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# The True Witness

AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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## UNSECTARIANISM.

The Just Claims of Catholic Inmates of Public Institutions.

Interesting Discourse by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia.

Natatorium Hall was filled to its full capacity on Wednesday evening of last week. The Catholic Club, whose house it adjoins on the south, had secured it for a public gathering of members and friends, to whom the Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan was announced to speak on "Unsectarianism." Our best known citizens were there in large numbers, and some of the oldest and most influential members of the reverend clergy; and on the stage was Mgr. Seton, D. D., who was to deliver an address before the American Catholic Historical Society on the following evening.

His Grace was introduced in a few well-chosen words by the President of the Club, Stephen Farrelly, Esq.

VARIOUS MEANINGS OF UNSECTARIANISM.

The Archbishop said that he was informed that it was the custom of his predecessor to deliver occasionally familiar informal addresses to the members of the Catholic Club; he was happy to continue this custom. He had selected the subject of Unsectarianism for the present occasion, because just now it was very important that Catholics, especially representative ones, should have clear ideas on the subject, and be able to explain and to defend their position on some public questions of great interest. He said that the term sectarian is frequently misunderstood and at the very outset it should be clearly explained. It is generally accepted in some one of the three following sentences. First, in its strict meaning; a sect is something cut off, as the word implies, and in religion it means a body of people who have separated themselves from others on account of some peculiar opinions of their own. It is as a branch cut from the parent tree. Now, in this sense, the Catholic Church is thoroughly unsectarian. She never separated from the parent tree, for she is the parent tree—the first body of organized Christians on the earth. A branch is said to be cut from a tree, but the tree is never said to be cut from its own branch. The term sectarian is often popularly understood in the sense of bigotry and want of kindness and charity in a man or body of men towards people who do not agree with them in religious opinions.

In this second sense also the Catholic should be thoroughly unsectarian. His great model is our divine Lord—the founder of Christianity. He was so kind to those not of the same household of the faith, that the Jews called Him a Samaritan. He visited the Samaritans and was generously received by them, and He held up a Samaritan as a model of paternal charity to even orthodox Jews in a parable of surpassing beauty.

There is a third meaning attached to the term unsectarian, which supposes a disregard for dogmatic teaching in general and in particular for such doctrines as are controverted and not deemed essential. In this sense a Catholic dare not, cannot be unsectarian. Every doctrine revealed by God must be taught as a doctrine, when he has once ascertained that God has revealed it.

### THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF DOCTRINES.

This is most reasonable. We must obey God's command; but the revelation of a doctrine involves a command to receive it; otherwise why should God so reveal it? Hence faith is as absolutely insisted on as a condition of salvation as works. "He who believes not shall be condemned." Our Lord says that the Holy Spirit would convince the world of sin "because it did believe in Him." The sin of not believing, on the part of one who could and should examine, is popularly ignored in our day, but it is not less real. For a second reason we attach supreme importance to doctrinal teachings. They are inseparably connected with individual and social morality. Men who speak of teaching the morality of Christianity with its doctrines are like those who expect trees without roots, flowers without stems, effects without causes. Take a few instances. How much depends on the importance which men attach to orthodoxy. Lives, property and character are dependent on this importance.

Now, what gives to an oath its importance but the doctrinal teaching that God is omnipresent, that He takes cognizance of everything that passes on this earth, may be called to bear witness, and shall punish with just and appalling severity the man who dares to call on Him to witness a lie? Take away these doctrines and perjury is as easy as lying, which is proverbially easy for many people.

### EXEMPLIFIED BY DIVORCE.

Again, look at the terrible consequence of divorce in this country and in Europe. All the streams of irreligious social evil can be traced to one spring, and that spring is a false doctrine that a man can lawfully marry a woman, or a woman a man, whilst the first partner still lives. Our Divine Lord, who knew, of course, the importance of the true doctrine, placed it beyond the power of even His Church to grant this permission. "What God hath joined, let no man separate." The Pope, with all the Bishops of the world to second him, cannot grant a single divorce with permission to marry again. At the threshold of the family home stands a sentinel, invincible and incorruptible, and that sentinel is a doctrine. Abolish the doctrine and talk pious platitudes about the social dangers of divorce, and you may please men in general, but you will not restrain men

in particular. Until the doctrine is reinstated the world will continue to deteriorate, and divorce will be multiplied.

### CRIME AND CHARITY.

Again, take the great crime of suicide. On what does its criminality depend? On the teaching of the doctrine that no man has a right to take his own life, any more than he has to take the life of another, and that he will be condemned to hell for all eternity if he does so, he will pass from the sorrows of time to those of eternity. Tell him this doctrine is not certain—tell him, though it might be disputed, yet he should remember that independently of all doctrinal considerations, suicide was injurious to society—what does he care for society? Friendless and desolate, he looks up at the starless firmament, not a ray of hope gleams there—he curses society and dies by his own hand!

Some may say that the fear of hell inspired by such doctrines is an unworthy motive, that we should do the right for the right's own sake, as if there were no hell to punish or heaven to reward. Of course this is highest morality, and that to which individual souls may aspire. But the inferior motives of fear and hope are perfectly legitimate and likely to influence the majority of men. Who would think of throwing open the gates of our penitentiaries and striking down our scaffolds and proclaiming to the world of murderers and burglars that hereafter they were not to be punished at all, but must love the right for the right's own sake? No one but the inmates of the prisons would applaud such a proclamation. Again, look at the immense army of charity employed in taking care of the sick and poor and unfortunate of our race. Look at all the Sisterhoods of Charity, Mercy, Good Shepherd, St. Joseph, and Little Sisters of the Poor, scattered in communities of various numbers throughout the whole world. In this city alone there are one thousand such Sisters. What has created and maintains them in their sublime mission? A single doctrine announced by Christ—namely, His perfect identification with every human sufferer on this earth—"As often as you do it to the least of My brethren you do it unto Me."

### CHRIST'S MISSION ON EARTH.

The fevered brow is the brow crowned with thorns, the chained captive is the prisoner of Pontius Pilate, the broken heart is the heart pierced by the soldier's lance on Calvary. Deny this doctrine of identification, and you disband the army of charity, and you rob the poor and the outcast of their best friends. Human sympathy and sentiment will remain, it is true, but when did they alone effect what Christian charity can and does every day. Look at the nations before this doctrine was proclaimed; look at the nations now where it is not proclaimed, and look, too, at the people where its belief seems dying out, and you can learn its priceless value. I might proceed in this enumeration; might show you how the stability of government and civil society rests on the great doctrine that "all power is from God, and he that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance and purchases for himself damnation;" that God vests temporal rulers with a special power, and gives to their laws a sanction like those which He has enacted.

### ESSENTIAL DOCTRINES OF CHRISTIANITY.

I think, however, that I have given you, gentlemen, sufficient instances of the necessary connection between doctrines and morality. But some one may say to me, by unsectarianism we do not mean disregard for such salutary doctrines as you enumerate, but for the doctrines which are not essential to Christianity, and which lead to differences amongst Christians. We would eliminate all such non-essential doctrines for the sake of unity. But, gentlemen, who is to be judge of essentials and non-essentials, and what is to be the criterion by which they are to be determined? Whatever God has revealed ought to be believed simply because He revealed it. You might as well take the Ten Commandments and determine that seven of them are essential and three non-essential, or divide the seventh, and assert that the prohibition, "Thou shalt not steal," is essential, when a man is tempted to steal from an individual, but non-essential when he steals from a State or municipal treasury.

### RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The result of this reasoning is, as you perceive, that to be benefited the inmates of our public institutions ought to be taught their religion without what is called unsectarianism. If, however, non-Catholics are satisfied, as they seem to be, with the present system, certainly Catholics are not and cannot be. The Mass is an essential part of Catholic worship, and, where it is possible, ought to be celebrated. Positive Catholic doctrines must be taught to produce reformation in the individual. To all the objections against this position from the inconvenience it might lead to, etc., we point to the unanswerable argument from facts that in New England, Canada, parts of New York State and New Jersey, and in Missouri and other places, it is done with satisfactory results. It is a constitutional guarantee to Canadians which they cannot forget.

op's desire that every constitutional means should be promptly employed to attain the end of freedom of worship in this State.

The Archbishop kept his audience intently interested for a whole hour, and his remarks were warmly applauded.

### NAPLES IN MOURNING.

THE PUBLIC AFFLCTION AT THE DEATH OF THE FAMOUS MONK, FATHER LOBOVICO.

NAPLES, May 3.—Many visitors to Naples will remember the beautiful promenade to Posillipo and the pretty monument to St. Francis d'Assisi on the hill of Frisio, erected in front of a charitable institution, a home for old soldiers and Padre's children, by a humble monk, Padre Lodovico da Cascia. On Holy Tuesday visitors to Naples going on the horse cars to the promenade noticed an immense crowd before the gates of the little chapel behind the monument, and people going in and out evidently affected by some strange ceremony inside. It was there that the saintly man had just died on the previous day in his 71st year. entered the church and saw him stretched on the bier in a poor Franciscan dress, the head covered with a hood and resting on a stone, and his feet bare. The face was so calm that you would have thought he was resting in the same manner in which I used to see him either on the deck of some vessel on the Mediterranean or on the hard benches of a third class car on some of the Roman railways in one of his so numerous charity excursions.

Around the dead monk people of every condition, the prince next to the fisherman and the lemon woman crowding the piazza, were kissing his cold hand.

I saw him there last year in January in that very same church. I was with some Americans, and the good Padre Lodovico welcomed us cheerfully. Despite his age there was a fire in his eye, a life in his movements that concealed the silent approach of death. From Africa to the north of Europe he had spread the works of his charity. He had been several times to Africa to buy little negroes. A wealthy canon of Florence, Monsignor Roselli Del Turco, a descendant of the painter of the same name, had built for him a house at Capodimonte on the ground given by the King in the royal palaces, and Florentine Franciscan nuns educated the little negro girls rescued from death, misery, or vice. In one of his trips on the Nile he happened to have no more money for the journey. A tall gentleman—furcholos and beharlig, as he calls himself—stood before the poor Franciscan, and Father Lodovico called upon him for help. The Crown Prince of Germany opened his purse and his heart to the Neapolitan monk, took him on board his steamer with the little negroes, and from that day they became friends.

From the time of this, which was his first charitable work, the redemption of the negroes, to the last, the home for old sailors, lately built by him at Frisio, all Italy has been literally covered with houses where orphans or helpless people are succored by the good monk. He despised money, and money flocked to him from every quarter. His yearly expenses ran up to millions, which crept mysteriously into his hands. His personal expenses did not reach half a franc a day. After a week's work he would share a few mouthfuls of a pizza with a fisherman of Santa Lucia or a dish of macaroni at the table of a poor priest living in the country.

He knew everybody and was known by all. The Radicals and the Garibaldians took off their hats to him in Vra Soledo, and the Bourbon Princes would stop their equipage or dismount from their horses to kiss his hand in the street. He would apply at the San Ferdinando Palace and ask the porter, "Is the King at home?" and Victor Emmanuel was glad to come out and meet him on the stairs. His audiences at the Vatican were never postponed. Pius IX. and Leo XIII. almost encouraged and enjoyed his familiarity.

No public misfortune found him idle or late.

After the Caramicola disaster, he opened a

house for the orphans, and after the cholera

he did the same in Naples. He raised a gen-

eration of young workingmen in every trade,

from the Alps to Vesuvio. He started papers,

encouraged the publication of literary and

historical works, and directed the pencil and

brush of artists. He had a charm in his voice

and a light in his eyes that made a man happy

in talking to or looking at him.

The whole city was at his funeral, the Lord

Mayor at the head. Around his coffin quieted

every fand and every division disappeared.

The Borbonists mourned his death at the side

of the Senators of Italy, and the friends of

Mazzini by the representatives of the Pope.

The funeral march looked like a tri-

umphal procession of charity through the most

populous streets of Naples. The people did

not allow the coffin to be put in the bier;

they claimed the honor of taking his remains

to the grave on their shoulders. And the

long procession went from the Church of San

Pasquale at Chiaia to the cemetery.

### CHURCHILL AND NORTHCOTE.

#### THE LATTER REFUSES TO LEAD AN OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 23.—The action of Lord Randolph Churchill in taking his stand with the opponents of the Irish Crimes Act in the House of Commons is accepted as another proof of his aspiration to the uncontrollable leadership of at least a section of the Conservative party. It is stated that before Mr. Morley made the announcement which brought on Lord Randolph's demonstration the latter went to Sir Stafford Northcote and urged him to lead the opposition to the Government on the Crimes Act. Sir Stafford, mindful of the Tory landlords in Ireland, refused to commit himself to such a policy and advised Lord Randolph to have "Nothing to do with that rabble," meaning the Radicals and Irish nationalists, who are equally offensive to Sir Stafford's patrician tastes.

(8.) Constantly to advance without intermission

## RUSSIA'S DESTINY.

### The Last Will and Testament of Peter the Great.

### A VOICE FROM THE TOMB.

### The Founder of the Russian Empire Speaks His Mind and Wishes.

### HIS PROPHETIC WORDS!

The founder of the Muscovite Empire, Peter I., traced out for his successors the road they must pursue to universal dominion. Whatever may be the authenticity of his famous Testament, one thing is certain, namely, the religious fidelity with which the Czars have made it, from point to point, the rule of their conduct. To comprehend the policy of Russia is the past, in the present, and in the future, this solemn document should be studied. We reproduce, therefore, the principal passages:

"(9.) To approach as near as possible to Constantinople and India; to rule these to rule the world. To this end, to excite continual wars, at one time in Turkey, at another in Persia; to establish timber yards on the Black Sea; to take possession by degrees of this sea, as well as of the Baltic, both being necessary for our ultimate success; to hasten the decay of Persia, and to penetrate as far as the Persian Gulf; to re-establish, if possible, by way of Syria, the old trade of the Levant, and advance as far as India, which is the emporium of the world. Once in India, no more need of the gold of England.

"(10.) To seek and preserve assiduously the alliance of Austria; to foster, in appearance, her ideas of her future sovereignty over Germany, and to excite surreptitiously the jealousy of the princes against her. To endeavor to make one or the other call in the aid of Russia, and to exercise a kind of protection over the country, so as to pave the way for future sovereignty. (11.) To interest the House of Austria in the ejection of the Turks from Europe, and to neutralize its jealousies at the sight of the conquest of Constantinople, either by involving Austria in war with the ancient States of Europe, or by giving her a portion of the conquered provinces, a portion which may be resumed at a later period. (12.) To lose no opportunity of making friends with all the Greek schismatics, scattered whether in Hungary or in the south of Poland; to become their centre and their support, and to establish by anticipation a universal predominance by means of a sort of sacerdotal royalty or supremacy. This will secure so many friends and allies in the very homes of our enemies.

"(13.) Sweden dismembered, Persia conquered, Poland subjugated, Turkey vanished, the Black and Baltic seas guarded by our ships, proposals should be made separately and with the greatest secrecy, first to the Court of Versailles, then to that of Austria, to share with them the empire of the world. If one of the two accept the proposal, we will infallibly be the case by dint of flattering their ambition and self-love, then one of them must be used to crush the other. Finally, the one that remains will have to be crushed by engaging her in a struggle which cannot be doubtful, as Russia will then possess as her own the whole of the East and a vast portion of the West.

"(14.) If, as is not probable, both of them refuse the offer of Russia, their quarrels must be fomented between the two, that they may exhaust each other. Then, when the critical moment is come, Russia will burst in with her troops, already prepared for the purpose, upon Germany, while two vast fleets will set sail, one from the Sea of Azov, and the other from the port of Archangel, laden with Asiatic hordes under convoy of the armies of the Black Sea and of the Baltic; these, advancing by the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, will overtake France, on one side, while Germany is being overwhelmed on the other; and when these two countries are conquered, the rest of Europe will pass easily and without striking another blow under the yoke. In this way Europe may and is to be subjugated.

"(15.) To maintain the Russian nation in a state of perpetual war, so that the soldiers may always be ready for service and ready to act; never to leave them in repose, except it be in order to improve the finances of the State, to set the army on a better footing and to choose the fittest moments for attack. Thus, peace will be made to serve war, and war to serve peace, and all to promote the aggrandizement and increasing prosperity of Russia. (2) To adopt every possible means of attracting from the best informed nations of Europe military leaders in war time, and scientific men in time of peace, in order that the Russian nation may profit by the advantages of other countries without losing any of its own. (3.) To take part on every occasion in the affairs of Europe and the quarrels of European nations, especially in those of Germany, which from its great proximity more directly interests us.

"(4.) To divide Poland, by fomenting in it disturbances and continual jealousies, to gain its great men by bribery, to influence its Diet, and corrupt them, so as secure influence in the election of the kings, to get the nomination of the friends of Russia, and to protect them, to bring about the introduction of the Russian troops, and to quarter them in the country till such time as the several portions can be recovered again from those to whom they have been given. (5.) To take all that can be taken from Sweden, to force Sweden to take the offensive, and thus to supply the pretext for her subjugation. To this end to isolate Sweden, and assiduously to foment their rivalries. (6.) To take for the Russian princesses wives from the princesses of Germany, and thus to multiply family alliances, to identify family interests, and to lead Germany to espouse our cause by the diffusion of our influence within herself.

"(7.) To seek in preference the alliances of England for purposes of commerce, as being the power which has the greatest need of us for her naval affairs, and which might be the most useful to us in the development of our own. To exchange our wood and other products for her gold, and to establish between her merchants and sailors and ours continual intercourse as may form those of our country to navigation and commerce.

"(8.) Constantly to advance without intermission

their rivalry.

"(9.) To seek in preference the alliances of

England for purposes of commerce, as being

## MARINE DISASTERS.

COLLISION OF THE DRACONA WITH AN ICE-BERG.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 20.—The new steel Thompson line steamer Dracona, 2,300 tons, Capt. Sangster, arrived to-day from Charlevoix. On Saturday at midnight she crashed into an iceberg while going at the rate of ten knots an hour. Her stem was smashed from the sixteen-foot mark up to the main deck and the plates twisted around to the starboard side, leaving a gaping hole nine feet wide. The bow was broken clear through to the bulkhead, and shows the great force of the collision and the wonderfully narrow escape of the ship. The Dracona has a cargo of fruit and liquors, from Charente, for Halifax and Montreal. She passed the first iceberg on Saturday morning on the Banks of Newfoundland.

## LOSS OF THE ANNA CHRISTINA.

QUEBEC, May 20.—The Norwegian barque Anna Christina, from Cork, April 20th, bound for Quebec, on May 7th dashed on heavy ice, opened out, filled and sank almost immediately. The crew put provisions in the boat and barely escaped when the barque keeled over and sank. The crew were eighteen hours in the boat, then 300 miles from Cape Race, when a large three-masted black-funnelled, red-band steamer approached. Signals of distress were made, but the steamer passed unheeding by. A few hours afterwards the French ship Cornelius Stoker hove in sight, dove out and rescued the crew and lauded them at St. Pierre.

## THE BARQUE MOEN CRUSHED.

The barque Moen, Captain Mathieson, which arrived in port from Havre last night, brought the captain and part of the crew of the Danish barque Muen which founded in the ice, while on a voyage to Quebec. Captain Juul makes the following statement regarding the disaster: The Moen left Eisinore for this port in the beginning of April, the vessel being in ballast. All went well till May 1st, when in lat. 46° N., long. 41° W., at 7:30 p.m., during thick weather, the vessel collided with an immense iceberg towering out of the water as high as the ship's masts. The ship having become firmly jammed in the berg, the boats were got out to save life. Twelve men got into the first boat, which was steadily carried out of the vessel's reach. As six more of the crew still remained, another boat was got ready, but was at once smashed and filled. Matters had begun to look serious for those on the vessel, when the first boat managed to get within hearing distance and a line was thrown to her and hauled alongside. Then the remainder of the crew succeeded in getting on board, with the exception of Johann Klost, a native of Denmark, who was lost. The captain himself, who was the last to leave the vessel, had a very narrow escape, being precipitated into the water and carried down a considerable depth, losing consciousness. They were picked up and kindly treated by the Norwegian ship Helgja, of Lousberg. They were subsequently divided and transferred to the Moen and barques Magdalena and Agatha, and all arrived here last night.

## A GHASTLY DISCOVERY.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Early this morning Louis Francis, a Frenchman, living on 10th avenue, was arrested while on his way to the river, bearing on his back a bag containing the mutilated corpse of a woman. The body was doubled up and in almost a nude condition. There were ghastly wounds about the head and also on the trunk from which the blood had flown and congealed. Francis declared the corpse was that of his wife, and that she had died a natural death, and being without the means necessary to defray the expenses of a funeral, he had conceived the idea of carrying the corpse to the river and throwing it in. The officer refused to accept the explanation, and directed the Frenchman to accompany him to the police station. He again shouldered the bag and bore the corpse to the station. He was placed under arrest, and steps will be taken to investigate the supposed crime. Francis is 57 years of age.

Later—it has been ascertained that the woman was not Francis' wife, but his mistress. Her name was Selina Fehet. She was 38 years old and has a son 18 years of age who lives in Boston. Francis has worked for some time in the marble yard. Three months ago the couple moved into the apartments where the crime was committed. His three rooms were comfortably furnished and neatly kept. Both were persons in appearance above the average in the neighborhood, but both drank freely of beer, the man often to excess. They quarrelled frequently.

## AN INDIAN AGENT IN YARKAND.

CALCUTTA, May 18.—The Indian government has decided to send Mr. Carey, a member of the British civil service, to Yarkand, in Chinese Turkestan. It is believed Carey's mission has relations to the possible importance of the relations of Kashgar in Chinese Turkestan in the event of war with Russia, and it is thought he may arrange preliminary steps for an Anglo-Chinese alliance.

## CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Secretary Manning has called the attention of collectors of customs to the fact that a large quantity of goods manufactured in Europe have been imported from Canada at ports on our northern frontier, which were invoiced in Canada at original European values, and which passed at our custom houses without any addition being made to raise the invoice prices to the market values of goods in the markets of Canada.

## Young Men!—Read This.

Mr. C. P. Brown, Crown Land Agent, Sta. Marie, writes:—"Two or three of my friends and myself were recommended to try Northrop & Lyman's Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, in preference to Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. We prefer your Emulsion, and think it better for the system than the Syrup," &c.

Invalids who depend upon cod liver oil to sustain their vital forces should be careful to get a pure article. Cotton seed oil is now doing for the cod liver product what it long since accomplished in the matter of olive oil.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickell's Anti-Consumptive Syrup."

The married women of Flushing, L. I., have organized a vigilance committee for the purpose of meting out punishment to all husbands who spend their evenings away from home.

Messrs. Mitchell & Platt, druggists, London, Ont., write December, 1881: "We have sold Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its first introduction, and we can safely say no medicine on our shelves has had a larger sale, or gives better satisfaction. We always feel safe in recommending it to our customers."

## ANTI-CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION.

Another anti-Roman Catholic demonstration occurred at Bay Roberts on Sunday. The house of William Daley, a leading Catholic, was almost demolished by stone. Several Catholic boys and men were assaulted on the way to church. The Orange ringleaders were seen

## STRUCK BY TWO YOUNG SAVANNAHANS.

Yesterday it was developed that one-fifth of ticket No. 59,075, in the Louisiana State Lottery, in the drawing of April 14th, was purchased by two young men of Savannah, Messrs. John W. Haywood and L. M. Verder, who have secured for fifty cents each the handsome sum of \$7,500. They are clever, worthy young gentlemen, and have congratulations upon their fortune.—From the *Savannah Evening Times*, April 19th.

A music expert says only 1 man in 1,000 can whistle a tune.

## A GOVERNMENT SHERIFF.

Mr. Edward L. Green, Sheriff, Auckland, New Zealand, writes:—"I received an injury to my shoulder in June, 1882, and from that date until July, 1883, I could not use my arm. I applied to medical men and used all sorts of liniment, without any benefit. I have great pleasure in stating I had occasion to use St. Jacob's Oil for it, and I had not used it more than ten minutes before I felt the beneficial effect, and I can work with my arm as well as ever I did, and recommend it to any one suffering pain."

An Englishman has offered a prize of \$2,500 "for the invention or discovery of an economical, efficient and safe substitute for gunpowder and other explosives employed in the getting of coal."

## DAIRY MEN GETTING RICH.

Progressive dairymen, who are only satisfied with the best results, are adding to their wealth and conferring a benefit on society by the rapid improvements they are making in the art of butter-making. This class use Wells & Richardson's Improved Butter Color, and know by actual test that it fills every claim made for it.

New Orleans was founded by a company of French adventurers in 1713.

—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the stomach and kidneys and aids digestion. Is equally good for both sexes.

The grasshopper plague is assuming alarming proportions in California.

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use.

There is more railway travel in Massachusetts than any other state in the Union.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual.

According to the *London Times* the price of diamonds has steadily fallen from \$15 to \$2.75 per karat.

THE LAWS OF THE MEDES AND PERSIANS were not more immutable than those of nature. If we transgress them we suffer. Sometimes, however, we break them inadvertently. Damages frequently take the form of Dyspepsia, Constipation and Biliousness, which can be easily repaired with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Blood Purifier and renovator of the system.

Prussia has now 17,658,114 adherents of the Evangelical Church, 9,220,329 Roman Catholics, and 357,554 Jews.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is composed of two of the most valuable remedies in the department of medicine for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula, and all wasting conditions of the body.

A Tennessee Justice of the Peace some years ago fined himself \$10, and paid it to having indulged too freely in stimulants the previous evening.

—Gladden, West Shefford, P.Q., writes: For a number of years I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Two years ago I was attacked very severely. I suffered a great deal of pain, from which I was not free for a day, until last spring, when I began to use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and I rejoice to say it has cured me, for which I am thankful.

Two hundred years ago there was a fish in the Arabian seas so large that the natives sawed it into planks, which they used to make roofs for their houses.

Puny, sickly, fretful children, are very trying to the patience of all who have the care of them, and in the majority of cases the infirmities arises from a weak and emaciated condition of the body, caused by the drain on the constitution during the period of teething, or the rapid growth of childhood, in such cases give Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion, according to directions, or the advice of your physician.

An infidel colony in Missouri, after five years' experience, is falling to pieces. The people are continually wrangling, and "it's a wise child that knows its own father" in that town.

Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes:—"During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in stating that I was entirely cured by using one bottle. I have not had an attack of my old complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight."

"Some like it hot, some like it cold, some like it in the pot nine days old." Thus runs the song about peas porridge, which is not often found in an modern bill of fare. Our porridge, the much abused oatmeal, is improved, according to a scientific writer, by keeping in closed jars several days before using. It is sweetened by the formation of sugar, while the fibrous material is softened.

Young Men!—Read This.

Mr. C. P. Brown, Crown Land Agent, Sta. Marie, writes:—"Two or three of my friends and myself were recommended to try Northrop & Lyman's Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, in preference to Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. We prefer your Emulsion, and think it better for the system than the Syrup," &c.

Invalids who depend upon cod liver oil to sustain their vital forces should be careful to get a pure article. Cotton seed oil is now doing for the cod liver product what it long since accomplished in the matter of olive oil.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickell's Anti-Consumptive Syrup."

An Ohio scientist says the current of Lake Erie has an effect upon the adjacent shores to make the spring season from two to four weeks earlier at Toledo than at Buffalo.

[Now First Published.]

## CAMIOLA.

## A GIRL WITH A FORTUNE.

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY.

Author of "Miss Misanthrope," "Maid of Athens," &c.

## CHAPTER VI.—PHANTOMS AND SHADOWS.

"The dark old place will be girt by the gold of a millionaire." Mrs. Pollen was spending her gold freely enough; but not so much to gild the dark old place as to bring anew the splendour of its ancient gilding. She did not hope to have the old place completely renovated in time for what might be called its housewarming. The entrance hall, the staircase, two large rooms, and two or three smaller apartments were the utmost objects of her present designs. The teas, the suppers, the wines, and the attendants, were to be imported straightway from a great West-end caterer, and all that was asked of Fitzurse House was that it should furnish a decent casket for the reception of the company and the feast. All the old designs and ornaments were carefully brought out anew on walls and roofs. Shepherdesses with sheep, pastors with gilded crooks, which had been hidden for generations in dust and soot began to simmer out upon the living world once more. Goddesses, whose nudity had long been concealed by the protecting web of the modest spider, shone forth again upon the day naked and not ashamed. Ancient tapestries shook off their dust and displayed their dismal imitations of the painter's art. Lights burnt all through the right in Fitzurse House, and the once deserted chambers resounded unceasingly to the work of the busy carpenters, and upholsterers, and renovators. People who had been passing up the river every night of their lives in the late steamers without knowing there was such a place in existence as Fitzurse House, now stared in wonder at the windows whose light streamed across the water. They could hardly believe their eyes, and asked in amazement what place that was, and why it was lit up now, having never been lighted up before. The popular mind of Fitzurse was nearly as much astonished and agitated as the mind of the Sultan in Aladdin's story when he woke up one morning and saw the palace of his son-in-law standing in all but perfect completeness just opposite his own.

"I should like to spend a whole night here," said Mrs. Pollen one evening to her faithful chamberlain, Christian Pilgrim. "Yes, madame," the faithful chamberlain said, and he inclined his head in the attitude of one who deferentially awaits explanation. He was in the habit of spending every night in the house, and had been so for many years, and it did not seem to him to be an experience likely to have great interest for the outsiders.

"I mean when the workmen were all gone; and no one was in the house but myself; not even you, Mr. Pilgrim. I feel sure that after the darkness had set in all around, and in the house as well—for I shouldn't have any lights of my own—I should find the place illuminated with the mid beams of innumerable wax candles, and should see a stately company filling the great rooms and crowding the staircases, and flitting in the corners and corridors. They would come to the doors to meet me in noiseless carriages; and the gentlemen would wear gorgeous full-bottomed wigs and carry swords, and the ladies would have vast hoops and ruffles, and would play with their fans after the most exquiste fashion described by The Spectator. I should not dare to mix with such a company, for if they saw me all would vanish; but I should peep from my concealment behind a curtain somewhere and see the movements of their dance, and perhaps catch some words of their dainty discourse. Would not that be delightful, Mr. Pilgrim?"

"Not for me, madame. I should have no sympathy with these courtly shadows; I would feel that they would never have cared for me; and they would only drive away my own special shadows and phantoms which people the place for me."

"What shadows are these, Mr. Pilgrim, if I may ask? I don't want to know if you don't quite wish to tell me."

She was always unaffected, always herself, when speaking to Mr. Pilgrim.

"Shadows, madame, of all the people, and things I have not known and always wanted to know. Shadows of youth, and—"

"And of beauty, Mr. Pilgrim? Why not?"

"And of beautiful people, madame; and of friends, and of children, and of honourable ambition gratified, and of affectionate hopes realized. All that sort of thing."

"Mr. Pilgrim, were you ever young?"

He shook his head and answered gravely, "Never, madame, never."

"Then you must have your youth before you—the best of your life I mean. Take my word for it, the best is to come. You are young enough in years, and I am sure there is a good time coming for you yet. There isn't for me; but that's a different thing. I had my chances, and I didn't make anything of them; but I don't find from what you tell me, and what I guess, that you ever had a chance at all. Now I am sure you deserve better than this; and so I feel good hope that you will have it. Anyhow, you said the first day I spoke to you that you had only one friend in the world, didn't you—the time when Albert Romont came in?"

"I did, madame."

"Could you say that now?"

He was for a moment hardly able to speak; out of very gratefulness; his lips moved spasmodically. At last he said:

"I believe—I know that I have a friend in you, madame, a true friend; and I thank heaven—and you."

"Come," she said, in a cheerful tone, "that is better. You see things are improving. Better things will come for you, I am sure. You will grow young; and you will find happiness, perhaps, when, where, and how you least expect it. Well, I am going now; I shall be back early in the morning. I leave you to your phantoms for the present; but I hope they will begin soon to vanish and give place to substances, to good things, hope realized and all that."

Mrs. Pollen had seen the expression pass over Pilgrim's face when she talked of his fading in love and she augured well for him. She was thinking of the pretty girl to whom he taught shorthand. "I don't see why that should not be brought about," she said to herself.

Pilgrim had spoken truly to Mrs. Pollen. He had never been young; at least, he had never been a young man. He had been first a child, and then an elderly man. He had crossed their frontier lines unconsciously, as one asleep traverses a country in a railway train at night. The years which ought to have been boyish he had communed in working hard for his living and in studying with patriotic zeal meanwhile, rising unnaturally late

for the sake of the reading, which was the best of life to him. He found himself once laid up with illness in a provincial town, and the daughter of the woman in whose house he lodged nursed him and was kind to him, and she was a pretty girl—a sort of pretty girl; and he felt grateful to her, and thought he was in love with her. He married her, and soon found that he had married a worthless little creature with a shrivelled tongue and an insatiable thirst for flattery and flirtation. There was no harm in her, however,

he thought, and he put up with her ways and was a good husband to her and worked harder for her than ever to keep her in dress and in little comforts, and he spent every spare moment with her, although they had not two ideas in common. They had children, but the children all died, and the home was very lonely.

It was made more lonely still and dreary for him when his wife's mother came to stay with them.

The young women did not take much part in these expeditions; the lighter duties of charity and beneficence belonged to them; and therefore Romont saw comparatively little of them.

Lady Letitia confessed that her heart would have sunk within her from sheer despair if it were not for the never-failing courage and good spirits and hopefulness with which

Albert Romont confronted every difficulty and flung defiance in the face of despair. The young women did not take much part in these expeditions; the lighter duties of charity and beneficence belonged to them; and therefore Romont saw comparatively little of them.

Lady Letitia began to be somewhat odd. She was fond of talking with bright, clever girls, and Lady Letitia frequently disturbed and bewildered him by laughing insistently that he was carrying on a flirtation.

Lady Letitia had accustomed himself to be the somebody who was to volunteer every service, and without giving himself a moment to think about what he was doing he called out, "Camiola, Camiola!" in ringing tenor that all too soon reached Camiola's ears. She had left Lady Letitia for a moment to talk to George Lisle, who seemed to her to look rather lonely.

some scrapes of paper, a cork or two, a moulding tin canister that once held Australian meat, and a few broken bottles.

One of these houses might attract the eye at first—puzzle the mind of a passing stranger by the peculiar import of the inscription on a signboard which it displays on its front. The signboard announces that the occupant of the house is a "morning callman" and that he calls persons "at twopence the call, or sixpence the week." It might seem surprising that anyone in Fitzurseham could have a motive for early rising strong enough to induce him to pay twopence for being called, unless, indeed, he were promised a means of escape from the place forever on condition that he proved himself equal to getting out of bed at some given hour next morning. Even then one would think that such a person would lie awake all night rather than pay the twopence.

About the time at which we have arrived in this story, Walter Fitzurse was passing the door of the morning callman one bright and beautiful evening. Walter Fitzurse was the young man whose democratic fervor had impressed Janette Lisle. Young Fitzurse was not exactly a handsome man, but he was decidedly what would be called distinguished looking; he was a man upon whom well-made clothes showed to great advantage. There was a curious blending of self-conceit and shyness in his manner. Fitzurseham in general did not like him; he held his head too high, people said; and for no particular reason that anyone could see. He had lived all his life in the place, and he hardly ever spoke to any of the aboriginal inhabitants if he could avoid it. He must have been miserably poor, and yet he always contrived to be well dressed. He was never known to have committed an excess of any kind; he did not care about drinking or smoking, or flirting, for it was understood that his "keeping company," as it was called, with a pretty girl of the locality was something more than flirtation—it was a regular engagement to end in marriage as soon as Walter could find some way of making a living. He had been brilliant success at the foundation school, and had carried off various prizes and rewards at middle-class examinations. Rumor even said that he was able to keep himself thus far by the money he got in that way. Fitzurse did not like him, but was very proud of him, and had already determined that Walter Fitzurse was destined to go on and make a great name in the world.

Fitzurse came slowly along the street. One of the complaints which the people made of him was that he walked as if the street belonged to him. He had unquestionably something of this in his manner just now. He looked about him with a lordly, patronizing air, as of one who surveys property to see if everything is right and in good order. This grandeur of deportment was considerably enhanced by the fact that Walter wore an eye-glass and kept it almost constantly in his eye, accomplishing this feat without the slightest wrinkle or shade of a grimace. He was in a particularly happy mood this day, and he was anxious to communicate his happiness to some one. There was, indeed, a "some one" who had an early communication of any glad tidings he might have to impart, but the opportunity, although close at hand, had not yet arrived, as anybody might have guessed who observed his frequent glances at his watch. He was passing the door of the callman when an idea appeared to strike him. He stopped for a moment; then he went on a few paces, stopped again, finally turned back resolutely and went up to the door of the house and gave a resounding knock. The door was opened by the morning callman himself, who made a profound obeisance not altogether in the true spirit of deference to his visitor.

"Oh, Merridew, I say, would you be kind enough to call me at six o'clock every morning for the week? I wish particularly to be called; I sleep so late; am not in the habit of getting up early."

"Do you know Mrs. Pollen?" asked Walter, asking the question with seeming carelessness, taking no account of Mr. Merridew's somewhat disapproving observation on the probable destiny of the world.

"Know her? Of course I know her. She was good enough to express a wish that I should be introduced to her. Now there is a real lady for you!"

Fitzurse smiled quietly. He had been given to understand that whatever else Mrs. Pollen might be she was not exactly a real lady, and he was amused at poor Merridew's words. Mr. Merridew saw the quiet smile, and was made angry by it.

"Of course, you are a great authority on the ways of the higher classes," Merridew, Walter observed, still with a smile.

"I am, sir," Merridew said, blushing now into wrath as sudden as a fire of straw; "I am, and I have a right to be. I study the ways of the higher classes that I may be fit for their society when it is the will of Providence to call me among them."

"Oh, yes, I know, when your daughter comes back in a carriage of mother-of-pearl, drawn by eight milk-white horses. We know all about that, Merridew, my boy."

"Who are you, sir, that talks in this way about me and my daughter? Ain't you the son of the poor copying clerk who used to get drunk at the Old Ferry Inn yonder?"

"Come, Mr. Merridew, you are getting querulous."

"Ain't you keeping company with poor old Mrs. Lamman's daughter?"—unless, perhaps, you mean to chuck the girl up now because you've been asked for once to meet women of rank. It would be just like you!"

Fitzurse, and you pretend you are one of the old Fitzurse family—which you are as much as I am. Why, you never had a grandfather, and your father only borrowed the name of Fitzurse. My daughter will be a lady when thou liest howling!"

(To be continued.)

to practice for a few days; I am to take part in the concert."

"What concert; the Concert of Europe?"

"A charitable concert at Lady Lisle's," said the young man, bringing out the name of the lady with a certain blending of pride and shyness.

"Lady Lisle; who's she?"

"You old fool, you know very well; the Rector's lady of course; what other lady is there here?"

"I see you mean Lady Letitia Lisle. You are an ignorant young man, although you think you know a great deal. Lady Lisle and Lady Letitia Lisle are not by any means equivalent terms, let me tell you. If you are getting into swell society you ought to learn something of the aristocracy. Nothing is so awful as to make a mistake in the titles of these people. It stamps a man. Always come to me when you want to know anything of that kind. I have made that a study; and, listen here, if you are talking to any person of real position in society don't you go using such expressions as the Rector's lady. Always say the Rector's wife, and leave the Rector's lady to the Rector's lady's maid."

Fitzurse tried to seem as though he were not annoyed; but he was annoyed. Mr. Merridew's criticism had hit a blot.

"Well, you'll call me at all events, Merridew."

"Yes. I'll call you. If you're waking call me early." Do you admire the Laureate? Call it not vain. They do not err." That's Scott—Sir Walter—they don't read him now, I do. Call spirits from the vasty deep. That's the Immortal Bard. They don't read him now, either; but they say they do. Call up him who left undol the story of Cambuscallie; that's Milton. They say they admire him, but they don't. Shall I go any further with the calls?"

"Not on my account, thank you, Merridew. I'm sure. Much obliged for the specimen of your reading of the poets."

"Merridew! Merridew! And why not now, Mr. Merridew?" Lady Letitia Lisle—Lady Lisle you would call her; or perhaps I should say you would have called her—always addresses me as Mr. Merridew. Mrs. Pollen, the great rich woman that's having the old house done up for her—she wrote me a note and she addressed me as 'Dear Mr. Merridew.' A word to the wise, eh—only, that's all. So you are invited to Lady Letitia's? Well, well! What is the world coming to?"

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(To be continued.)

"Be wise to day; 'tis madness to defer." Don't neglect your cough. If you do your fate may be that of the countless thousands who have done likewise, and who to-day fill consumptives' graves. Night-sweats, spitting of blood, weak lungs, and consumption itself, if taken in time can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." This wonderful preparation has no equal as a remedy for lung and throat diseases. All druggists.

Prince Jerome Napoleon is ill.

*Holloway's Pills.*—Epidemic Diseases.—

The alarming increase of English cholera and diarrhoea should be a warning to everyone to subdue at once any irregularity tending toward disease. Holloway's Pills should now be in every household to rectify all impure states of the blood, to remedy weakness, and to overcome impaired general health. Nothing can be simpler than the instructions for taking this corrective medicine, nothing more efficient than its cleansing powers, nothing more harmless than its vegetable ingredients. Holloway's is the best physic during the summer season, when decaying fruits and unwholesome vegetables are frequently deranging the bowels, and daily exposing thousands to the dangers of diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera.

Germany has 324 and France 325 locomotives for every 1,000 kilometres of railway.

AFTER TWENTY-THREE YEARS' SUFFERING.

Rev. Wm. Stout, of Warton, was cured of scrofulous abscess that seventeen doctors could not cure. Burdock Blood Bitters was the only successful remedy. It cures all impurities of the system.

The Sandwich Islands send 5,000 bushels of bananas to San Francisco per month, but the price has been so low since June of last year that many raisers have lost heavily and are going out of business.

THIS IS RELIABLE.

R. N. Wheeler, merchant, of Everton, was cured of a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs by Higgyard's Pectoral Balsam. This great throat and lung healer cures weak lungs, coughs, hoarseness, bronchitis, and all pectoral complaints.

One of the "business interests" of San Francisco is the gathering of old tin oil and fruit cans for use in the packing of matches. Collectors receive 4 cents each for them, and 20,000 are annually used.

DEPEND UPON IT.

You can depend upon Higgyard's Yellow Oil as a pain reliever in rheumatism, neuralgia, and all painful and inflammatory complaints. It not only relieves but cures.

"I won't want to devour anything; I want

### THE COMING ELECTIONS.

LORDS SALISBURY AND CHURCHILL AT-TACKING THE MINISTRY — THE PAR-NELLITES.

LONDON, May 20.—The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking this evening at the dinner of the Middlesex Tories, said it was now quite evident that diplomacy was useless to stop the advance of Russia towards India. The right policy now would be to mass all available troops in the north of India and fortify the Indian frontier. He upbraided the Liberal administration for its waste of lives and money in the Sudan campaign, which has resulted only in humiliating failures, and urged the Tories to educate the new electors, who would exercise the right of suffrage for the first time this year.

EVACUATION OF THE SOUDAN.

DONGOLA, May 19.—The British evacuation of the Sudan commences on Thursday. Merchants and civilians are leaving, fearing to remain after the departure of the troops.

The thermometer averages 114° in the shade; half of the men are sick.

THE QUAKER STATESMAN'S VIEWS.

LONDON, May 19.—John Bright, in answer to a letter from an American friend, asking if England would return to the policy of protection, writes:—"Not until the United States return to slavery. England's present danger is in its foreign policy. The Tories and Liberals are equally blamable for the hasty policy of adding millions to the military expenses of the nation whilst trade is depressed and the poor are badly housed."

A GREAT NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, May 19.—The Admiralty has decided to have the combined naval reserve squadron, including fourteen first-class men-of-war, assemble at Portsmouth and proceed to Banty Bay, Ireland, to engage in a naval demonstration of extraordinary importance. Torpedo experiments will be carried on on a gigantic scale and the demonstration will conclude with a sham naval battle of a magnitude beyond all affairs of the kind ever undertaken.

A PRINCELY GIFT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20.—At his farewell interview with the Sultan yesterday, Minister Wallace was decorated with the Grand Cordon of Mejidji and presented with a magnificent gold cigarette case, richly mounted in brilliants.

GEX. WILSON'S EXCUSE.

LONDON, May 20.—Gen. Sir Charles Wilson, who commanded the advance corps of the Khoekho expedition after the wounding of Gen. Stewart, has sent in an official report in response to the charge that Gen. Gordon might have been rescued alive if the troops necessarily halted at Gibut for three days. The report explains that it was necessary to secure the small force at Gibut against attack threatened from Berber on the north and from Omdurman on the south. After the arrival of the troops at Gibut it required a great deal of time to select crews and prepare the specimens for the advance.

A CHATHAM SENTRY SUICIDE.

CHATHAM, May 20.—A sentry at the Upnor Castle powder magazine was mysteriously murdered last night. A revolver lay by his side. He had been shot through the lungs. The authorities are disposed to regard the case as one of assassination, committed to make possible an attempt to blow up the magazine. The authorities, after investigation, decided that the case was one of suicide. Surgeons discredit this view.

EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.

LONDON, May 20.—A committee of the London Chambers of Commerce has forwarded to the Government a resolution in favor of diverting emigration to the British colonies, especially to Australia, where the consumption of British goods exceeds £1 per head, instead of to America, where the consumption of British goods is only 10s per head.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE.

LONDON, May 20.—It is reported that the Irish land purchase bill provides that the government shall advance three-fourths of the purchase money, the landlord retaining a lien for the other fourth, and that before he is paid off a large portion of the government claim must be satisfied.

TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC.

PENNSYLVANIA, May 20.—The relief committee reports that on May 15 there were 841 cases of typhoid fever in the town. Since then 64 new cases have been reported, making 905 in all. The death in the past two weeks number 55, which leaves 850 cases; 134 are convalescent. The majority of the sick are on the mend, but many are in a critical condition. The number of families receiving aid is 246.

THE WAR PAPERS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Wm. Kelly announces that he will shortly publish a reply to Gen. McClellan's paper on the "Peninsular campaign." Kelly says the article is misleading, illogical and malicious, and that McClellan's statement against the dead shall not pass unchallenged. His assertion that Secretary Stanton sacrificed thousands of men in the peninsula in 1862, because of his bitter personal hatred to McClellan, is an infamous calumny.

THE LONDON DYMATERS.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—It is learned from the State department that the presence of Mr. Phelps at the conclusion of the trial of Cunningham and Burton in London yesterday was in pursuance of special instructions received by him prior to his departure for England looking to the protection of the legal rights of the prisoners.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

APRIL'S BANK RETURNS.

Bishop's Palace, Montreal, May 18, 1885. The annual contribution to be a member of the Society is 10 cents. Any person giving one dollar (\$1.00) becomes a director of the society and has a right to vote at the general assembly of the 15th of May (feast of St. Isidore le Labourer) for the election of officers ex officio. All contributions (outside the parochial societies) can be addressed to the secretary or treasurer of the society, Bishop's Palace, Montreal.

A COSTLY ANIMAL DEAD.

CHEYENNE, May 19.—Rudolph, the finest Hereford bull in the world, the property of the Wyoming Hereford association, died last evening after an operation in which a tumor of 6 pounds was taken from him. The animal was valued at \$10,000.

GEN. GRANT'S BOOK.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Gen. Grant to-day wrote the following dedication for his literary work: "To the Officers and Soldiers engaged in the War of the Rebellion, and also those engaged in the war in Mexico, these volumes are dedicated. U. S. Grant." The General took a drive this afternoon.

WORKING PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

By a printer; 95 pp., paper, 10 cents. Concord Co-operative Printing Company, No. 47 Centre street, New York.

The social question in the United States, as seen by an American workingman, is here discussed with great power. The author describes the relation which labor has held toward the old political parties, and tells why so little has been done through politics for the working people.

He depicts the growing discontent of the rapidly increasing ranks of the poor; notes the effect of machinery and tools upon the condition of the industrial class; declares that men do not succeed by industry, economy and similar virtues; tersely explains the effect of the law of rent and the law of wages; asserts that men do not enjoy their unalienable rights when they cannot have free access to nature's resources, and proposes a declaration of principles and a platform for our American workers. He also devotes space to showing the almost similar condition of wage-earners in Europe and in America, and still statements could not be made pending the completion of the work. Of the correspondence with France about the *Biplace Egyptien* incident, it was stated that M. De Freycinet had instructed the French consulate at Cairo to assist Nubar Pasha in suppressing the paper it is published in, and it is written with strong feeling. Its style is compact, bold and clear.

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WEDNESDAY.....MAY 27, 1885

A RESEARCH from Rome brings the gratifying intelligence that the intrigues of Errington & Co. against the appointment of Dr. Walsh to the vacant archiepiscopal of Dublin have been of no avail, and that Pope Leo XIII. has been pleased to confer the dignity upon him whom the clergy and people of Ireland had considered and pointed out as the most fit and proper person to become the archbishop of the Irish capital.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL told an English audience last evening that Ireland was marvelously free from crime, and that the intention of the Government to renew the Crimes Act was an admission of the failure of the cabinet's Irish policy. His lordship warned them that the renewal of the act would drive Irish votes throughout the kingdom to support Parnell, and that the boasted policy of coercion had failed. Lord Randolph is about right.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, President of the Board of Trade, is strangely advised by the Tory organs not to quarrel with Mr. Gladstone, as the result would be the downfall of the Liberal party. Coming from Conservative sources this advice is rather singular, but there is reason to believe that it is inspired by the fear of a split in the Liberal party, which would ultimately result in a victory for the radical or democratic ticket. If Chamberlain should abandon the premier on the question of renewing the infamous Coercion Act, he will in all probability be followed by Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the postmaster-general.

THE DRINK BILL of Great Britain for the year 1884 is formidable beyond expression. It represents a larger expenditure than what seventeen States of Europe actually have to expend for the support of their standing armies, which number 2,599,532 men. The total of the war budgets of these seventeen States is \$503,363,910. The beer portion of John Bull's drink bill alone amounts to £74,483,620, or \$382,418,100. With the wine and spirits list, the total mounts up to £126,349,250—more than six hundred millions of dollars! This astounding amount, which represents billions of gallons, is about four millions and a quarter dollars above the bill for 1883. This increase in the use of strong drink has taken place notwithstanding the ed times and a decrease in the population.

A letter from Lord Dufferin to the Home government has caused great uneasiness in political circles. The Viceroy gives an alarming account of the effect produced upon the native Indian subjects by the yielding of the English ministry to Russia's demands in regard to the Afghan frontier. Yakkob Khan is said to consider the cession of Pendjeh to Russia a fatal error on the part of England, and the Ameer. The *Hindoo Patriot*, published at Calcutta, describes the Pendjeh affair as an insult England would never have tolerated from any other power than Russia, except, perhaps, Germany or America. Other English and native Indian papers deplore England's surrender to Russia. Altogether, the situation is far from being bright, and the attitude of the native population of India is losing much of its meekness and patience.

THE VISIT of the Irish bishops to Rome has attracted general attention, and has given rise to very considerable speculation. In an account of the bishops, which has appeared in the *Unita Cattolica*, we find some significant allusions made to the standing and to the views of several of the Irish prelates. The *Unita Cattolica*, which enjoys the confidence of the Vatican, remarks that Archbishop Croke and Bishop Nulty, of Meath, are the two bishops most calumniated by the English press, for the reason that their power and popularity are well known. Of Mgr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh, it is said that he was once a great friend of Mr. Errington and was the means of bringing him to Parliament. Now that the Bishop has abandoned this member, he will certainly lose his seat,

because, having been sent to Parliament on a promise of always voting for Home Rule, he has not ceased to vote on every occasion against Irish interests. Mgr. MacCormack, Bishop of Achonry, is described as wise and prudent, beloved by his clergy and people, an enemy of emigration, and rightly too, as detrimental to the Catholic faith. The other bishops are described in brief sketches, and those who are Whigs in politics or friends of Dublin Castle, that is to say of the Government, are marked as such.

THE IRISH NATIONAL party are carrying the war right into the heart of Africa. Ulster, the stronghold of so-called loyalty, has been invaded, and there is every promise of it being ultimately captured and redeemed. The national sentiment, which was so long and ruthlessly stifled by the ascendancy and Orange-faction, is again asserting itself with its old time vigor and exuberance in the North. Mr. Healy's election two years ago in Monaghan was the first emphatic sign of Ulster's return to the national fold. In the coming parliamentary elections all the constituencies in the North will be wood by Nationalists. Many of the constituencies will answer "yes," others may say "wait," and a few will still decline to come under the national banner. It is said that Mr. Parnell himself, with the most prominent members of the party, will seek re-election at the hands of the sturdy men of the North.

THERE is but little doubt that Cunningham and Burton, who were charged with the crime of the late London dynamite explosions, were convicted on false and manufactured evidence, and through the prejudices of the jury, who betrayed not the slightest intention to deal impartially and fairly by the accused. There was not enough of evidence produced upon which to convict or sentence a dog; but there was quite sufficient to prove a flagrant conspiracy on the part of the detectives and the other Crown officers to secure a verdict and victim by hook or crook. The skill and ingenuity of Scotland Yard had to be protected and vindicated, and the popular vengeance had to be satisfied. The sending of Cunningham and Burton to penal servitude served that purpose as equally well as if the *bona fide* culprits had been caught and sentenced.

THE MOUNTED police under Col. Irvine are coming in for a round share of severe criticism, and from all accounts they highly deserve it. They locked themselves up in the snug and comfortable barracks and dwellings in Prince Albert and for the past two months led an idle life. While our young volunteers were shielding their blood to go to the rescue of the police and residents of Prince Albert, who were supposed to be in danger of annihilation at the hands of the Indians and half-breeds, these same police were having a high time of it, and holding all kinds of games and sports. This conduct naturally created great indignation amongst the men and officers of General Middleton's column which reached Prince Albert. Col. Irvine and his mounted police should get a ticket of leave for the rest of the season.

THERE is in certain quarters and in certain sections of the press a strong expression of regret that General Middleton did not put a bullet through Riel after the latter had surrendered. This short way out of the difficulty, says the New York *Sun*, "would have been brutal and iniquitous." Our esteemed contemporary takes an exceedingly charitable view of the fanatical cries for blood when it remarks that the cry that went up for his instant execution by drum head court-martial, or even without that ceremony, arose from thoughtlessness. The *Sun* says:—"Had Riel's revolt spread and lasted for years, and cost Canada thousands of lives and vast sums of money, a voluntary surrender would probably have procured him a fair trial if not the still more liberal treatment given to a leader conquered in the field. But his prompt acceptance of defeat is no more discreditable to him than a prolonging of hostilities in order to extort terms. It would now be a gross breach of faith to treat Riel as if General Middleton's letter, inviting him to surrender, had never been written. He voluntarily gave himself up, trusting to Middleton's offer and promise. Riel turned back to accept these inducements, after having already, so far as the accounts show, made good his escape; accordingly it would be strange to find the Dominion Government treating him precisely as if he had been caught in spite of himself while seeking to continue the struggle, more especially if the lives of other insurgents hereafter captured with arms in their hands should be spared. The Dominion Government will also keep in mind the outspoken sympathy of many French Canadians in Quebec and other provinces with the cause which Riel represented. They have regarded the revolt as the result of neglect to settle equitable claims, and, to use one of their expressions, as 'the outburst of momentary despair rather than of premeditated disloyalty.' The Government itself has practically admitted that it was in the wrong by making proposals of compromise since the first bloodshed. These facts cannot be obliterated by sending Riel to the gallows, now that he has put himself in the Government's hands."

## ALMOST MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

THE CRITICISM of the House and of the Press upon the Franchise Bill have not been altogether unproductive of satisfactory results. Sir John Macdonald has been induced to give his measure a much more liberal complexion than it originally possessed. He has

proposed to introduce amendments which will broaden the franchise in a very marked manner. By these amendments the property qualification in towns, both as regards occupancy and ownership, is reduced from \$300 to \$200; the income franchise is brought down to \$300 a year, and earnings are declared to constitute an income qualification; sons of owners of real property are allowed to qualify on the father's property if not absent from the parent's residence for a period longer than six months in the year, the bill, as first introduced, limiting absence to four months; and the time spent by mariners in pursuit of their calling, and by students at colleges or schools, is to be considered as time spent at home. With these reductions of property and of income qualification, and with the low yearly rental of \$20, Canada will practically have an extended franchise as with manhood suffrage. We shall have the substance without the name; for there is not one man in fifty who does not pay at least a monthly rental of \$2 or a yearly rental of \$20, or earn in some way or other \$300 a year, or own property to the extent of \$200. The measure, as it now stands, is practically universal suffrage under another name.

HAVING come so close to it, it is a pity that Sir John does not take the remaining half step and adopt the principle of manhood suffrage all along the line. It is the franchise that is most in harmony with democratic and constitutional institutions. Its ultimate adoption is only a question of time. Sir John is losing a splendid opportunity of identifying his name with the granting of the greatest privilege of free and popular Government, the inherent right of every citizen to vote. Besides, were manhood suffrage adopted, the duties of Revisors of the electoral lists would be much simplified, and these officers would be rendered almost harmless. Let Sir John think over it.

## THE FAILURE OF FALSEHOODS.

DAY after day the most absurd and silly stories about the doings of the Irish Bishops in Rome and about their relations with the Vatican are set afloat and industriously circulated. It is indeed a pitiful task which is imposed upon English newspaper and cable correspondents to give effect to a policy of malicious representation and to blind the world to the truth. Notwithstanding the fact that Errington is discredited and disowned, the public are asked to swallow the following cable absurdities:—

LONDON, May 21.—The Irish bishops have concluded the conference with the cardinals at Rome. The Pope will receive the bishops in a body some time during the present week. The bishops depart for home during Whitsuntide. There is hardly a doubt they have created an unfavorable impression at the Vatican by their opposition to Mr. Errington's being officially accredited to represent England at the Vatican. Mr. Gladstone is understood to be very anxious to establish friendly relations with the Vatican on some such basis as that established in Germany. It is also understood that the Pope is in full accord with the British Premier on the subject. As Mr. Errington has proved evidently agreeable to both parties the Holy See, it is said, looked upon the action of the Irish bishops as not only unreasonable, but impudent.

ANYBODY reading between the lines of that production will observe that not one statement is made on its merits. The writer of it knew that he had to evade the truth, and he dangles his false information on such unhooked hooks as "There is hardly a doubt," "It is understood," and "It is said." Of course the blind and the giddy are caught by such chaff, but the numbers of the intelligent who are able to see through such transparent trickery of utterance are becoming so large that it will soon be a thankless and bootless job to try and bolster up public opinion on such flimsy and meaningless grounds as "It is said," "It is understood," and "There is no doubt."

NOTICE the difference in the straightforwardness and simplicity of statement made by correspondents and other newspaper writers who are not under the thumb of British influence. The Roman correspondent of the Boston *Pilot*, writing on the same subject says:—"The fears that have been expressed in various quarters that the authorities in Rome had lent an attentive ear to the insinuations of persons assuming to represent the English Government, and that influence of a nature prejudicial to the proper pursuit of Irish liberty would be brought to bear upon the bishops, are equally devoid of foundation. Even were such the case those prelates would show to the Holy Father the true nature of the Irish question; and that they will do so in their individual or collective audiences with him is a fact. The attempts to prejudice the Holy See against Ireland by means of falsehoods and evil insinuations are known here, and are rendered a complete failure by such knowledge."

## THE LAW VS. HUMANITY.

Mr. Gladstone, in a memorable speech some years ago on the unhappy results of landlordism in Ireland, said that an Irish eviction was nothing less than a death sentence passed upon the unfortunate tenant. The dreadful truth of the Premier's words has remained unchanged up to the present day, for evictions still continue with all their inhuman surroundings. The Dublin *Freeman* publishes a letter from the Rev. Father O'Donnell giving a graphic and thrilling narrative of a scene at the eviction of a poor old woman and a family of young grandchildren from their farm in County Limerick. The reverend gentleman had been summoned to attend at the bedside of this woman, who was ninety years of age and an invalid. He found her a perfect skeleton, and in a helpless condition. In and around the humble cot were the bailiffs, Her Majesty's officers of the peace and the agent of the landlord. On the hearth there was scarcely as much fire as would light the candle which

was required in the discharge of the priest's sacred functions. While Father O'Donnell was administering the sacrament of the dying to the poor patient the officers of the law set to work to tear off the leaky roof and batter down the miserable walls. The priest begged the executors of the will of a fiendish landlord and of the commands of a still more fiendish law to desist for a while, but they were inexorable; they were not authorized to show mercy and they did not. The prayers of God's minister were said amid the crash of falling timber and stones and the piteous cries of the little ones.

AT last it came to the removal of the poor woman herself. The law said she must go; the landlord had ordered it, and the officers of Her Majesty were not to be deterred by the terrors of suffering humanity or by a priest's protest from carrying out the death sentence. It takes a stronger argument than the lamentations of children, the sufferings of the dying or the protest of a man to prevent the commission of such barbarous atrocities. That strong argument was wanting in the present case, and the officers, with much boldness and triumph, carried the beni containing the nonagenarian into the open air and deposited her in the yard.

REV. FATHER O'DONNELL thus describes the closing scene of this cruel and brutal proceeding:—"It was extremely distressing. The poor creature, with a look of inexpressible anguish, and with tears falling from her eyes, put out her wasted hand to cover her head from the biting north-east wind, blowing at the time. The little children flocked round their grandmother's bed, bewildered and crying loudly. Alas! it was truly pitiable. It was a scene I shall never forget, and I trust in God the like of which I shall never again witness."

AND remember, all this transpires under the so-called benevolent provisions of Mr. Gladstone's Land Act. It is not an exceptional instance of what is authorized and carried out under English rule. Evictions, as terrible in every aspect, are common occurrences throughout the land, for landlord exactions and heartlessness are the same, the cruelty of the officials is the same, and the law is the same in the North as in the South, in the East as in the West of Ireland.

AND in the face of these horrors, perpetrated in the name of the law, they tell us that the grievances of the Irish people are purely sentimental, that their demands for Reform and Home Government are preposterous, and that their protests against English rule are but the echo of disloyalty and turbulence. How much longer will the cry of the nation for justice and right remain unheeded. Will the English Government force the Irish people to await England's difficulty for their opportunity? This would manifestly be an unwise course to follow.

## FOR ORANGE YOUNG BRITONS ARE HONORABLE MEN.

THE "Grand Lodge of Orange Young Britons of British North America" have just held their fourth annual convention in the capital of the Dominion. It will be interesting to the Canadian people and to our government to know what sentiments animate that "honorable" body of loyal citizens. The gathering was apparently a respectable one, as several prominent members of Parliament were present, such as White of Hastings, Wallace of York and Cochrane. But this outward respectability of the assemblage was no guarantee that the interests of truth and justice, that the harmony and peace of the community would not be foully violated in the dark and unholy precincts of the Lodge. Grand Master Bro. J. H. Smith of Hamilton, after prayers had been piously read, rose from the chair and delivered the opening address. He crowded into his very first statements as much infamy, malice and falsehood as would paralyze any decent and truthful tongue, but Brother Smith seemed to speak with the tongue of a reprobate whose privilege it is to curse and spit fire for all eternity. And this is what he said:—

"Since last I met with you, events of great and grave importance have transpired, bloodshed and outlawry still rampant run in Ireland, Isle of the green, and no better opportunity could be offered for the ventilation of their disloyalty than the visit of the heir apparent, the Prince of Wales. Everywhere in the Protestant North he was received with that respect that has always characterized that loyal portion of the country, and in hamlet, as in castle, in highway as in byway the voice of welcoming and rejoicing winged its way upward, proclaiming in deed as in word the feelings and sentiments of her liberty-loving, free and happy people. Would that such could be said of the south; there the emissaries of Rome show their true form as the manacled slaves of foreign tyrannical power, and the arch enemies of civil and religious liberty. Rome is ever active, as was evident by her dastardly attempt to re-establish the devilish dead of Guy Fawkes in demolishing the British House of Commons; her activity, aggressiveness and tyranny in the North West are the fruits of the present rebellion, by her arrogant demands for free lands for nunneries, etc., and it is remembered that some two years ago our Federal Government gave consent, recognized, and incorporated the present disturbances of our country's tranquillity in the persons of the Oblate Fathers, but better known as Jesuits, who in 1872 were expelled from Catholic France, and at the same time refused to take an oath of courtesy, and justice to our present society, &c., &c., &c."

And Bro. Smith with his Orange Britons all honorable men!

First, he says that bloodshed and outlawry still were rampant in Ireland. And this gentle charge he makes in face of the admission of a Tory leader, that "Ireland is marvellously free from crime." Oh! Bro. Smith, we are ashamed of you in thus slandering the land you so patriotically style the "Isle of the green." But, Bro. Smith, and all ye Orangemen, who are honorable men, are you the proper persons or body to talk of loyalty to the Prince of Wales? Was it not you in our own generation who plotted against a

young princess and almost succeeded in depriving England of a Queen and the Prince of a mother?

Was it not you who wanted to set up a Royal Duke, who happened to be the Orange Grand Master at the time, on the throne of England instead of the youthful Victoria? Was it not the Orangemen who threatened to "eat up" the Queen's troops, and even to kick the Prince's mother's crown into the Boyne? Again, Bro. Smith ventures to charge the Catholic Church with being the arch enemy of civil and religious liberty, and the cause of the popular dissatisfaction in the South of Ireland while the Protestant North was undivided in its enthusiasm and loyalty to the Prince. We will allow one of the loyal organs of the North to place before the loyal brethren of Canada the exact situation. The *Derry Journal* says:—

"Now that royalty has departed from Derry there is one controversy—whether the grosing did not preponderate over the cheers. Be it creditable or be it designated a disgrace, royalty has been groaned in Derry; emphatically and unmistakably groaned through the streets of Derry. It is the mere folly to disguise or gloss it. The prince's own ears took in the boisterous sounds of dissatisfaction. The royal procession passed, at points, through a storm of hiss and groan. Cheering, too, of course there was, much cheering, if somewhat thin and straggling for so great a crowd. The 'loyalists' made the royal visitor their own, and they failed to have accorded him what he could have likened unto one good British cheer. Rulers never learn the true story of the governed from the stilted phrasings of formal addresses. Put the people into the streets. That is the test. Rich and poor, let them gather along the path of royalty. Don't mind the dragoons and their glittering display. That is hired at so much a day. Here comes the procession in which is the king that is to be. Here is a mighty crowd. How dumb they are, and royalty coming on the king that is to be in the midst of the people. Groans again; and they startle and confound his highness. He is visibly disconcerted. The cheers—and there is now considerable cheering—do not drown the sullen signs of disapproval. It is a painful, intensely painful situation. The prince was introduced in association with the foes of popular liberty; and even as they in other years groaned the name of his mother, they have exaggerated the populace to groan her son now. The prince will be the dupe of mortals if the lesson read in the streets of Derry does not set him pondering seriously. Here in 'loyal Ulster,' the heart's core of the English province, his procession is assailed with hiss and groan, and manifestations more striking and disagreeable still."

We hope that Bro. Smith will find some wholesome confusion in this testimony from one of his honorable colleagues who happens to be on the spot.

Few will believe the worthy Grand Master was serious in trying to persuade such honorable men as White, Wallace and Cochrane, M.P.'s, that Pope Leo XIII. played the role of dynamiter in attempting to blow up the British House of Commons. Of course when his hearers applauded the sentiment it was only out of courtesy to the eloquent and ingenious speaker, for Orangemen, whether they be M.P.'s, or not, are all honorable men.

CANADIANS will be glad to know that the rebellion in the North-West was not altogether an unprofitable and bootless job all around, and that far distant Rome was shrewd and enterprising enough to gather in all the fruits of it. It is Brother Smith who affirms it and he is an honorable man. We would, however, submit that the Grand Master is astray in, confounding the identity of the Oblate Fathers with the Jesuits. They are two distinct and separate religious bodies. It is needless to assure Bro. Smith that he has our deepest sympathy in having to go without an act of incorporation, while the Oblate Fathers are enjoying official recognition. Our sympathy has increased tenfold after having analysed and digested his spirited harangue, for the Grand Lodge of British North America is indeed an honorable body!!!

## WHAT A LONDON PAPER SAYS.

SOME of the English papers have been enabled to grasp the situation in the North-West and to consider it in its true light. A London paper, which has perhaps the largest circulation in the Kingdom, likens the campaign on the Saskatchewan to the one on the Nile, and says that "Canadian half-breeds, as they are called, are like the native tribes in the Sudan, fighting for their hearths and homes." Our contemporary has exhibited in its treatment of the rebellion an intelligence and an insight which are not generally characteristic of English utterances on colonial affairs. The cause of the rebellion is plainly and truthfully put down to land-grabbing and mal-administration. The observations of our contemporary on this point will be read with interest. It says:—"These half-breeds have been settled on reservations and homesteads on the Saskatchewan for years, but of late the pale-faces—that is, English, Scotch and German emigrants—have been pressing in upon them, and been attempting to take from them the land they had in some cases cleared, and in others cultivated for years, without compensation, without warrant in law, and without having any right to it whatever except that of might over right. Within the last five or six years hundreds of these

## RENUNCING FREEMASONRY.

A METHODIST MINISTER REVEALS THE HORRORS OF THE MASONIC LODGES.

We take the following from the *Iconoclast*, a live religious paper, published in Bradford, by a Methodist Minister:

CENTRAL, Ont., Sept. 20th, 1883.

To the W. M. and members of Lodge No.

38 of A. F. A. M. situate in Trenton.

Dear Sirs.—Permit me to announce to you my full and complete renunciation of first, my membership in Lodge, and second, my non-acceptance and rejection of the theories and professed religious character of Freemasonry. I may remind members who witnessed my initiation ten years ago, how I was troubled, when taking the first degree, at the horrible phraseology of the obligation, "Under no less a penalty," &c., &c. So also my soul revolted with each successive degree until I was made a Master Mason in the Lodge. Members will remember I refused to utter the words of the oath until the Master of Ceremonies offered an explanation that temporarily quieted my conscience. I talked with Masons of my inability to reconcile the masonic oaths, or make them accord with the spirit and genius of the only religion I accept, viz., the religion of Jesus Christ. I furthermore am induced and emboldened to deny "The religion of Masonry" as anti-Christian in its character. Its Christianless prayers, its bloody oaths, its lifeless system of morality, (lifeless because Christless,) I must decisively condemn. I wish also to announce my belief and purpose,

First, that having not "Of my free will and accord," (because I was ignorant of what I was called to pass through) but unadvisedly led into the taking of what I can only conceive to be *murderous, horrible, and wickedly anti-Christian oaths* of the three first degrees of Freemasonry. And second, Having for the last eight or nine years been so persuaded concerning the character of said oaths, and thirdly, chiefly believing that by the authority of the written word of the Lord Jesus, whose I am and who I serve, I am divinely authorized to *disavow* and refuse to obey or observe said oaths. I proclaim to the Lodge, and to all Masons, everywhere, my freedom from all obligations to so respect and keep the obligations of the three first degrees of Freemasonry. My Purpose is based on the consciousness I have that Our Lord Jesus Christ maketh me free from all obligation to keep the unholy oaths I took in the Lodge. Matt. v. 33.)

"Thou shalt not forsake thyself; but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths." Second, On the nature of my commission as an ambassador of Christ, "To warn every man," see Ezek. 33: 6; and Col. i: 28; which I or another so minded cannot do, and be true to those oaths. I hold it to be my bounden obligation in the sight of my Divine Master, and my sacred purpose, to *present by my action*, and by my example, also (so far as some needful to save men,) to fully expose the anti-Christian character of the institution. I do most positively affirm that in taking this course I have only what I understand to be *love, Christian love*, toward all men. I take my stand for God, in the name of His Son, my adorable Saviour Jesus Christ. I am aware of the consequences possible in connection with this step I take. "But none of these things move me." I believe myself true to a good conscience in the sight of the living God, in what I am doing, I believe I sinned in the first instance toward the Christian's God when I bowed at Masonic altars and took Masonic oaths. I know myself true to the Christian's God, and the best interests of my race, in boldly throwing off all allegiance to Freemasonry. By this communication I henceforth stand fully committed in proper light. I enclose a couple of tracts which, if read, may be an additional expression of my views in part at least. Morgan, Carlisle, Ronayne of Chicago, Rev. Prof. Finney, with many others, have clearly discovered the whole machinery of Freemasonry. A Mason put Carlisle's work in my hand to study, that I "might be posted," immediately after my joining. In the name of the Lord I shall apply myself to ward all I can, while I live, against the gigantic evil that paralyzes justice often, and pollutes the consciences of many into fenced religious security without Jesus Christ. I am, Gentlemen, Sirs, yours only in the true faith of Jesus Christ,

R. W. MARSH, M. E. Minister.

I wish now to add that previous to writing the above I had never seen any exposures of the lodge, save when a boy about 13 or 14 years old, I read some in Morgan's book, that I now know to be true, with but slight verbal changes from the form of words in the lodges I attended; changes not in any wise relieving the situation or altering in substance Masonry the world over; as the exposures go to show. Witness the latest given in public print, that of the ex-Prefect of Police in Paris, Andrieux, giving the very cut-throat language of the oaths I took here in Ont. My renunciation was made on the basis and strength of my own interpretations of the institution, the Lord being my helper. It cost me more to do than perhaps some may think. I have been called *liar, perfidious villain*, and I need not say more. God that searcheth all hearts and who has declared by His Son that "There is nothing hidden that shall not be revealed," He knoweth I have uttered truth, *unwitting truths only*, in what I have written of Masonry. If to be placed "Under no less a penalty than to have my throat cut across, and my tongue torn out," etc., in the first degree, and "My left breast cut open and my heart torn therefrom," etc., in the second, "My body severed in two, my bowels torn thereout, and burned to ashes in the centre," etc., in the third degree, the very position of every man who becomes a Master Mason, if, I say, all this and more. Oh! how much more! be right, be of the saints in light (?) here below, and not of the unfruitful works of darkness," as I supposed, then I have been wrong in writing my "renunciation" and in publishing as from the house tops what I saw "in the chambers of their imagery." Glory to God, I revel in my freedom from the snare hating nobody, loving I trust, everybody, I am yours for Christ and his cause.

R. W. MARSH, Meth. Minister.  
CAMBELLFORD, Mar. 18th, 1885.

## THE STORY OF COUSIN JOHN'S WIFE.

This delightful little book published by Wells & Richardson Co., of Montreal, P.Q., tells how one bright woman kept up appearances on a small salary. Every woman should read it, and so know for herself how money can be both saved and made by using *U.S. Patent Dyes*. Sent on receipt of stamp.

## IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AN INCREASE OF THE PRICE OF RAILWAY LANDS CAUSES EXCITEMENT.

VICTORIA, B.C., May 22.—Much excitement has been caused on the main land by an order from Ottawa raising the prices of railway lands and increasing stumpage and other duties on timber to an extent that will destroy the lumber trade of the province. At a public meeting held at New Westminster, democratic resolutions were passed. One

speaker said:—"It would be better to live under the Czar of Russia than under the rule of Ottawa. The whole conduct of the government is evidence of incapacity, and by— we will stand it no longer. I recommend that we proceed to business at once and declare here-to-night that we shall sever our connection with the Dominion government and go back to Old England."

TWO thousand men, headed by a band, bearing torches and transparencies, marched through the streets here last night, organized a meeting, and passed a resolution condemnatory of Chinese immigration. A proposition to march through Chinatown was not entertained. Good order prevailed.

## THE CANADA GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS — TEMPERANCE ACT — ELECTIONS — GOVERNMENT AND OTHER NOTICES.

OTTAWA, Out, May 22.—To-day's *Official Gazette* contains the appointment of Hugh McMillan as port warden of Port Hastings, Inverness, N.S., and of Samuel McDonald, Dundas, King's, P.E.I., as measuring surveyor of shipping under section 3 Imperial Colonial Shipping act, 1868, and section 11 Canadian Merchant Shipping act, 1873. A proclamation is published that elections under the Canada Temperance act will be held in Hastings on July 2d. G. H. Boulter, of Stirling, returning officer. An order-in-council has been passed approving of the new tariff of tolls of the Ontario & Quebec Railway Co., and bringing Port Hastings, Inverness, N.S., under the Port Warden act. The new warden of the county of Chicoutimi, Honore T. Léveillé, is appointed a commissioner under the Licence act in place of the late warden, not re-elected. The liquidators of the Exchange bank give notice of a call upon the contributions of 20 per cent., payable July 7th. The Cumberland Railway & Coal Co. will hold its annual meeting at Montreal or June 23rd. The Erie & Huron Railway Co. give notice of the deposit of plans for a railway bridge across the Sydenham river at Wallaceburg, with Public Works department. The Canadian Bank of Commerce gives notice of a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year past, July 2d, and of the annual meeting on July 14th.

## PRONOUNCING THEIR VOWS.

The Texas papers give an interesting account of an imposing religious ceremony which took place at the St. Mary Convent. Ten young ladies from Canada, who took the veil of the Sisters of Charity, pronounced their last vows. Their names are Miss Ellen McDermott, in religion Sister Mary Bonaventure; Miss Bridget Fogarty, Sister Mary Patrick; Miss Delia Georgina Groulx; Sister Louise, Sister Mary Paul; Miss Emilie Lavoie, B.V.M. of St. Paul; Sister Mary Ann; Miss Delia Desrache, Lothiniere; Sister Mary Berchmans; Miss Mary Deschaumes; Sister Sauveur, Sister Mary Peter; Miss Minnie Blakiston, of St. John Suburb; Sister Mary Evangelist; Miss Ann Hebert; St. Sauveur; Sister Mary Catherine; Miss A. Berryman; Sister Margaret; Miss Mary Hough, Sister Ursule.

## DROWNED IN TORONTO BAY.

TORONTO, May 25.—The Queen's Birthday celebration here was marred by two drowning accidents in the bay, both occurring about 4:30 during a sudden squall which sprang up. Two young lads named James Welsh, a plumber, and Wm. Hozack, while rowing home, were caught in the squall and the boat was capsized. Before assistance arrived Welsh was drowned, but Hozack retained his hold of the capsized boat and was rescued. Another boat, containing three young men, W. Tarlton, George Radford, and John Harper, and two girls, Edna Farmer and Jessie McEwan, was caught in the squall when opposite the new fort, and capsized. Tarlton, Radford and the girl McEwan succeeded in catching hold of the capsized boat. The girl Farmer threw her arms around Harper, her sank and never rose again. Private Middleton, of C Company Infantry School, jumped into a boat and succeeded in rescuing the other three, the girl McEwan being unconscious. All three were properly looked after at the fort and speedily recovered.

## THE COMING FESTIVAL.

The ex-scholars and graduates of St. Mary's College, as already reported, will meet this year on the *fête* of the Rev. Father Kector, the 27th of May. On this occasion antiphony, entitled "Bouvines" will be presented by the pupils. This play has been written by the Rev. Father Loughaye, and the scene is laid in the time of Philippe Auguste and his great victory at Bouvines. The first act is "The Vassals," the action being in the dungeon of Montreuil-sur-Mer; the second act, "La Reine," takes place on the square at Peronne, and the third, "La France," on the borders of the plain of Cisyng, between Lille and Tourney. On May the 28th (Thursday), a High Mass will be chanted at the Geat at 10 o'clock. Fanconier's Easter Mass being the selection; the soloists are Messrs. H. C. St. Pierre, H. A. Cholette, J. M. A. Besudre, Alexander Clerk, Horace St. Louis, and Arthur Mainville. Mr. Dominique Ducharme will preside at the organ. The Rev. Father Ernest Desjardins will preach the sermon. At 2 p.m. the convention will assemble for the election of officers.

## READ THIS

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL TO DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League was held Sunday afternoon in their hall, Mr. Donovan in the chair. A letter was read from Mr. Harrington, secretary of the executive committee in Ireland, aent the Parnell fund. After announcing the annual meeting and election of officers to take place on the 14th prox., the meeting adjourned.

## AN ARMLESS BRIDEGROOM.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—John Shuber, an armless man, was married to-day at the Museum to Sallie Berkstein, a German girl, in presence of a large crowd. The groom placed the ring on the bride's finger with his foot.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

LONDON, May 25.—The cabinet have decided that over-time nightwork in the Royal arsenal will be resumed. Orders are also given to expedite the armament and manning of several ocean steamers.

## NORTH-WEST TROUBLES.

## THE NEWS OF RIEL'S CAPTURE THE CAUSE OF POUNDMAKER'S SURRENDER.

TORONTO, May 22.—The *Mail's* special from Clarke's Crossing says:—Poundmaker in a flag of truce, to-night, along with the captured teamsters, two women and a priest, to ask upon what terms he would be allowed to surrender. Baptiste Fontaine, the scout supposed to have been killed a fortnight ago while on a scouting expedition under Constable Ross, came in with the released prisoners. He says:—Poundmaker was badly broken up, yesterday, on hearing of Riel's surrender. The Indians were terribly frightened and piled their rifles in a heap and hoisted an old British flag which they captured somewhere. They then held a big council, and decided upon sending in this letter asking for terms of surrender. There is great rejoicing here over Poundmaker's collapse.

WINNIPEG, May 22.—A despatch from Battleford announces that Charles Bremner, one of the teamsters captured by Poundmaker's Indians, came into the fort yesterday bearing a message from Poundmaker asking for terms of peace. Jefferson, the farm instructor, wrote the letter. The answer was that they would have to treat with Gen. Middleton, who is now believed to be on the way here, his arrival at Prince Albert having been reported by the operator at Clarke's Crossing. The names of the teamsters who have been released are:—J. F. McNeill, J. G. Reely, W. McNeill, A. W. Freeborne, George, F. Morton, W. McKane, T. Westaway, D. McLean, G. Barnes, Jas. Shera, G. Brodie, Frank Cox, Wm. Fish, Jas. Fish, Thos. Hynes, Chas. Sherriff, W. Parkin, Thos. Conney, K. Cardy, D. McNewan and Neil Brodie. The men were treated well while in the Indian's hands, Poundmaker himself saw after their welfare, and half breeds attending to their wants. Fontaine, the scout, who was lost from Charlie Ross's scouting party a week ago, and captured by the Indians, was shackled at night, but not otherwise ill-treated. Three bags of newspapers were in the mails captured with the train, and were opened. The news of the surrender of Riel demoralized the Indians and made them come in.

THE VICTORY JUST IN TIME.

Riel's appeals brought the Indians east, and they are now encamped forty miles south-east of Battleford. The half breeds say that Riel ordered them to join Poundmaker, and blame the Stones for most of the outrage. A delay of three or four days would have seen Poundmaker's Indians at Battleford, and greatly increased the difficulty of General Middleton's task.

GENERAL MIDDLETON AT PRINCE ALBERT.

A despatch from Clarke's Crossing announces that after the battle of Fish Creek, Middleton ordered all the prisoners to be shot, but Riel intervened and prevented the deed. The rebel loss at Batoche is now officially reported by Riel to have been 63 killed and 122 wounded. Eighty teams heavily loaded with hospital stores and general supplies arrived at Clarke's Crossing on Saturday.

Thus, Scott, Charles Nolin and James Webster, who were held as rebel prisoners at Prince Albert, have just been released unconditionally. A charge had been brought against them, although they were impossible to try for six weeks.

THE GENERAL CONGRATULATED.

General Middleton has been the recipient at Prince Albert of congratulatory telegrams from Lord Lansdowne, the Governor-General, and Lord Wolseley, in Egypt, upon his recent victories.

Capt. Wilkes, Script. Cullen, Corporal Turner, and Privates Taaffe, Wheeler and Williams, of the 90th, and Sergt. Burling, Ross and Strachan, Corporal Junes, Bombarier Shepherd, Gunners Bradbury, Fenton, Lench and Coates, of the Winnipeg Field Battery, are en route home on leave of absence from their respective corps.

GENERAL STRANGE STOPPED.

A courier has reached Calgary with what is now believed to be reliable news from Gen. Strange and the column operating against Big Bear. The General has deemed it best not to move east of Victoria, as reliable scouts had reported Big Bear's outfit in the Smoke Hills district, north of Saddle Lake. It is a most inaccessible country, well chosen for defensive operations. Little Poplar now with Big Bear. The latter was invited thrice to join Poundmaker, but sent no answer.

RIEL GOING TO JAIL.

Capt. H. A. Stone, Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, has been appointed Brigade-Major in place of Capt. Geo. H. Young, of the Field Battery, who has gone east in charge of Riel, who will be taken to jail at Regina via Swift Current up the Saskatchewan River.

Messrs. F. X. Lemieux, M.P.P., and Chas. Fitzpatrick, advocates, of Quebec, have been retained, it is said, as counsel to defend Riel in his coming trial in the North-West. They are employed by a prominent French-Canadian who is a friend of Riel's, and who has volunteered to meet all the expenses incurred by counsel in the defence.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, May 24.—The Royal Grenadiers left Prince Albert to-day on the march to Battleford. The balance of the troops there, with the exception of the Winnipeg Battery, which garrison that place, and three hundred men who accompanied General Middleton by the steamers Alberta and Baroness. The steamer Marquis is disabled and will not be ready to leave for a couple of days when she will proceed with supplies. The Queen's birthday was celebrated at Prince Albert by the troops. A courier from Carlton says the General passed there yesterday. Caven, one of Riel's messengers to Poundmaker, and the latter's brother-in-law, were captured at Duck Lake by the police and taken to Carlton. The news of Riel's defeat was brought to Poundmaker by loyal half-breeds, but was not credited. Poundmaker sent out runners to make inquiries, and, if true, to make peace with Gen. Middleton. Having verified the report, they met the latter, who replied: "Poundmaker and his counsellors must go to Battleford and surrender with their arms, unconditionally." If the redskins decline the terms, the General will at once proceed to the front.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

THIRD SESSION—FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 20.

In answer to a remark of Mr. Curran, Mr. Carson denied that any petition had been sent from bankers and merchants of Montreal asking that the Victoria Rifles be not sent to the front. The regiment had not been called out.

Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Mr. Blake, said the question of squatters' rights on Dominion lands in British Columbia had been received, and the Dominion Lands Act would be applied as far as possible.

The House then went into committee on the Franchise Bill.

Sir John Macdonald said he desired to amend the clause providing an ownership property qualification of \$300 in cities and towns, by reducing the real property qualification to \$300 in cities and \$200 in towns. He thought in view of the different positions of property in these places, the change would be equitable. Without altering the position of tenants he proposed to require that the tenant shall have occupied the property for a year prior to January instead of November, and that the rent shall have been paid up to the last rent day prior to January. As regarded the property qualification, he intended to propose that it be as the ownership qualification would be, \$300 in cities and \$200 in towns. In the income qualification he intended to propose that the clause be altered so as to provide that a vote shall be given to any one who derives an income or earnings from some trade, calling, office or profession, the amount being reduced from \$400 to \$300.

Another amendment he proposed was that the time spent by marines and fishermen away from the country should be considered as spent at home.

Some discussion ensued and a number of small amendments were proposed and lost.

Mr. Edgar moved an amendment that no Indians except those who had been duly enfranchised and had the same civil capacities as other people should be allowed to vote.

Mr. Dawson spoke at some length in favor of the Indian franchise.

After further debate, the amendment was lost on division and the house adjourned at 2 a.m.

OTTAWA, May 21.

THE NORTH-WEST TROUBLES.

Before the orders of the day were called.

Hon. Mr. Blakes said he would avail himself of this opportunity to move that the House should adjourn. He said that it was time the attention of Parliament was directed to the recent events in the North-West Terri-

tories and proceeded to review the facts of Riel's former rebellion and commented severely on the Government's neglect to bring down information which might throw some light upon the cause of the recent insurrection. He said there was no Hudson Bay Company to blame now.

Sir John Macdonald said that the outbreak of the half-breeds was a causeless outbreak. The leader of the Opposition was merely trying to make a point against the Government. There were papers that the Government would bring down, and others would not be brought down. There were papers which it was not in the public interest to have laid before Parliament.

Sir Richard Cartwright said it was to be deeply regretted that the first Minister had no better answer to make to the reasonable request of the Opposition. It, as the Premier pretended, the half-breeds had no grievances, why were commissioners sent out to settle their claims after the rebellion had broken out. By issuing that commission the Government stood condemned.

## A RUMORED FIGHT

BETWEEN THE POLICE UNDER MAJ.

STEELE AND THE INDIANS.

## SEVERAL POLICE REPORTED TO BE KILLED

—EXCITEMENT AT CALGARY—HOSTILE

INDIANS AT MEDICINE HAT.

## HOW HE DELUSED THE METIS INTO A

REBELLION.

Scouts are scouring the country in all directions for the rebel leaders. Maxime Lepine and Garnet have surrendered. Lepine came in shortly after Riel's capture, the news of which seems to have spread very rapidly among the fugitives. Rations are served out to the half-breed families at Batoche.

## MRS. DELANEY'S FATE.

Mr. R. Latouche Tupper, of Col. Smith's Battalion, writes that information has been received to the effect that Mrs. Delaney was terribly ill-treated by the Indians and then hacked to pieces by the squaws. Mrs. Gowenlock is said to have been taken up by one of the Indians.

## DEPREATIONS ON THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN.

Further plundering by the Indians on the North Saskatchewan has been reported. The Hudson Bay stores at Lac la Biche have been robbed and the supplies destroyed. The same thing occurred at Green Lake. The Indians are plundering the entire community. The robbery of the stores at the first post is a most serious affair, as all supplies for the northern stations were there in transit for different points. Lac la Biche was a well-known Catholic mission, and was supposed to be a stronghold of that denomination. This post is four or five hundred miles northwest of Fort Carlton.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 20.—The following correspondence between His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne, and Major-General Middleton, will be read with much interest:

OTTAWA, May 13, 1885.

Gen. Middleton, via Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.

Accept my hearty congratulations on your success. You have had a task of exceptional difficulty. Please tell your gallant soldiers that as the Queen's representative here I congratulate them on their behavior, not only in this action, but during the trials and hardships of the advance. The list of casualties is, I fear, heavy. We can ill afford to lose such an officer as French. My sincere sympathy is with the wounded. Shall be glad of any information with regard to their condition.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

THE GENERAL'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

GUARDED CROSSING, May 15,

To His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne.

On the part of my troops and myself I beg to thank you for your kind congratulations on our success, and appreciation of the difficulties we have labored under, and, coming as they do from the Queen's representative, heightens if possible the pleasure with which they are received by all of us, and I trust I may be permitted to add that, as regards the officers and soldiers, they richly deserve your approbation. Ere this your Excellency will have heard that our success has been crowned by the surrender of Mr. Riel. I hear the wounded are doing well; all at Saskatoon.

(Signed) FRED. MIDDLETON.

WINNIPEG, May 31.—A despatch from Calgary reports that the police under Major Steele, in advance of Gen. Strange's column, en route to Fort Pitt from Edmonton, had an encounter with the Indians, losing several men. This news is brought by freighters, and lacks confirmation. Gen. Strange intends effecting a junction with Col. Otter's troops at Battleford and thus prevent Big Bear and Poundmaker joining forces. Calgary seems to be the scene of considerable unnecessary excitement. Imaginary surprises are created and telegrams follow each other in quick succession for more troops. The last rush is to get the Garrison Artillery away from Winnipeg, where they are detained for absolutely necessary duty. There are, it is thought, enough troops now in the West to effectively quell the insurrection. Major McGilton and Capt. Palliser, of Gen. Strange's staff, reached Calgary to-day.

## CHANGING THE BASE.

A despatch from Moosejaw announces the arrival of Gen. Laurie, who is arranging a change of base of supplies from Swift Current to Moosejaw, on account of the dangers incident to travel by the Swift Current trail.

## PEAKS AT PLEASANT FORKS.

Mr. Rufus Stephenson, Dominion Government Inspector of colonization lands, has received a letter from Rev. C. H. Wells, at Pleasant Forks, requesting him to have Government furnish the settlers in that section with arms and ammunition, owing to the threatening attitude of the Indians. Mr. Stephenson has replied that the Government could not accede to their request, but if the settlers would raise a company as York colony had done, the Government would furnish the arms and ammunition required.

## INDIANS NEAR MEDICINE HAT.

Word has just been received that four companies of the Halifax battalion are encamped upon high ground overlooking Medicine Hat, and are very vigilant on account of rumors of the close proximity of Indians to the North. Capt. Stewart's rangers are also still in that vicinity, and scout the country for miles around.

## QUIET AT BATTLEFORD.

Telegraphic communication has been restored between here and Humboldt, and also with Battleford. It takes thirty-six hours for a courier to reach General Middleton's camp now from Humboldt. Wire connection with Prince Albert may be established at any moment. It is believed General Middleton will wait there, but will push on to Battleford. Everything is quiet at the latter place awaiting his arrival.

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, May 21.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Hon. Mr. Carson, in reply to Mr. Blake, said that up to the present time the applications made to the department with reference to the bodies of volunteers who have fallen were merely asking that the department facilitate the transport of the bodies, their friends seeming to prefer to look after the bodies themselves. If any application be made hereafter to transport the body of any volunteer who has fallen, free of charge, the government will take measures to arrange for free transport. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Blake asked if the government intended to make grants of land to volunteers serving in the North West, and, in reply, Sir J. G. Macdonald stated that the answer was the same as he made when asked that question before, namely, that the matter was engaging the serious attention of the government.

Sir John Macdonald, in answer to Mr. Blake, stated that Dumont obtained a homestead entry for the S.W. quarter of section 20, township 40, range 1, west of the third principal meridian, on March 1st, 1883, and that he pre-empted the southeast quarter at the same time. There was nothing in Du-

mont's declaration to show that he had previously occupied the land. Dumont would not be entitled to his patent until March 1st, 1886. The patent had not been issued, and there had been no applications for it.

## AT THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, May 21.—This evening a musical entertainment was given in the College of Ottawa, in honor of His Excellency, connected with the opening of a new hall recently erected. Bishop Duchesne, many of the clergy, professors, senators and members of parliament, among them Mr. Curran, were present. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Lansdowne, and was very enthusiastically received. Addresses were presented in French and English. In the course of an eloquent speech His Excellency made the following reference to the North-West troubles: "The struggle in which we have been engaged in the North-West is an insignificant one, compared to those great contests with which your studies of the history of the old and new world have made you familiar; but it has cost us already many valuable lives, and has brought sorrow and suffering to many a happy family, and desolation to many a quiet home. Public order and confidence will soon be restored, perhaps on a sounder foundation than before; but there are many to whom victory will bring no consolation in the bitterness of their sorrow. We cannot forget them in the hour of success. By all of us the spring of 1885 will be remembered with mingled feelings—feelings of pain and regret that the peaceful career of this country should have been thus interrupted;—feelings, too, I am glad to say, of pride at the thought that from every part of Canada, from Nova Scotia to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, without distinction of locality, or of race, our children have shown themselves ready to endure danger and hardships in a spirit of the truest patriotism, when the service of their country required their presence in the field."

OTTAWA, May 13, 1885.

Gen. Middleton, via Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.

There is no one article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plaster.

The lean part of good beef should be of a bright red color, with flakes of white fat through it, not larger than pine in thickness, with a white thick layer of fat on the outside. Very lean beef that is free from fat will be apt to be tough and tasteless.

On a recent trial a cedar log twenty feet long was taken to a California match factory and in exactly thirty minutes was sawed, split, glued, dipped in sulphur, labelled and the matches boxed ready for shipment.

San Diego County, California, contains a population of 15,000 and has a land area of 15,000 square miles.

## TWO MORE GONE DOWN.

QUEBEC, May 21.—The Norwegian barque Brilliant, Hansen, from Liverpool, arrived here to-night, and reports having rescued Captain Grill and crew of the steamship Marie Louise, from New York for Newcastle-on-Tyne, which foundered in the ice in lat. 46°, long. 49°, and transferred the half of the crew to another vessel. The Brilliant has also on board the crew of the Norwegian barque Hayard, Andersen, from Norway for Quebec, which also foundered in the ice.

## LEVI'S IN DANGER.

QUEBEC, May 21.—The Provincial Government have notified the town council of Lewis that if their indebtedness of some \$65,000 to \$75,000 is not paid over at once, they will take out a seizure and place the town under charge of the sheriff.

The New York State Legislature has passed a bill which has an important bearing on Canadian interests. As a matter of fact Canadian influence was brought to bear upon it, and anglers and the public generally will be glad that a danger to the fish has been removed. The bill was prepared by the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence river, and makes it illegal to have black bass, muscalonge, etc., in possession during the close season, viz., from January 1 to May 20, no matter whether caught in the waters of the state or not. The clause away with the practice of selling fish during the close season which were caught in the waters of the American channel of the St. Lawrence. These dealers would claim that they were Canadian fish, and prosecutions were on that account rarely successful. It is also now made legal to seize nets upon the shores of waters at all seasons of the year, and any citizen can seize them and burn them. A length of eight inches has been prescribed for small bass, which cannot be killed, in addition to the restriction of one half-pound. A bass weighing less than half a pound, or which is less than eight inches in length, cannot be kept or kept in possession at any time. Every provision is made for the effectual carrying out of the provisions of the law, and poaching fishermen on the American side will have to be pretty sharp to evade prosecution. The wholesale destruction of fish in and out of sea on which has prevailed on all American waters would soon have an effect upon this great source of food supply and should be guarded as carefully as any other interest.

## THE ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR-CLOUD.

## THE AMERIK DISCUSSED.

LONDON, May 20.—The Standard says that from the India government representatives the Amerik as profoundly depressed over the success of the Russians and England's failure to restrain Russian aggression. The Amerik is convinced of his powerlessness to resist an invasion, and seems half disposed to buy off Russia.

LONDON, May 20.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the financial secretary of the war office announced that the Guards, now on the way home from Suez, had been ordered to stop at Alexandria in case of circumstances rendering it desirable to further detain them in Egypt. They had not been ordered to remain at Alexandria. The announcement has occasioned much gossip. It is believed the detention of the Guards off Alexandria can only be explained by connecting it with the delay in the settlement of the Amerik question. A Cairo despatch says all the troops from Suez have been ordered to remain in Egypt. The Guards will go into garrison at Kamel and the other troops at Abassieh, near Cairo. The Anglo-Indian troops have been ordered to stop at Aden.

LONDON, May 21.—The Standard confirms the view that the main question now at issue between Russia and England hinges on the possession of Marashuk. Morning papers unanimously express the opinion that the detention of the Guards at Alexandria and the Australian contingent at Aden is on account of the attitude of Russia and that there are serious obstacles in the way of completing peace negotiations.

## ANOTHER OF THE GANG.

CHICAGO, May 21.—H. S. Strong, an Englishman, aged about 50, presented letters of credit for \$7,000 on the Canadian Bank of Commerce yesterday and had them cashed. They proved to be worthless. Strong probably belongs to the gang which have been operating Canadian citizens.

## ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

## A VISIT TO THE BUILDING—HOW THE WORK IS PROGRESSING.

Mr. Robert, of the Bishop's Palace, kindly consented to show our reporter the principle features to be seen at present in the St. Peter's Cathedral. In the south-west wing of the structure a floor has been erected, and this part is boarded off from the remainder of the building. Here they intend to celebrate Mass every morning during the month of June. At present a plan of the Cathedral is on exhibition within the edifice. It is made of soft wood, nearly painted, and is a *fac-simile* of the Cathedral when finished. It was built by two gentlemen of Joliette, assisted by the Rev. Father Michaud, who went to Rome expressly to study the plan. This beautiful little structure was first commenced when the building of the Cathedral was proposed, and it has taken three years to complete it. The rev. gentleman afterwards presented it to His Lordship Bishop Fabre, and on Sunday last it was exhibited to the public. It has been so arranged as to enable persons to view the inside very closely. On each receptacle and niche on the inside and outside a number is painted, and books are to be had with the corresponding figures describing the different parts. On the outside of the large dome a gallery is noticed, which will be the same on the building now in course of erection. Visitors will be able to ascend from the ground on an elevator, and from the dome will obtain a grand view of the city. Thirty-two smaller domes are surrounding the larger one, all of which are well supplied with small windows. On the front of the Cathedral facing Rochester street there will be two clocks, one on the east and the other on the west corners. The one on the east corner marks six hours only and the other twelve. Lithographs of the cathedral are for sale at the structure and are beautifully done by Messrs Leggo & Co., of this city. The pictures of the late Bishop Lartigue, first Bishop of Montreal, together with Bishop Bourget and Fabre, are handsomely done in pencil, and are also on exhibition. The body of the late Bishop Lartigue is at present in the church of Notre Dame de Pie, and will be transferred to the Cathedral as soon as a place can be prepared to receive it. The stone masons are busily at work in the cellars making about 100 pillars for the structure. The stone corices on the west side are all placed, and carpenters are working steadily on the roof. The public are cordially invited to pay a visit to the Cathedral and view the exquisite plan which was taken from St. Peter's at Rome. The doors are open every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and gentlemen are always in attendance to give any information required. —Montreal Post.

## HONORING MINISTER ROBERTS.

## COL. CONKLING URGES HIM TO CARRY OUT THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN LETTER AND SPIRIT.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Col. Frederick A. Conkling stood beneath a sun-ray draped canopy last evening in the rooms of the Washington Club face to face with Col. Wm. R. Roberts, the newly appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, and the President of the club. In a circle about the two Colonels were Mayor Grace, James F. Roberts, Co. Roberts' son; Superintendent Walling, Tax Commissioner Coleman, Police Commissioner Vough, County Clerk William Allen Butler, John Birmingham, of the General Sessions, Capt. Kipp, and many others.

Col. Conkling told Minister Roberts that about twenty years ago, he had occasion to visit Troy, arriving in the evening. As he reached the hotel his way was impeded by a great throng. Irish flags were displayed and the band played an Irish air. A young man came out upon the porch and delivered the most eloquent address that he had ever listened to. The young man was William R. Roberts, the Fenian Head Centurion. (Great applause.) It was an open secret to him (the Colonel) that he is best known to his many friends as Paddy Hughes. One of the ablest officers in the Consular service, as Britisher and Celestial, with whom he has equally to do, can testify he is as much at home in conversing in the best Mandarin Chinese as in speaking his mother tongue, and in dispensing the general hospitality of the Consulate he is well assisted by his charming and beautiful wife, a near kinswoman of the senior member of the Northern family. Dr. Breidenbach, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Reilly, County Galway, proprietor of the chief hotel. The steam navigation on the Yang-tse-Kiang, is now a monopoly in the hands of the three leading commercial firms of China. The vast steamers, capable of each holding five hundred first and second class passengers, besides two thousand tons of cargo, are entrusted only to the ablest men. Amongst those, Captain Howlett, of Dunbarian or Ross, occupied a prominent position. Of leading Irish in Shanghai there are Mr. Wilkinson, Queen's Advocate; Mr. Miller, merchant—both Northerns; Dr. Jameson, from Dublin; Mr. Breidenbach, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Reilly, County Galway, proprietor of the chief hotel. The steam navigation on the Yang-tse-Kiang, the most important in China, is now a monopoly in the hands of the three leading commercial firms of China. The vast steamers, capable of each holding five hundred first and second class passengers, besides two thousand tons of cargo, are entrusted only to the ablest men. Amongst those, Captain Howlett, of Dunbarian or Ross, occupied a prominent position. This may be judged by the fact that in the tea season about twenty foreign-going steamers ascend to Hong Kong for cargoes of tea. The latter are, on average, worth five hundred thousand pounds. Some of them take up two vessels in the season, thus realizing five hundred pounds for two trips, each occupying six days up and down. This is in addition to their emoluments as pilots of the regular river steamers: so that some of them, besides their main income, realize a thousand pounds a year. On the thirty-six river pilots none hold higher places in the estimation of their employers than Mr. Seymour, whose family emigrated to America from the County Wicklow; William Collins, who commenced his nautical education on the Boyne, and John Flood, born in Glonmel, who thinks there is no river like his native Suir,—though besides the Yangtze Kiang he has navigated the Mississippi. A thorough Parnellite, honest, kind-hearted Jack has an endless war on his hand vindicating the National cause of Ireland against the aspersions of his numerous English and Scotch slupmates. He is now busy inaugurating a subscription amongst the Irish in Shanghai towards the testimonial for the family of the lamented A. M. Sullivan. One is surprised to hear the North of Ireland accent at nearly all the custom houses on the coast and rivers of China, and to find many Austin men occupying the position of commissioners and lower offices. This is explained by the fact that they have been appointed by their fellow countrymen, Sir Robert Hart, the head of the Imperial Customs in China.

The arsenal and defences of Nanking are said to be perfect in their way. This is due to Dr. McCarty, an Irishman, who, in addition to his medical qualifications, has shown considerable engineering skill. Until he went to form an important position in the Chinese Legation in London, he was secretary to Li Hung Chang, who may be regarded as the Prime Minister of China, and whom Sir Thomas Wade, the late British Minister at Peking, also an Irishman, regarded as the ablest man in China. Among the young men likely to rise to an important position in the consular service in China there is Mr. Herbert Brice, now stationed at Chee Foo, son of Mr. J. F. Brady, Inspector of Irish Fisheries. No one of his standing has exhibited more ability as an accomplished Chinese linguist.

Menion should not be omitted of those who have shed the highest lustre on the Irish name in China by their great services in the cause of religion and humanity—the Irish Sisters connected with the Order of St. Vincent de Paul. Prominent among them now are Sisters Murtagh, of Meath; Ryan, another Italian expedition to the Red Sea is being prepared.

Eight points of the ten in the proposed treaty of peace between France and China have been agreed upon.

The steamship Isere, with Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," has started for New York.

The police have arrested eleven anarchists in Paris, and seized a number of important Nihilist documents.

A despatch from Port Arthur announces the arrival of the C. P. R. steamer Alberta from Owen Sound. The Francis Smith also arrived from Collingwood.

The full result of the voting in Frontenac County has not been received, but sufficient has been secured for the passage of the Scott Act by a majority of over 100.

The residence of Mr. J. G. Hall, Bloordale street, Toronto, was robbed by burglars early yesterday morning and a quantity of valuable jewellery and silverware carried off.

The exports appointed by the Toronto city council to examine the various competitive plans sent in for the proposed new court house, report that there was no suitable design.

At the national commercial convention in Atlanta, Ga., a resolution, offered by Blankley, of Colorado, that the interests of the country require the continued coinage of silver, was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

General Manager Van Horne and R. B. Angus, of the Canadian Pacific railway, have returned from Port Arthur to Montreal. Hon. Donald A. Smith and Mr. Sanford Fleming still remain in Winnipeg.

It is said the Pennsylvania, Lackawanna and West Shore roads have agreed to a reorganization of rates between New York and Chicago, and that a formal demand be made upon the New York Central to do the same.

The Board of Charities of Halifax are anxious to break the deadlock with the medical board of the hospital and invited the doctors to a friendly conference, but the doctors absolutely refuse any negotiation whatever.

It is believed that a meeting of iron manufacturers and members of the Amalgamated association will be held at Pittsburgh next week, and their differences will be compromised. It is conceded that a strike will be averted.

Bishop McIntyre, of Charlottetown, will shortly celebrate the jubilee of his consecration to the Archdiocese of Halifax, and the Bishop of Montreal, St. John, Chatham, Arichat, and St. John's and Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, will be present.

In a communication to the Academie des Sciences, M. Duclaux states that the presence of micro-organisms in the earth is essential to the germination of seed. His



**MAYNOOTH'S GREAT SCHOOL.**  
THE REV. BERNARD O'REILLY DESCRIBES  
THE GROWTH AND WORK OF A  
FAMOUS COLLEGE.

MAYNOOTH, April 30.—This is the anniversary of the foundation of this noble institution, "the first seminary in the Christian world," as Bishop Dupanloup of Orleans was wont to call it. To the many distinguished clergymen in the United States who claim St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, as their alma mater, no description that I could give would bring those dear halls and the lovely neighborhood home to faithful memories and grateful hearts. In a future letter I hope to give a correct idea of the place, with its splendid architectural piles, its literary and scientific treasures, and an account of some of the illustrious men who have taught there or are gone forth from it to shine in both hemispheres.

At present I must confine myself to two things—a brief glance at the memorable historical events connected with Maynooth and the foremost place the college occupies in superior education and the struggle going on to obtain for the Catholics of Ireland an equitable share of the sum devoted by Parliament past and present to public instruction.

Maynooth is situated on a level plain, which careful husbandry, under a wise and liberal Government, could easily render as fruitful as the plain of Lombardy, for the climate of this part of Ireland is incomparably milder in winter than that of any part of northern Italy, and its soil by intelligent culture could be made as productive as any portion of the broad lands watered by the Po, the Picino, and the Adige. As it is, the traveller between Dublin and Maynooth is saddened by the perspective of green fields lying fallow or converted into pastures of rare villages stunted in their growth, with many a roofless cottage on their outskirts or along the roadside, denoting where the evictor and exterminator had been at work. You also pass tall chimneys rising up here and there in the landscape, from which neither smoke nor steam has issued for years; bearing witness to recent attempts to establish home industries and manufactures, which English monopolists rendered abortive. Disengagement, I had almost said destruction, seems to hang like an Apocalyptic plague over the land, rendering useless the vital warmth of the sun and blighting every germ of fertility in the teeming soil.

A glance at the magnificence and loveliness of the Duke of Leinster's great park at Carlow, and at the spacious grounds of the college itself, tells most eloquently what are the capacities of this vast region—capacities which must lie dormant till Home Rule enables the Irish people to develop all the splendid resources of their soil, climate and position. This town, sadly dwindled in importance as it now is, was, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, the great stronghold of the Geraldines of the Pale, the family of the Earl of Kildare, and the centre of their power. Here when in 1534 Henry VIII. openly broke with the Pope and proclaimed his own supremacy in spirituals, began and was decided, practically, the question of the ascendancy of the State religion. Here, on March 26, 1535, the royal troops under Sir William Skellington, after a siege of twelve days, and through the treason of the Geraldine commander, captured the castle of Maynooth, considered impregnable till then. This crushed the rebellion of Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, and hastened the death in the Tower of London, of his father, the great Earl of Kildare. It led to the execution of Lord Thomas himself, and to the treacherous apprehension of his two brothers. All of them were sent to London, where, a few months later, they were executed as traitors at Tyburn. Many more of their relatives and adherents were cut off by the sword in Ireland, the Butlers, who had turned Protestants in 1534, thenceforward directing all their energy and influence to the ruining of the houses of Kildare and Desmond.

The entrance gate of Maynooth College is flanked on one side by the lofty square masses of ivied ruins, the only remaining portions of the impregnable fortress which fell by treason just 260 years ago; and on the other by the tower of the abey Church of St. Mary's, one of the many foundations of the princely and munificent Geraldines.

Having been recently studying these annals of civil and religious strife, I found myself this morning with no little emotion passing through the quiet streets of this little country town, where the neighborhood of the noble proprietor is attested by "The Leinster Arms" on a cleanly looking inn; and then I paused beneath the shadow of the great ivy-hung ruins, around which daws innumerable were wheeling, filling the air with their "caw! caw!" In battering down the power of the Fitz-Geralds both Henry and his allies, the Butlers, knew well that they were battering down the supports of the ancient faith. Indeed, the ruin of this mighty Anglo-Irish family, and the wars of extermination by which it was effected, prepared the way to the plantations of Elizabeth and James and Cromwell. But it was singular that this very pot should have been selected for the erection of a great Catholic school that was to be a fruitful nursery of missionaries not only for Ireland and every part of the British empire but also for the United States. And yet the ivy-clad tower of St. Mary's belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church of the place; and the majestic square keep of the Geraldine fortress is an eloquent witness of the beginning of that obstinate, bloody, and boisterous endeavor to impose on a whole by sheer force a creed which they detested.

Our war of independence had, at least indirectly, not a little to do with that change in feeling and in policy which led to a modification of the penal laws in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and to the legislative enactments which culminated in the founding and endowment of a seminary for educating the Catholic youth of Ireland. The Irish Parliament of 1793, wishing to prevent the spread in Ireland of the principles of the French revolution, and to secure to candidates for the Irish priesthood facilities for being educated at home, admitted Catholic youth to the University of Dublin, a concession of which they did not avail themselves, and empowered them to found colleges to be affiliated to that university. The Protestant ascendancy moved heaven and earth in opposition. But the Catholics did not show themselves very grateful for favors so bitterly denounced by their adversaries. At length, in 1795, a special bill was passed founding the College of Maynooth and granting £8,000 yearly for its support. This very parliament accompanied this tardy and very limited measure of relief with a threefold coercion act, whose horrors continued till Ireland had lost her native Legislature. Still, in 1797 and 1798, the Irish Parliament voted two further grants of £10,000 each. From 1800 to 1848 the imperial Parliament yearly voted to the establishment an average sum of £3,500. In 1817 the bay college attached to the ecclesiastical seminary was done away with. In 1845 the annual grant was raised to £26,250, and provision was made for the education of 500 clerical students, a sum of £30,000.

being vested in the Board of Works for the enlargement of the buildings. At the time of the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1801, the College of Maynooth was disdowed, a flagrant injustice, since Trinity College and all the other endowed Protestant schools were allowed to retain, untouched, their enormous revenues, derived from the lands and the labor of the Irish people. A round sum, however, was assigned to Maynooth, on the interest of which, together with the pension paid by the boarders and the instructional fees, the college now depends for its support.

At the present moment there are 526 students on the college rolls. Of these twenty belong to what is known as the Dunbeyne establishment for the encouragement of students who, having completed with distinction the ordinary college curriculum, are desirous of cultivating more carefully the sacred sciences.

The course of study is completed in seven years, the four last being exclusively devoted to theology and its kindred sciences, the three first years embracing a thorough course in arts, mental and natural philosophy, elementary and higher mathematics, and all the matters comprised in the university examinations for arts and sciences. Indeed, the students are allowed to select, as an equivalent for the very complete examination papers required semi-annually during the three first years, those given to the middle and senior grades by the Board of Intermediate Education; and these would try the mettle of the very best students of Yale and Harvard.

In fact, as I shall have again an opportunity of showing more satisfactorily, Maynooth is, in all but in name, the great theological university school of Ireland. Let the government only give it well-deserved charter together with the means of adding to what exists, Law School, a School of Medicine, a School of Applied Mathematics and Science, and a well equipped astronomical observatory, and the College of Maynooth will become the centre around which will spring up the much-needed establishments for Catholic university education in Ireland.

—Bernard O'Reilly, D. D., in New York Sun.

**LIVELY NEWS FROM EUROPE.**

ENGLAND VIGOROUSLY RENEWING HER WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, May 26.—Every day that passes, with no enlightenment of the public regarding the negotiations with Russia, deepens the already prevalent conviction that a hitch has occurred, and increases the belief in the gravity of the obstacle. This leads to all sorts of disheartening utterances by the papers, and is rapidly undermining confidence in the sagacity, if not in the good faith, of the government. All this interferes to a fatal extent with one of the government's pet objects at present, which is to impress the Czar by a fresh display of vigor in warlike preparations. The vigor is being displayed, but the question is when everybody else is quitting it; the time to drop it, if ever, is when many stand ready to catch at it.

Are you careful of your work horses? Humanity and self-interest alike plead in their behalf. Overheating is to be avoided. Injury is sometimes done by bringing a team astray from the warm sunshine into a cool, airy stable. Give food generously, but wisely. Prevent gall by clean, well fitting collars and frequently washing of the shoulders. Nine-tenths of the diseases of domestic animals are caused by the carelessness, neglect and ignorance of men; and one-half of these, again, are aggravated rather than relieved by well meant quackery.

Plant one and a half bushels of corn per acre in drills thirty inches apart on rich land. Harrow as soon as the rows can be seen and twice or thrice thereafter at intervals of five or six days. Cultivate thoroughly. Begin to cut when in the silk. To secure a succession, plant on the same day early and late varieties; for example, Early Minnesota Sweet, common Eight-rowed Field and Southern Dent. Corn sown broadcast is poor stuff.

Do you grow roots? Mangolds are best adapted to our climate. Rightly conducted their cultivation is no mere putting work than that of potatoes. They are free from diseases; they furnish a grateful change of food for cows in winter; they do not flavor the milk and butter; they are equally good for other cattle and horses, sheep and swine.

Do you work with a will? When farming proves unprofitable, what is wanted in four cases out of five is not more knowledge but more vim. To know and to do are the flower and fruit of human life.

Do you ever make mistakes? If you profit by them do well. If you profit by those of others you do better.

Can you secure the use of thoroughbred animals to improve your live stock? If so, do not neglect the opportunity. Of two animals available choose the better though costing more. Do not breed from a crossbred male if a pure bred can be had. Having started to improve, continue in the same direction—for example, breed the progeny of Durham to Durham again, the resulting progeny to Durham, and so continue!

The broad, flat furrow is not adapted for early spring ploughing of heavy land. It turns all the surface soil to the bottom, and this is always the richest. The best corn especially is grown on land ploughed in narrow furrows, set on edge so as to admit most warmth and air to the seed. If the young plants are stunted at first recovery is difficult and slow.

The fact is not appreciated as it should be that young clover is very tender and easily destroyed by frost. The leaves of clover will blacken under frost at any age, and the tiny seedling is nearly all leaf. Much of the earliest sown clover seed is often destroyed by late frosts. More would be but for the fact that large numbers of young plants are hidden under and protected by the leaves of grain with which clover seed is usually sown.

The popular expression "pig in clover," synonymous with an abundance of something good, is very misleading. Pigs will eat clover, but if not well fed otherwise they will gain little, or if thrifty when turned out to pasture will fall away. The only place where pigs can profitably be pastured is the orchard, and then the profit is more from the insects they destroy in fallen fruit than from the grass that they eat.

Farmers generally hurry to sow grain in spring to get it sown before a rain. This, however, is not always an advantage. The seed bed is poorly prepared and a boating rain sometimes so packs the surface that after being dried it shuts in the germs so closely that the young plant is permanently injured.

If a very heavy rain is coming on it is better to defer sowing until the ground has partially dried. Even on well drained land crusting the surface is a serious injury. Such fields can, however, be cultivated very soon after a rain, and there is less temptation to hurry in the seed before the soil is properly fitted.

The following compendious vocabulary of abusive epithets directed against the Russians, arranged for convenience in alphabetical order, is extracted from a Delhi newspaper:

"Russians! asses, blockheads, boobies, clowns, dolts, empty heads, fanatics, idiots, fools, fool brains, gables, geese, hypocrites, ignoramuses, jobbernowls, jabbard heads, knaves, logger heads, mooncalfs, numb-skulls, oats, pumpkins, quacks, rogues, ruffians, squatters, simpletons, tomcods, ulcers, vultures, wretches, yellers, zockles, zany."

The number of envelopes manufactured yearly in Great Britain is estimated at 70,000,000, while in the United States they amount to 2,500,000,000.

Electricity is now employed in extracting teeth, a recently invented machine pulling, in an actual test, seven teeth in five seconds.

## DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

NARROW ESCAPE.

• • • Roosters, June 1, 1882. "Ten years ago I was attacked with the most intense and deadly pains in my back and . . . . .

—Adams.

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

"From agony! ! ! !

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose.

"Morphine and other opiates!

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die! ! !

"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

The second dose eased so much that I slept two hours, long I had not done for two months. Before I had used six bottles, I was well and at work again. I had never been so well in my life, and I have not had a hard cold since I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known. I am now a healthy man again, and after several weeks left him a cripple on crutches for life, as they said, I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and won't cure me. I took Hop Bitters and was cured and won't cure me again. I used to use them again, and less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work again, as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years, and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used.

J. J. BARK, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother,

"Or daughter! ! ! !

"Can be made the picture of health!

"with a few bottles of Hop Bitters! . . .

None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label. Show all the vials, poisonous stuff with 'top' or 'tops' in their name.

## THE FARM.

Robert J. Fleming, of Rochester, in a recent letter thus seconds our ideas of sound, useful and blunt remarks when he says:—

"Give the poor spots in the fields, as an extra dose, a top dressing of the finest and best manure you can find. A starved soil, like a starved animal, brings no profit, but rather loss.

Have you an orchard? A little pruning every year is better than a general slashing every fourth or fifth year. A little manuring every year is better than five times as much at intervals. A little cultivation every year is infinitely better than a tearing up after a period of neglect.

Mixed husbandry is generally best in the long run, although there is a wide range of choice among crops in that. The time to take up a specialty is when everybody else is quitting it; the time to drop it, if ever, is when many stand ready to catch at it.

Are you careful of your work horses?

HUMANITY AND SELF-INTEREST ALIKE PLEAD IN THEIR BEHALF. Overheating is to be avoided. Injury is sometimes done by bringing a team astray from the warm sunshine into a cool, airy stable. Give food generously, but wisely. Prevent gall by clean, well fitting collars and frequently washing of the shoulders.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.—The Geraldines of the Pale, the family of the Earl of Kildare, and the centre of their power. Here when in 1534 Henry VIII. openly broke with the Pope and proclaimed his own supremacy in spirituals, began and was decided, practically, the question of the ascendancy of the State religion. Here, on March 26, 1535, the royal troops under Sir William Skellington, after a siege of twelve days, and through the treason of the Geraldine commander, captured the castle of Maynooth, considered impregnable till then. This crushed the rebellion of Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, and hastened the death in the Tower of London, of his father, the great Earl of Kildare. It led to the execution of Lord Thomas himself, and to the treacherous apprehension of his two brothers. All of them were sent to London, where, a few months later, they were executed as traitors at Tyburn. Many more of their relatives and adherents were cut off by the sword in Ireland, the Butlers, who had turned Protestants in 1534, thenceforward directing all their energy and influence to the ruining of the houses of Kildare and Desmond.

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