sheep brought from \$3 to \$5 each.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

An effort is being made to improve the College's race market, and a petition will be presented to the Council. The following sales are reported by Mr. Maguire:—One pair bay working horses, 6 years old, weighing 2,800 lbs., at \$325; one chestnut and one bay mare, both 5 years old, at \$178; one bay mare, 7 years old, weighing 2,800 lbs., at \$282; one brown mare, 10 years old, at \$282; one chestnut horse, 7 years old, at \$282; one brown mare, 9 years old, at \$80; one grey horse 5 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, weighing 1,200 lbs., at \$282; one brown mare, 10 years old, at \$282; one chestnut horse, 7 years old, at \$282; one bay mare, 9 years old, at \$80; one grey horse 5 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, weighing 1,200 lbs., at \$282. Besides the foregoing several other sales were made at prices ranging from \$30 to \$125 each.

DIED.

O'NEILL.—At Pakenham, Ontario, February 26th, 1883, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas O'Neill, aged 71 years, died at 2 1/2 o'clock, and was buried and loved by all who knew him. He possessed a most generous heart. The poor always found in him a friend, and the Church a firm supporter.—R.I.F. 301.

New Advertisements.

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