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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 33.

WEDNESDAY. MARCH 26, 1884. MONTREAL.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE SOUDAN REBELLION.

Affairs at Suakim-Anxlety Concerning General Gordon-A Battle Expected Last Week-Fears that He Has Met with a Repulse-The Feelin in Eng-

SUARIM, March 20.—Spies report that Osman Digna with a few followers has fled to the interior. His flight is attributed to the reward offered for his capture. Slaves are deserting him and ficeing to Suakim.

Paris, March 21.—The Figure publishes the following:—"Cairo.—Gordon has told the French Consul at Khartoum that he is disappointed in what he thought he was able to accomplish, and that it will be impossible for him to defend the place against the advancing tribes."

it is stated in Cairo that Abdel Kader, Minister of War, will be sent to Gordon's

SUAKIN, March 20.—It is now reported that Osman Digna has summoned tribes to arrange for a renewal of warlike operations. Admiral Hewitt has withdrawn the proclamation offering a reward for Osman.

CAIRO, March 21 .- Sir Evelyn Baring has received advices from Gordon that the robels had attacked Halfaya and that the garrison of Khartoum made a sortie and relieved Hal-

Olifford Lloyd, under-secretary of the interior, has ordered the release of 125 untried prisoners in the jails at Assiont and Esneh.

Some have been imprisoned for years.

The Khedive has received from Queen Victoris a telegram of condolence on the death

KHARTOUM, March 21-An expedition to relieve Halfaya, consisted of 1,200 men in three steamers. The men were concealed in the holds to avoid the fire of the Arabs on the banks of the river. The expedition has returned to Khartoum, having rescued the garrison, raised the siege, captured many cattle and arms, and lost only two men. There were great rejoicings over the victory and enthusiastic demonstrations in honor of Gener-

al Gordon.

Bix thousand rebels face the palace on the right bank of the Nile. They recently fired upon three hundred blacks sent down to the river for wood and killed a hundred of them. General Gordon says produce continues to enter Khartoum from the south, southwest and southeast. Gordon has armed many in-habitants, but they can do but little against the mass of rebels fronting Khartoum.

SUARIM, March 21 .- The cavalry has made reconnaissances in various directions without finding any rebels.

of being able to open the Berber route. He proposes to divide the road into sections and make the tribes answerable for their respecttive divisions. The troops will advance on Digna.

CONSTANTINGPLE, March 22 .- The Porte has abandoned the discussion with England relative to a basis for negotiations concerning the Egyptian question, and deolded to leave performing the duties of his office.

Lord Granville to take the initiative in fature.

NEW YORE, March 23. - The Tribune's London cable dated March 12, says :- The most important news from Egypt of the week appears in the Times' despatch from Khartoum, showing that General Gordon is engaged in setive and successful hostilities with the antives, and was intending to attack the main body, 6,000 strong, last Sunday.

The Sun's correspondent cables: News rom Egypt is not decisive. Osman Digna s broken up, but General Graham does not cem to know what to do. He is losfing bout Suakim. Feverish suspense about he Times' correspondent that he has escued the garrison to the north of Chartoum, but the same correspondent secribes the Arabs as blookading hartoum, and everybody swaits anxiously to result. The future of Gordon in any tee is very uncertain, as the Government innot make up its mind whether to desert im or to send him English troops. It is iraid of the anti-slavery party at home ifollow his advice and to give him Zobehr asha, who would be the most effective paci-

The Times' correspondent cables: The feelig of disquiet in regard to Gen. Gordon has sen lessened, but not extinguished by news March 15. Ris position is regarded as exemely precarious. It is telt that the ourtain as again fallen upon Khartoum at a most itigal moment. Until the issue of the bat-8 between Gen. Gordon and the Arab army 1 March 16 is known abulety for his fate ill continue unabated. But even if Gordon successful in that engagement, it is now Merally recognized that his mission is a llure. The restlie of the Egyptian gar-sons from Bendard is now admitted to be spossible without the intervention of Login forces. Latest dispatches received at the from Gen. Gordon indicate that he supses an English force is on the way to Kharum. The absence of advices from Berber a source of fear that Gordon was repulsed the Dattle of March 16. He is hemmed in Khartoum on both sides, and maintains his sition in expectation that an English army It is reported that in the Cabinet meeting

favour of an expedition from Suskim. In view of the likelihood of a joint naval and military expedition up the Nile, the admiralty has directed Admiral Hay to survey the upper waters of that stream so as to learn whether it would be feasible to send gunboats thither, Several naval officers have left Alexandria to carry out the survey.

A press cablegram states that the road be tween Suskim and Berber remains clear, and that a caravan has arrived at Suakim, having passed unmolested. The Tribunds cable says :- The Tories har-

assed the Ministry during the lull with ques-tions about Admiral Hewitt's proceedings, some of them showing ourlous solicitude regarding Osman Digna. The ministers were too quick for them in the matter of Admiral Hewitt's proclamation, having informed him immediately that it met with their disapproval. Reports in regard to the flight of Osman Digna need confirmation. Nobody knows whether General Graham will be allowed to advance. Precious time has been wasted in waiting for General Gordon's opinion. The radicals have improved the casion by attacking Colonel Burnaby for preferring to shoot Arabs rather than to be shot by them. The country seems about equally divided between impatience with obstruction in the house and impatience with continuing inaction and uncertainty in Egypt. Mr. Vincent, the acting Minister of Finance

store Egyptian finances.

OAIEO, March 24.—Latest advices indicate that the whole country south of Berber is in revolt. The rebels have surrounded Khartoum on all sides and out off communication. The situation of General Gordon is considered

for Egypt, is reported as insisting that a loan

of six millions sterling will be wanted to re-

serious, but not alarming. SUAKIK, March 24—Osman Digna has assumed the dress of a dervish. His followers are estimated at 1,000 to 5,000, and are exhorting him to fight a third time, with pro-mises of success. It is expected a battle will be fought to-morrow. Admiral Hewitt has disbanded the Abyssinian scouts because they threshed the Egyptians. He has liberated the female slaves and ordered runaways to be restored to their masters, on the ground that the Egyptian convention allowed slavery to remain in force.

BISHOP CARBERRY.

ON HIS WAY TO HAMILTON TO BE GIVEN AN IM-MEMBE RECEPTION.

HAMILTON, March 24.—Bishop Carberry will be given an immense reception on his arrival here soon. He left Queenstown March 19th in the City of Biohmond to take charge of his discess. He is accompanied by Rev. W. Gogar-ty. He will be the guest of the Dominican Fathers at St. Vincent Ferrer's during his Carberry's consecration, has been unavoidably detained, and will not return to his diocese until after Easter. Bishop Carberry was born in 1823 in Galway, and is consequently in his 61st year. He was several times prior of Wednesday from the camps around Ta- 61st year. He was several times prior of manieb and attempt to surround Osman convents of the Dominicans in the south of Ireland. Until his elevation to the Episcopate he was Socius or Vicar-General of the Dominican Order throughout the world, and for the past six years he has resided in Rome.

SCOTCH NEWS.

CARDINAL NEWMAN AND THE SCOTCE EARLY-CLOSING BILL.— A Glasgow correspondent baying written to Cardinal Newman drawing million acres of land might be reclaimed, his attention to the attitude of Roman arterial drainage (so much needed) might be Catholics in Scotland in regard to Dr. Camer. his attention to the attitude of Boman Catholics in Scotland in regard to Dr. Cameron's bill for closing public-houses at ten o'clock, and licensed grocers at eight c'clock p.m., has received the following reply :-The Cardinal desires me to say, in reply, that he will be happy to use his influence bout Suakim. Feverish suspense about to induce as many Catholic members as he fordon has been broken by news from cap to vote for Dr. Cameron's Scottish Closing Bill,"

EMIGRATION FROM THE WEST HIGHLANDS -The satisfaction with their condition and prosperity expressed by the islanders who were sent out to Manitoba last year by Lady Gordon Oathcart has induced a large contingent oftheir "kinsfolk and acquaintance" to prepare for emigration. No fewer than 161 persons will leave Benbecula and South Ulst n about two months, under the same conditions, and with the same generous assistance as was granted by Lady Gordon Cathoart to those who have preceded them to the North-

West. DISCUMBIES NEAR CASTLEMILL, JEDRUEGE. While making excavations in Hemphole field, near the Castlehlli, preparatory to the erection of a villa, the workmen have come upon a number of dressed stones, some of them of considerable size, besides a quantity of bones, and part of the antler of a deer. There can be no doubt that the stones belonged to the old castle of Jedburgh, one of the most famous of border fortresses. It was demolished by the Scots in 1409, after it had been held by the English for 63 years, and the work of destruction was of so much difficulty that it was proposed to lay a tax of "two pennics" on every hearth in Scotland to defray the expense, which, however, was ultimately paid out of the national exchequer, & sales ?

AN INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTY. Mankin March 21-The threat of the this Catholic land. The Orange confedera French Government to send a force into the tion is becoming more aggressive, and, doubt-

The following extracts from the Lenten pastoral of the Right-Rev. Dr. MacCormack, Bishop of Achonry, Ireland, speak strongly against the schemes for depopulating Ireland:

In referring to the industrial development of the country, I should not, I think, omit a second time.
reference to a subject now carnestly exercis. ing the minds of public bodies, but nowhere more than in the West of Ireland. I refer to the question of emigration, a question deeply affecting the temporal and moral well-being of many of our poor people. Interpreting the present by the past, I am decidedly of opinion that emigration should be discouraged and discountenanced by all lawful means; and that the clergy of the West should keep a watchful and jealous eye upon the movements of those birds of ill omen which are occasionally seen hovering about Union Board rooms. Their statements and promises should be largely discounted, if not discredited. They now come with larger gifts than before. They are now, forecosh, prepared to spare the ratepayer. Not a penny shall they demand for the deportation. But we have reason to doubt and fear those Grecian gifts. Experience warns us. Harrowing accounts of the misery of State-aided emigrants have all legitimate means, embarrass efforts of emigration propagat propagandists, whether in the person of poor law officials here in the West or functionaries direct from town in Ireland. And what must be the feelings of these poor people, far away from their country and kindred,

and suffering the pangs of want in a foreign Salutaris" and "Ave Marie" with great taste iand! The struggling artisan, the pinched laborer, and the failing farmer The sermon of the day was preached by the pinched laborer, and the failing farmer should learn a lesson of caution from the sad experience and bitter disappointment of those who wers induced by State aid to quit these who wers induced by State aid to quit although this may be said to be the first apsad experience and bitter disappointment of their native shores. Poor people! in the day dream of their simple enthusiasism they recklessly grasped at even an uncertainty, in the hope of improving their wretched condition at home! But, alas! the hills of Cana-

elopes of Canada—the EMBLEM OF DESOLATION AND DEATH.

and the very winding sheet of their hopes and happiness! we should, then, in the name of our common country and common humanity, raise our voices in earnest protest against the deportation of our poor people to those inhospitable regions of the British But, why transport them from their native

shores to any other land, and even if favorable prevision were made for them

abroad? Surely, there is room enough for five millions in this green isle of our own and work enough, if it were only proportioned ed with, planting of trees encouraged, and other useful and reproductive public works set on foot. Here is a wide field for laborers ready at hand, and a market for labor at once created. Assuredly, the money available for transportation of the people could, by an easy process of our law-givers, be applied for the purposes enumerated, or kindred objects of national benefit. And relief by transportation is, after all, an unnatural, an ungainly sort of thing. Poverty is not to be treated as a crime. The poverty of our people has been mainly the result of past systematic injustice, and the fruit of persistent misrale. How could the Connaught peasant be prosperous who was driven from the rich land of the province, and obliged to settle on the barren bog, or bleak mountain side? What Oromwell did on a large scale, with his execrable ukase, many a landlord did in a small way with his heartless order—"to the bogs, or out altogether." And thus overcrowding became inevitable by those cruel methods; yes, overcrowding even in the inferior lands to which the people were mercilessly consigned. But what more just or reasonable than to restore those lands to the peasantry, which their fathers watered with the sweat of honest labor, and from which they were hunted by one of the grossest iniquities recorded in the annals of social history? Why not transplant the surplus population of poor districts to those lands at our doors, rather than transport them to the swamps of Manitobs, or to the snows of Canada? In the west of Ireland there is abundant scope for the scheme of transplants. tion-wide wastes of improveable lands, and landlords very willing to dispose of their intoroutu.

There is yet another reason why we should not wish to see our Catholic people quitting

ministers of discord have attempted to kindle Scotchman and Protestant, was highly gratican only result in burning their own precious field and felt honored at being invited by the fingers. And yet, how can we wonder at that St. Patrick's Scolety of Sherbrooke to take audacious attempt of the plantation-parsons, if we bear in mind that the instinct of supre-Emigration. If we bear in mind that the instance in mind the instance in mi

ANGLO-IRISH POLITICS.

(By cable from Irish Special News Agency.) Lordon, March 22. The fears of an immediate dissolution of Parliament are probably unfounded, but the Cabinet means to go to the country on the Franchise question. The general election will probably occur this autumn as Government are too weak to send the Franchise Bill to the House of Lords

The business of Parliament is utterly at a deadlock and attempts are being made by the English and Scotch to render the Irish party responsible for it.

Patrick's Day celebrations were unusually numerous and very enthusiastic. The London dinner, at which Mr. Parnell presided as chairman, was four times larger than any Patrick's Day barquet ever held there.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

AT SHERBROOKE, QUE.

For the twelfth time the St. Patrick's Soolety of Suarbrooks and violatly celebrated the national imptival in this city. At 9 30 a.m. the St. Pairick's Scolety left their hall and formed in procession, headed by their been written to friends at home, and appeared banner, and preceded by the Irish pupils of in Canadian journals, and in view of those disheartening revelations, we should, by superior, proceeded to the Cathedral to atall legitimate means, embarrass the tend a solemn High Mass. His Lordship tend a solemn High Mass. His Lordship Mgr. Antoine Racine occupied the Pontifical throne, while Rev. Mr. Lefebvre, assisted by Deacon and Subdescon, celebrated Mass, the the executive. Toronto, it is said, has more in the sanctuary being chosen Irish paupers parading its streets at the present moment than may be seen in any city or The choir of the St. Charles Borrommee Colassistants in the sanctuary being chosen lege reflected credit on themselves by their beautiful singing of the different parts of the Mass, while Miss Jessie Deseve rendered "O

pearance of the patriotic young priest before so large an sudience, his effort on this oc-Irish history and possessed of an ardent patriotic heart deeply imbued with religious distance as proverbially green, assume quite another color when neared ly the poor emi-Suring, March 22.—It is believed here that
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Short stay in New York on their son's sermon can be better imagined than described.

While the procession was reforming at the church door the cornet band of the college greated the society with a selection of Irigh airs very creditably rendered. On the re-turn to their hall the members of the society were addressed by the president, Wm. Murray, Esq., and the president of the St. Jean Sta. Society, L. O. Belanger, Esq., who both congratulated their audience on the succass attending their celebration of Ireland's national festival and gave expression to sentiments of patriotism which were enthusiastically received and applanded by the meet-

The concert at the City Hall in the evering was attended by a highly appreciative and sympathetic audience, the respectability of which was proven by the admirable order that prevailed throughout the entire programme, notwithstanding the crowded state of the hall, from the doors of which scores of people had to turn away, unable to procure even standing room.

At 8 p.m. the President, Wm. Murray, Kiq., accompanied by the Hon. Judge Brooks. L. C. Belanger, Eq., President of the St. Jean Baptists Society, the Bev. Messrs. Beed and Cattenach, and B. D. McGibbon, Erq., the orator of the evening, ascended the platform to the inspiriting strains of St. Patrick's Day, brilliantly rendered by the Sherbrooke Quintette Olub Orchestra.

The President in his opening remarks described the objects for which the St. Patrick's Society had been founded:-1st. To promote narmony and good will amongst Irishmen, and foster national feeling and leve of Fatherland; 2nd. To render assistance, when necessary, to persons of Irish birth and descent in the city of Sherbrooke and vicinity; 3rd. To ensure the due celebration of the festival day of the Patron Saint of Ireland. He thanked the citizens of Sherbrooke for the proof they bad repeatedly given of their sympathy and iriendship for the St. Patrick's Society, and assured the audience that the encouragement thus given would be an incentive to this Soclety to increase its efforts to make itself worthy of public support and esteem.

The concert opened with "The Harp that

once," sung in quartette form by Mrs. C. Ohvier, Miss Bobins and Miss C. Bowen and H. B. Fraser, whose rich and cultivated voices did justice to that grand patriotic song. Then followed." Believe Ms," by Mr. H. B. Fraser; a plano duet, "The Witches' Filght," by Mrs. C. Olivier and Miss Annie Griffith "Magnetic Waltz," song, by Mrs. C. Olivier, a comic song by Mr. T. J. Lane, and a flute solo by Er. Arthur Freser. Where every one did so well, it would be invidious to particularing as each performer was so well appro-clated as to receive an entitudisatio encore, to

Benbulbin to Keash. But the fire that those | marks Mr. McGibbon declared that he, a part in their celebration of the National fea-tival of Ireland. He approved of the fostering of love of fatherland, and felt assured that the members of the St. Patrick's Society, whether born on the sacred soil of Erin or iar from her shores, were none the less true and loyal Irish Canadians for fostering a deep love and never-falling sympathy for the land of their forefathers and their brothers at home. Introducing the subject of his discourse, a biography of the late Hon. Thomas D'Aroy McGee, the orator of the evening made some touching allusions to the several occasions on which the deceased statesman, patriot, orator and poet had favored his (Mr. McGibbon's) fellow-countrymen with Lis genial presence and his eloquent speeches

at their national gatherings. To give an outline of the conference to which the speaker treated his audience on this occasion would take up too much space for an ordinary report; suffice it to say that it was a really magnificent piece of literature, containing too much information and teach. ing too good a lesson to be confined within the limits of one single audience, and should be printed in a pamphlet form and widely distributed throughout the Dominion. That this object will be carried out is quite prob. able Tories joined with them in violating & able, as several members of St. Patrick's Society of this city have openly expressed their intention of asking the author to permit its publication, and their idea meets with

universal approbation.

After the delivery of the address each of the guests on the platform being invited by the president to address the audience, congratulated the orator of the evining on his splendid address, and the St. Patrick's Society on the worthy manner in which they celebrated their national feetival and the recherche quality of the evining's entertainment. The president then read letters of rearet at their being unable to attend from His Worship the Mayor, Hon J G Robertson, M PP, and R N Hall, Esq., M P for this city.
The second part of the programme was then opened by a selection of airs artistically rendered by the orohestra, followed by a duet by Mrs. C. Olivier and Miss Bobins, solos by Miss Bobins and Messrs. Bowen and Fraser, the plano accompaniments being played by Miss Annie Griffith in her usual artistic and

graceful style. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour and the crowded state of the hall, the gifted amateurs kept their appreciative audience under the spell of their sweet tones up to the last piece on the programme, when Mr. Lane gave one of his side-splitting comics, which he had to follow up with a laughing song of such a contagious nature that the whole audience joined in the chorus. Thus closed the celebration of the 17th

March, 1884, at Sherbrooke

"Enin Go Bragh."

LORD LANSDOWNE'S DESTITUTE TENANTS.

THE IBISH PROCCRIBED AT BIDEAU HALL-PITI-ABLE CONDITION OF THE GOVERNOR-GEN-RBAL'S TREATTS AT THE IMMIGRANT SHEDS.

(Special to THE POST.) OTTAWA, March 25.

A local organ has been sending its report. ers to make investigations at Rideau Hall, and he has atcartained that persons seeking employment there are asked if they are Irish Oatholies, and if an affirmative reply be given they are peremptorily refused employment. Not one Catholic, the reporter affirms, is engaged there, except a solltary French Cana-

In this city, it is so stated, there are now at the Government sheds, on Redpath street, a number of Irish immigrants in a state of complete destitution. Some of them are from the estates of Lord Lansdowne, who, when appealed to recently to contribute to their support, declined with the remark, "that they had better staid at home."

THE AUGUSTINIAN RODIETY SUIT.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 24 - The trial of one of the thirteen suits against the Augustinian Society and the Archbishop of the Diocese of Boston to recover money lent to the society began here to-day. This suit is to recover filteen hundred dollars. It is understood the prosecution aim to hold the archbishop solely responsible for deposits made with the soclety, because of his temporal and spiritual control over it. Upon the result of these cases largely rests the title of all the Catholic Church property of the diocess. It will also affect the title of property held for ecclesiastieal purposes by some of the bishops of other denominations.

MEXICAN POLITICS.

Mexico has no political conventions. The nawspapers do the nominating. The papers begin a discussion of candidates about a year previous to the precidential election. Next they "postulate," or nominate certain can-didates. At the head of the paper will appear, "We postulate" so and so, naming the journal's choice. Then, on election day, the voters assemble at the polling places and each deposits a written ballot for electors, who are to constitute the electoral board of It is reported that in the Cabinet meeting Saturday dispetables from Ostric were contained in the fall of Khartoun was over. The fall of the fall

BRITISH POLITICS

Obstruction Tactics of the Conservatives -Mr. Parnell and the Police Tax -The Prospects of Biasolution -Mr. Gladstone's illness-The Irish Millitis—New Members.

Naw York, March 23 .- A cable despatch to the Tribune says :- The week began with rumors of Gladstone's resignation, varied by equally baseless stories of an immediate dissolution of Farliament. Both stories were believed on Monday at the Stock Exchange, and were telegraphed all over the country. Both were pure guess work. The scandalous proceedings last Saturday in the House of Commons made men oredulous about any thing. The Liberals generally accepted as accurate Sir William Harcourt's description of what then took place as " a dirty trick," nor will Mr. Labouchere and his Radical associates soon be forgiven for concerting and supporting a scheme by which the ministry were so nearly defeated. Lord Bandolph Churchill was Mr. Labouchere's confederate and sundry Badicals were his tools. Respectclear agreement that Saturday should be devoted to supply.

THE PARNMALITES

ient ready help, and upon the defeat of Mr. Labouchero's resolution settled down to the old-rashioned obstruction till six o'clock on Sunday morning. This excellent beginning was steadily followed up during the week, the Ministers barely succeeding in getting votes for money to carry on the Government from day to day. The Sun's correspondent asserts that Parliament continues to the scorn of everybody. Appropriations still con-sume most of the time, and the rest is frittered away by questions and filibustering. A Conservative leader has seriously damaged his party by blurting out that their object is to stop legislation and to force dissolution. The game is not, however, skilfully played. The Standard, which, though a strong Conservative organ, loves to play the candid friend, has articles and letters denouncing the Conservative obstructiveness, and the Cabinet has been enabled to take up the strong position that they won't be buildered or fillbustered into premature dissolution. The narrow escape too, of the Government from defeat last Saturday has greatly sobered its party, and though there is much

GRUMBLING ABOUT EGYPT.

the Liberals once again stand solid. The vorite idea at present is to allow the Conservatives to go on wasting time till a certain period of the session, then to take up the Franchise bill, and then to appeal to the country on the double cry of upholding pop-ular rights and putting down parliament-ary rowdiness. Lord Hartington has immensely advanced himself as temporary leader of the house and has squelched Ashmead Bartlett and the other small Tory iry who used to drive Gladstone to insanity, selfcontradictions and rash pledges by giving curt answers or refusing to answer.

THE PROSPECTS OF DISSOLUTION.

The second reading of the Beform Bill was postponed from Thursday, but is expected to be moved on Monday by the Marquis of Hart-ington, whose leadership of the House in the absence of Mr. Gladstone, has been firm and iudicious.

MR, GLADITONE'S ILLESS.

The Post's cable says :- Mr. Gladstone is slightly better, but his physicians refuse to allow him to resume his parliamentary duties for several days to come. The irritation of the throat has subsided, but it has left the premier very weak. Mr. Gladstone's health has excited considerable interest among the medical journals, and the Lancet urges him, for medical reasons, to accept a peerage and seek the calmer precincts of the House of Lords, where there is less danger for over-fatigue, and where his valuable life may yet be spared for years to come; whereas a continuance of the present exciting existence may produce fatal results at the shortest notice to a man of his years.

PARNELL'S PROGRAMME,

The Tribune's cable says: Mr. Parnell's remark that Irish farmers are fools if they pay police taxes is considered to indicate a plan for a new campaign. His speech on St. Patrick's Day contains ominous references to non-political methods of attack on Eugland, which the dynamite party may construe for their own encouragement. With the excep-tion of Mr. Parnell's allusion, if it be one, there has been no dynamite discussion in public this week, but articles in N Y journals like the Nation have arrived, which Englishmen think are exemples of perverse in-genuity in suggesting obstacles to legi lation for the prevention of dynamite plots in America.

The World's cable says :- Mr. Pamel's new policy that the farmers of Ireland should refuse to pay the police tax imposed under the Orimes Act is receiving practical approvating Ireland. The corporations of Limetick and Cork lead the way in opposing the tax.

Limerick declines to submit to a mandamuse directing the payment of the extra police quartered there, by the former magistrate, Clifford Lloyd, and Cork refuses money for Captain Plunket's reinforcements. The United Ireland, of which William O'Brien, M. P., is editor, in an article indicating the line. of resistance, says:—If the sutherities at the Casile want bloodmoney and police laxies them see, a policeman to life it. Then, if the people take advice from Cobden and Mr. Bright, they will enter upon a fical revolt and how Regiand the Impolicy of punishing thousands of innocent people for the sint of a tow gulky

A TALE OF THE IRISH WAR IN THE CHAPTER IV .- (Continued.)

O'Connolly advanced and gazed with an insolent stare into the face of Plunket, who immediately seized a glass of spirits from the table and dashed its contents right into the offensive visage offered to him. O'Connolly retreated, burning with rage and palo, his hands clasped over his eyes, into which the flery liquor had penetrated. Then, with a yell like that of a wild beast, he made a irantic search for his sword, but not finding it, rushed to the fireplace and seized the large poker. Here he was baffled again, for the dire use often made of this instrument in tavern quarrels had caused it to be securely stened to the side of the fireplace with a strong iron chain; and although O'Connolly sugged violently at it until the mortar round the etaple to which the chain was attached began to crack and fail in pieces, he was unable to effect his object.

While he was thus employed, Colonel MacMahon, thoroughly disgusted at his foster-brother's conduct, seized him by the collar, gave him a violent thaking, and flung him contemptuously into a corner.

O'Connoily slowly gathered himself together, axose quite a changed man, the lion apparently cowed. He slowly approached the table, and stretched out his hand towards the

"Not a drep, you rascal; I'm quite ashamed of your conduct," said MacMahon, interposing. "Get to bed as quickly as you can, and sleep off the fumes of the drink you have already taken."

"I'll go (bic) to bed," mumbled Connolly, -"but flut (hic) I'il see—go to the (hic) stable—the horses—must (hic) see them." O'Mocre and his friend whispered together

for some minutes, and at length MacMahon gald : " Owen, you sot, we are loath to trust you out of our presence after what has just occur-

red. Dismiss your business in the stables as will see you thither and back." O'Connolly staggered to the door of the spartment, and, followed by Edmund O'Tracy, tottered and blundered down the stairouse Hhe was heard awbile grumbling and scold

ing beneath, and then the three remaining ocsupants of the room, annoyance and mortification painted on the countenance of each, resumed their seats, drawing them close to-"A pretty state of affairs," said Hugh Mac-Mahon, "that a man whom I trusted and

esteemed so much should behave in such an outrageous manner. I assure you, my friends, that the drunken fellow has a remarkably long head for such business as ours. Pity drink plays the acace with him." We might well have dispensed with his

services; and I tell you, Hugb, there is a depth of low cunning and iniquity in that man's countenance such as I have never yet Been in another's, forter-prother and all of yours though he may be." "Right, O'Moore," said Plunket; "I'm of

the same opinion mysel'." " And now that I can at length speak with impunity," continued the Organizer, "may I inquire if everything is prepared for the morning ?"

"Everything," answered MacMahon. "I have arranged with Colonel Hugh Byrne, who, with Colonel Plunket, here, and myself, will lead the attacking force on the Castle tomorrow; and the rendezvous with the hour of meeting have been fixed to Have no fear, Mory, that we shall be ween in our duty to the old country."

41 To the Isle of Saint, saided the Organ-

"To Roseen Dhu," said MacMahon. And then, leaning back in his chair, he mang, in a magnificent voice, the sweet Irish melody composed by Bad Hugh O'Donnell's hard half a century ago:—

EMy darling of the swelling breast, my Roseen Oge machiee, My fond heart throbs in wild unrest for love,

asthore, of thee; Oh, come with me-with gems and gold [1]1 deck thy form snew,
In diamonds bright thy form of light; shall shine, my Boseen Dhu.

*Had I six horses, sure for thee I'd plough the bleak hills bare, And at the high and holy Mass for thes I'd pour my prayer;

I'd love the happy colleen dhas would spend her youth with you; In fairy court, with dance and sport, I'd woo my Bossen Dhu.

But Erna's flood in wrath shall swell, and hills rock to and fro,
In crimson waves shall roll the ses, and blood

in streams shall flow, Each glen shall move, each mountain Fawn, each bog shake through and through, Ere hurt or harm shall mar one charm of thee, my Roscen Dhu."

As he finished the song, the three contederates warmly clasped hands.

" Bravely sung MacMahon," orled Plunket. As I live, that fine, rolling voice of yours almost makes me forgive you your bringing O'Oonnolly here to-night. We must only make the best of that matter. When he returns, which, of course, he will—see, he has left his sword behind him - we will drive him straight to bed, and Morpheus will deprive him of all chance of blabbing; at least till impudence." morning. Of course, we have all heard of his goodly master, Clotworthy—how he de-clared in Parliament that Ireland should be "I come on a matter of life or death. There's civilized by the sword in one hand and the a bloody plot laid—the Papists are at work— Bible in the other. Under such Government | there is murder and treason afcot. I must pracies as this, how, under heaven, can we see their Excellencies." poor Catholics of this Pale preserve our inviolated loyalty? For loyal we have ever been to our king, Catholic or Projestant though he be. My father Sir Christopher is | he admitted the new informer, and proceeded a loyal man, and loyal, too, is his son—to sound him, and as he gathered though maybe from another point of view, the details of his disconnected story, Here's the health of his Majesty, King he became convinced that the man, Charles 1"

" Here's to the welfere of the Holy Catho-

ilo Church," said the Organiser.

" And another toast—let us drink to the old country, to the bountiful queen-mother that gave us birth, whom we're sworn to live of the startled Lord Justice. Shortly and die for, and whom we'll orown to-morrow, afterwards Sir William. in nightcan and with a diadem of liberty that shall flash in the sight of the world for ages to some. Come, my friends," he said, standing up with a brimming goblet in his hand; "Edin-go-

At this moment the door of the room was thrown open, and the landlord of the inn entered with every expression of feer and

Good Beavens, gentlemen," he exclaimed, "there has been murder committed! The

"And the other?" "Is gone, heaven knows whither."
There was a confused noise of trampling and talking on the statronse, and four men.

CHAPTER V.

ماندن 🚤

THE DAWN OF THE TWENTY THIRD OF COTOBER 1641.

Hark! heard'st that shout that rang without? Ye ministers of ill, Haste, sate ye with your latest crime while yet you've time to kill! dare your worst, ye Saxon knaves then

wherefore do you pause? My blood shall rouse the Southern clans. though prestrate is our cause !

For as the Resurrection flower, though withered many a year, Blooms fresh, and bright, and fair agair, when watered with a tear, So nurtured in the willing wave of a martyr's

ruddy tide, Our sons shall say—the Nation lived when Hugh MacMahon died.

JAMES N. M'KANE.

Forth through the streets of Dublin went Owen O'Connolly, after escaping from the neighbourhood of MacMahon's lodgings, and from the surveillance of Edmund O'Tracy -forth in the dirt, and the darkness, and the rain, stumbling onward blindly through the inclement night. It was not until he had gone a considerable distance that he ventured to abate his eager though shambling speed. Then, steadying himself against a wall in the dark shadow of an archway, he essayed to reconsider the events of the night, and to concentrate his faculties on the next step to be taken, viz, to seek the Lords Justices and lay before them the plot of the intended Irish insurrection. It was a bold design, though a treacherous one. It would bring down upon him the curses and hatred of by far the greater of his countrymen; it would deliver his own foster-brother, the man who had grown up along with

him in the same house, and who was endeared to him by a thousand ties and memories, into speedily as possible; our young friend here the hands of the executioner, and it would rivet faster the chains, and redouble the sconges of his wretched country. What mattered it? It would, on the other hand, line his pocket with gold, and render him famous among the English element as the preserver of English rule in Ireland. It would give him revenge, too, on the man who had insulted him to night. Yes, it was a fine, daring, ambitious scheme, and he would

Small thought did he throw away on the means by which he had rid himself of the young man appointed to watch him-on the murderous blow, with a mattock ready to his hand, which he had dealt Edmund O'Tracy, leaving him insensible, and, for aught he knew dead in the kennel.

There was violent struggles raging in O'Connolly's brain as he contemplated the work of the informer. Earnestly and anxiously he strove to deliberate on the statement he should make before the Lords Justices, but in vain. The flery liquor he had drunk so freely in MacMahon's lodgings was disarming his ounning and scattering his reasoning powers to the winds. Every moment, to his alarm, he felt his brain becoming more misty and muddled, while he was fast losing the control of his nether limbs. A little longer and he should be as "drunk and incapable" as the veriest bacchanal, and as harmless as the most apprehensive of the conspirators

might desire. In this dilemma he determined to make for the residence of the Lords Justices without delay. Leaving the shelter of the archway, on again he went through the dark streets, lurching, staggering, slipping at almost every step, now groping his way around a house corner, now hurrying forward in a blind, tottering run. Once he fell over a group of houseless unfortunates, huddled for shelter in a black nook of the street. Once he thought he heard the sound of pursuing footsteps, and he stood panting, skian in hand, behind a wooden pillar for a few moments, his blink ing eyes vainly striving to pierce the thick darkness. Again, as he reached the opening of a street, his eyes caught the glare of lanterns, and two night watchmen sprang forward and crossed their balbards to arrest his progress. He wildly dashed through them, and dived into a dark, intricate passage, where with difficulty he escaped

At length he reached his destination. The dark portals of Chichester House—on the site of the present Bank of Ireland—rose before him. With little hesitation he ascended the steps and knocked loudly on the caken panels of the great door. After some time there was a noise of bolts and chains, and a creaking of hinges as the door opened. A surly sentinel demanded O'Connolly's bust-

" My business lies with the Lords Justices," replied the latter in such a husky and broken voice that his interrogator stared, saying : "Say rather with the tapster. Begone, you drunken loon," he added, about to slam the door in O'Connolly's face, "and be thankful that you are not made pay dearly for mistaking Chichester House for a tayern. My faith,"

grumbled the speaker, "I've seen men's tongues bored at the pillory for a less offence than this." "How now, Dixon?" said an officer, approsching ;-" who knocks so late ?" "A drunken roysterer, captain," was the answer, "who deserves the stocks for his

"No, captain, no," said O'Connolly, raising

The officer looked only a trifle surprised. Rumors and reports of Papist plots were too common to excite much alarm. However, notwithstanding his drunkenness, was talking

truth. Leaving him in an ante-room, swaying to and fro on his seat, he sought the bedchamber of Sir William Parsons, and poured dressing-gown, was himself listening to O'Connolly's confused and rambling narrative from that individual's own lips. It was scarcely finished when the informer's head sank on his breast, and, falling from his soat, he lay stretched on the floor helpless as a log.

" Put the drunken fellow to bed until he sobers," said Parsons ;- " and, hark ye, send at once for Sir John Borlace. This business

master of the work of them has been found lying in the compelled the king many months before to there has been sad work going on in both Mahon displayed the same cool indifference to there has been mortally."

The compelled the king many months before to there has been sad work going on in both Mahon displayed the same cool indifference to there has been sad work going on in both Mahon displayed the same cool indifference to danger that he exhibited on the morning harm, if we can help it. And this old man in the compelled to the compelled to the compelled to the compelled to the compelled the king many months before to the compelled on the morning in the compelled the king many months before to the compelled on the morning in the compelled the king many months before to the compelled on the morning in the compelled the king many months before to the compelled on the morning in the compelled the king many months before to the compelled on the morning in the compelled the king many months before to the compelled the king many months before the compelled the king many months before the c Master of the Ordnance, a rough, puritanical

Protestant Bobert Lord Dillon, who ned then held the office (Parsons himself her been in Straffords time master of and talking on the staircase, and four men:

the infamous Court of Wards, by which the
bore the insensible body of our here into the
apartment, the blood dripping on the floor, react up in the Protestant religion, and the
from a deep wound in the back of his head. amonget a rabble of eschestors, lendstories, pursulvants, and other minions of the law, and was universally hated by the frish Both men were noted for their meanness, marrow-mind-edness, and violent bigotry, and were besides two of the most cruel and merciless governors that ever accourged unhappy Ireland;

Immediately the Council was summoned orders were sent forth to shut the city gates, and make instant search for the conspirators. The Castle was put in a state of detence, Sir Francis Willoughby, the Governor of Galway, who had arrived in Dublin the previous evening being appointed its Governor. Sir Charles Coote-one of the greatest monsters of history—was made Governor of Dublin; and the Earl of Ormond was sent for to Carriokon-Suir, where he was stationed with his

So through the small hours of the night sat the Lords Justices and the Council, deliberating, doubting, suggesting, waiting for what

might come next.
"Compare this," said Borlace, "with the notice his Majesty sent us through Secretary Vane in March last, to the effect that his Minister in Spain observed strange preparations amongst the Irish here. Compare it also with the message we received five days hence from Sir William Cole, of Enniskillen, saying he was informed by one Brian Maguire of an intended Papist rebellion. Believe me, my brethren, we are on the brink of a gulf of tresson and bloodshed; but we shall not bear the sword in vain!"

Five o'clock chimed. Ho, a prisoner! In before the Council he was led, his arms strongly bound with cords. The captive walked with a manly, soldierly step, and bore himself with proud and courageous mies. The light of the numerous torches in the hands of the soldiers filling the chamber, fell on the manly countenance of Colonel Hugh MacMahon, for it was he. He had been taken in his lodgingo at Oxmantown, near the King's Inns. Closely and eagerly the Council questioned him, endeavouring to glean a further knowledge of the "Papist plot;" but fearlessly and with a kindling eye the brave man confronted the array of his enemies, and laughed at their threats of torture and death.

"Ay, come on," he said; "wresk your vengeance to the utmost on me! Hither with the rack and the thumbactew; spare ye not the gibbet or the axe! Yes, why pause ye? I am a traitor, if ye will, and I glory in my treason! I will die content, in the sure belief that my friends will amply avenge my death and the wrong of my country. A river of Sassenach blood shall atons for the persecutions of centuries. Ha, the avengers are already at work. The gray light of morning shines in the East; the grand day of Eire's liberty is dawning. Tremble, tyrants that ve are, for a nation is rising to crush you into the earth!

MacMahon spoke the truth. The curtain was up, and the first act of the drama-or rather tragedy—of the Irish insurrection was going on.

It is high time to return to our hero. For more than a week after receiving the treacherous wound from O'Connolly, he lay almost as one dead. A doctor attended him dailys mild, patient, white-haired man, who came and went like a shadow. His was the first countenance that met Edmund O'Tracy's gaze when, with his head swathed in bandages, and limbs feeble as a child's, he awoke as if from a long, troubled sleep-awoke to feel the old physician's hand laid gently on his brow, and to see his mild gray eyes gazing thoughtfully into his own.

"Where am I?"—a usual query—was our hero's first exclamation.

" In good quarters-very good quarters. dear," said the doctor, with a grave smile ;but hush! we muse't talk for some time yet."

"But Colonel Plunket, and Colonel Mac-Mahon, and-and---" continued the patient. not to be repressed.

"We will talk of them to-morrow," was the

Edmund sank back on his pillow, and as he did so a sudden twinge of pain shot through the wound on his head. He feebly raised his hand, and on feeling the bandages expressed his surprise.

" I have been wounded?" "You have, my dear — dangerously wounded; but, with heaven's help, it will not signify, and in a little while you will be on your feet again, as well as ever-that is,

if you will be quiet, as I bid you." Edmund pressed the medical attendant with no more questions, and after some time the letter departed. Besigning himself to his thoughts, the patient endeayoured to recall the meeting in MacMahon's lodgings, and the incidents attending it. He recollected O'Connolly's rictous conduct, and his accompanying that individual to the inn yard, and then—chaos! His gaze then wandered over the walls of the chamber in which he was lying-a neat, comfortable littie room, in which, to his recoilection, he had never been before. He was vainly trying to form a surmise as to his whereabouts. when the door opened, and a pleasant-faced little woman of matronly appearance glided noiselessly into the room. She gave a slight start of surprise on meeting the eyes of the invalid fixed on her; and then, drawing a chair to the side of the bed, sat down and be-

gan to knit assiduously. "Dear madam," he feebly entreated. " will you kindly tell me where I am?"

"I am glad to see my son so much better to-day," she remarked, in a way that at once warmed his heart towards her. "But you have been very ill, and must keep quiet. Be sure, you are in good hands."

"Whose house is this?' he inquired. " This house belongs to Mr. Plunket, my husband. It is in the Bridge street;—I sup-pose you did not know in what part of the city you were. You were carried here about slipped a purse into his hand, and whispered city you were. You were carried here about a week ago from a house in Oxmantown, where you were severely wounded in the

head." " And I have been a week here! May heaven reward you, madam, for your kindness

to a poor wounded stranger!"
"You were sent here by our inlend, Colonel Plunket, who directed that you should be the alarming disclosure into the ears treated with the greatest care and attention; and we have been only too glad of an opportunity to do a Obtistian service, such as any body might have done."-

" Where is the colonel now ?" " Why, gone—fled out of the city." He started violently on his couch, and would have sat bolt upright had not his nurse gently restrained him.

"The attack on the Castle." he feverishly demanded ;-" has it succeeded ?" "Bless you, no; there was no attack... Lord Maguire, and a Colonel Mac Mahon, is more weighty than we take it."

Lord Maguire, and a Colonel Mac Mahon,
Pareon's colleague in the government of and about thirty others were arrested on the
Ireland soon arrived. Sir John Borlace, night you were wounded, or on the morning. night you were wounded, or on the morning a lost in Cook street to London, where after, but Colonel Plunket got saiely away they were both imprisoned in the Tower.

Rorth, as far all comment of them. But of his arrest when he grimly amused rimself is another servant of his lordships, is he not you'll hear of it all when you get better. by drawing with a place of chall of the wall the figures of men glibbeld and lath in the midst of the safe he lay helpless and alone, in the midst of the same, table to be selved as a who used to owner there for milk, of their preany moment, and hanged or imprisoned as a

traitor. More than another week elapsed ere he was sufficiently recovered to think of quitting the house he was in and escaping into the country. This would be a risky undertaking; for immediately on discovering the plot to seize-the Castle, the Lords Justices had commanded all parsons not residing in Dublin or the suburbs to leave the city at once under pain of death, and numerous bands of soldiers and volunteers patrolled the streets both by day and night. Therefore our friend O'Tracy's convalescence was to him a period of much anxiety. His host, a fat and gental burgher, advised him to have no fear, and in good time all should be well. There was nothing for it but to adopt the worthy man's advice; but at length an event occurred which strongly impressed our hero with the necessity of quitting old Eblana as speedily as nossible. The window of his chamber commanded a

view of the street below, as he was wont to beguile the tedious hours by watching the movements of the little world beneath him, ranging his eyes along the picturesque rows of peaked and projecting gables, each with its quaint casements and curious cage-work arrangement of beams and supporters. He had to conduct his pastime with cantion, for the street below was occasionally traversed by parties of soldiers, and he witnessed more than one victim led to execution between the files of Coote's savage myrmidens. One day, as he sat in the recess of the window, soffering not a little from ennus, the sound of a trumpet and the trampling of horses' hoofs reached his ear, and looking cautiously out he saw a numerous body of troopers riding down the street. Onward they came, a well mounted and well equipped band, their musketoons held before them on the saddle, their long, straight falchions by their sides, and their uniform armour the cuirass "back-and-breast," and the casquetel or or lobster-tailed iron belmet. Full of curiosity and excitement, Edmund gazed downward on the cavalcade, for he had never belore witnessed such a martial procession. For the most 'part, the troopers were men of evil and truculent aspect: in fact, they were a par-Coote's scoundrelly horse, "trolics" in murdering Of Whose defenceless old men and weak women, and

county Wicklow a few days before, had won the love and appreciation of their ruthless commander. Still surveying them, O'Tracy leant more and more out of the window. Suddenly there was a loud report from the midst of the troopers, a thin streak of fire almost leaped into his face, and a bullet buried itself in the

piking innocent children, displayed in the

window-frame above his head. "Missed him, by heaven!" oried the trooper who had fired the shot, and leaping from his horse he made for the door of the house in which Edmund was, followed by several of his companions, with their swords

drawn. One glimpse of the face and form of this man was sufficient for our hero: he was his sworn enemy, Gilbert Harrison of Leitrim!

Snatching up and drawing his rapier, which lay ready to his hand, he ran to the door, and was almost piercing the body of his host, who came rushing into the room. " To the Priest's Nook," cried the latter;-

come, hurry, for heaven's sake!" Seizing Eimund by the arm, he half-led half-dragged him along; and ers our hero could atter a word, he found himself shut up were examining his cavalier suit.
in a little dark closet only a few test square. Edmund's first notion was to me In a few moments he heard the voices of the for the door and endeavor to escape by flight. troopers, and particularly one voice which he well remembered, as they searched the rooms of the house in their endeavors to find him. At length they came so near that he heard every word they uttered, scarcely a yard be-

ing between them and him.
"Out with him, my men," said the voice of the Irish rat! Fifty crowns to the man who first lays hands on him!"

Here there was a succession of heavy blows dealt on the walls of the apartment, which made the light partition that separated the bloodhounds from their quarry creak and tremble. Giving himself up for lost, Edmund grasped his weapon tighter end olenched his teeth, determined to sell his life at a dear

rate. "Sir, sir," eaid the trembling burgher, "you are making a mistake; there is nobody you

wanthere."
"Liar!" said Harrison, picking up Edmund's scabbard, which he had unfortunately dropped on the floor ;- " whose, then is this? "It belonged to a friend of mine, who forgot it in soing," was the not untruthful answer.

"Come, my men, search the rest of the house," said Harrison, furiously; "the rascal is certainly here."

The search lasted a considerable time, but at length the troopers relinquished it. baffled, and sullenly departed, Harrison vowing vengeance on all beneath the roof ere he guitted it. Unwilling that his kind host and hostess

should be exposed to further danger and disquiet on his account, the refugee determined to linger no longer beneath their roof. Accordingly be told them he desired to quit the city without further delay, and preparations were immediately made for his departure. His host provided him with a disguise, the rough garb of a peasant; and, with his hands and face stained and a gray wig drawn over his dark hair, it would be hard to recognise Edmund O'Tracy, as he bid a heartfelt adieu to the honest an advice to get as far as Drogheda and he was safe; while Mrs. Plunket, with smiles and fears, wished him a safe journey, as she hung on his arm a basket containing his cavalier suit, as well as some provisions for his journey. At the door stood a mule, ready saddled; and after a last farewell, Edmund mounted and rode away through the streets.

The guards at the north gate of Dublin took little notice of an old, feeble peasant, gray haired and sunhurnt, who rode out of the city on a mule ere the sunset gun boomed. from the Castle. Beturn we, for the last time, to the brave and intrepld MacMahon. After having been

put to the torture by his merciless captors (in the vain hope of making him include in the conspiracy some of the Catholic gentry who had had no knowledge whatever of it, with a view of confiscating their estates), he was sent, together with Lord Maguire—who had been arrested the same morning as he in who used to come there for milk, of their presence therein and next day a band of soldiers recaptured MacMahon and bis companion. They were now imprisoned in separate vessels on the Thames, until they were wisted by the doom that has betallen many an Irish

CHAPTER VI.

patriot. They were executed, on different

THE BRIDGE OF GILLIANSTOWN!

days, at Tyburn.

Joy ! joy ! the day is come at last, the day of hope and pride.
And see, our crackling bonfires light old Baun's rejoicing tide,
And gladsome bell and bugle-horn from Newry's captured towers,
Hark! how they tell the Saxon swine this land is ours, is ours."

Duffy.

Edmund O'Tracy's journey was one fraught with the utmost peril. He could not rely on | lall a victim to their fury, and that, too, alhis assumed character of an aged peasant as a safeguard against the violence or suspicion of the numerous troops of Puritan cavelry that traversed the country; for only a few days afterwards five poor men coming from the Dublin market, two of whom were Protestants, were slain in Santry by a party of the city garrison, who bore their heads in triumph into Dublin; and on a later day Sir Charles Coote and his dragoons burnt the village of Clontari, killing sixteen of the inhabitants, both males and females, together with three sucking infants! Everywhere on his route Edmund saw traces of the doings of the miscreant soldiery of the Lords Justices. Numerous were the ruined and blackened walls of what had once been human habitations, and more than once he

the arm of a tree. vation as much as possible. By dint of urging the animal he rode, he managed to reach lenged by a mounted sentinel, and was almost his face and figure, credited his statement and allowed him to pass. The town was occupled by a detachment of cavalry, but O'Tracy rode up to the poor hostelry the place boasted. Dismounting, he boldly entered, preserving as far as he could the gait and tone of an old rustic, and demanded some refreshment for himself and a feed for his isded mule. Four troopers, one of them a burly sergeant, were sitting around a comfortable fire, and on our hero's entrance, they eyed him with looks of suspicion. They were fierce looking fellows in corselets of

The refreshment he ordered was laid to him in a room adjoining that in which the dragoons were seated, and separated from it by a light partition of boards. He had scarcely taken his seat there when he heard the troopers give vent to [a chorns of subdued exclamations.

"A rat, my lads, a rat!" "This is passing strange, comrades;—the

rascal must be a spy."
"I guessed when I saw him, sergeant, there was little of the yokel about him.

Putting his eye to the chink in the board ing, he saw, to his dismay, the troopers rummaging his basket, which he had impru dently left behind him in the other room. One was holding his pistols, while the others

Then he bethought himself of the window of the room he was in. Luckily it opened on hinges, and as notselessly as possible he stepped out into the night. His mule was quietly feeding at the corner of the house. Beizing her by the bridle, he led her swiftly off, and on getting to a sale distance mounted Harrison, hoarse with passion ;- "unearth and urged her into a gallop. Turning into a bohreen, he kept on as rapidly as possible, and on turning a corner was almost riding over a tall peasant woman, in the large blue cloak of her class, who was travelling onward in the narrow path.

"Will you give a body a seat, old man?" said the woman.

With a hastily muttered refusal, Edmund endeavored to ride past her, but she laid ho d of the rein with so strong and tenscious a grasp as to bring the mule to a standstill, at the same time repeating her question with emphasis. In order to get on, Edmund saw he should comply with her demand and give her "a lift." He consoled himself with the thought that her company would render his disguise more complete, and therefore allowed her to mount behind him. She was of rather robust person, and the mule jugger on slowly and shortonsiv under the donute anden.

It was a strange and perpiexing position for our hero, travelling thus at midnight hour in the company of a strange woman—he had not been able to see her face on account of the darkness, but he thought her voice somewhat familiar. Fortunately she was inolined to be taciturn, for he felt that the least conversation would inevitably ruin his disgulee.

He began also to form serious opinions as to his whereaboute. It was six hours since his leaving Dublin, and he had travelled, he fancled, close on sixteen or eighteen miles. Up to his entry into Garristown he had been directed by various persons on the way, but now he was in a complete quandary. To inquire the way to Drogheds of the woman would only be a casting off of his disguise; for only one motive could bring him to Drogheda—a town fast besieged by the Irich levies of Sir Phelim O'Neill. That place, he thought, was now only about six or eight miles off, so that another hour's travelling ought to bring them into the neighborhood of the Irish outposts.

Suddenly the houses of another town appeared before them. It was Duleek. A full moon poured har light over the country as they caught sight of the old seat of the Da Yerdone, and the moonlight shone on the helmit and matchlock of a sentry posted on the bridge, who promptly challenged them, bringing his piece to his shoulder. Edmund had hoped to find the Irish sayanced at least

had hoped to find the Irish advanced at least as fir a cuth as this, but he was disappointed. There was no mistaking the sentry's accent their bodies in the river. Thenceloring of the was English.

The woman was the first to reply to the challenge.

"Heaven bless and save you, avourneed, don't aboot," she said: "I'm a servant, of my in unsuccessful state. The unit of th

a small guard; —" well, he is a true and loyal of the gallant sept to le man, and no servant of his shall come to lng Lord, Moores.

much enduring beast of burden. He fancied be heard a scoret chuckle from his compan. don but was not sure. On ward again towards the North. And now towards the north-west the sky was aglow as from the reflection of numerous fires on seeing which Edmund's beart gave a great bound of exultation. The prospect of soon being in the midst of his inende was most refreshing, and cheered him onwards, though he was faint and weary from his long and tollsome journey. Suddenly on the still night air came the

sound of horses' hoofs, galloping furiously. He turned and gazed behind him. Little more than half a mile in his rear was a party of dragoons-about half a dozen in all-coming on rapidly, their swords and helmets glittering in the moonlight. Of course they were Puri tens—the men, he at once believed, who had suspected him in Garristown of being a spy. And here he was, totally unarmed, about to most within reach of his friends. The thought was maddening!

At once the loud report of a pis-tol sounded at his back. Looking round, he was amazed to see a large horse-pistol smoking in the hand of the strange, mysterious female who had accompanied him all slong. She now leaped from the back of the tardily-paoing mule, and rushed off in front at a swift page. Edmund urged the mule at full gallop effer this strange being, while the dragoons coming rapidly on behind furiously hallooed to them to halt.

The woman stopped suddenly, her tall form, still enveloped in the great blue cloak, looming up in the centre of the road, and her hand raised as if commanding slience. caught sight of a man's corpse swinging from Edmund halted also and listened. Far away in front, like the echo of Shunning the highways, he took the more the hoof-strokes behind, he heard distinctly unfrequented roads, in order to escape obser- the tread of another party of horsemen coming nearer and nearer. Seizing him by the arm, the woman drew him within the shelter Garristown long after nightfall. At the en- of a large tree that grew by the roadway. trance of the village he was suddenly chal- The foremost of the Puritan troopers, who rode about a furlong in advance of his fel. taken off his guard. Recovering himself, lows, perceived them ere they had time to however, he answered in a feigned voice that conceal themselves, and on coming up rode he was only a poor peasant returning from at them with uplifted sabre. A flesh and rethe next village. The sentinel, after scanning port, and he tumbled to the ground, his horse dashing madly back towards the troopen, who ammediately halted, as if deliberating, and then galloped back the way they had come. The cause of their flight was soon evident, for from the opposite direction came riding hard and fast another and more numerous body of horsemen-their mortal enemies the "wild Irishry." Some of these latter continued their pursuit of the fleeling Puritans, but the greater number reined up at the tree beneath which stood Edmund and his companion.

"Ho, a torch!" oried he who appeared to be the leader-for the moon was coveredand in a few moments two or three torches were ignited and blezing brilliantly, in the speaker Edmund immediately recognised his friend Colonel Pluntet!

"Have you torgetten me, colonel?" he replied, advancing, as he pu led off the gray wig which was part of his disguise.
"What! can it be possible?" exclaimed the colonel, leaping from his saddle; " my

young friend, so it is indeed you ;-but how changed! I had well nigh given you up for lost," and he shook our hero's hand warmly. "But whom have we here?" he continued, as the torohlight fell on the figure of the tall

closked temale. "Surely you've not forgotten me?" said the latter, throwing back the heavy hod that concealed her features. "Good heavens! Bory O'Moore!" crie

Plunket, and instantly the two friends were looked in close and strained embrace. "Three cheers for Bory O'Moore!" cried the exulting horsemen, and cheer after cheer pealed up through the tranguil night, while

the torch-bearers whirled their torches in

About a month had elapsed since the out-

ecstasy round their heads.

break of the insurrection. If the confederated Irish had failed in Dublin they had been successiul in many other places. By strategen Sir Phelim O'Neill had got possession of Charlemont Fort and of the person of its governor, Sir Toby Caulfield; Mountjoy Fort and the town of Dungannon had also fallen into the hands of the Irish; the MacMahous bad selzed Monaghan, Carrickmacross, and Castleblaney; the O'Helliys Cayan and Belturbet Bory Maguire had overrun Fermanagh and Sir Con Magennis made himself master of Newry at d Tanderagee, distributing to the people the arms and ammunition stored up in the former place. All this had occurred for the most part on the night of the 22nd of October-a circumstance which spoke well for the union and energy of the Irish leaders. But to equip the Irish forces in the field, amounting, as was estimated, to about thirty thousand men, there was available only about four or five thousand stand of arms, found in the various captured places. But pikes were rapidly manufactured. Of the vast and undledplined Irish force, Sir Phelim O'Neill, of Kinnaird, of the Tyrone family, a man of weak will and subject to violent gusts of passion, but as disinterested and brave as he was vehement and impetuous, was ap-pointed commander. A stormy and sangulary period now ensued. The sanguinary period now ensued. The Scotch PresLyterians of Ulster were the first to commence the horrible work of massicis. A hand of settlers led by one Barnet Lindsay fied from Tullahoge to Antrim, leaving be-bind them their wives and children, who were afterwards honorably and humanely sent after them in safety by the Irish. But imagining their families lost forever, and actuated by a notive of revenge, Linday's armed men left Antrim one night by scaling and murdered about eighty inoffensive Irish and murdered about eighty inoffensive Irist near Templepatrick, men, women, and children, aithough they were tenants of a loyalist named Upton. Following the example of these massasins, the Bootch garrison of Carrickiergus issued forth and the peninsula of island Mages witnessed tearly hologaust of blood—three thousand haples people massaored! And then the lower olist of Irish infulated at another anten slaughter. of Irish, infurlated at such wanton slaughter, retaliated by slaying a bout ninety Protestants

(Continued on Th

医乳腺瘤 医小线 医乳化 医二氯甲酚

they had taken Oundalk on their southward follow Drogheds was garrioned by about fitten hundred trained colders, horse and foot under an old and experienced Commander, Bir Henry, Tidhborne, The mily fexperlemost officer in, the besleging force as yet was Plunket now with the title of general. The elege proceeded indifferently, the efforts of the ill-provided besteging force having but small affect against the well fortified and de. fended walls

A portion of the Irl h army was marching along the four or five miles of road leading from Drogheda to Julianstown, a few days after Edmund O'Traoy's arrival in O'Neill's camp. A curious and motley assemblage they were, those "wild Irishry." A small division of them carried matchlocks, but the rest were armed with long pikes, with the general addition of a skian worn in the girdle. There were a few "back-and-breasts" to be seen, and different varieties of helmets, but for a great part the men wore no defensive armor. Some of them were even bare-headed, and a considerable number barefooted. But they were nearly all men of strength, endurance, and agility-worthy deglasses of half a century before. O'Moore had gleaned the tidings that a strong English force would attempt the relief of Drogheda on that day, and the Irish leaders were determined by sll means to frustrate such a measure. Hence this march.
The Organizer had ridden off that more-

ing to look after a reserve of two thousand men which lay between Ardee and Dundalk, and Plunket was in command of the division on the road. On reaching the bridge of Gillianstown, near Julianstown, two of the lrish outposts rode up with the information that they had been fired on about three miles to the front by the advance guard of the Puritans. A halt was immediately called.

It was an early November morning. The air was raw and chill, and a thick gray mist, which prevented objects being discerned at any considerable distance, lay over the face of the country. Plunket at once determined to take advantage of the fog, and to lay an ambuscade for the approaching enemy. The nature of the ground afforded every facility for such a ruse de guerre. The narrow road which led over the old bridge across the Nanny Water was lined on either side by high banks or thick hedges where any number of men might lie in concealment. The General at once commenced to put his design in execution. He commanded a party of his cavalry to ride on in front, encounter the enemy, and retreat, not halting at the place of ambush, but riding on straight towards Drogheda. Obedient to the command, the small detachment galloped forward on the road and vanished in the mist.

The rest of the Irish cavalry were drawn up in a convenient hollow at the side of the roadway, and the foot were ordered to place themselves in ambush. With many gleeful expressions, which were soon repressed, and a strict silence epicined, the men quickly obeyed; and in a few moments it seemed as if the entire force had vanished into the

None took so great an interest in those pro parations as Edmund O'Tracy, who sat on his horse in the midst of the cavalry. None walted so anxiously for the stirring sequel Here was his first participation in a real military excounter, and he wondered how he should bear himself-how he should fare. He was bending forward in his saddle, listening intently for the noise of the enemy's approach, when Plunket, who was close by urged up his borse to his, and laughed. "You seem eager for the fray, my young

friend." he remarked. "It will be my first engagement, General."

was the reply. "Well, no doubt you shall show good metpresently; I expect from the way grip your sword that you mean to make dire | mination of the weary siege and blockade. use of it in your maiden encounter. Have you any idea, as one of our latest arrivals | daily defiance to the efforts of Sir Phelim from Dublin, as to the commander of the O'Neill and his four thousand besiegers. approaching enemy-whether he be Borlace canny Scot, Sir Patrick Wemyss?"

"Pho! you are but a corry spy; although," he added, with a laugh, " you bid fair to improve in that respect since you ploked out

Oclonel O'Moore as a fellow traveller." The distant blare of a trumpet was now heard through the mist, followed by a succession of dropping shots. There were succeeded by the trampling of horses hoofs, and in a few minutes the decoy detachment of Irish rode past the place of ambush. A short interval any of his companion horsemen. of great suspense ensued, and then, with a to pass unmolested.

The approach of the enemy's infantry was eagerly listened for, and very soon the listeners' patience was rewarded. Tramp, tramp, tramp-and the head of the Puritan column of foot, four men deep, came out of the mist. It numbered about six hundred of Tichborne's trained musketeers. men, and a small detechment of troopers the signal shot.

fire leaped into the faces of the astonished quarters of the insurgent generals. Puritans, levelling a large number of themof the long pikes of the Irish.

itan officer, making itself heard above the that he was to return forthwith to Breffny. universal din. The Irish heard the words

"Charge I" was the command slong the lish line; and with pikes levelled, the in formed that the general required his presurgent soldiers rushed; with resistless fury | sence. quarter of a mile of the road became at once the scene of a fleres and desperate conflict. the building. Both sides fought with a fixed and mortal at A pleasant morning to you, my lad, hatred terrible in its intensity ; quarter, was

forward, lady to the resource of Major of them, ch? or a voice at this moment; Ere the young man could reply, the general corporal, after Sir Patrick, turned to another party with the words:

four Appey: BirPhelin's army about four past on his powerful horse without taking black borse was a man of considerably more thousand strongs hald slage to Drogheda; notice of him, and running the gaunties of their six feet in stature, and of huge the land stature, and of huge and stature, and of huge the land stature, and of huge and stature, yet most symmetrical frame. Drogheds. Remund pursued as speedly as the could, and caught up to the fugitive at the bridge of Gillianstown, at one extremity of the scattered fight. Hearing the sound of horses' hools behind him, Harrison turned in his saddle, and that instant his pursuer's falchion rang with all its force on his casquetel. He recled benesth the stroke, but soon recovered himself, and on recognizing his assailant, gave vent to an oath half of surprise, half or exultation, and attacked O'Tracy furiously.

It was an apparently unequal combat. The heavy and powerful animal which Her rison rode, and his own glant frame and superior strength, gave him great advantage over his young adversary. But what the latter lacked in strength he made up in skill and dexterity, and managed for a long time to avoid or parry the mighty, swashing strokes of his enemy. Each felt it was a stern fight to the death. None came from the scene of general conflict to interfere or put an end to the duel on horseback by slaying one or other of the combatants. Round and round circled the two horses, and fiercely clashed the swords of their scendants of the celebrated kerns and gallow- riders-round and round, and round on the narrow bridge.

Harrison drew the first blood. "Ha!' he cried, as he saw a copious stream of blood running down our hero's arm; there's a beginning; Creeveles shall be re-

venged presently." "There's a return," said the other, as the point of his blade slid off Harrison's helmet, inflicting a deep wound along his jaw.

Smarting with the pair, Harrison, dashed his charger against O'Tracy's horse, jamming the latter against the old crumbling parapet of the bridge, which immediately gave way, precipitating both horses and riders into the stream below. In falling Harrison's head struck against a buttress, and he lay insensible, half in and half out of the Nanny Water.

Edmund fared better. His fall was partly

useless, though Harrison's animal was almost uninjured. Wadding selection caught the latter horse by the relus and led it up the bank, mounted, and rode back of every disordered organ, stimulate the liver in the direction of the fight. He found the conflict at an end, and the Irish stripping the bodies of their slain enemies. Of the whole effective, especially when aided by friction Puritan force none save a few officers and the of the Cintment on its walls. This double advance-guard of a hundred cavalry-which, as afterwards appeared, cut their way into Drogheda-had ercsped. The five hundred infantry were cut to pleces.

"A passably fair day's work." said General Plunket to Edmund, as the Irish force returned to Julianstown ;-- but now what about this enemy of yours?"

Halting at the bridge where the single com bat had taken place, they looked over it, under it, and round it, but the body of Gilbert Harrison had disappeared.

CHAPTER VII.

THE EVENTS OF A JOURNAY. " You'd search from the gray rocks of Cashel

each side to the blue ocean's rim, Through green dale, and hamlet, and city, but you'd ne'er find a horseman like him

With his foot as if grown to the stirrup, his knee with its rooted hold ta'en, With his geat in the saddle so graceful, and his sure hand so light on the rein!"

DR. B. D. JOYCE. The winter came dreamly on. The bitter, frost-laden wind howled over the plains of North Leinster, and the celebrated beauties of the Boyne and Blackwater were lost under a dreary winding-sheet of snow. A melancholy Christmas came and went, and a succession of violent enow storms ushered in the year. The men of the insurgent army before the walls of Drogheds huddled closer for warmth around their flaring watchfires dur-

YOU I Ing the long night vigit, and longed to For still the cannon of Drogheda bellowed Morning after morning there was a scraping or Moore, Byron or Phil Wenman, or that away of snow, and a delving of grave pits for the bodies of the victims of the preceding "I am sorry, General, that I cannot inform day's skirmish. Morning after morning the Irigh looked anxiously for the arrival of their expected reinforcements, or for the appearance of the white flag of surrender on the beleaguered town-in both cases they were dis-

> appointed. Two months had passed and Edmund O'Tracy was still serving in the besieging throp & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a army. He had acquired the sum total of the valuable medisine to all who are troubled with drill and discipline of a cavalier of the period, and was as much at home in the saddle as

prodigious rattle of chain bridles and goab. enemy on the bridge of Gillianstown apparent effort, and am now entirely free from batds, a body of Puritan cavalry, about a hun- he had not been engaged in actual that sensation, which every dyspeptic well dred strong, trotted by. They were allowed combat save once. That once was when he made one of the forlorn hope against the walls of Drogheds, scrambled in by the scaling ladders, and, after about half an hour's fight, was hurled back again over the battlements in the confusion of retreat, escaping almost by a miracle from the bullets

Arduous and fatiguing as his duty somebrought up the rear. The leading files had times was, his life, as compared with that of almost passed through the Irish ambush when others, was an easy one. His friend, General Plunket raised his pistol in the air and fired Plunket, had attached him to his staff, so ne signal shot.

Instantly from the banks and hedges on historic walls of Mellifont Abbey, the capeither side of the narrow roadway a line of tured seat of Lord Moore, and now the head-

It was in this ancient and venerable edifice for the Irish marksmen were enabled to take which the plety of Prince Donogh O'Carroll deliberate and deadly aim. In a moment all founded long ere the foot of a Saxon or Norwas confusion in the English ranks. Some man invader pressed the green soil of Inigof the poldlers dashed up the steep sides of fall, and from whose arched doorway the galthe roadway, but were received on the points lant Hugh of Tyrone went forth on the first step of his mournful extle, that Edmund was "Counter march!" rang the voice of a Pur- stationed when he received the glad news

He was walking thoughtfully to and iro in and misinterpreted them to their own advant- the chapel of the monastery, admiring the fine eastern window and the imposing array "Conthuirt baush !" (danger of death), oried of the statues of the twelve Apostles-Statue a big pikeman; —" they say they rein danger which tradition states a late owner of Melliof death. Farrah! Come on, boys; we'll font had the taste to clothe in the scarlet soon put them in greater danger of death!" uniform of British greatdiers, placing them as ornaments in his hall-when he was in-

down upon their enemies, and more than a . General Plunker, surrounded by a group of officers, stood on the lawny space in front of

said he to Q'Tracy ; "I have giorious tidings unasked for and ungiven.

Spurring out from their place of conceal- Leitrim, for I know you've got quite a surfeit ment the Irlsh horse broke through the Eurief soldiering for the time being; —nay, nay,
tan infantry, trampling down all before them my young friend, you needn't deny it,
and thanking right and left with their long know your thoughts this minute: you are rough They then rode full tilt at the jubliant at the idea of seeing your Brefing roughers forming the Puritan rear guard. hills so soon—Quilos and Benho, and the rest

(To be continued.)

TOUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

Lamb & Bull is a Hartford firm.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Arabi Pacha Jresses entirely in white.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Over 1,500,000 cocoa nuts are in New York warehouses.

PREEMAN'S WORM? POWDERS destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant. Dr. Mary Walker is writing a book on the

condition of her sex. Alexis Cyr, of Grant Isle, Arocatock County. Maine, writes :- " Having used Northfop & Lyman's valuable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and derived

great benefit from it, I take the liberty of asking you for quotations, and also whether you would be willing to give me the agency for this place, as I am confident there would be a large sale for it in this vic nity when its merits were made known.

Mayor King, of Philadelphia, a bachelor himself, has married 200 couples.

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

Frederick Albert and George Nye, of Mount Carmel, Ps., traded wives.

Holloway's Pills .- The sudden changes frequent fogs, and pervading dampness sorely impede the vital functions and conduce to ill-health. The remedy for these disasters lies in some purifying medicine, like these Pills, which is competent to grapple with broken by his horse, which was rendered the mischief at its source, and stamp it out without iretting the nerves or weakening the system. Holloway's Pills extract from the blood all noxlous matters, regulate the action treatment will ensure a certain, steady, and not get any rest, and I applied it. I was inbeneficent progress, and sound health will soon be re-established.

> Boston pays \$4,311,802 in semi-annual dividends this month.

If you are suffering from a sense of extreme weariness, try one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla It will cost you but one dollar, and will do you incalculable good. It will do away with that tired feeling, and give you new life and energy. The Street-Cleaning brigade of Paris num-

bers 13,000 men women and children. OBSTRUCTIONS of the Stomach, Liver and Rowels, are promptly removed by National Pills.

Mrs. Frederick H. Prince, of Boston, received a \$100,000 check among her wedding

Robert Lubbuck, Cedar Rapids, writes: "I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil both for myself and family for diphtheria, with the very best results. I regard it as the best remedy for this disease, and would use no other.' When buying Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil see that you get the genuine. Beware of imitations.

One of Boston's dog-catchers has captured and killed 4,052 canines during the past five years.

Pope & Bitleau, druggists, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes: We have never gold any medicine that gives such satisfaction to the consumer and pleasure to the seller as Dr. Thomas' satisfaction and success.

thirty-six seconds.

Shampooing the head, Pimples, Erup- other was John Shields. tion and skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Sosp

Ab Shu, a laundryman of Butte County, California, has the largest diamond in the land. neighborhood.

Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes :-" Norindigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists di-Since his hand-to-hand struggle with his gestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no knows, of unpleasant fullness after each meal.'

Manchester, N.H., has a skye terrier that pockets" the sixteen pool balls in three minutes. He punches them with his nose.

QUICK TRANSIT from a state of feebleness bodily languor, and nervous irritability-induced by dyspepsia—to a condition of vigor and physical comfort, follows the use of the standard regulating tonic and stomachic. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspertie Cure, which speedily conquers Indigenion, Constipation, Billious Complaints, and Female Complaints, purifies the Blood and reinforces the vital energy.

Dr. Porter, of Poilsdelphis, trepanned Ernset Conrad, and oured him of supposed chronic insanity.

DE. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP -An agreeable, sate and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms.

A railroad traveller observed that the taste of a dime to the train boys is as a drop of blood to the tiger.

A QUESTION TO THE POINT.

Reader, have you a languid, weak and tired feeling, with nervous exhaustion, especially in the early spring? Then your liver is inactive and circulation poor. Arouse the torpid liver, cleanse the singeish blood and regulate the secretions with that purifying tonic, Burdock Bitters.

Alden Stockwell, the broken broker of New York, says he owes \$350,000 and has \$7 to pay with.

CAUTION.

The public are requested to insist upon getting FRUIT BITTERS when they call for a Liver or Kidney Cure.

Mr. Birch, the sculptor, has completed memorial statue of Hon. Geo. Brown for Toronto.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

They recognized Hartion's voice in a O'Tracy could not repress a thrill of administrative attention at sight of the personage to whom our than Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the popular of the personage to whom our than Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the popular of the latter galloped Standing beside a large and powerful me in all painful affections.

Maita is mentioned as the place of the Pope's future residence.

A VALUABLE HINT. Artizans, actors; sportsmen, mechanics and laboring men, in fact all who unduly exert muscular strength, are subject to painful contractions of the cords, stiff joints and lameness; to all such Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a prompt relief and perfect cure.

The death of Count Viadimir Fedorowitch Adelerberg, of Russis, is announced.

NAMES, FACTS AND FIGURES.

Will be cheerfully given by the proprietors of Burdock Blood Bitters, regarding the many certificates of wonderful cures made by that medicine in chronic diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, revealing proof that is beyond the possibility of dispute by the most incredulous .

Osman Digna prays while his soldiers fight.

IT SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED. It any of our readers are suffering from chronic disease of the stomach, liver, kidneys, or blood, they should investigate the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters. It is making some of the most remarkable cures on record-

There are nearly 10,000 directors of companies in Great Britain.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Foretelling the weather is uncertain at th best, but it is certain that if you catch cold in this changeable climate you can best break its ill effects with Haggard's Pectoral Balsam, the most reliable and pleasant remedy for coughs, colds, bronchial and lung complaints. It is so agreeable that even a child will take it.

Julia Keho, of Cincippati, six veers old. has been arrested as a shoplifter. She worked under the direction of her father.

JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER.

Mr. A. G. Alford, Junior, Vice Department Commander of Md., G. A. R., Baltimore, Md., writes :- "I have kept St. Jacobs Oil by me and always found it a ready remedy for pains, aches and bruises. When suffering terribly a few weeks since with an ulcerated tooth, I could stantly relieved, and my suffering ceased from that time."

THE ONTARIO CONSPIRACY.

Meeting of the Privileges and **Elections Committee.**

KON. MR. FRASER'S RESOLUTIONS

BAREFACED BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Wilkinson and Kirkland Admitted to Bail-John Shields' Statement in the "Globe"—Continuation of the Investigation Before the Committee.

in the Northwest, with a salary of \$1,000 a year, that both the said Wilkinson and TORONTO, March 19.-The Committee on TORONTO, March 19.—The Committee on year, that both the said Wilkinson and 84 miles per hour. She lies at present in 84. Privileges and Elections met again this the said Bunites as the said McKim that Ann's Look at St. Anne, Bout de l'Isle, and morning.

The accountant of the Bank of British sciectric Oil. We can refer you to numbers | North America was examined and stated that that have used it for diphtheria with entire on Saturday last two men called at the bank and produced six \$500 Dominion bills, and his word to the same effect; that for the same A horse trotted a quarter of a mile on the saked that they might be changed into \$100, ice near Portland, Maine, a few days ago in which was done. He could not identify the fluence the vote of the said William D. Balnotes in the hands of Mr. Speaker. One of For Rough conditions of the Skin, the men was Stinger, and he thought the pay, and did this day deliver to the said Bal-

Inspector Ward was the only other person examined, and he produced documents found in the possession of Wilkinson and Kirk-

Mr. Fraser then moved, seconded by Mr. Mowatt, that the chairman be hereby instructed to report to the House forthwith that in the opinion of the committee, and with the view to a full and satisfactory investigation of the matters submitted to the committee by order of the House, Mr. Speaker be directed to impound and retain on behalf of the House, to be produced to the committee whenever hereafter required, the following documents produced this day in evidence before the committee. Then follows a list of the documents in the following

order :-(1) Document, unsigned, dated 15th of March, in form of agreement to go in for a coalition party and vote against the Govern-

ment. (2) Private letter, Ottawa, 1st Feb., as follows:—" I have made up my mind to recommend your appointment as Registrar at

Edmonton, N. W.T." Yours very truly, "D. L. MACPHERSON." (3) Envelope superscribed "private" J. A. Wilkinson, Toronto, and franked D.L.M.

(4) Document, on telegraph paper, unsigned, as follows: GUELFH, Feb. 4. 1884.

TO J. A. WILKINSON, MEQ: Dear Siz,—Failed seeing party until this morning. Firm believer in N. P., otherwise in accordance with his party. I have appointed Tuesday night to see him in Toronto; not unfavorable. Would not promise; seems to me would like to see division on address. Is aware Mowat not so strong as he was; I don't know what to say but think not uninvorable; would like to see both you and Bunting on Tuesday before seeing him."

(5). Envelope with black seal, addressed and superscribed,—"J. A. Wilkinson, Esq., Walker House, Toronto."

(6) Document in following words:-" Tonouro, March 12. 1884.

before going to say good-bye, but have nothing particular to communicate. have seen two or three of the Conservative members since moon, and they all say It is better not to be in too much harry with the resolutions until they get matters well metured. I shall be back on Tribelly and see you then. In the meantime, if you have any. thing particular to communicate, write or wire me to Windsor, Montreal.

"Yours, in haste, "THOS. MARKS." (7). Documents or letters as follows :-

"MANISTEE, Mich., Dec. 25, 1883.
"F. S. Kirkland, Erg. Deer Sir, Any a F. S. Kirkland; Brq: Dear Sir, Any to see. I believe Mr. Stimson is attending to arrangements you make with Mr. Goff or any his business at some of the places named, one else; to ald you in getting tayorable and can easily be found if wanted. I may legislation in Canada to the and that we had can easily be found if wanted. legislation in Canada to the end that we can add, that provious to meeting Mr. Stimson

buy the pine lands you have surveyed on as stated above, I have had no communication Pigeon river and vicinity, or that we may survey, will be satisfactory to me, and you years." are hereby authorized to make such arrangements as may seem best in your judgment, not to cost over \$10,000.

" Respectfully yours, "R. G. PETERS." (8) And such documents, papers and writings as have been produced by Inspector Ward before the committee to-day.

The resolution was carried. A resolution was then passed that the Ohsirman report to the House recommending that Mr. Speaker be authorized to issue warrants from time to time to compel attendance of witnesses before the committee.

The committee then adjourned.

The following is the full text of the declaration and resolution of the Hon. Mr. Mowat who takes upon himself the entire responsibility of the statements it contains: That the attorney-general, a member of this House, has from his place in the House stated that he is credibly informed and believes that divers persons named by him, including Christopher W. Bunting, John A. Wilkinson, Edward Meek, F. S. Kertland and one Lynch, have entered into a conspiracy to accomplish the deleat of the Government in this House by corrupting members

and government measures. That the first-named three persons are wail known and active members of the party in this province opposed to this government, and that the last-named two persons are

of this House to vote against the Government

American citizens. That for the purpose of corruptly influencing the votes of members of this house the said five persons have at divers times during the present session of this legislature approsched several members of this house with money, offers of money, promises of offices in the glit off the Dominion government, and promises of other personal advantages to such

again to-morrow. members. That divers members of this House so approsched being indignant at the criminal conduot proposed to them have deemed it to be the fitting course on their part, and a duty to their constituents and the public, acting herein with the advice and approval of memhers of the Government, to seem for a time to entertain such approaches in order to scoure detection, exposure and punishment of the persons guilty of making such corrupt attempts, and have, in pursuance of their duty from time to time disclosed to members of the government the approaches from time to time made to them, and the several acts therein of the guilty parties; that among the members of this house in regard to whom such corrupt attempts have been made are Mr. Robert Mo-Kim, member for the west riding of Wellington; Mr. William D. Balfour, member for the south riding of Essex; and John F. Dowling, member for the south riding of Benfrew; that in carrying out the objects of the conspiracy the said Wilkinnon, to influence the vote of the said McKim, repeatedly offered him money, and has at length delivered to the said McKim \$1,000; that Mr. McKim immediately on re-ceiving the money placed it in the hands of Mr. Speaker, to be by him produced to this House; that both the said Wilkinson and the said Bunting for the same corrupt purpose undertook to pay to Mr. McKim a further sum of \$1,060 on a future day; that the said Bunting was a party to the payment of the former sum and to the promise to pay the latter sum for the corrupt purpose already

that immediately on receiving the said aum of \$800 Mr. Balfour placed the same in the hands of Mr. Speaker to be by him pro duced to this House; and that further to secure the same purpose the said Wilkinson undertook that the said Ballour should be appointed by the Dominion Govern ment to a registrarship at Regina, in the Northwest; that the said Wilkinson, for the corrupt purpose already mentioned, and to influence the vote of the said John F. Dowling, offered him the sum of \$2000 cash, and to pay him a further sum of \$2000 at a future period; that the sum so offered to be paid down was exhibited to him by the said

stated, and that to secure the same corrupt

object the said Wilkinson and Bunting fur-

ther offered and understood that the said Mo-

Kim should be appointed registrar at Regina

the Dominion Minister of the Interior had

promise of the said office would be carried out

and the said Bunting on his own part pledged

corrupt purpose already mentioned, and to in-

four, the said Wilkinson repeatedly offered to

to pay a further sum of \$700 on a future day ;

that for the same purpose the said Kertland

also offered to pay to him the sum of \$1,200

four the sum of \$800 in cash, and undertook

eald conspirators to and rejected by other members of the house, and it is hereby members of the house, and it is hereby Resolved. That the charges and matters referred to and set forth in said statement of the information and belief of the Attorney-General be forthwith referred to the standing committee on privileges and elections, with instructions to enquire and report thereon, and with power to send for and examine all necessary persons and papers in or concerning the premises.

Wilkinson, and that there is reason to believe

that other corrupt offers were made by the

TORONTO, March 20.—An application was made at Osgoode Hall this morning before Judge Galt to admit Wilkinson and Kirkland to bail. The application was granted ball being allowed in each of the prisoners, in own surety of \$4,000 and two suerties of \$2000 each. They will be released from jail this afternoon. Kirkland lodged an affidavit before the Judge, denying that he ever handed any money to any member of the Local Legislature, and that he was frequently approached by McKim, M. P.P., for money for alleged services rendered by him (McKim) in endeavoring to induce other members of the Legislature to vote

against the Government.

John Shields publishes the following state ment this morning :- "The statements in the Globs that I am connected with the alleged conspiracy, and brought money from Ottawa "My dear Kirkland,—I am just leaving for facts are as follows:—On Saturday last Montreal and would like have seen you I scotdentally met on the street Frederick Stimson, a ranchman, from Calgarry, a friend of mine whom I had not seen for three years. In course of conversation he informed me that he came down to Ontario for the pur pose of purchasing thoroughbred stock for his ranch and intended going to Milton, Guelph and other places to look at the various herds of cattle. He asked me to ste into the British Bank, which I did, and remained inside of the door while he transacted his business. As to what moneys he gave to or secled from the bank I have no knowledge, as it was not my business and I paid no attention and was not in a position

tion directly or indirectly with him for three

The Committee on Privileges and Elestions met again this morning. H. P. Dwight, General Manager of the Great North Western Telegraph Company, was called upon to produce copies of telegrams relating to the conspiracy. He said

he had no time to get the telegrams together but would produce them as soon as possible. W. H. Higgins, late of the Whitby Chrone sole, stated he had seen Bunting walking with a man on the street whom he thought was Stimeon, but was unable to say positively

who the man was.
Thomas Goldle, Guelph, testified he had not approached Mr. Laidlaw, M.P.P., or offered him money to help to defeat the Government. He had never made any overtures to that gentleman at any time.

Mr. Laidlaw, M.P.P., testified he had not been approached in the manuer indicated by Mr. Goldie at any time.

Mr. MoKim, M.P.P., made his statement under oath. He said he had been approached. by Wilkinson, who asked him to support a vote of want of confi-dence in the government. He was offered \$1,000 to support a measure which was to be brought forward by the Opposition. He saw Wilkinson several times about the matter, and finally explained the whole affair to Mr. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands. Mr. Pardee pressed him to go on with negotiations and draw Wilkinson out as far as possible. He (McKim) then went and saw Wilkinson again and came to satisfactory terms with him. The \$1,000 was handed over by Wilkinson to him on the conditions named.

In answer to one of the committee, Mr. McKim acknowledged he had signed the "round robin" before the money had been given to him.

The committee then adjourned to meet

It is believed, and in fact one paper says so, that three or four other supporters of the Government have received money, in the shape of bribes, and are sticking to it. It is also alleged that Kirkland treated several members liberally to champage suppers, and even went the length of paying their expenses frequently in places where legislators are supposed not to frequent.

The rumor that Mr. Mowat intends to resign at the end of the session is gaining ground. It appears his son lost \$10,000 in speculation in the Northwest, which Mr. Mowat had to meet, and he is to practice at the bar again to retrieve his fortunes.

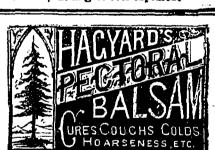
[Continued on Eighth Page]

THE STEAM YACHT FANNY. in this week's issue of the American Ma-

chinist appear several engravings showing the construction of the steam yacht Fanny, designed and built by Mr. W. W. Gilbert, ef this city, and it will be remembered that the pretty little vessel was much admired by all those who saw her in this port last summer. The Machinist says she is one of the best boats of her size ever built, and on that account gives a very long description of her.

The hull is an ordinary ship's launch, 22 feet long by 52 feet beam, is very strongly constructed and intended to stand the roughest work. The bottom is flat and the boat can be hauled ashore to land her passengers. She is very stiff and an excellent sea boat, and well adapted for fishing and shooting, and continuous trips of 100 to 150 miles were made last summer. The boat was successful from the start and made a trial trip of 40 miles up the Ottawa, the first time under steam, and can be easily managed by one man and has a comfortable seating capacity for 14 or 12 persons. She has an average speed of pledged to them his word that their said ed by the Government in taking soundings and other work. It is probable that several yachte on the model of the "Fanny" will be constructed for Montreal parties during the coming summer.

The New London Whaler Lizzle Simmons has killed a whale at Cumberland ; inlet that yielded 168 barrels of oil and 2,500 pounds of whalebone, the largest ever captured.



An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1883. "I wish to express my appreciation of the

valuable qualities of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

se a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S. CHERRY PECTORAL. "I did so, and was rapidly oured. Since

then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER's CHEREK PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the young est children take it readily.

PREPARED BY Dr.J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Droggists.



FREEMANS WORM POWDERS:

Are pleasant to tare. Contain their own Purpative, Is a sale, sure, and encourse of destroyer of worms in Children or Adults

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A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TEUR WITHERS" for 150 per line (agate), first magrition, 16 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Solices So per line. Special rates for Soutracts, on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 500 per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 500 each insertion.

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MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY..... MARCH 26, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

MARCH, 1884.

THURSDAY, 27, -Foris, FRIDAY, 28.-Most Precious Blood of Our Lord.

BATURDAY, 29 .- Feria. SUNDAY, 30 .- Passion Sunday. Epist. Heb. ix. 11-15; Gosp. John viii. 46-59. MONDAY, 31 .- Feria.

APRIL, 1884.

TURDAY, 1 .- Feria. WEDNESDAY, 2.—St. Francis of Pauls, Confes-

THE OFFICE Of the Vations declare there is no foundation for the report, which has been so extensively circulated, that the Pope intands to leave Bome.

THE Mail is making itself ridiculous by its silly efforts to make the public believe that the wicked Grits hatched a conspiracy to ruin poor innocent and confiding Mr. Bunting.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT took part in the debate which followed the motion of the Marquis of Hartington for the second reading of the franchise bill. Mr. Bright spoke strongly in support of the measure and advocated the perfect and full representation of Ireland in the House of Commons.

THE Bedmond Brothers, members of Parliament, who have just retu o Ireland, deplaced at a meeting of the line in place, the cablegram League in Dublin, yestermy, that their suc- does not say "poor" tenant, nor does it say the Province: Chateauguay, Jacques Cattler, lian colonies on the side of the Irish National | in the above paragraph. In the second party, was to be attributed to the aid given them by the bishops and priests of Australia.

MR. PARKELL is making active preparations for a dissolution of Parliament. The Irish leader is reported to have already secured the services of sixty good men and true to run as Parliamentary candidates. Ninety seats in Ireland, besides others throughout Great Britain, will be contested by the Irish party; and it is confidently expected that, even with the limited franchise in Ireland, seventy-five out of the ninety seats will be carried.

THE Winnipeg Siftings and the Toronto Moening Canadian are indulging in a good deal of mutual admiration and puffing. The Rittings says the Canadian " is full of snap, and is by all odds the best Toronto evening paper that reaches it." The Canadian on the other hand, says, " there is nothing half dead and alive about Winnipeg Siftings and that it is its bedu ideal of what a weekly paper should be." Now, these compliments can be more correctly appreciated when it is known that there is not a viler sheet in this wide Dominion of ours than this very same Winnipeg Siftings. Its rabidness and bigotry cannot be surpassed. Why the Canadian vdescends so low to " strike up chums" with wuch a vulgar and fire-eating sheet as the Wiftings is more than we can understand, for me are certain that our Toronto contemporary can get along without compliments or puffin y from the Winnipeg paper.

I as principal charge which Orangemen and bigoted Protestants make against the Mow, at Government is that it is too much controlled by Catholic influence. This has been a rought out in a significant manner in the evi dence taken in the brinery case, in which J. A. Wilkinson sought to influence the vote of Mr. Ballour by representing that Mr. Krast va was too much given to builying, and he hat too much Roman Oatholic influance to be p ut en one side. If the Conservatives were to go to the country they could not carry it as long as Archbishop Lynch lived, and that if they could carry on the government for four years that by the end of that time the Archeshop would be dead and then the Oc aservatives would have a phance to get in." The Upposition must insleed be in a miserr ble plight if its only hope of success lies in the death of the venerable Archbishop of Toron.

ADMIBAL HEWITT, OI W of the English com-

the superiority of their discipline and engines cal solence. Dr. Selwyn, moreover, did The number of immigrants who were they are the counterpart of Orangemen and of war without encouraging treachery and not know how to control his subordinates, reported by the agents of assassination by deliberately setting a price upon the heads of enemies who have confronted them so bravely in the open field. The Marquis of Hartington, English Secretary of State for War, seeing the storm of indignation and soom that was gathering over the heads of the Government from all quarters of the civilized world, when Admiral Hewitt's reward of assessination was made known, wired at once to his subordinate to cancel the reward, and to try and seize Osman Digna's head some other way than by foul and cowardly

THE Marquis of Lanedowne seems to be receiving pretty harsh treatment at the hands of the Land Commissioners in Ireland. It is only a short time ago that these Government officials were under the painful necessity of reducing the rental of a part of the Kerry estates of His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, to the extent of 20 per cant. To-day the cable brings us naws of a further and steeper reduction on another part of the Lansdowne estates in Ireland. The Land Commissioners have again been under the painful necessity of taking 25 per cent, off the rental of the noble Lord's property in Limerick. Of course these forced reductions are only evidence of how unfairly and unjustly Tas Post "attacked" the Marquis of Lansdowne in bis capacity of Irish landlord, and of the solicitude and generosity which His Exceliency practised towards his first article, says :-Irieh tenants!! These reductions, enforced by law, demonstrate one of two thingseither the Land Commissioners are robbing the Marquis of Lansdowne, or the Marquis of Lansdowne has been robbing his tenants. If they keep on reducing his rental, His Excellency will have to enter upon the practice of the most rigid economy during the remainder of his term of office in Canada.

LISTEN to the Kingston News on the strength of a one-line cablegram that said Mr. Parnell "had sued one of his tenants for arrears of bag in its second article. In this it says: rent" .__

"The man who has talked as loudly and blatantly as has Parnell, the man who has thundered so often against the wrongs imposed upon others by the land-holding classes, this man has gone to work and sued one of his own poor tenants for (Mark it, Irishmen!) some small arrear of rent, Parnell, the landlord hater, and Parnell, the suing landlord! Perhaps the poor people who subscribed to the fund which gave this person an opportunity to be a landholder will regret the money which they spent—and all they will have for satisfaction will be their regret."

Tut, tut! dear contemporary. Don't be so silly! Keep cool. You are liable to say pathies run away with you, We'll wager any amount that the case is not near so bad followers? The thing is absurd. as you attempt to make out; in fact we do not besitate to say that the coloring which you give the cablegram is entirely false. In s in enlisting the support of the Austra- ("some small" arrear of rent, as you make out place, it was not the national testimonial which gave Mr. Parnell "an opportunity to be a landholder." So, you see, esteemed contemporary, that you have yet to learn to be inst-as well as truthful.

THE ONTARIO CONSPIRACY.

The Ontario bribery scandal is developing slowly, and so far as the evidence has gone, it is impossible to say where the real responsibility rests. The evidence points to the existance of two plots, one worked by the American lawyer Kirkland who sought to secure by purchase of members and other means such legislation as would tend to enrich his firm | fight and condemn it. Under these circumwhich has purchased a timber limit in Ontario. The second plot appears to have been engineered by J. A. Wilkinson, and had for its object the overthrow of the Mowat Government. Three members of the Legislature have already made sworn statements detailing the manner in which they were approached by this man, and from his statements there is ground for the belief that he was sided and advised in the a:tempt by Mr. Bunting of the Mail and Mr. Meek. Nothing has yet transpired which implicates the Dominion Government. It is true that Wilkinson has been in the pay of the party, and as admitted by Sir Charles Tupper the other night has been paid the sum of \$3,656 for services since October. 1882; still he may, in the present case, have been acting without the knowledge of any of the Ministers.

There is, however, an almost unanimous feeling amongst respectable Conservatives that the party must shake itself free from both "Big Push" Wilkinson and Boss Bunting. It is high time that they were pitched overboard. The Mail is becoming a disgrace to Canadian journalism and an injury to its party.

AN INCOMPETENT HEAD. THERE ought to be very little use for Dr. Salwyn at the head of the Canadian Geological Survey after the present investigation at Ottawa. The most prominent and able membars on the staff have very little respect for the gentleman, and a very poor opinion of his acquirements as a scientific map, and of his as the Geological Survey. Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, who was summoned to testify before the committee of enquiry. gave some evidence of a very damaging charmanders in the Soudan war, had recourse to acter concerning Dr. Selwyn. He stated in the barbarous expedient of setting a price plain terms that in his opinion Dr. Selwyn mpon the head of one of the Arab chiefs that was totally incompetent to fill the responsible

sities in some of the branches of Geologi- bons-fide settlers on Canadian territory. and was in the habit of changing his mind-department as having expressed their intencontinually. It is no wonder therefore that tion to remain and settle in Canada was only under such a directorate the survey should 183,624, the balance returning or going over have deteriorated and become almost a useless expense. No attention was being paid to our survey for years past, while in the old days the eyes of the scientific world were turned towards Canada for knowledge and instruction. The department pays too much attention to topographical work and altogether too little to the minerals of the country, . This branch of the service needs to be thoroughly overhauled and improved, and with a capable head, the survey would be of much more importance and benefit to the country than it is at present.

THE "MAIL" AND MR. MOWAT. THE Toronto Mail, like the Montreal Gazette, has got badly mixed over the revelations of the Ontario bribery plot. The Mail like the Gazette wrote two articles on the subject, which were published side by side in the same issue. Like the articles of the Gazette the articles of the Mail are contradictory, and relute each other. In the

first article the Mail dishonestly strives to throw the disgrace of the conspiracy on the shoulders of Mr. Mowat and his government alleging that they were at the bottom of the infamous affair, while in its second article the Mail shows that Mr. Mowat was almost the victim of the plot. Thus, the Mail, in its

"It must now be clear to every intelligent man that Mr. Mowat and his colleagues deliberately set Dowling and McKim in an especial manner to worm themselves into the confidence of Mr. Bunting and to connect him if possible with the corruption which it was desired to fasten on the Conservative party. * * Conduct like this is beyond all description in our language. Its malig-nant ingenuity is inhuman, it is devilish, it is revolting to all human sympathies."

Now, that is all very nice and pathetic until we come to what the Mail lets out of the

"He, (Mr. Kirkland) captured the support of half-a-donen Grit members who made it known to some Conservatives that they were willing to get a party together for a coalition. There can be little doubt, we think, that they did get Euch a party to-gether; and Mr. Mowat knew it; and his colleagues knew it.

Then the question arose, what was to be done? Clearly the thing most essential was to buy the men back again. That is what

Well, if that is what was done the Mail must have considerable brazenness to assert in an adjoining column of the same issue that Mr. Mowat was a party to the conspirunpleasant, and very often untrathful things | acy. How could be be a party to a plot of when you let your imagination or your anti- i which he was to be the victim, and by which he was to lose the support of a number of his

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

The by-slections which take [place to-day in four of the principal countles of Three Rivers and Two Mountains, will, no doubt, result an a declaration of confidence in the new Ministry. Dr. Ross not only evjoys the confidence of his party at large, but even his political opponents are not unwilling to give him a fair trial and extend to him an expression of good will. Of course they cannot cross the dividing line and give him an active support; that is not expected of them. All that is required is to give the Administration a favorable opportunity to prove itself equal to the situation, and capable of lifting the Province out of debt. If the Government turns out to be unworthy or incapable, then it will be time enough to stances it is particularly desirable, in the interests of the Province, that the hands of Dr. Ross he strengthened by the return of candidates favorable to his administration.

The contest in Three Eivers and Two Mountains partakes pretty much of the character of a personal struggle, as there is no Jacques Cartier there is a plethora of wouldbe representatives of all shades of opinion. If the supporters of the Government will but unite on the regular nomines of the party, there cannot be much doubt as to the result. The election in Chateauguay is to be fought out between Mr. F. A. Quinn and Mr. Robidoux. The opponents of the Government have worked late and early not to lose this county. All the heavy weights of the Liberal party have been down among the their old love. But it fooks as if Mr. Quinn's wooing of this old Liberal stronghold would be rewarded by its capture. Mr. Quinn and Chateauguay have been old friends, and it would be in the interests of the latter to enter upon a period of closer relationship. It would find in Mr. Quinn an able, intelligent and honest representative, capable of looking after its welfere in either the French or English lan guages. The best thing that the county can do, therefore, is to secure his services by electing him by a handsome majority.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

The Minister of Agriculture has just issued the annual report containing the statistics efficiency or ability to direct such an impor- of Canadian Immigration. The total number tant department of the public service of arrivals in Canada during the course of last year is put down at 206,898. Of these 45,968 were landed at Quebec: 192,224 entered Canada via Suspension Bridge and other inland ports; 14,721 entered the Maritime Provinces ports, and 9,000 into British Columbia, while 34.987 entered at Onstom houses with set-

to the United States. This is, however, an increase of 21,000 over the number who sate tled in Canada in 1882. The total number of nersons who went into Manitobs and the Northwest in 1883 was, in round numbers, about 51,244, ascertained as follows:—Reported at Emerson, 44,223; along the frontier from Emerson to Fort Benton, 1.406. The nationalities were as follows:-From Europe, 8,339; from Canada, 22,301; from United States, 13,998. Of the total number, 51,244, spart from the 1,406 along the frontier from Emerson to Fort population (8,472), making total settlers in Manitoba and the Northwest 42,772. The Department did not keep a record of the origin or occupations of the immigrants who entared the Dominion at the several ports and inland stations along the frontier, except The Minister of Agriculture could how ever, with but very little extra trouble, the consequences." secure a statement from intending emigrants on these points. They would be of special interest to the public and of some usefulness to the Government. The following is the statement of the origins of the immigrants who arrived at the port of Quebec,

compared with those of the three previous				8	
years :					t
	187 8.	1881:	1882.	1888.	ſ
English	5,850	13,154	20,881	21,897	۱ 4
Irish	1,042	3,785	8,195	12,095	8
Bootob	1,077	2,800	4.617	8,980	ι-
Germans	237	580	1,024	1,484	b
Scandina vians	1,538	9,600	8,279	4,763	١.
French and Bel-	-				0
glans	155	104	50 30	306	8
Other origins	15£	45			٩
Icelanders	418	118	129	1,418	P
Mennonites	323				Ē
Russians		22	270	56	, ,
Jews	• • • •		1,375		8
Swiss			••••	23	
					7
Total	10,295	30,23 8	44,850	45,966	ŧ

The trades and occupations of the steerage adults landed at the port of Quebec, for the "mote public meetings, petitions to Parlia-

IMO Acarel Acte as tottons :			l	
1878. armers 283	1881. 310	1882. 3,286	1889. 3,2 95	
aborers2,839 lechanics897	13,891 330	16,629	14,228	i
lerks and traders 26		17	29	

Total.....4,045 14,542 21,352 19,449 In this table we find that the largest increase in the immigration of any individual nationality is among the Irish. This fact would be much more gratifying if so many of these poor people who are shipped out of not appreciated a little sconer. The necestheir own country by an unmerciful govern- sity of reform, however, must still be great ment, did not have to face statuation and when bishops deem it their solemn duty to misery, in the populous centres of the Dominion, and did not have to remain idle and dependent on public charity for the want of employment.

The wealth of the country was augmented by last year's immigration to the extent of \$2,784.881, which represents the combined value of the effects and money brought in by the 133,624 immigrants, as against about \$2,000,000 brought in by the 112,458 immigrants of 1882. These figures do not include the wealth of those settled in the North-West. It cost the country, on the other hand, some \$420,000 for the introduction of the immigrants of 1883, or about \$75,000 more than was expended in 1882. The returns are, on the whole, fairly progressive.

THE IRISH BISHOPS ON SECRET

SOCIETIES AND LANDLORDISM. It is the custom of the Irish Episcopate to issue Pastora: Letters to their clergy and flook at the beginning of the Lenten season. Most so that besides exhortations on spiritual matters, the Letters contain a good deal of general comment and direction on political and social public mind of the country. Secret societies and emigration are the principal subjects of out exception, the Bishops denounce, in vigorous and unequivocal language, all schemes for the extermination of the people. They have set their faces against emigration and tell their flocks to stick to the land and to their homesteads. Secret societies are also denounced. The Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Lord Bishop of Eiphin, who was never accused of of any special leaning towards the National openly given encouragement to Orangemen. Not to misrepresent His Lordship, we shall quote his own words on the situation; they are of deep import and significance, and we command them to the careful perusal and serious study of several of our contem-DOTATION .--

"As the danger of unlawful associations is one to which the youth of our parishes are still greatly exposed, we request that you will explain to your people, not only in your Sunday. instructions, but at the village stations, the great sinfulness of secret societies, and the heavy penalties which the Church inflicts on the members and abettors thereof. Whilst we have to thank God that our diocese is so free from those condemned associations, we that Freemason and Orange Lodges are actively at work in our midst, plotting the extermination of our people, fostering disunion, provoking outrages—in a word, undermining the very foundations of social order, and what is most lamentable, those The second secon

have Ribbonmen. Fenians and Invincibles : the Masons, and so long as the latter victors Here there is a sweeping majority in favor of brood are authorized or even tolerated by all the objects almed at and yet we have not Government, the former will continue to live in despite of Government.

"We must not conceal from you, very reverend and reverend brethren, that at the prerent moment we feel apprehensive of the cocurrence of outrages in some parts hitherto the most peaceable of our diocese; and the cause of our fears is the severity, in some cases the heartless severity with which certain landlords are pressing the immediate payment of their rent gales, and evicting poor tenants who are just now utterly unable to pay, but who only require a short respite to satisfy their landlords' demands. Most aggravating also and most op-Benton, deduct 17 per cent for floating pressive to the poor people is the infliction of law costs, often equal in amount to the rent due. This cruel treatment is being systematically adopted on some estates. It is regarded by the tenantry, and not without reason, as the outcome of the Orange Lodge conspiracies, and it is stirring up in the at the port of Quebec, where the work of hearts of the sufferers, present and expectant gathering statistics was comparatively easy. and of their countless sympathizers, a deep resentment of which we fear to contemplate

The enunciation of these views in a pas toral letter coming from Bishop Gillcoly is considered all the more remarkable, as his Lordship was one of those prelates who were looked upon as among the favorers of the Castie section of Catholics. His Lordship goes a step further, for, after a strict prohibition against the clergy taking part in the late Land League and present National movements, he withdraws his prohibitory order and appeals to his clergy, bound as they are by the holiest obligations to the fathers and protectors of the poor, to do their utmost to assist and protect these honest and peaceful tenants against cruel and vindictive treatment, The Bishop then instructs his priests to try their influence with the the landlords, and if that should fail, " to pro-"ment, and such other constitutional means "as will appear to them most effectual for "the protection of the people." This is indeed a great step in advance for Bishop Gillooly who, like a few other members of the Episcopate, could not at first see their way to giving their explicit sanction to the Land League movement, It is only a pity that the usefulness of the Land League was call upon the priests under their charge to join the people and head the agitation against landlordism and unjust legislation.

AGRICII).TITER. The farmers of the Dominion are awakening

themselves in the direction of employing new means and methods to make the farm productive. They complain of the injustice done them by the Government in a tariff which protects the interests of a few manufacturers at the expense of the entire body of farmers of the country. The Dominion Grange, which recently held its sessions at Oitawa, gave no uncertain sound on this matber, and demanded the abolition of duties on fertilizers, agricultural implements, and, in the matter of insolvency laws, just and equal legislation for all. We hope their demands will, in the near future, be compiled with, and that their suggestions, together with the labors of the Agricultural Committee of the House now in session, may result in some of the Bishops make these Letters the vehi- real, practical advantage to the farming incies for communicating to the people their terests of the Dominion. These interests views on the leading questions of the day; have been woefully neglected in the past, and the country has suffered in consequence. It is unfortunately true that but little practical good is to be expected from an Agricultural subjects. This year their Lordships have Committee appointed by Federal authority. given more space and serious thought than | for the simple reason that it is generally too usual to the topics which are agliating the partisan in its character, too expensive and subordinates to party constructions the interests it should honestly permote for the avowed Liberal candidate in the field. In discussion in the episcopal documents. With- benefit of all. An illustration in point is that of the work of the Agricultural Committee of the House last year. The mere printing of their report cost \$10,000, whilst the replies sent to some of the questions asked were too absurd to be entertained for a moment, much less printed in a blue book. Fancy one farmer, in reply to a simple agricultural question, sent a written eulogium on the genealogy of Sir John Macdonald and party throughout the present agitation, does his ancestors. Another sent a long dissertsnot wonder that there should be Fenians and I tion on the general wickedness of the Reform habitants to persuade them to remain true to Invincibles, seeing that the Government has party, and a third solemnly affirmed that what the country wanted to be prosperous and happy, was not government interference with farming, but the unperemonious dismissal of all the Grit office-holders in the country. And all this subbish was collected and carefully printed in a report. Having done this much the committee considered their labors at an end, and their duty faithfully oursed to a bridge across the canal, a propalfulfilled. And this is pretty much the way the farming interests of the country are promoted from year to year by Agricultural Committees of the House of Commons.

The Agricultural Committee of this year sent out a series of questions to different parts of the Dominion, asking for an expression of opinion on the utility of establishing an experimental farm, a central bureau of informahave evidence which we deeply deplore tion, the appointment of an entomolgist, the establishment of a statistical office in the department of agriculture, and the issue and distribution of hand-books and monthly raports. Two hundred and eighty four replies became violent against thin were received. Of these 111 were in favor and said and order or an arms. order, and what is most lamentable, those or samueling an ento-lodges are not only sanctioned, but directed against; 162 in favor of appointing an ento-lodges are not only sanctioned, but directed against; 162 in favor of appointing an ento-lodges are not only sanctioned, but directed against; 162 in favor of appointing an ento-lodges are not only sanctioned, but directed against; 162 in favor of appointing an ento-lodges are not only sanctioned, but directed against; 162 in favor of appointing an ento-lodges are not only sanctioned, but directed against; 162 in favor of appointing an entoof establishing an experimental farm, and 48. in their evil work by public officials, by jus- mologist, and 78 sgainst; 191 in favor of are giving the British troop who most trouble position which he held, and could not pass tiers' goods. The grand total of 206,898 tiers' goods. The grand total of 206,898 tiers' goods.

171 in ayor of catablishing arguitatical de-partment, and 41 against 1881 in favor of the issue of hand-books and monthly reports been informed that the committee has taken any steps to urge upon the Government the necessity of glving legislative effect to these endorsations. A voluminous report, full of combrous and uninteresting details, will be prepared and printed at a cost of \$10,000 or \$12,000, and there the matter is likely to end for this session. And this is what the Government will call "promoting the agricultural interests of the Dominion." The different Provincial Governments

should make the development of agriculture their first and most important duty. The farmers should be taught to rely for success chiefly on their own efforts. County Agricultural Societies should be organized where they do not exist already, and the most successful and intelligent farmers placed at their head, and all under the direction of a Commissioner of Agriculture specially fitted for his duties. giving his entire time to the business, and wholly unconnected with party politics. To offer prizes for individual products raised on the farm-as has been hitherto done-is like putting the cart before the horse, the effect before the cause. Instead of this, competition should be inaugurated and prizes offered for the farms best cultivated as a whole. Model farms should be multiplied and liberally endowed by Government, and on these, neighbouring farmers could ask questions and get all the information they require gratis. Pupils might be taken on these and kept there at little or no cost till they learn the business. There should be a sound theoretical course of agriculture given in our country colleges in this Province. and the professor should be paid by the Government. Every country school should have a large garden attached to it, and every country model school and academy should have a couple of mores surrounding them; and on these the pupils should be taught the proper cultivation and rotation of crops by a pains-taking and competent master. Every country convent should teach -not to speak of knitting and needle-work -dairy-work, the care of poultry, cooking and general housekeeping accomplishments. It is a fact, but too deplorably well known, hat sgriculture, as a means of getting a living, is despised by the so-called educated as well as by the half-educated. This is one of the results of our present vicious system of education. If the instruction imparted in our country schools was more practical; if the pupils learned their text-books on agriculture not merely by heart, but understandingly, and made to apply their teaching to gardens or small farms; If not merely literary and commercial subjects, but ones of agricultural usefulness were taught; if our country boys were taught to a sense of their interests and bestirring that agriculture is the noblest and most useful of all professions, that it is the most permanent and independent, that it ensures better health, longer life and greater simplicity and purity of morals than any other employment—then, indeed, would we see the young men take kindly to agriculture, stickito the farm and settle on it. They would not rush then, as now, in large numbars into the cities to spend their lives at the confined and effeminate employment of measuring ribbons behind a counter, and too often fall into bad company, becoming a moral and physical wreck, and sinking into a premature grave at an age when, had they remained on the farm, they would have been just in the prime of life. The Government that would bring about these needed reforms. and secure those most desirable ends would deserve well not merely of the people and the country, but of the generations vet un-

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITHERE: Siz.—I see by a leading editorial of yours in one of your late issues commenting severely on the Tory government for dismissing a lock tender named McCourt, employed on the Cornwall Canal. Knowing as I do that you are a lover of truth and fair play, it is but justice to our worthy member, Dr. Bergin, and to the government at Ottawa to lay the facis of this case before you in their true light. This man McCourt has been for the past thirty years a red hot follower of Dr. Bergin long before the Doctor thought of entering parliament, and woe be to the man that would say one bad word against the Doctor up to the fall of 1880. So well he might, for he stands to-day indebted to him for many substantial favors which, if I went into detail, would occupy many columns of your true Post, and if the receiver of those had even attempted to repay it would take a whole lifetime to do so. In 1878, when the National Policy was laid before the people, this same man followed Dr. Bergin all through that campaign and was elected, as Mr. McCourt thought, by him and his friends. Everything went on as merry as a chime of belis for a long time after said election. After the lapse of some time an accident soler having run through it while closed istal consequences to the bridge, and, as Mr. McCourt thought, also to the bridge tender. Though he was then a merchant in Pitt street, doing a good business in his own house at that time he wanted the poor bridge tender discharged, whose only support for himself, wife and young children was the salery he received for taking care of same. Mr. McCourt is not the poor man you are informed he is ; he owns valuable properties in while town and adjoining it still he wanted Bergin to give him this poor man's allular bridge tender or discharge some master to make room to dim as the doctor did not such an unjust act

till next election and I an

T. WHITE'S BLLL.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITERS: DEAR SIR,-My attention has been drawn to an article in the Gazette of the 4th inst. denying that those styling themselves Quebec Masons (who are before Parliament for qualification) are connected with Orangelsm. This denial cannot be supported by actual facts. I was among the first who assisted in the establishment of the Quebeo concern, and I know whereof I write, who are the pro-moters of the present bill. Mr. White refuses to furnish the names. Now I will meet Mr. White squarely. I challenge him to allow the bill to be referred to a committee, and it this is done not only will Orangelsm be shown to be the element at the bottom of the present application, but it will further show clearly that those now seeking legislation are not what the pretend to be, but are simply using the name of Masonry as a cover for their future de-

I have uncontroverted facts to show that lectively at work in our midet plotting the extermination of our people, festering disdon, provoking outrages—in a word, underof the peace, public efficials, assignees, &c., &c., sleeleading saloon keepers. No wonder we have Ribbonmen, Fentans and Invincibles. They are the counterpart of the Orangemen and Masons, and so long as the lattolerated by the Government, the former will continue to live in despite of the Government. Through your independent columns I would inform our legislators that Mr. White's friends here say that the bill will not be the session, when he expects that the opponents of the bill shall have gone to their homes thinking that all important business has been transacted.

I am, dear sir, Yours faithfully, JOHN WILLIAMS. Montreal, March 22, 1884.

"REVIVAL OF IRISH MUSIC!"

Lecture by Rev. Martin Callaghan at the Ninth Annual Public Conference of the Catholic Y. M. Society of Montreal.

The Literary Academy of the Catholic Young Men's Society held its ninth public monthly conference on Thursday evening last. The deep interest taken in this institute had attracted a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen of literary taste and pursuit. The programme of the evening was a most select creation.

A most scholarly lecture on "The Revival of Irish Music," was delivered in a musterly manner by the Rev. Martin Callaghan. It

read as follows :---Ireland holds a foremost rank in promoting the glory of the human race. She has always corresponded with the noblest impulses of nature, and thus won an imperishable fame of the most dezzling splendor. Each page of her history illustrates the lineaments which form her character. Circumstances did not always permit her to unfold them in all their heauty and strength, but never could challenges

UNIVERSAL ADMIRATION. During ages she saw scated at her feet the nations of Europe. They were most eager to study the lessons which she inculcated, and catch the tone of her inspirations. Then came centuries during which the Celtic harp was partially shorn of its mejesty, and wrapped in comparative slience and gloom. Barely did it resound. But then it vibrated under the touch of master fingers and voiced a soul which though languishing possessed all the secrets of life, youth, vigor and immortality. Who is not conversant with the name of

O'CAROLAN? What Irishman does not treasure it in the memory of his heart and encircle it with a sort of sacred halo? This name was borne by a patriot who beheld with unmingled feelof all whom he cheriahed the most ppon earth, undergoing an ordeal of unparalleled tongue is spoken. injustice and barbarity. Before his gaze stood the unhallowed alter of political oppression. On this altar lay bleeding the innocent queen of his thoughts and affections. He clung to the victim with all the energy and tender-ness of his soul and breathed all the chivalry of his devotion into the ineffable strains.

At the conclusion of this most elequent of his ministrelay. The great O'Caroindeed do we owe this illustrious race. Fond, nay, singularly fond were they of two em blems. Doubtless you have already guessed my meaning. These emblems were the

OROSS AND THE SHAMROOK. They taught us by word and deed to prize and reverence them. On no consideration, whatever, would they consent to separate them, and we will follow their example, cost what it may. Right well did they know, and most intimately did they feel persuaded that pairlotism should serve as the basis of all national grandeur, but that anthing could deserve this appallation unless it emanated from, and was accompanied by the principle of Christian faith. The music of Ireland had become seriously impaired under the sway of a stern and uncompromising fatality. The bards grieved at witnessing its condition and strenuously endeavored to ameliorate it. They transmitted their spirit to posterity, and by its mysterious influence contributed in no insignificant measure to pave the way for the revival of Irish music. This period was inaugurated about half a century after the death of O'Carolan. A startling item appeared in the public journals, it was advertised that a number of the control of the c that a nucleal contest would take place in Granardon the lat of August, 1784, and that premiums would be accorded to the four best Irlah harpers. All ingentious and prac-tical idea! Does it no reflect honor on the name of

ical idea! Does it no reflect honor on the name of the control of

election he sided him in in 1878. Every unpre-delight which it afforded that it was deemed addoed man in this place will verify the above necessary to repeat it for three years in sucoccion. At each return of this Pythlan fee tival the interest grew more intense, and the participants multiplied. Much good was de-rived from the musical competitions which then took place. Artists strove to emulate and outrival one another. They saw their musical repertory enlarged and embellished, and felt confident that they had accured the patronage of the public at large. To the exhibitions of which I am speaking should be ascribed something which calls for a special, though passing, notice. I allude to a collection of

CRIGINAL IRISH MELODIES.

For the first time they now appeared under this poem. Efforts had been made at different times to collect them and proved unavailing. Burke Thumoth, Neil, of Dublin, and O'Carolan's son undertook the task, but without any success. Ireland is indebted for the principal collections of her ancient melodies to a contest of harpers held at Belfast in 1792, and to the enthusiasm of Edward Bunting. This worthy personage complied three volumes of music. In the first volume there are sixty-six airs, in the second seventyfive, and in the third one hundred and fifty. Thomas Moore was

MMDOWED BY NATURE

with superior attainments, and delighted in these individuals are individually and col- dedicating them to the dear old land. Erin owes him no small debt of gratitude. He chronicled her deeds of the past by writing her history, and vindicated the religion. mining the very foundations of social order, and, not only sanctioned, but directed in their evil work by their superior officials, justices of an Irish Gentleman." He entitle manage public officials, assistances, &c. tears and smiles, her sweetest recollections and fondest hopes. Her ancient music arrested his attention and received lustre at his hands. Perhaps you might not dislike to learn in what manner Ireland's favorite bard improved ter victous brood are authorized, or even her melodies. I shall briefly tell you. These melodies were first sung in the Irish language, but this language had ceased to prevail as it did of yore, and had rapidly fallen into disuse. In these songs two things should be carefully distinguished; the airs and the words. pushed before the House till near the end of Now these airs were really magnificent, but many were modified to their disadvantage. Tradition had visited them. The words to which they were wedded were put into worthless English verse and constrained to express sentiments of an inferior order. Hardinan gave to the public a copy of many of the original songs. Moore was reserved the signal honor of

IMMORTALISING THEIR MUSIC.

In earning it he could not dispense with the talents of Sir John Stevenson. The latter disengaged many of the original melodies from the blemishes which they had contracted in the course of time and restored them to their primitive purity. It is, however, to be regretted that he committed an error in harmonising them as he did. His style is not in keeping with their simplicity. It is too florid and elaborate. Moore was an adept in music. He availed himself of his proficiency in this department to correct several of the old airs of his country. While studying them he made use of a piano which was hought after his death by the Rev. Dr. Mahoney, and may at this hour be seen in All Hallows' College, Dublin. His poetry wears a peculiar charm which he traced to his musical skill. His language is adapted to his tone of feeling. This adaptation is both delicate and expressive. In what terms of praise shall I qualify his "Irish Melodies?" Are they not enough by themselves to endear him to all succeeding generations? Will they not live as long as the land which he adored and styled "The first flower of the earth and the first gem of the sea?" What grander monument could Patriotism pillared on Genius construct under the canopy of the heavens? Nothing can surpass it in sublimity of sentifinish of detail. It serves all their heauty and strength, but never could lish in a superlative degree the world of Eng-they ennihilate them. Her musical genius lated into the several languages of Europe. This translation contributed to make the airs for which they were written universally known. The ancient Irish music is devoid of all monotony, insipidity and fastidiousness. It was fasoinating in past centuries, and is equally so in our own day. It boasts of a world-wide celebrity, and of such a celebrity as perhaps no other can aspire to. It is cultivated by professionals and amateurs. It is arranged for all kinds of instruments and by many of the most eminent composers. It may be heard in pariors, concert halls, and conservatories, at the fireside and on the battle field, in times of peace and amid the terrors of war. Its strains are rehearsed on the farthest shores, on the cloud-capped mountains and the most shaded valleys, on the most solitary plains as well as on the most crowded thoroughisres. ings of smiotion and indignation his native | The musical genius of Ireland asserts its soil, the land of his foreinthers, and the home ascendency over all the points of our globe, and particularly wherever the Anglo-Saxon

The rev. gentleman concluded his neat and expressive lecture with a warm exhortation to his hearers to remember the glories of Erin's musical genius and to cherish the

oration ex-Ald. Kennedy moved a vote of lan departed this life in 1738. He was all thanks to the rev. gentlemen, which was most the last of the Irish bards. Much seconded by Mr. Frank Langan, and heartly accorded.

The literary products, which formed the essential element of the Conference, were happily replaced at appropriate intervals by the aweet singing of sentimental and comic songe, by the melodious notes of the plano, guitar, flute and p'colo. Mr. A. McGuirk's plano accompaniment, Mr. J. Upton's song, "Emmett's Last Words," Mr. Gillespie's guitar solos, Mr. Borries flute and picolo solos, Mr. J. P. Hammill's sentimental song, "The Tar's Farewell," and Mr. W. P. Beauchamp's comical creation are items worthy of high commendatory notice.

The criticisms were of a most interesting character. They were particularly remarkable for their justness, and were well seasoned with spicy commentaries.

Among those present were the Bay. Fathers Fahey and O'Mears, and Father James Callaghan, Director of the Society, as well as Mr. G. S. Wilson and Mr. J. H.

The Literary Academy has now attained quite a name amongst the English-speaking young men of our city, and welcomes them most confidingly to seek within its precincts a knowledge of true usefulness.

A rumor was circulated in Hayana, Cuba, on Saturday that an order had been received from the Government at Madrid declaring

sand such was the sons out of work.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Mgr. Vaughan, Blahop of Balford, has been named coadjutor of His Eminence Oardinal Manning.

The Rev. Father Dallaire, Canadian Dominloan, has left St. Hyacinthe to reside at Lewiston, Maine.

The temple of Sainte Angele de Laval is one of the finest upon the South shore of the river St. Lawrence and cost \$21,000. His Lordship Mgr. Fabre has granted per-

mission to celebrate Mass in the open air on the 24th of June, St. Jean Baptiste day. Le Precieux Sang (Precious Blood), is the title of a new book containing 384 pages. The author is Mgr. Larocque, formerly bishop

of St. Hyacinthe. Mgr. Fabre made the following appoint ments:—Mr. F. X. Plante, vicar of St. Valentine, Mr. F. X. Limogee, vicar of St.

Genevieve de Berihier. The Bev. Father Murphy, of Dover, N.H. has received orders to excommunicate the members of the Emmett Association if they persist in remaining in that society.

Mr. Francois Mercier, better known as the great voyageur," has received a medal from His Holiness the Pope for having contributed many valuable articles to the museum in the Vatican.

The following ordinations have been made in Quebec :- Sub-deacons, Messrs Theophile Trudel and Philogone Lemay, of the diocese

The Observatore Romano says, that upon the occasion of the coronation of His Holiness the Pope, he caused, through Mgr. Samminiatelli, the sum of 10,000 francs to be distributed among the poor.

Cure Hoffman officiated. The statues are the borne by the Misses Grace Morrison, Ida gift of Mesers, H. Halle and J. Gibson, jr., church wardens.

the equatorial lakes of Africa and cost 500,-000 france annually. The Company of Jesus, says a correspon-

dent in L'Etendard, has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of the Bev. Father Joseph Boero, which took place on the 9th of last month. He was born at Isola, in 1814, and entered the company at the age of 16 years. The Rev. Father Lacombe arrived on Sun-

day night from the New England States where he had gone to explain to his French Canadian compatriots upon what conditions they could make Manitoba their home if they chose to do so. The French Canadian priests of Woonsocket, Holyoke, Fall River, Lowell, Manchester, Nashua, etc., received Rev. Father Lacombe with open arms.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre consecreted a new altar at the Convent of the Sacred Heart Sault au Recollet, on Sunday afternoon, and in consequence could not be present at the blessing of the new statue of St. Joseph at the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, Hochelaga. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Lepatheur, vicar of the parish, and was followed by the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

His Grace Archbishop Tache, in company with Rev. Father Magnan, leit Montreal last Monday for St. Boniface, Man. The latter will be established at St. Laurent Mission, near Lake Capel. They will be accompanied as far as Port Huron, Ont., by Rev. Father P. Lacombe, O. M. I., who will then visit his compatriots in Dayton, Ohio, in order to solicit pecuniary assistance for the Indian schools of the Northwest.

No authentic information has been received in regard to the rumored intention of the Italian Government to sell the property of the American College at Rome. Dr. Jnc. G. Shes, the well known historian of the Catholic Church, claims that it is the duty of the United States Government to defend so much Propaganda property at Rome as belongs to or was contributed by American Roman Catholics. He buses this opinion upon historical precedents.

The Observatore Romano publishes a circular dated March 15, by the Propaganda Fide to Roman Catholic bishops, stating that all legacies and gifts to the Propaganda will hereafter be received in foreign branch establishments. Branches are to be established in the principal European capitals and at New York, San Francisco, Quebec and Toronto. The Moniteur de Rome mentions a rumor that Malta has been selected as the centre for the administration of the funds of the Propaganda under the sanction of the British Government.

A new chapel for the dead, in which all the requiem masses will be calebrated, is being constructed in connection with the Hotel Dieu. The structure, which will be seventy jeet in length by thirty in breadth, will also contain a commodious room in which all the autopsies will be performed. The corner stone was blessed a few days ago by the Rev. Canon Leblanc in the presence of a large assemblage, including many members of the clergy. The chapel is the gift of the Allard family, of St. Henri de Massouche, and will be completed in about two months. A member of the Allard family is a sister attached to the Institution.

The yearly report for the Propagation of the Faith in the Province of Quaboo has been published. Last year the receipts were \$7,838.50 in the diocese of Quebeo; \$5,-283,95 in that of Montreal; \$2,022.20 in Three Rivers ; \$1,112.05 in St. Hyacinthe, and \$526.99 in Rimouski. St. Roch, of Quebec, contributed \$578; the parish of Beau. port, \$259; Levis, \$214; St. Augustiu, \$215; St. Jean, St. Thomas Island, \$155; St. Joseph ae la Beauce, \$116, and L'Ilet, \$106. The col-lection at Whitsuntide for the Indian missions realised \$2,283 65 in the diocese of Quebec; \$1,750 in that of Montreel; \$770 in that of Three Bivers; \$600 in Chawa; \$540 in St. Hyschithe; \$309 in Rimouski; \$262.50 in Sherbrooke and \$156.25 in Chlcoutimi.

A trial concerning the legal title of all the property of the Catholic Church in the diocese of Boston began March 18, in the Court of the County of Lawrence, Mass. Some years ago the Catholics of Lawrence were in the habit of depositing their savings in the hands of the priests of the order of Augustinians, who paid a higher interest than the bank. In January, 1883, the deposits amounted to

\$405,406, and the capital was \$500,-000. About this time a large number of the depositors wanted to withdraw their money, but at the time it was found impossible to meet their demands, and although the good faith of the priests was never for a moment put in question, they had to suspend payment, and an action has been instituted

in consequence. The Courrier de St Hyacinthe says that last Wednesday, at the Hotel Dien in that city, the following ladies took their vows :- The Rev Sisters Emma Martin, of St Hyacinthe; Italian rents,

Malvina Ostigny, of St. Cesaire; Adele LS chapelle, of L'Ange Gardien ; Marie Louise Cabana, of Sherbrooke, Marie Saint Pierra, of Mariborough, E M Alphonsine St Jean, of St Barnabe. Took the veli: -- Miss Catharine McCambridge, of St Athanase, Malvina Decelles, of St Damase, Marie Bonin, of St Hyacinthe Justine Deschence, of Woodcocket, U.S. Marie Louise Phaneuf, of St Cesaire, Fenale Voyer, of Lewiston, U.S. Caroline Forming, of St. Ours. Upon the same day the following young ladies took the veil at the convent of St. Joseph :-Obeline Fil-tesu, of St. Marle de la Beauce, and Stephanie Tourigny, of Becancour.

BENOUNDING THE WORLD.

The convent of St. Joseph, St. Albans street, Toranto, was, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., the scene of one of those beautiful and touching receptions which are so characteristic of the Catholic Church. For some time past seven young ladies have meditated on ides of renouncing the world, of taking the yows, and entering the cloister for the rest of their lives. Their purpose culminated on Wednesday, when they at the hands of the Bishop of Foronto entered into holy bonds with the sisterhood of St. Joseph. The names of the ladies are the Misses Cruise, Gormly, Brown, McDonald, McLaren, Bently and O'Connell. The chapsl was crowded and the candles on the three alters were all aglow. At the appointed time the ladies made their appearance, all beautifully attired in cream colored satin, of Quebec, and Mr Thomas Culien, of the kid shoes, gloves, wreath and vall, vicarage of Nebrasks. with the exception of Miss Cruise, who were a frilled white book muslin dress, with a long white satin basque and train. As they entered, the organ pealed forth a march of triumph, and the impressive ceremony commenced. The ladies looked lovely in their bridal dresses Last Monday two statues representing and bore the trying ordeal remarkably Notre Dame de Pitie and St. Joseph were well, but their friends were many of them blessed in St. David's Church, Lauberlyiere, bathed in tears. The ladies' trains were Hughes, May Ryan, Fannie Kirk, Minnie McKay and the Misses Echorn. They were Count de Chambord by his will dated the all dressed in white with pink sashes. On 3rd of June, 1883, left 100,000 francs to their entrance high Mass was colebrated by Cardinal Lavigerie for African missions. The Bey, Father Vincent, Superior of St. Michael's latter extend to Sahars, Soudan, and as far as college, and an impressive and eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Father Kenny. After the ladies had retired and disrobed they donned the sombre garments they are to wear in the future, and returning to chapel re-ceived the holy commune. Most of the ladies belong to the diocese of Toronto outside of the city. Miss O'Connell belongs to Pickering. The ceremony was fixed on Wednesday as it was the festival of St. Joseph, the patron saint of the convent.

FRAST OF THE ANNUNCIATION.

The Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary was solemnized throughout the Catholic Church yesterday. At THE CATHEDRAL,

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal officiated at Pontifical High Mass and Vespers at ten c'clock, assisted by deacons and subdescons, and this evening there will be a sermon and Solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The services at

THE GESU

were also of an imposing nature. At Grand Mass and Yespers the Rev. P. Mouvet, who was ordained on Sunday last by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Hudon and Lamarche, as deacon and sub-deacon. The choir aug with beautiful effect Archambeau's Second Mass in E flat, Mesers, J. N. A. Beaudry, Joseph Birtz and A. Loverriere being entrusted with the principal solos, which they rendered with much sweetness and expression. At the Offertory Lambillotte's Angelus Domini was sung with good effect. The services of the day will conclude with a sermon and solemn Benediction of the Blessed 5a seven o'clock. At

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

Grand Mass and Vespers were celebrated by the Rev. Father Donnelly, of the Bishop's Palace, assisted by the Bev. Fathers O'Mears and O'Donnell as descon and sub-descon. The Boy. Father Donnelly is a native of St. Ann's parish, and was educated there, and to the members of the congregation, while still devout and et. tentive to the service and solemnity of the day, the occasion became a happy and joyous one. It brought their minds back to many happy and pleasant days which are now buried in the inthomless abyss of the past; it associated their thoughts with recollections of times spent in the company of the worthy Father, and their hearts warmed towards the rev. gentleman who, by the permission of His Lordship, selected this solemn occasion to come again amongst them to celebrate his second Grand Mass in St. Ann s. Endowed with musical talents of a superior nature, the Bev. Father Donnelly sang the Mass in a manner which produced a grand effect, and many of the congregation were moved almost to tears to think that one erdowed not only with one of the choicest gifts of nature but also with the grace of God, and who had spent his childhood and his boyhood Bev. gentleman also warmed

amongst them should now be separated from them. It is needless to say that the heart towards his old associates, and while it pleases His Lordship, who never acts but for the best, to have the Rev. Father Donnelly stationed at the Palace, the worshippers of St. Ann's should remember that they are never forgotten by him, and that whenever an opportunity affords itself he will come amongst them as of old. The father, mother, and other relatives of the rev. gentleman assisted at the Mass. The services of the day will be concluded by the evening prayers and the reception of the children of Brother Arnold's School, at which the Rev. Father O'Donnell will give an appropriate instruction. At

ST. PATRICK'S ORUBOR the Rev. Father Quinlivan celebrated Grand Mass and Vespers, and the Rev. Father Dowd, P.P., read a short instruction from the pul-pit. Professor Fowler presided at the organ, plt. and the singing by the choir was rendered with much sweetness and precision.

At all the other Catholic churches in the city the day was solemnized in a becoming manner, and will close with a sermon and Bolemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Bacrament this evening.

NEWS FROM ROME. LONDON, March 21-The congregation of

cardinals at Rome discussed to-day the expediency of the Pope's leaving Rome, and also considered the question of whether the next conclave shall be held in Italy. The Pope will make no decision without the concurrence of the powers. Much attention be been excited by a letter from Rome which appears in the Defense, a French clerical newspaper. The writer recounts the charges of the Papacy against Italy. The Pope believes that his independence is threatened especally since the Court of Cassation rendered pagally since the Court of Cassatting reported in the Calted States, is about bringing an active decision that the real property of the Pro in the Calted States, is about bringing an active decision for the constable who received the constable who paganda Fide should be converted into

Telegraphic Summary. FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

The Scott Act has been carried in Oxford,

Cattle disease has broken out in Maries

county, Missouri. The capital of the Irish Land Company is

fixed at £250,000. There is eaid to be a plot to assassinate the Governor of Illinois.

The New Brunswick Legislature will be probably protogued on Saturday or Monday

A Government warrant has been issued against William Redmond for seditious language.

E. & A. Robitallie's factory at Little Biver is now manufacturing excellent white wine vinegar. Korepaugh's alleged white elephant has arrived at New York on the steamer City of

Chester.

The poor law guardian elections in Ireland have resulted in Nationalist defeats in several counties.

A Chaudiere lumber firm has succeeded in disposing of \$100,000 worth to an extensive American house. The epizootic prevails at Dayton, O., to s

remarkable extent. The disease is worse than ever before. Foreign Jews are forbidden to stay in St. Petersburg without special permission from

the government. The Montmorency saw mills have been shut down, and are likely to remain closed for the coming season. The Virginia democratic committee has re-

solved that the agitation of the tariffquestion at this period is unwise. David Blair, a wealthy Scotchman, has

ioined the Benedictine monks and given them an annual income of £6,000. The majority of the Democratic members

of the New England Legislatures are said to be in favor of Tilden for President. It is understood that a number of changes

will take place among the employes of the Custom House about the first of May. A new act of Congress proposes to forbid the introduction of liquor into the Indian

reservation under any circumstances. The Feneral Council has ordered the authorities of the different cantons in Switzerland to keep a close watch upon Anarchists.

A subterranean spring flooded a silver mine near Schwartze, a town of the Tyrol, near Innspruck, and several miners were drowned. Mr. Parnell has selected Mr. Guy, who was

soilcitor for O'Donnell, to stand as parliamentary candidate for the County Longford. It is understood that the Turkish Grand Vizier has complained to the United States government of Minister Wallace's recent con-

duct. manufacture, and a large crop is antici-

pated. and killed Miss Rourke while handling a pistol, siter he had taken her home from church.

opinion is calling for an active crusade against the brutes.

The examinations for the degrees in mediexamination.

earry freight to the front that the Kingston hope that the day was not far distant when & Pembroke Baliroad Company are running he would be able to make France as happy special trains.

The coal dealers in Quebec are getting up petitions to the Government against Mr. Costigan's bill now before the House anent the weighing of coal.

A suit for limited divorce has been begun by Mrs. Edith Allen against her husband, Vanderbilt Allen, grandson of the late Commodore Vanderbilt.

Three soldiers of the Scots Guards stationed at Dublin Barracks have died from drinking impure water. Four others are dangerously ill from the same cause.

The German and Russian Ministers at Berne have been instructed to co-operate with the Austrian Minister in regard to messures against the Anarchists.

The New York produce exchange will be opened for business on May 6th, The officers are making extensive preparations for a talument. grand celebration on that day.

It is said that Kennedy, one of the men implicated in the shooting of Leech, the gacier at bandwich, recently, was not long ago pardoned out of the Kingston Peniter-

A Pekin despatch says the Chinese war party are exasperated at the easy surrender of Bacninh, and demand the immediate punishment of the mandarins who commanded the town.

John and William Redmond, at a meeting of the Irish National League at Dublin attributed their success in Australia to the aid given them by the Australian bishops and priests.

Complaint is made in Pennsylvania of the otion of emigrant agencies in regard to Hungarian pauper laborers, who are kept crowded n unwholesome houses in a most immoral mannery

Sargent has received an official letter from Washington in endorsement of his action and granting him an indefinite furlough if he desires it. He will not take the furlough at

The Spanish Government is studying measures by which to end the present discontent among the surplus army officers, amounting to 15,000, who are dissatisfied with the miserable pay.

The chief signal officer at Washington has received a telegram saying that the whalers at St. John, Nfid., are very anxious to go in search of the Greely party if it be made worth their while.

A gold medal has been received by the Quebec Asbestos Company as a first-class prize for the finest specimen of orude and manufactured goods shown at the late Boston exhibition.

The license commissioners for St. John, N. B., have granted nine hotel, forty-six saloon, eighteen shop and nine wholesale liquor licenses. Major Jones still declines to act on the board.

Becretary Folger has issued a circular prohibiting the disclosure of sources of information respecting fereign market values and frauds upon revenue by persons connected with the department.

Boger Amero, who was falsely imprisoned arrested him in Dig by, N.S., for \$3,500, being.

the sum it was alleged Daly claimed and expected to get as a reward from the authorities of Watertown and the relatives of the murdered woman,

The back lakes of the County of Frontenac that are considered sultable to the growth of salmon, frout and white fish will be supplied with fry from the Newcastle and Sandwich

batcheries this spring. The Vatican organs declare the report that the Pope will leave Bome is not true. The report is believed to be a mancouvre to wrest concessions from the Italian Government in

regard to the Propaganda. Twenty sergeant-clerks in the Spanish war office have been dismissed on suspicion of having divulged to the rebels the contents of documents passing between the war office and the provincial commanders.

J. B. Johnson has been detected stealing goods from the wholesale house of Smith Co., St. Joseph, Mo. He was formerly a clerk of the firm, but stole enough material to start two stores in other cities.

The reported intention of England to address America in regard to making dynamite has roused the hopes of Russis, which advo-cates international interference with the manufacture of explosive materials.

One of the members of the Republican State Committee of New Hampshire, who is in Washington at present, states that that State will strongly support the Arthur ticket, although it was formerly in favor of Mr. Blaine.

"Mercedes," the celebrated Holstein cow, has died at Iowa Uity. The cow and her calf, which also died, were valued at \$10,000. Mercedes had the greatest milk and butter record in the world. Last fall her last calf sold for \$4,000.

United Ireland, of which Wm. O'Brien, M.P., is editor, denounces the offering of a reward for Osman Digna's head, and says "Ireland praye that Osman may escape British assassination and may be spared to lead his gallant spearmen to victory."

The Pall Mall Guette says the only foundation for the statement made by the Post that Gladstone's resignation was withheld by the request of the Liberal association is the fact that Gladstone's illness is more serious than at first supposed.

A Berlin despatch asserts that the nitramontanes have notified Prince Bismarck that they will oppose the measure to extend the operations of the anti-Socialist laws unless the laws exiling certain of the Catholic clergy be repealed and the exiles recalled.

Mrs. Edouard Guenett, of St. Renri, who

received some injuries by the giving way of a

corporation slip while landing from a steamer returning from a pilgrimage to St. Anne, last summer, has just recovered judgment against the Quebec corporation for nine hundred dol-The longshoremen of Buffalo are in a high state of excitement over the action of various transportation lines who have decided to em-

ploy Italians and non-union men to handle The proprietors of maple sugaries in the their freight during the coming season at vicinity of Quebec have commenced active forty dollars a month, for ten hours labor, and 15 cents extra for all over work. Paul Freiderick, brother of the Grand Duke At Birchwood, Tenn., Jas. Bowens shot of Mecklenburg Schwerin, having been converted to the Catholic faith has renounced his

hereditary rights in favor of his younger brothers and their chapring. If the brothers' The municipality of St. Sauveur seems to families become extinct the throne is to re-be over-run with vicious dogs, and public vert to the family of Paul Freiderick, provided his successor becomes a Protestant. The Emperor William on his birthday received two Sevres vases from some person cine will begin on the 4th of April at Laval whose name was not given. The Emperor

University. There are four students for final was delighted with the gift, which is believed to be from President Grevy, of France. So great is the demand for cars by which to | Bismarck, referring to the gift, expressed the as some one had made the Emperor.

PRESENTATION AT COATIOOOK.

On the 17th March, St. Patrick's day, being the 31st anniversary of her birthday, Mrs.
D. Mullins was presented by her friends of Coaticook, as a token of their respect, a rich and costly silver feuit dish and butter dish. The address was read by Mr. J. B. Gendreau, Mayor of the town, and the gift presented by Mrs. H. Lacrofx. Mrs. Mullins responded in a few very appropriate remarks. About fifty sat down to the table, which was decorated with all that could be desired. Short speeches were made on the double occasion by Mr. W. S. Williams, Collector of Customs. the Messrs. Beaulue, Broulliett and St. Pierre, advocates, and the party broke up at 2 o'clock a.m. highly pleased with the enter-

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 satistactory.

ORDINATION AT THE GESU.

On Sunday morning at Grand Mass His Highness Mgr. Fabre, at the church of the Gest, conferred the order of the priesthood upon the following gentlemen :- Stanislas Laporte, James Donnelly, of the Grand Seminary, Bev. Father Eugene Schmidt, son of the late Dr. Schmidt, Mr. Mauvet, attached to the St. Mary's College. Gustave Leclerc, son of Mr. George Leclerc, Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture, was ordained sub-deacon. Mesers. Victor Campeau, Auguste Girard, Edouard Roy, Eugene Tourangeau, Leonidas Hudov, Martin Fuchs, Louis Cham. pagne, Louis Cotter, Louis Lafortune, Louis Lalonde, J. B. Proulx, Samuel Granger, Telesphere Lord, Philippe Bournival, Adelard Duguay and Aime Prouix, proceived the ton-sure and minor orders. The church was filled to overflowing, as is the case on all solemn occasions. The Bev. Father Turgeon, rector of the St. Mary's College, assisted His Lordship. The Rev. Father Laporte and Abbe Moreau were the deacons of honor, and two ecclesiastics, whose names we could not accertain, acted as descon and sub descon. Mr. Ducharme presided at the organ, and the choir of the Gesu, under the direction of Mr. Boucher, ably rendered their part.



The Celebration at Picton, Cut.-Patriotic Discourse in Quebec by Father Kiernan - "Kathleen Mavourneen," Rendered by the Montreal Young Irishmon's Dramatic Club at Kingston-Concert at Richmond. P.Q.

PIOTON, ONT. A concert in aid of the separate school was held here on the evening of the 17th, at which T. H. McGuire, Q.O., of Kingston, delivered an address on "Ireland—her Past, Present and Future." Irishmen the world over, he said, would be carried back in imagination, on this day, to the old land which had been the scene of St. Patrick's labors. They might well be proud of their country and their ancestry. As far back in the misty past as historians could grope they found the Irish people in a relatively high state of civilization and skilled in the arts and sciences. The art of writing was early known among them, and their manuscripts were the oldest of any country. Sir James McIntosh testified that the oldest manuscripts in the libraries of Europe are the work of Irish hands. 900 years before the Ohristian Era she had a triennial parliament, which met at Tara, and was ruled over by an Elected King, who was advised by the Brehons, the lawgivers of the period, whose laws, many of which have come down to us, are praised by foreign scholars and jurists. The Irish were a lettered race when the Saxons were immersed in darkness and ignorance. Long before the advent of St. Patrick they were, beyond a question well skilled in architecture, painting, music, sculpture, glassmaking, working in brass, gold, silver and iron, and possessed schools, not only for boys, but also for girls, with laws of social life of the highest type of civilization. In 432 St. Patrick came and found the people idolaters—the highest form conversion to Christianity of a whole nation, and its priests outcasts and refugees. Without the shedding of blood, has never been Still it maintained its footing, even though of idolatry—the worship of the sun. The witnessed, save in the case of Ireland. From this time forward she advanced with rapid strides. Her universities were attended by pupils from foreign lands. There it was that Alfred the Great of England studied, and it Catholic Ireland commenced to breathe more was from the Irish laws that he copied and freely and to hear mass openly. It was in introduced into England the institution of "Trial by Jury." Irish scholars and divines of Ireland, systematic resistance to religious went forth, into Europe spreading learning oppression was instituted; then the British and the gospel, founding colleges and monasteries till Ireland became famous as the ment of the Catholic Blahops of Ireland, by "Island of saints and sages." But an evil passing an act requiring the King's day was coming. In the reign of Henry II. English invaded Ireland and were aided by traitors within. From this time dates the beginning of Ireland's troubles. Since then she has been engaged in one long heroic struggle for existence unequalled in the annals of the world. Yet through all she never lost her individuality, never surrendered her claim to be a nation. Even the Act of Union left her name untouched. He depicted in strong and vivid language the terrible scenes of 1847 and succeeding years, when the population decreased at the rate of a million a decade. Mr. McGuire pointed out that it was a gene- position, while a new national association was ral but erroneous opinion that the troubles and antagonisms in Ireland arose from a conflict of creeds. This was a great error. Catholic England had scourged Ireland as mercilessly as ever Protestant England did. The real struggle was between the invaders of the soil of Ireland, which had at each confiscation been divided, and their O'Connell, the Pope and the devil, a bill was descendants on the one hand, and the passed prohibiting unlawful organizations. original owners—the Irish people—on the other. It was the object of the robber landholders to exterminate or emasculate the true Owners, and to this end they shaped the that he could drive a coach and six through policy of England-moulded the penal laws any act of the British Parliament. O'Connell's and trade regulations—the latter in the in- sgitation resulted in Catholic Emancipation, rests of the merchants and manufacturers of England. - Religious differences, it is true, were encouraged, but it was chiefly to keep the Irish from growing strong and united and thus becoming able to demand restitution of their rights. The true cause of the labors of the Association led by the late troubles was pretty well understood now, and the proper remedies were accordingly being and Dr. Moriarty, that Mr. Gladstone's Govapplied. He exposed the fallacy of the enument in 1868 introduced the measure for theories that overpopulation, early marriager, and large families were responsible—by showing that Ireland was not as densely populated as some eight other nations of the Church of Ireland, none consider it as Europe, and that even in famine years she had produced more food than would have fed the people had they not been obliged to sell everything but the potatoes to pay the rent. He pointed out the platform of the Irish National party, which was, in the main, twofold, to secure Home Rule such as we enjoy in Canada, and to abolish landlordism. These ends they were seeking by lawful and constitutional means. He disclaimed on behalf of Parnell and his party all responsibility for the deeds of violence and the dynamite out. rages which were occurring, these acts fending strongly to defeat the efforts of the National party and retard the amelioration of Ireland. He expressed the hope that a bright day for Ireland was not far distant, and would dawn ere many years. He was rewarded by repeated bursts of applause. A vote of thanks was moved and voted to Mr. McGuire, the audience rising to their feet on the vote.

AN ELOQUENT SERMON.

The following is a synopsis of the sermon preached by Rev. Father Klernau, of Montreal, in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the Bishop of Ardagh, Ireland, had indeed be-17th inst. The discourse was a scholarly gun to attain to her pesition, but she had not 17th inst. The discourse was a scholarly and elequent one, and delivered in impassion- | finished. She had not yet reached the zenith ed language.

Ireland, said the prescher, love and veneration for which has gathered together today in this magnificent temple, dedicated to method likely to prove useful to her people. the memory of the glorious St. Patrick, so | Only by such means and by an equally unlarge a congregation of her children from this flinching course in the future as in the past, alstoric city and around the person of our could she attain to the position assigned her earned and beloved Archbishop, has always, by the Almighty. Cherish the glorious trafrom the time of emerging from paganism, ditions of your country and the teachings of attracted absorbing attention by her devotion 'St. Patrick, through whose labors Ireland to the Catholic faith. In glancing over the carned for itself the title of the Island of to the Catholic faith. In glancing over the pages of her history, in times of adversity as Saints. Let us cherish also the memories well as of prosperity, we are struck with the zeal displayed for the perservation and wel- active faith and of their martyrdom. May fare of Catholicity. In the early period of they from Heaven watch over us this mornher history, her sainted missionary went ing, and keep us firm to that rock on which about to raise the standard of the faith over they and us are everlastingly grounded. May ignorance and superstition. When the God bestow upon us to-day and for ever His attacks of savage hordes of barbarians choicest blessings (with the blessing of His the dismemberment of the Grace the Archbishop. wrought Roman Empire, Ireland offered an asy-lum to students of art and literature. When the ruthless Danes devastated our shrines and sanctuaries, the Irish exemplified to witness the performance of the Montreal the teachings of St. Patrick by their chaste Dramatic Club in the play of Kathleen conduct and exemplary lives. During the Mayourneen. For an amateur club the play time of the pretended Beformation in the six- was very creditable, and to comment upon teenth century, when an unworthy monk and them we can but say what has already been

to force upon them the support of an allen Ohurch and to refuse them a Oatholic University. Owing, however, to their faith and patience, tried and purified in the ornoible of affilotion, their enemies have not succeeded enjoys its peaceful worship, which for some time a rival power was attempting to ostracise. It was meet on this auspicious, occasion to give religious henors to their Patron Saint. He would ask them to see with him how Ireland had obtained what she now enjoyed and had succeeded in withstanding the efforts that had been made to crush the trefoil leaf. To fully appreciate this success, it was neoessary to call to mind the persecution of Ireland under anti-Catholic legislation. The Irish, who had joyinly received the faith from St. Patrick, were not willing to sacrifice it to the passions of debased royalty. If their aims had been mercenary or ambitious ones, they might, by refusing Catholicism, have secured honors and titles which grace, or rather disgrace the apostate sons of Eng-Elizabeth, the unlawful offspring of Anne Boleyn, ascended the throne, and found that Mr. Houghton as David O'Connor, Kathshe could not put asunder what God had joined, she bent all energies to the conversion of Ireland. Blahop after Bishop was deposed and exiled. Bishop Weish was deprived of his see because he refused to sanction and to use the Book of Common Prayer. The Bishop of Kildare was deposed because he refused the oath of supremacy. Eager spies and greedy informers, scattered throughout the country, made these persecutions of frequent occurrence. Still both clergy and people remained true to the teachings of conscience. Free Protestant schools were opened to which Irish parents were ordered to send their children and Catholic institutions were suppressed. The practice of the Catholic taith was made a misdemeanor, its temples nulsances this holy sacrifice, which has been celebrated

here to day with such pomp and magnificence, could only be then said in stealth, under penalty of death. From about 1764, 1808, that, ably sustained by the Episcopacy Government wished to control the appointapprobation to every episcopal appointment. The action provoked the most vehement indignation and alarm, the laity shuddered at the idea of the clergy being made rivals for the royal favor. They instinctively perceived that such power would prove subversive of their religion, and that a state connection between a Catholic Church and a Protestant government could not be desirable. The Irish Bishops assembled in synod protested by means of a series of resolutions which were acclaimed by the nation, and achieved the success for which they contended. The Government receded from its formed under the great Daniel O'Connell, which revived and reireshed the Irish people and was speedily joined by both the aristocracy and the clergy throughout the land. The Protestant excendency party were driven to frenzy at the idea of Catholic emanolpation, and in order to save the country from Like Parnell's, however, to day, the agitation of O'Connell was not illegal, and his evasion of this legislation drew from him the remark Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington that they were both accused of acting as agents of the Pope. Still the Irish continued to sgitate, and it was as a result of the Archbishop of Tuam, the late Cardinal Cullen the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Ireland gained her point, and though the disestablished church is still called by itself such save the comparatively small sect of the Episcopalians. With the knowledge that unison with the ecclesiastical authorities and high intellectual culture would succeed in extending the Irish faith, the late Cardinal Cullen succeeded in founding the Catholic University of Dublin, to the intellectual wealth of which the preacher paid a very high compliment. He contended that the religious triumphs of Ireland had been obtained by constant sgitation alone, whether he considered the Royal veto bill, Catholic emancipation, the disestablishment of the national Church or the foundation of the new University. As an outcome and result of all these victories, stately cathedrals were springing up in all parts of the country, notably at Sligo, Queenstown and Monaghan. More land was passing into the hands of the Catholic Irish, and they were acquiring various posts of honor. The Catholic hierarchy of Ireland was also beginning to assume its rightful position, and he would merely refer to one name, that of the late Apostolic Delegate, the lamented Mgr. Conroy, of her power, but must continue with the same perseverance and lawful agitation of the past, burning with patriotism to assist every

KINGSTON.

The Opera House at Kingston was crowded an irreligious king attempted to induce the said : " For excellence of acting, Mrs. Neil Irish people to reject Oatholicity, the latter Warner, in the role of Kathleen O'Connor, withstood every effort of the kind, and the re- undoubtedly carried off the laurels. Her ligion of St. Patrick has ever remained the vivacious style and winsome ways, together oynocure of Ireland. Her persecutors have with her truthful rendition of the character after which they all joined heartily in singing and unpatrictic as the opposition, which pursued her with all batted and ill-will, and assumed by her, were each and all remarked "Hail, Glorious Apostle." Some hours after, if wishin the past century they have yielded by the large audience present." Through | High Mass was sung by Rev. Father White, the Government, and allies itself with the anything, it has only been because they have out the whole of the play, her part CS.O., with Rev. Father Bearre, O.S.O., as cause or party which promise to embarrase

quently rewarded by marks of appreciation stoquent secure on the life and labors of the from the audience. Besides being spirited great saint, tracing the progress of the faith affectionate and sentimental where required from the fifth century to the present time in could also portray, almost to perfection, the disappointed lover, disconsolate at his lilustrious saints and scholars, who not only loss and walled forth to bear the bear tracked the lelend of Saints and scholars. has triumphed over might, and Ireland to-day loss, and walled forth in heart-broken made Ireland of Saints and of sustained the character of the Squire Bernard Kavanagh in a fitting manner. The risibilities of the house were excited frequently by the comical appearances and gestures of Billy Buttoncap, which part was taken by Mr. J. Campbell, Nothing more villanous could have been desired than the appearance presented by the three ruffians, Black Rody, Red Barney and Darby Doyle (Mesers, T. Landers, C. O. Heir and J. Hoctor). Miss Eilen Hayes as the squire's sister, Dorothy Kavanagh, appeared as if scarcely at home just at the start, but, as she proceeded, exhibited more freedom and ease. On the whole, however, for an amateur, sha did very wall. The acting of the remainder land. Their history, however, is one of un-precedented misery and endurance. When that of Mr. John Wall as Father O'Cassidy; Mr. C. Hamblin as Captain Clearfield, and leen's father. We must not omit to mention the Kitty O'Lasserty of Miss E. Weathersby, and the Mr. McCubban by Mr. McGrath. Mr. James Wilson ably discharged the duties of stage manager. The awakening of Kathleen from the terrible dream was a magnificent piece of acting, her raptureus joy at beholding Terence alive and free, and at finding that the gallows "was but a dream," was pleasing to behold. The play ended with songs from Messrs. James Wilson and Mo-Grath, and a genuine Irish jig, the grotesque antics of some of the dancers provoking the audience with laughter. The entertainment came to an end about 10.45 o'clock. and the large audience dispersed, well gratified with the dramatic treat afforded them during the evening. We have to compliment the Club on its ability in producing such a difficult drame in such a creditable manner, and we also congratulate the Young Irishmen on the success which attended them.

The Telgmann orchestra was in attendance and savored the audience with some choice music. Their rendition of "St. Patrick's Day " was particularly excellent, and was loudly applauded.

RICHMOND, QUE.

The St. Patrick's Society of Richmond celebrated the anniversary of their patron saint by a grand concert in the town hall on the tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags and a Falthe" above the stage, surmounted by a magnificent harp of green and gold, attracted | based an auspicious future for Ireland. much attention. Before eight c'clock the spacious hall was filled to the doors with the who had gathered to do honor to the occasion gramme presented by the Society. In the absence of the President, Mr. John Murphy, jr., who was unfortunately prevented from attending through a recent family affilction, Mr.T. E. Flaherty, Vice-President, occupied the the chair. There were also present the Rev. Fathers Quinn and Desaulniers and Mr. J. Picard, M. P. P. The chairman in a few and well chosen remarks welcomed the society and thanked them for the cenerous manner in which they had come forward to do honor to the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint. The programme then opened with a selection of Irish airs by the Richmond Field Battery Band, which was followed by a song " The Warrior Bold," which was ably rendered by Mr. J. P. Hammili. Miss L. Berry was next with an excellently executed plane bold, air of Gaiete de cour, which was followed by Salling, a solo and chorus ably rendered by Salling, a solo and chorus ably rendered by Pike O'Caliaghan, or, the Irish Patriot, played by the following with an excellently executed piano solo to the their inspiring themes. composed of Misses Ada Moylan, Katte Harrington and Thursay Beauchamp, and Messra. J. A. McCann, J. F. Fosbre, M. P. Rowan, J. P. Hammill, T. C. O'Brien, P. F. McJaffrey, J. C. McEnroe, M. J. Warren and W. P. Beauchamp. They also gave, later in the evening, and with increased success, "Our Jack's Come Home To-day." Miss Katie Harrington, who is an old favorite here, sang very effectively the pretty ballad, "Norine Meureen," and was warmly applauded. The next was an instrumental trio which was ably rendered by Messrs, Hubbard, Walker and Dubois. A quartette, "Moonlight on the Lake," by Misses Harrington and Moylan, and Mesers. O'Brien and Rowan called forth an exthusiastic encore. Mr. A. Mo-Kenna's recitation, "Old Ireland, I bid you the top of the morning," received a perfect ovation. "The Harp that once through Tara's Hall," was next sang by Miss Ada Moylan, of Montreal, in the rendering of which this talented young lady more than sustained her reputation as a singer which had preceded her. She also gave later in the evening, and with inoreased success, the pretty and pathetic song, "You'll Soon Forget Kathleen." W. P. Houlahan sang, in fine style, " An Irishman's Toast," and was encored, to which he succeeded in pleasing the audience immensely in his comic song, "Known to the Police," and was heartily encored, to which he responded with equal success. A piano solo, " La Danse de Fees," was very effectively rendered by Miss Thurzy Beauchamp, Miss Kate Harrington, and Messrs. Rowan, Beauchamp and Houlahan again favored the audience. The Thespian Dramatic Club of Montreal under the direction of Mr. J. A. McCann now placed on the boards the screaming farce, " In porsession, or my uncle's suit," the presentation of which was all that could be desired. The part of the young man of fashion was well taken by Mr. Fosbre, while Mr. Beauchamp, as the man in possession, was a whole show in himself. The make-up and acting of Mr. J. O. McKnroe, as the lady's maid, was perfect, Mr. McCaffrery, as the lawyer, and Mr. Warren, as an Irish duslist, played their parts well. The programme being now exhausted, "St. Patrick's Day" by the band brought this very successful entertainment to a close.

Among the many who contributed to make the affair a success, should be specially mentioned Miss M. Donovan, of Stanfold, who presided very efficiently at the plane, Mr. J. A. McCann, of Montreal, and Messre, J. H. Murphy, Griffith and Cassidy.

Richmond, March 18, 1884. CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ST. LAUBENT COLLEGE.

At St. Laurent College, near Montreal, the members of St. Patrick's Literary Association began to celebrate the anniversary of their patron saint by approaching holy communion | Never since the days of Bolingbroke has in a body at the Low Mass in the morning, England seen a great party so unsormoulous been forced to do so. They would was sustained in an excellent manner. Her descon, and Mr. J. B. Ernester, C.S.C., as the cabinet.

have liked to have been able to ex. loyer Terence O'Moore (hr. i) Wilson) also sub-descon. Bev Waitler Patrick Moran, irrester or, as least, to brutalize the acquitted himself manner which with an his feeble health, kindly scoepied the invitalized of blavery, and would have attempted went become a professional actor. His efforts, tion of the scorety to deliver the panegy to to force upon them the support of an alien to do full invitato do full justice to the character were free on St. Patrick, gave a fueld, touching and quently rewarded by marks of appreciation eloquent lecture on the life and labors of the socents some lines of a song about Letters," but who also enlightened and con-his beloved Kathleen. Mr. Wm. Pringle verted to the true faith many countries of verted to the true faith many countries of Europe which otherwise might have clung to their idols and that might have undertaken to destroy Christianity where it had already been established. In his discourse he quoted reliable authority to show that a great Irish athlete who had travelled the world without finding his equal, was present at the ornolfizion of our Saviour. And on this athlete's return home, the king was so enraged to learn the fisgrant injustice, and atroclous cruelty of the execution, together with the wonderful miracles with which it was attended, that he grasped his

sword and began to vent his vengeful ire by

outling and slashing the trees around him. The panegyric was concluded by showing that the great zeal of the Irish people for the faith of St. Patrick was well attested by a long list of glorious martyrs; that notwithstanding her barbarous persecution for ages, Ireland stands to-day, as of yore, the most Catholic nation on the earth; and that wheresoever her children are banished, there they raise gorgeous temples to the worship of the true God and the honor of Ireland's saints; and that by no power on earth could they ever, nor can they now, be allenated from the Faith of their Fathers," transmitted to them through many centuries of oppression by the great and glorious St. Patrick. The college choir rendered the "Bordelaise Mass" with more than ordinary spirit, and at the p.m. they gave their annual banquet in the dining hall, at which were present, besides the thirty-two members of the society, the Rev. Father Superior, Rev. Fathers Mechan, O.S.C, Moran, C.S.C., Robeire, O.S.C., White O.S.C., and M. J. B. Ernester, Joille, O.S.C. O.B.O. of the faculty.

The afternoon was spent in the most enjoy. able manner, the members distributing themselves through several rooms, and indulging in extemporaneous speaking, vocal and instrumental music, and in tripping the light fantastic with terpsichorean glee. The speeches were mostly of a patriotic character, treating of the illustrious sons of Ireland, her historians, orators, philosophers, posts, patriots, with befitting allusion to the long list of martyrs to the cause of Irish freedom. Both evening of the 17th instant. The hall was | the rights and the wrongs of Ireland were well discussed, and from the vista of the National mottoes. A beautiful "Caed Mille past, and the bright aspect of the present, were drawn the high hopes on which was

The evening exercises opened at 7 5.m., b an able and eloquent address by Mr. T. M. elite of Richmond and surrounding towns C'Connor, president of the society. There were many brilliant passages in this address as well as to enjoy the very attractive pro- but we shall merely give a short quotation touching Ireland's present. "Ireland to-day has sons at whose name England trembles, and among these there is one who loves her most tenderly. one who worships her es his tondest idol, one who for her is ready to sacrifice all he holds dearest on earth, one who watches her by day and guards her from the darkness of night, and that is the gallant C. S. Parnell. Under his guidance, sweet flag of my country may'st ous nation." This address, which was much declamations, "Erin's Flag" by Mr. J. D. Maher and "Fontency" by Mr. D. J. O'Connor, both of whom acquitted themselves in a manner creditable to themselves and worthy

Sir James Blackadder (a Royalist)
Mr. J. J. McKinnon.
Neill O'Connor (an Attainted Robel)
Mr. Edward Gallagher.
Pike O'Callaghan (a Faithful Adherent)
Mr. J. A. Fitzgerald.
Sergeant Swines (a Man of Discipline)
Mr. T. F. Holden.

Red Rufus (Spy and Informer)
Mr. J. A. Hurley.

The ciors attention and frequent plaudits of the few hundred spectators afforded ample evidence that the play was well rendered. The manner in which every part was played reflects great credit, not only on the actors, but also upon the Rev. Father White, O.S.O. Moderator of the Society, under whose skilful guidance the play was a complete success.

After the play the members of the society having partaken of a sumptuous repast, spent some time dancing, after which they passed a vote of thanks to their Ray. Moderator for his exertions in directing their celebration and promoting the happiness of all. Then having given three hearty cheers for Ireland, with a prayer that on next Bt. Patrick's Day she will have triumphed over landlordism and foreign sway, they retired, all nappy, and satisfied that they had carried out their celebration in a manner at once creditable to the society, and worthy of the glorious St. Patrick.

Have you a cough? Sleepless nights need no longer trouble you, The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before retiring, will soothe the cough to quiet, allay the inflammation, and allow the needed repose. It will, moreover, speedily heal the pulmonary organs and give you health.

LARGE DEFALCATIONS.

HARTFJED, March 20.—It seems certain that the defalcation of W. G. Morgan will reach \$40,000. Two sets of books, one for display and the other for private use, have been found. A civil suit has been brought sgainst Morgan for \$35,000. He had been saked to read a paper on "Finance" before the Philosophical Circle this week, but his crime interfered with the arrangement.

A FARMER MURDERED.

VINELAND, N. J., March 20 .- George Vaters, a farmer, living alone near here, has been found murdered in the cellar of his house. He was last seen on February 18th. John and Frank Jones, who were arrested last week on a charge of burglary, but escaped from jail on Sunday night, are suspected. They are sons of highly respected citizens, but have bad reputations. The property stolen from Vaters has been found in Jones' house.

HARD ON THE OPPOSITION. LONDON, March 20. - The News says :- COMMENTS: AND CLIPPINGS.

In 1882 the emigrants from Eugland to the dastralesiant colonies were 37,000; in 1883) 71:000 年前 15 青年 1 0 16 Osptain Traynor, who once crossed the

has been married five times. He is now ninety. six years of age, and his present wife is six teen.

William H. Vanderbilt is shaved every day by the same barber, an old German, Jacob Aber, who shaved Fernando Wood for over 30 Years.

From 1334 to 1831 sumptuary edicts as to dress were issued at Berlin. The last forbade women without rank to wear silk dresses.

S. R. MacDonald has been in Ludlow Street jail five years on a civil suit for \$50,-000. For three years he has not seen sun, moon or stars.

John Dawson put out one of his wife's eyes in a fight in Boston two years ago, and the other day, in a fit of rage, he knocked out the remaining one.

The man who fired the first gun in the battle of Gettysburg lives in Malvern, Iowa. His name is Dlok Gidley. He is a carpenter by trade, and is well to do. The German Admiralty now thinks that

it must alter its coast defences, inasmuch as Krupp's improved monster guns are found to penetrate easily the strongest armor plates. "I was a soldler for two years," said Signor Salvini, in London recently, " and fought under Garlbaldi at the siege of Rome in 1849.

more fortunate." President Robinson of Brown University c)nclusion gave St. Patrick's Day in a lively is credited with the remark: "I should have strain. The members then retired to their no objection to open Brown University to hall to enjoy themselves ad libitum. At 2 | women, except that it would be harder to manage than before."

My campaigns on the stage have happily been

William B. Kirchner receives the medal for bravery in 1883 from the New York Fire Commissioners. His feat was to take a woman from a burning building over the roof of an adjoining house and jump across an alley with her in his arms.

In Sayreville, Pa., there is a horse which hauls thirty-five small cart loads of clay and one of coal dust every day. He has no driver, is as regular as clock work, and never fails to go exactly the right number of times. If too big a load is put on his cart, he rears and

plunges until part of it has been removed. The Naples hotels charge one dollar for a piece of ice such as can be got in America for a cent. But America is a young country yet. When she is as old as Naples the ice men will understand how to carry on business. They already show marked improvement over a few years back, and they are still learning very fast.

It is said that Mrs. Hester Charles, the blue woman," who died in Worcester James K. Polk. When a child she had a clear and beautiful complexion, but she was dosed with so much suiphate of copper during an extended illness that she turned to a dark blue color. Her skin never recovered its normal hue.

The excitement at revival meetings goes on Fenton Williams, a young convert at a revival in New Haven, Ind., became so much excited by the praying and speaking that he suddenly jumped upon his chair, and drawing a pistol from his pocket, held his left hand thou soon wave proudly over a free and glori- sloft and put four bullets through it before he could be disarmed. He afterwards said applauded throughout, was followed by two that he had no idea where he was or what he was doing at the time.

The population in Ireland is now very nearly the same as it was in the year of the Union, 5,100,000, the great increase up to 1841, when it reached 8,199,000, having been entirely lost. But, whereas, in 1832, on the passing of the reform bill. Ireland had 32.32 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom, it has now but 14.81 per cent, and its electors, who were 11.32 per cent of the whole in 1832, are now but 7.45.

A Californian planted a cucalyptus tree in his yard ten years ago. For seven years he noticed no improvement nor growth. At the end of that time, however, the tree shot up rapidly. Recently, while cleaning his well, he found the bottom matted with eucalyptus roots, which had forced their way through the brick wall of the well so as to get at the water. The well was fifty-five feet distant from the spot where the tree stood above ground.

Some interesting statistics have just been furnished regarding savings bank operations in Great Britain. Ireland, it would appear. has 31 banks, 52,161 accounts, and £2,085,413 due depositors. For the year 1883 the return says: "The average amount of receipts from depositors was largest in Ireland, £6 1s. ld.; while in England and Wales the average was £4 83., and in Scotland £3 4s, 10d. In England and Wales the average amount of payments to depositors was £8 is. 61., in Scotland it was £5 183. 7d., and in Ireland £7 8s. 7d. The rate of interest paid to depositors averaged in England £2 14s. 6d., in Scotland £2 14s. 1d., and in Ireland £2 13₹. 2đ."

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Panis, March 20 .- After the capture of Hung Hos, the French will fix the western troutier of Tonquin at Tuan Kuan which is not held by the Black Flags. Black Flags will be allowed to retain all the towns from Tue- Kuan to Lao Koi on the condition that they will guarantee the free navigation of upper Bong Kol. The neithern frontier of Tonouin will extend from Phulang Thuong

BAILWAY EXTENSION.

New York, March 20.-The directors o the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Bailroad yesterday decided to build at once the Norwood & Montreal Bailroad, a short line be-tween Norwood and Marsena Springs, which will give the company direct connection to Montreal traffic. The contracts with the Portland & Ogdensburg and Ogdensburg & Lake: Champlain railroads were approved providing for through passenger and freight trains between Portland and Buffalo. The purchase of 3,000 tons of steel rails was ordered.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LEGIS. L'ATURE.

FREDERICTOR, March 20 .- In the House of Assembly yesterday, Hon. Mr. Blair, Attorney General, gave notice of motion for the appointment of a committee to act in conjunction, with a committee of the other branch of the Legislature in the preparation of a joint address to the Governor-General upon the financial position of the Province and its just claims upon the consideration of the general government; and also for a committee of three-to-prepare an address in like manner upon the subject of the short term prisoners in the Province.

facilities -

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and to a company to the same VIEWS OF AN EUBOPEAN PRIVITAR.

Dr. M. Souvielle, ex. Aide Surgeon of the French army, and founder of the internation. al Throat and Lung Institute, was interviewed yesterday on his return from Europe by a Atlantic in a dory now proposes to make the Wews representative at the American Hotel. The doctor received hig visitor cordially, and Abram (Fisher, of Knox County, Indiana, as the reporter knew the doctor was well acquainted with European countries, thought he would gain some information as to the situation of polifical as well as commercial affairs in Europe.

After some very interesting conversation on the subject of German and French armies and other European topics, the subject of the doctor's American business and his surgical institute were discussed. Upon being asked if he did not visit Europe quite often, the doctor said :--

"Yes. I visit Europe nearly every year." " May I ask what is your object?"

"Yes. First to visit the hospitals and keep up with the advancement of medical science, and as I am opening new institutions every year, to bring over medical gentlemen who are members of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of London, England, to assist me; by so doing we are placed in a position to compare with any similar institute in the world."

"Well, how long are you going to continue opening institutes?"

"Well, sir, my ambit on is to have two hundred medical gentlemen with me before I die, and I am determined to work twenty years longer for the benefit of science and the people, and until I have shown the public at large the difference between real scientific knowledge and spurious conventional.

"I presume you receive a good deal of opposition from some of the medical profesaion ?"

" Yes. As you can easily see from the success of my instituter, a considerable amount of jealousy is displayed, but as my institutes contain a body of medical men whose knowledge and ability are unques. tioned, both on this as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, I do not fear any opposition that can be directed against me.

" How many institutes have you in America ?"

" At present, five; one in Boston, Detroit, Toronto, Winnipeg and Montresl, and I am opening new ones every year.

At the close of the interview the doctor said it was his intention to devote several months of his time for the present to the Bos. ton and Toronto offices.

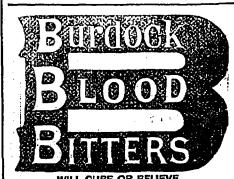
VEGETARIAN DINNERS.

Dr. Allinson, whose vegetarian dinners and recipes have attracted so much attention in London, says that the Esquimaux live on fish and flesh from necessity. They est as much as eight pounds of flesh meat or twelve pounds of fish at a meal, says Dr. John Rael, and a man who lived among them twenty county, Md., recently, was closely related to years, says they usually die at from 35 to 45 of scrofule, the women living about ten years more. He knew of only two men living to be 70. The Esquimaux eat the green contents of the reindeer's stomach, and in spring eat scurvy grass, wild turnips, wild vetob, wild oats, wild rice, sorrel, docks, &c. In aniumn they eat wild prunes, blackberries, blueberries, crowberries, cranberries, &c. The women who gather these berries eat more of them than the men, and live longer in consequence while the two men who lived to me near 76 lived as much as possible on these green stuffs and fruits.

> Arother wemen has been tattoosd in Cincinnati for a circus. There are five tattooed perso: s now in the United States.

Children employed in the luce-making schools, in Belgium, work twelve hours and cometimes cara six cents per day.

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"River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882."

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

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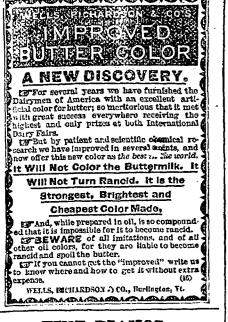
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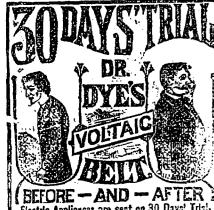
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ì	Manitoban3.150 Lt R Barrett, R N	R.
	Canadian 2,400 Capt O J Menzies.	
	Phœnician 2,800 Capt John Brown.	
	Waldensian 2.600 Capt W Dalziell.	
	Lucerne	
	Newfoundland1.500 Capt John Mylins	
	Acadian 1,350 Capt F .wcGrath.	

THE STEAMERS OF THE Liverpool Mail Line

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and Sailing from Liverpool every inumedal, and from Portland every THUR PAY and from Ralifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FKOM HALIF	AI:
Parisian	.Saturday. Feb. 8
Caspian	Saturday, Feb. 16
Sarmatian	.Saturday, Feb. 23
Sardinian	.Saturday, Mar.
Circussian	Saturday, Mar. 8
Polynesian	.Saturday, Mar. la
Peruvian	Saturday, Mar. 25
Caspian	Saturday, Mar. 29
declete Office A	

At TWO o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of the intercolonial Railway Train from the West. From Portland to Liverpool

via Halifax.		
ParisianCaspian	Thursday, Feb.	
Caspian	Thursday, Feb. 1	
Sarmatian	Thursday, Feb. 2	
Sardinian	Thursday, Feb. 2	
Circassian	Thursday, Mar.	
Polynesian	Thursday, Mar. 1	
Peruviau		
Caspian		
At ONE o'c	clock P.M.,	
or on the arrival of the	Grand Trunk Railway	

Train from the West. Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifaz: (According to accommodation.)

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland

Newfoundland Line.

The SS. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a winter service between Halifax and St. John's, N.F., as follows:—
Connecting with steamehlps leaving Liverpool for Halifax on January 17th and 3lst, February 14th and 28th, March 18th and 27th.
From Halifax—Theeday, Jacuary 29th, February 12th and 28th, March 11th and 25th, April 8th.
From St. John's—Monday, February 4th and 18th, March 8rd, 17th and 3lst, April 14th.

Reter of Passage between Halifar and St. John's

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Cabin......\$20 00 | Intermediate.....\$15 00 Steerage.......\$6 00

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

Manitoban	Saturday, Mar. I
Pritagian	Saturday, Mar. 15
Waldenslan	Saturday, Mar. 29
FROM P	ORTLAND.
Norwegian	Tuesday, Feb. 19
Grecian	'l'nesday, F'ed. 26
Scandingvian	Saturday, Mar. 8
Hanoverian	Saturday, Mar. 22

Waldensian......Saturday, Feb. 16

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. grauted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Con-tinental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glas-

Via Bostop, Portland or Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Cen-tral Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company via

Portland.

Through Retes and Through Bills of Lading for East-bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Rail-

any of the Agents of the above named Railany of the Agents of the above named Railays For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Ourrie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre: Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns. Antwerp: Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux. Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorp, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm; Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queens. Cown: Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace-chiurch street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Grast Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Grast Clyde street, Glasgow; Allans Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Ou. 72 Lasalle street, Ohlcago; H. Bourlier, Toronto: Leve & Alden, 20 Readway, New York, and 28 Washington street, Boston, or to the A. ALLAN,

1 India Street, Portland.
38 State, Street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

February 2nd, 1834.

OFICE—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W.W. Buicher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper English allow Coulins

RICH BLOOD. And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored 20 sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pill have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice, Sold everywhere, or sent b mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON TIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMEN. 'Anstantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save mang lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Proventio, is better than cure.'

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LININENT (For Internal and Ex-Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoxa, Chronic Dysentery, Chilera Morbus, Ridney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec during its next Session for an Act to incorporate a company to carry on the business of manufacturing electrical instruments, machinery, etc., and electric lighting, under the name of "The Royal Electric Company." Montreal, 11th March, 1884.

J. C. HATTON,
31-5 Solicitor for Applicants.

16 26

YOU REQUIRE YOUR Pianos Tuned or Repaired send to the N.Y. PIANO CO., 226 St., James Street. Their work gives satisfaction.

CHEAP FARMS NEAR MARKETS.

NEAR MARKETS.

The State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of railroad and 1,600 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest, Several million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NeW PANTHLET containing a man and descriptions of the soil corns and ing a map and descriptions of the soil, orona and general resources of every county in the State, which may be had free of charge by writing to the Comm's of Immigration, Detroit, Mich

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense liching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about he rectum; the pirvate parts are semetimes affected. If allowed to continue very setting results rectum; the pirvate parts are semetimes anothed. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S CINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, itch, Sait Rheum, Ecald Head, Erystpelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusiy Skin Diseases. Box by mail 60 cents; three for \$1 25. Address; DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Bold by Druggists.

DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY
Removes bair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post Alex Ross' HAIR DYB produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cautharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and orows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1. or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Far Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3. or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street Montreal, or direct from ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY

ALEX. BOSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England

Canada, Province Of Quaret. Dis-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Conrt. No. 889. Dame Anna Brindamour, of the City of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of Josech Conture, master carpenter, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. Jose h Conture, master carpenter, of the City of Montreal, District of Montreal. Detendant. An action for separation de biens has been instituted in this cause the 20th day of March next.

next.

Montreal, 22nd February, 1884.

PAGNUELO, TAILLON & LANCTOT,
29-5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRIOT OF MONTREAL Superior Court, Montreal, Angele Handfield, wife of Hubert Bissonnet, Hotel-keeper, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to propert.

Montreal, 18th F. bruary, 1884.

P. A. ARCHAMBAULT,
Autorney for Plaintiff.

"THE

The Catholic daily newspaper of Canada. LIVE:

SPICY ENTERTAINING!

Contains the latest news from all over the World.
Mailed to Subscribers for \$3 per annum. Single copies, 1 cent Address all orders to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company MONTREAL.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE
IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN VIENNA CITY GOVERNMENT BOND Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings

FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY. Until each and every bond is drawn, with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw a Premium, as there are NO BLANKS.

draw a Premium, as there are NO BLASKS.

The Three Highest Premiums Amount to
200,000 FLORINS,
50,000 FLORINS,
And bonds not drawing one of the larger
Premiums must draw a Premium of not less
than 130 Florins.
The next redemption takes place on the 1st
of APELL, 1884, and every Bond bought of us
on or before the 1st of April, is entitled to the
whole premium that may be drawn thereon on
that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one
of these bonds for the next Drawing. For
orders, circulars, or any other information
address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

The cost of the German army now reaches \$116,000 000, and is met with much difficulty. It has been demonstrated that Russis, deeply in debt, can only borrow on ruincus terms.

The sudden change in temperature from a heated ball room to the chill midnight air has to account for many serious pulmonary allments. European physicians have recommended JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, and it is now the correct thing at fachionable parties to have it served hot in the ball as guesis are eaving.

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

John Barry, of Bradford, Conn., while drunk, rolled off a lounge. His neck fell over the round of a chair and he choked to



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia,

Sciatica Lumbago, BACL TE, HEADACHE, TOU-ARCHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLING. SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Brusses, FROSTBITES. RUBNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily achee

THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON, CONN., send 50 nice Chromo Cards with name of for 10 cents



CURE

dent to a billous state of the system, such as bizziness, Nausen, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will and these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or pure, but by their gentle action please all who are them. In vials at 25 cents; are for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sont by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

BILL WILL BE PRESENT Quebes at its next session to extend to all of the territory of the former Parish of Noire Dame of Montreal the provisions of chapter 39 of 45 Vict., entitled "An Act to complete the provisions respecting the civil erection of the parishes of Montreal."

Montreal, 14th March. 32-4

GOOD SECOND HAND PIANOS.

We have received in Exchange for New a IN ICHMAI IUMAL DANKINU CU.

166 Fulcon street, cor. Broadway, N. Y. City.

166 Fulcon street, cor. Broadway, N. Y. City.

168 Fulcon street, cor. Broadway, N. Y. Cit

NEGLECT OF THE DEAD. HOW PESTILENCE IS BRED IN THE PANAMA OBMETERIES.

Panana, Merch 15. - The Star and Herald, under the heading of "How we breed pesdlence," says there are two natice cometories; one is quadrangular in space, the walls being plerced with tierces of niches in which coffine are thruss and bricked up. Many of the fronts of the niches are in a dispidated condition and the octions are visible, and through them an efficient flows which must be and undoubtedly is death dealing. In the corners openings are formed by the abutment of thin interment walls; into these are thrown in a semblance of respect for the dead-the halfdecomposed remains which have been withdrawn from the niches to make room for others. Behind this quadrangle are sixty or seventy coffins, some yet tenanted; from others the occupants have been beedlessly thrown and form a framework for rapidly growing vegetation. In the second cameter (the Potter's field) the sights are equally repulsive. Here people are indiscriminately interred, in the majority of instances without

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE, All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derange-ments of the Liver and Stomach . At if neglected in a changeable climate...l' inure, leads to chronic disease and ultimate PSIV An occasional dose of McGale's 🥙 , :bund Butternut Pills, will stimulate the a fer to healthy action, tone up the Str. 5 and Digastive Organs, thereby giving it: and vigor to the system generally. For sale veryhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale,

THE ANDERSON FAMILY.

chemist, Montreal.

LONDON, March 14 .- Some three or four weeks ago Eilsha Adams, grocer of Glencoe, was the recipient of a letter from lawyers in the Old Country informing him that a large tortune, stated to be over twelve militon and a half of dollars, awaited the heirs of Alexander Anderson, late of Aberdeenshire Scotland. Later correspondence left no doubt that Mr. Adams was one of the heirs, of whom there are nineteen now living. It is some thirty or forty years since time no trace of his heirs could be obtained, though a constant search was instituted. Meanwhile the legacy increased, and now amounts to the sum above mentioned. The only surviving heirs are the members of the Adams and Anderson family, the members of the former being Elieba Adams, Samuel Adams, Mrs. F. Steinhoff, of Glencoe, Mrs. James Gamble, Mrs. W. Badge, of Mount Brydges, Clayton Adams, Harrison Adams, Nellie Adams, and Mrs. G. Jackson, of Ventfor. The Anderson family reside in Shedden, and are the children of Mrs. John Anderson, who is over 86 years of age.

A TRIPLE MURDERER ON THE GAL. LOWS.

Somenser, Ky., March 17 .- Frank Blagle, the triple murderer, was hanged on Friday at lo'clock. Nearly 5,000 people were in the town, but good order was maintained. The gallows was erected in a high inclosure, and only about sixty people were admitted to the execution. The prisoner, who professed religion last night, could eat no breakfast and was much depressed this morning. He had made a full confession of his crimes.

A HUNDBED YARD TAPE WORM St. Thomas, March 17-Wm. Hamm, who resides on Ross street in this city, for nine or in inebriates and dyspeptics, and am well ten months suffered excruciating agony, lead-pleased with its effects." ing all medical men who examined him to conclude that he had at some period unconsolously swallowed a lizard while drinking, Hamm's appetite all this time was of the most voraclous character, and he thought nothing of eating a pound of raw beefsteak at a meal. The cause of his misery was explained recently, however, when he passed a huge best tape worm 360 feet in longth.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE TOWN.

SHIPS. SHEBBROOKS, P.Q., March 18.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated here in the usual way. In the morning the members of the St. Patrick's Society attended mass at the Roman Catholic cathedral, and in the evening the twelith annual concert of the society took place in the City Hall, which was crowded with a fine audience. The president, William Murray, occupied the chair, and on the platform were Hon. Mr. Justice Brooks, L. C. Belanger, president St. Jean Baptiste Society, and others. A choice musical programms was rendered, including overtures by the Sherbrooke Quartette Club and vocal selections by Mrs. Olivier and Miss Robins, and Messrs. C. H. Bowen, H. R. Frager and T. Lane. Between the first and second parts Mr. R. D. McGibbon, advocate, of Montreal, delivered an elequent address on " The Life and Character of Thomas D'Arcy McGee," which was very interesting and was well received. The address occupied about an bour in delivery, and included several quotations from Mo-Gee's poems and speeches.

NEW POST OFFICES.

The following new post offices were estabished in Canada on the let February, 1884; Audley, re-opened, Ontario, O; Carrolton, Selhirk, M; Craven, Assinibola Terr; Do-nore, Liegar, M; East Oro, re-opened, Simooe, O; Economy Point, Colchester, N 8; Gretna, Provencher, M; High River, Alberta Terr; Ignace, Keewatin Terr; Longlaketon, Assinibola Terr; Maskawata, Selkirk, M; Melbourne, Marquette, M; Melgund, Selkirk, M; Midnapore, Alberta Terr; Minniska, Marquette, M; Montgomery, Assinibola Terr; Murchison, Marquette, M; Napinka, Selkirk, M; Okotoka, Alberta Terr; Smith's Hill, Selkirk, M; Sellavville, Bonaventure, Q; Silver Oreck, Ottawa, Q; St Nerce, Bellechasse, Q; The Leavings, Alberta Terr; Warleigh, Mar-quette, M; Wishart, Assinibola, Terr. Lake Deception, Keswatin, and Urbania, Co Hants, N S, have been closed.

NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARCIN THREE, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 2 mo. 113 pp Price, free mail, 25 cents.

SHOET MEDITATIONS to aid plous sonis in the recitation of the Hout Resart, 24 mo., 338 pp Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. FR. FUSTET & CO., Publishers, 52 Barolay St., New York.

The eleven-year old daughter of Allen Taylor, of Mayfield, Ky., while playing in a swing got her neck in the rope and was choked to death. ा हो क

Vital Questions!!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and our ng atl forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unbesitatingly "Some form of bops!"

CHIPTER 1. Ask any or all of the most eminent phy-

sicians: "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, confused mass bodies and coffins without the diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and aliments peculiar to Women"-

"And they will tell you explicitly and em-phatically, 'Buohu.'"

Ask the same physicians "What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malerial fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:
"Mandrake! or Dandeilon"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations, that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is Harmless for the most frail woman, weak-

est invalid or smallest child to use. CHAPTER II.

" Patients

" Almost dead or nearly dying" For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complainte, severe coughs called consumption,

have been cured. Women gone nearly crazy!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peoullar to women. People drawn out of shape from excruciat-

ing pangs of Rheumatism. luflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula! Erysiepelas!

Salt theum, blood poisoning, dyspepsis, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

NIAGARA, Ont., March 17 - Henry Brown, (colored), aged 121 years, died here to-day. Deceased was born on the plantation of Lionel Clayton, on the James Elver, near Jamestown, Va. At the age of 30 he was sold, along with his wife to Andrew Lawrence, of the same state. That gentleman dving, 10 years later, his estate and slaves were sold and Brown became the property of a slave dealer who took him to Baltimore, from which place he made his escape to Canada, where he has lived ever since. He claimed to remember treneral George Washington, and said that on one occasion he drove the said George from his master's plantation to Washington. Brown was a skilful man among horses, and acquired the title of "Doctor." Brown leaves a wife whom he married in Canada shortly after his arrival. He was in possession of his mental faculties

till within a short time previous to his death. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

WELL PLUASED, Dr. C. Boberts, Winchester, III., says
I have used it with entire satisfaction in cases of debility from age or overwork, and

pleased with its offects."

"THE PEOPLE'S WILLIAM." London, March 19 .- Bir Andrew Clark, physician to Mr. Gisdstone, has been instructed by Mr. Gladstone and also by members of the Cabinet not to allow himself to be interviewed on the state of the Premier's

DYNAMITE! DYNAMITE! DYNAMITE!

" What Fools We Mortals Be"—A Budget of Rubbish-" O'Donneli's Death will be Avenged."

London, March 18 .- The Standard calls attention to the significance of Mr. Parnell's menace in the House of Commons that the Irish farmers are fools if they pay tax is to enforce coercion acts. Placards have been posted around Skibbereen, County Cork, announcing the outbreak of civil war in March. The police have removed them. The Mayor of Middlesborough has been warned of attempts to be made to blow up public buildings in that town. At Paris several banquets in honor of St. Patrick's Day were given and in vicinity yesterday. One was at Belleville at which was displayed the motto "O'Donnell's death will be aveng-ed." Several delegates of the Irish republican brotherhood were present. Patrick Uasey

advocated the use of dynamito. Jenkinson, of the Irish police force, is organizing the English detectives into a force to cope with the dynamiters. Berlin papers urge the formation of a European league against the dynamiters. The National Gazette says the powers are preparing to combat the anarchist plague with all their means and energies. The question of political asylum is to be put to trial. A bomb was exploded in front of the Governor-General's residence at Trieste this moraing. No damage was done. A number of Vienna police agents have started for London, where the anarchists will shortly assemble. The Austrian Minister has sent the Swiss Bundesrath a note relative to the revolutionary in-trigues. This is regarded as the beginning of an international campaign against the an-archists. The Russian police at Warsaw suscect Degaleff, who murdered Col. Sudelkin, is in that city. Fity arrests were made last night.

A Horse Living Three Werks WITHOUT Foon.-During the violent storm which occurred some four weeks ago the Whealy. faulds Pit, Darly, Scotland, suffered a good deal of damage and work had to be stopped until the shank could be repaired. At the time there were four horses in the pit, but there being no means of getting them up they were given up for lost. It was only on Monday that an attempt was made to reach the bottom, when the exploring party came upon one of the horses still alive. The snimal had found its way to one of the upper workings, and thus escaping drowning. It was in a very

Terms. Apply to

N. Y. PIANO CO. plexion. tts: the place of beer.

1. The place of beer.

NATIONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

Hr. H. P. Dwight Re-examined - Mr. Fraser's Besolution-Hon. Mr. Morris Identifies the Handwriting of Macpherson's Letter to Wilkinson-Dr. Cascaden's | E vidence-Damaging Testimony Against Mr. Bunting - The Proceedings before the Police Magistrate-No Fresh Developments.

TORONTO, March 21 .- The committee on privileges and elections met again this morn-

Mr. H. P. Dwight, General Manager of the G.N.W. Telegraph Company, was asked to produce the copies of telegrams called for the previous day. He said he had made a search for the telegrams but had been advised that the committee had no power to compel him to produce them. He refused to state whether he had any such telegrams in his possession or not.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said the matter would be reported to the House and the witness might be called to the bar of the House, a thing unknown since Confederation. Mr. Fraser then moved that the fact that Mr. Dwight having been summoned, and the fact of his appearance and refusal to produce any papers or documents, a summons be reported to the House, which was carried.

Hon. Alex, Morris was then asked if he could identify the handwriting of the letter from the Hon. D. L. Macpherson to Wilkinson, with regard to the registrarship of Ed-monton. He recognized the writing as Mr. Maopherson's, but said that the writing on the back of the letter, purporting to be a transfer of the appointment, was not that of Mr. Macpherson, and he did not know whose IL WAS.

Dr. Cascaden, M.P.P., was then examined. He said some time in January last Mr. Meck came to him to ask for a private interview. He assented, never dreaming of its object. Meek asked if anything he said, or any communication he might make, would be strictly private, to which witness assented. Meek said he knew how ill in health the witness was, and, after a general conversation, Meek said there was too much party feeling in the Province, and then the witness

BIGAN TO TUMBLE

as to what was coming. Meek asked witness to give his support to the resolution to defeat the Mowat government, and replacing them by a coalition party. However, previous to that Meek had asked witness to see Bunting, but witness had refused. Meek assured witness he had authority from leaders of the Conservative party to speak to him as he was doing. Witness told him his support would be of little use, owing to the state of his health, and that he felt inclined to go home. Meek persisted, saying that if witness would remain at home not get the crown prosecutor to do so. The after giving one vote against the Government it would answer all purposes. Witness there-upon led him on to see what he was prepared to say. He assured witness if he would only consent to resign his seat and lend his in-Anence to return him (Meek) and manipulate what he called

THE IBISH YOTE

it would snewer his purpose just as well. In consideration of all this witness was to have two to three or from three to four thousand dollars, not as a bribe, but to pay his expenses to Regina, where he would have the Registrarship. He afterwards said he could guarantee witness a nice sit in British Columbia. Witness did not come to any terms, and the interview terminated. Next morning Meek met witness in the Ros-sin House and renewed the offer. He said he sin House and renewed the offer. He said he had already secured five or any Government by D. L. Maopherson, was apparently in Bar and fluished from show no change; bars Next morning Meek met witness in the Ros-

" YOU WAD BETTER DROP THIS,

nothing can come of it." Meek said the matter was one entirely between themselves. Witness thought it was over, and remembered he was pledged to secresy before the conversation was entered upon, but felt he would be like a criminal were he to observe the pledge he gave. Consequently he at once told a member of the Government on the night of the 4th February. While and had never seen him or had any he was in the House a message was sent in to him to come to speak to some one in the corridor. He saw no one there and went to the refreshment room, when Bunting at once came in and he was introduced to Bunting, who at once began to speak of a coalition party. After what had occurred with Meek, witness understood the situation, and at once intimated his knowledge of

THE ACTS OF BUNTING.

Thereupon words pasted between them more forcible than polite. Meek had been a personal friend of witness for many years, and from his knowledge of him believed he was telling the truth in making offers to himf(witness).

The committee then adjourned. The accused was arraigned at the Police Court this morning, and pleaded not guilty, Messrs. Meek, Bunting and Wilkinson pleadjury, Bookland electing to be tried summarily.

TORONTO, March 22.—Ball was procured for both Wilkinson and Kirkland, and they were released. The magistrate said the evidence not very strong, and he would reduce the ball. Dr. Goldwin Smith volunteered to give bonds in the full amount required in order that Kirkland, the accused American stranger, should be set at liberty while the investigation was pending. After **34.**000.

A draft report was submitted to the Committee on Elections and Privileges stating that it would be impossible to finish the investigation before the close of the session and recommending that the whole matter be referred to a commission of judges. The report was deferred till Monday and the committee adjourned.

TOBORTO, March 24 -The committee on privileges and elections met this morning for about 5 minutes. A draft report was submitted on Saturday recommending to the House that the whole matter be referred to a commission composed of Judges was adopted, and the committee adjourned.

In the Police Court the alleged conspiretors appeared at 11.30, but no evidence was taken, the time being cooupled in reading Balfour's evidence, to enable him to sign it evidence will be taken. It is expected he will be the last important witness.

CORRECTING MR. BALFOUR'S SYLDENOS DB. OAS CADEN IN THE WITHESS BOX-WHERE IT DETECTIVE MURRAY ?-PRESE INFORMATION LAID AGAINST MEER.

Toronto, March 24 .- This afternoon over an hour was taken up in reading and correcting Balfour's evidence. He admitted that his note-book produced contained a record of the principal occurrences in connection with the attempts to bribe him and that he read the contents to the Government. It was shown that there was no mention in the note book of the alleged convention between witness and Kirkland in which Kirkland had said Wilkinson, Bunting and others had held a meeting which lasted till after midnight. It was also shown that an addition to the note book in connection with the last interview witness had with Kirkland on the 17th had been made on that day after reading the contents to the Government.

Dr. Carscaden, M. P. P., was then exam. ined. He detailed the two conversations he had with Meek, being a repetition of the evidence given before the committee on privileges. However, in detailing his conversation with Bunting he said he accused him (Bunting) of getting Meek to approach witness to do a corrupt act, when Bunting used foroible language, and disavowed any connection with Meek or his intentions. In cross-examination by Dr. McMichael witness could not remember where the first conversation with Meek took place. He did not know whether he approached Meek first or vice versa. Meek said he was authorized by his party to try and have a coalition government, and that was all. They would be willing to have three Reformers in the government. Witness told Meek he intended to resign and Meek would have a fair chance in his riding. Meek acted in good faith in making the offer to him of the registrarship in Regina, and trusted witness, but he (witness) would admit he broke his word to Meek. To test the oredi-bility of witness, counsel asked him if he was ever charged with forging a name to a receipt for money. Witness admitted that he had during an election contest been so charged, and that he brought a libel suit against the person charging him. Counsel -« Which you lost?" Witness—" Yes, because the Judge held that anything done during an election contest was privileged." Counsel-" No, it was on the plea of justification." Counsel then asked witness if he was ever charged with the cause of the death of his wife. Witness replied that he was so charged during the same election contest. Witness admitted that he told Meek he swore at Pardee and shook his fist in his face because his friend did not get the Eigin shrievalty, but he would neither admit nor deny that his irlend afterwards got the appointment. After considerable pressure he said his friend got the appointment.

When the cross-examination was concluded Mr. Macmaster asked the magistrate that government detective hinrray, who laid the information, be subpænaed, as they could magistrate said he woul . County Crown Attorney Fenton said he had been trying since Saturday to find Murray, but he had disappeared.

Fresh information was then laid for bribery against Meek so as to include him in the slightly improved enquiry for Scotch. Prices second indictment, and the four were served with summonses charging them with bribery. Counsel took exception to the indictment at No 1 Gartsherrie \$19 75, No 1 Summerice once on the ground that bribery was not a \$20, No 1 Egliaton \$17 75, No 1 Dalmellonce on the ground that bribery was not a strong st Alex. Morris will be examined. It is expected that the case will be finished on Wednesday.

TORONTO, March 25. - The conspiracy case was continued at the police court this morn-

the handwriting of that gentleman, but the st \$1 85 to 1 90, sheets at 2½0 and plates at endorsement was not. He had not introduced 2½0. The general hardware trade is quiet. during the present session any resolution sgainst the timber policy of the Government and had not discussed the question with Bunting. He was never present with Bunting when the question was discussed. The matter had been discussed at caucus meetings of the Opposition, which were held in the Mail building as a matter of convenience. He had been introduced to Kirkland only a few minutes before conversation with him. He had been introduced to Wiskinson during last session and had never seen him since or had any conversation with him about any matter, nor with Mr. Meek.

Dr. Dowling's evidence was then read over to that gentleman and signed by him. Government Detective Murray was sworn, but refused to answer any questions on the

ground of public policy.

The prosecution then announced the case closed, and that argument of counsel was postponed till Wednesday, April 2nd.

THE LATE PATRICK CABROLL.

In the person of Mr. Patrick Carroll, who departed this life Sunday night at his residence, Notre Dame street, there passes away one Messrs. Meek, Bunting and Wilkinson pleading on the lend of his birth, but in this his adopted country. Mr. Carroll was born in Shannon Grove, King's County, Ireland, and at an early age espoused the cause of his native land, to which he was ardently devoted up to the time of his death. In the stirring that in Kirkland's case he thought times of '48 he joined the ranks of the Young Ireland party, and perforce of circumstances was obliged to seek reinge in England, where he remained for some time working in Liverpool and later on in Bradford, until his departure for this country. On his arrival at Quebec, the "Irish refugee" wrote to his giving his recognizances the doctor was friends at home informing them of his safety, cheered as he passed out of Court. An Ameri- whereupon a public demonstration was agreed can lady, resident in Toronto, through her to and carried out with great enthusiasm husband, was offered as ball and declined, and throughout the length and breath of King's the magistrate agreed to accept Kirkland for County. After remaining a short time in the \$4,000 and Goldwin Smith at \$2,000. Wil-kinson's bondsmen were E. Gegg, bailiff, and treal where he resided up to the hour of his Mr. Graham, Deputy Chief of the Fire Brigade, in \$1,000 each, with his own bond for G. T. B. workshops, which position he less to valuation. The business heard of includes enter into business on his own account. He was the first President of the Workingmen's Union of the Grand Trunk Bailway, and president of several workingmen's associations, and at the time of the Ship Laborers' strike became president of that association. M, \$60 to 86; oak per M \$40 to 45; birch He was one of the founders of the Montreal per M, \$20 to 25; ash per M, \$18 to 25; Land League, and was its president for over two years. He was also a prominent mem ber of the St. Patrick's Scotety, holding the office of vice-president for many years, and culls, \$15 to 17; spruce, per M, \$12 to 17; at all times a member of the charitable committee of the same organization. The decount of the same organization. The decount of the same organization of the decount of the same organization. The decount of the same organization of the same organization. The decount of the same organization of the same organization. The decount of the same organization of the same organization of the same organization. The decount of the same organization of the same organization of the same organization. The decount of the same organization of the same organization of the same organization. possessed of as unusually vigorous and laths, per M, \$2 to 2.50 healthy constitution until very lately, when he was attacked with a complication of diseases which carried him off somewhat sud- I tained, and cod and seal olls are unchanged. denly, though not unexpectedly. He leaves Cod liver oil is in fair demand. We quote:—four sons, three of whom arrived this morning Linseed, bolled; per imperial gallon, 620 to

Finance and Commerce

TRUE WITHESE OFFICE, TURNAY, MARCH 225, 1884. New York stooks were better at noon, with and a few others. The former sold at

FINANCIAL.

954 and the latter at 543. London, 5:p.m.—Consols 102/1-16 money 102 3 16 account; 41's, 1151; 5's, 104; Erle, 215; Illinois Central, 132; Canadian Pacific,

The sterling market was flat. Sellers views were 9% for sixtles and 10 for demand bills, with counter rates 1 to 5 higher. The market for New York funds was quiet. Par would be paid between banks; counter rate,

premium. Money unchanged. Local stocks were irregular, but leading ones were firmer than expected. Very little trading to-day, being a holyday of obliga-

Stock Sales.—21 Montreal 1923; 25 do 1931; 30 do 1931; 15 do 1932; 25 do ex-div 190; 10 do 1901; 5 do 1901; Ontario 104; 22 Jacques Cartier 85; 25 Merchants 1141; 50 Townships 113; 15 Telegraph 118; 325 Gas 190; 200 do 1911; 250 ex-div 185; 50 do

185}; 50 do 186; 200 Passenger 1221. One-half per cent was paid to call 50 Bank of Montreal at 197 ex-dividend. One-half per cent was also paid to call 50

Montreal at 200 up to the 10th of June. New York, 1 p m March 25-Stooms atrong; Am Ex 99; O 8 531; D & H 1078; D & L 1254; Eric 214; ptd 614; L S 101 M C 908; Mo Pac 884; N J C 88; N P 214 pfd 473; NW 1171; pfd 141; NY U114; R I 122; St P 873; pfd 113; St P M & M 953; Tex Pas 201; UP 743; W U 724.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS. The volume of wholesale trade has not been augmented during the week now passed away and the shipping trade will doubtless commenced before there is much if any increased life and activity. Since the opening day of Spring (March 21st) we have had an unbroken succession of very fine warm weather for this early season of the year, and the snow roads have been breaking up very rapidly in this district and at points reached by our travellers. Leading merchants are more cheerful over prospects, and we were giad to hear that many buyers who attended the opening spring sales of millinery last week have since turned their attention to general dry goods, resulting in quite a number of orders being taken. The wholesale millinery establishments had a better attendance at their opening sales of the season then they had been led to expect. The market for cottons is firm in sympathy with the advance in the raw material. The iron trade has also shown a slight expansion in the volume of transactions since our previous review. The grocery trade, although exhibiting a fair movement in some lines, has on the

whole been quiet. IBON AND HARDWARE.—We have to report a better movement in pig from at lately reduced values, sales of several hundred tons of Siemens having transpired, along with a are quoted as follows:—No 1 Siemens \$19 50; No 1 Coltness \$20 50, No 1 Langloan \$20 50; prompt cash. Scotch warrants are cabled at 42s 9d. Ingot tin is steady at £82 10s in London and here 20% for straits and 22c for L&F. Ingot copper is £62 in London and 16% to 170 here for best selected. There has been a moderate turnover in timplates, which at \$21, but old mess was offered at a lower have sold at \$4 90 for I C charcoal and at figure. Dressed hogs are easier, there being Bar and finished iron show no change; bars per 100 lbs. We quote \$8 75 to 9 00. Lard expelled. Out nalls, \$2 90 to \$3.

GROCKEIES.-In the sugar market granulated is quoted at 810 to 810, and yellow at 60 to 710. A few sales of new raw sugar have taken place at 6c to 6½c for jobbers' account. Molasses are still very quiet, the only demand of any consequence being for Barbadoes, round lots of which have changed hands at 420, and we quote 420 to 430. Syrups are quiet but steady. The fruit market is devold of the slightest animation and values are somewhat in buyers' favor. Valencias, 51c to 6c. Currents at 5c to 6c. Molasses—The demand for molasses has been very quiet, and there is hardly any change to note. Offerings, however, are not very heavy. Antigua is quoted at 37c and Barbadoss at 420 for round amounts. Tes-The invariable report is cheerful and confident in character, and all classes of stock are strongly held. The offerings have become very light and when made at all are made in the utmost indifference. In short, tea at the moment is looked upon as very good property to hold. Further business has been done on New York account, but there are no offerings of large lines from any quarter.

BOOTS AND SHORS AND LEATHER. -- Manufacturers are more busy, and the prospects are improving. In leather choice qualities of No. 1 B A sole leather are scarce and somewhat firmer, but second qualities are in full supply. The only sale we hear of is a lot of 500 sides of obolce slaughter sole at 27c. We quote as follows: —Spanish sole, No. 1, B A, 25c to 26;c; do No. 2, B A, 22c to 24c, Chins, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 19c to 21c; Buffalo, No. 1, 20c to 21c; do No. 2, 18c to 19c slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 28c; rough (light), 240 to 270; harness, 270 to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 37c; do do medium and heavy, 33c to 36c; grained upper, long, 35c to 37c; Scotch grained upper, 380 to 420; buff, 140 to 160; pebbled cow, 120 to 150; splitr, medium, 220 to 270; do junior. 180 to 210; caliskin, light, 600 to 750; do heavy 750 to 850; French calfakin, \$1.05 to 1.35; English kidskin, 600 to 700; patent cow, 150 to 160. LUMBER -Values, sithough not quotably

changed, are held with greater firmness, and, as stocks are fairly well controlled, an effort will probably be made to secure a higher several large sales, and there is a good prospect that these may be duplicated in the near future. We quote :- Black Walnut, 1st and 2nd, per M, \$100 to 110; do 1st per M, \$110 to 120; do culls, \$60 to 65; charry per per M, \$20 to 25; ash per M, \$18 to 25; basswood per M, \$18 to 20; elm, reck, per M, \$25 to 30; pine, first quality per M, \$35

Our The general tone of this market is firm. The advance in linseed oil is mainbefore leaving for the country. The Court from the States, too late, however, to be preadjourned till 2 p.m., when Dr. Cascaden's sent at the deathbed of their respected father. and ordinary, 950 to \$1 00; cod, Newtound-

Frankling stope for the second file of

Jand A 650. to \$710. Halliax and Gaspe, 6210 to 630; seal, teined steam, 7210 to 750; cod liver \$1.90 to 1.95 Petcolemm—At the lower rates rolling there has been a little more doing, sales being proported of car lots at 1840 to 140, broken lots 140 to 1410, and teach beyong 1440 to 1510. single barrels 143c to 1530. At Petrolis 11c BMinnesots formers are dencuncing the Mill

is the quoted rate.

Frin Stocks well reduced. Labrador herrings, No 2, 4 25 to 4 50, No 3, 3 25 to 8 50; Cape Breton \$5 50 to 5 60; green codfish-No 1, 5 50 to 5:60, and No 2, 400 to 4 25; draft No 1 large, 6 50 to 6 60; salmon, N 8, No 1, \$20; dry codfish, 5 to 5 25; lake trout, 4 50 to 4 75 per half barrel; British Columbia salmon, 16 00 to 16 50.

Hines And Skins. -The feature is the short supply of western bides, which have become positively scarce, and have advanced ic in value. Dry sait hides are also higher. Or-ders are coming in, which cannot be filled owing to the scarcity, and the small amount on hand is very firmly held at the advance. Domestic hides are none too plentiful, alike here and at other centres, and prices are

firm. Green butchers hides are steady. Furs.—The export trade are waiting for the results of the annual sales which take place in London this month, the for market is quiet with no interesting features to report. The receipts are limited to a few lots of fox, skunk, and mink, and prices with a few exceptions are steady. The changes are in fishers, which has declined to \$4 to \$7 per skis, medium grades of red fox, which now sell at \$1 20 per skin, with choice steady at \$1.35, and the lower grades of otter which are down to \$8 per skin.

Wook - Cape is quoted at 16c to 18gc, and Australian at 22c to 30c. Domestic is at 27c to 29c for A supers; 22c to 24c for B; 20c for black, and 21c for unassorted. SALT.-Coarse, 500 to 521c for elevens

fectory-filled steady at \$130 to 150; Eureks, \$2 40, and Turks' Island, 35c per

City Breadstuffs, Dairy Produce

and Provisions.

March 25. A few odd lots of grain and flour are being sold, and prices of breadstuffs are unchanged and nominal. Receipts of produce posted yesterday were :- Wheat, 3,150 bush; oate, 3,450; barley, 500; flour, 1,000 bris; ashee 5; dressed hogs, 319; leather, 300 rolls. Canada red winter wheat, \$1 20 to \$1 22; spring, \$1 18 to 1 20; white winter, \$1 16 to 118. Corn, 75c. Oats, 39c to 40c. Peas, 90c to 91c per 66 lbs. Bye, 65c to 67½c. Barley, Province of Quebec, 55c to 650. Untario, 600 to 750 per 48 lba. Flour-It is reported that spring extra has been offered as low as \$4.75. Oatmeal, \$4 50 to | quin. \$4 60 for ordinary, and \$4 90 to 5 10 for granuiated. Superior extra, \$5 50 to 5 55; extra superfine, \$5 30 to 5 35; spring extra, \$4 90 to 4 90; superfine, \$4 15; Canada strong bakers', \$5 25 to 550; American strong bakers', \$5 45 to 585; fine, \$3 60 to 3 70; mlddlings, \$340 to 350; pollards, \$320 to 325. Ontario bags—Medium \$250 to 255, spring extra 225 to 245; superfine 210 to 220; olty bags (delivered) 295. Butter-The wind-up of the old sesson will be bad for holders of poor and medium goods, which are going begging at low prices. Eastern Townships, fair to fine, 18c to 20c; Morrisburg and Brookville, good to choice, 17c to 20c; Western, 16c to 17c; Iow

grades, 14c. Add 1c to 2c for fobbing lots. Bolls 16c to 17c for Western; Morrisburg, 18 to 19c. Cheese—We quote 111 to 14c. Eggs were firmer under a better enquiry at 220 to 2210. Ashes—First pots, \$4 20 to 4 25. Provisions -The sales of Canada short cut mess pork amounting to about 330 bble, were made at \$21. Jobbling lots, however, were sold at \$21-50 to \$22. Western mess pork was also placed 1210 to 1210; bacon 130 to 140; hame, city cured, 13½c to 14½c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The horse trade continues brisk, and there is an active demand for good animals. There is: a good supply on hand at present, and there are several dealers out in the country buying stock. The shipments of horses to the United States during the past week were 33 horses. valued at \$4,200, and 12 mares valued at \$1,757. Mr. Maguire, of College street market, reports as follows :- Four horses at \$112 each, one black pony at \$85, one black mare at \$135, one black horse \$135, and one grey horse at \$160.

MONTBEAL CATTLE MARKET.

In shipping cattle a few transactions were reported at Acer & Kennedy's yards, Point St. Charles, and prices were quoted at from 510 to 60 per lb live weight, as to quality, any thing extra being quoted at higher figures. Becant sales in Ontario have been made at higher prices than would be paid here. We understand most if not all the distillery cattle in Gooderham & Worts' sheds, Torento have been sold for spring shipment. were quoted to-day at 5% per lb, G H Gould selling a oatload at that figure. Live hogs have declined fully 50c per 100 lbs during the past week, owing to more liberal receipts. sales being made to-day at \$6 75 to \$7 per 100 lbr. Among the principal dealers offering live stock were: Alex Anox, N D Williams, G H Gould, Price & Delomme, M Benoit, N Taillefer, and Boberts & Wilder. F Shields has a car,oad of nice cows, four of which are fresh-calved, and fourteeen springers. At Viger Market about 250 head of butchers' cattle were offered. Early in the day they sold slowly, owing to buyers holding off for lower terms, and eventually sellers had to give way in order to make business. Sales of the best cattle then transpired \$5\frac{1}{2}\$ to singer, died last night of apoplexy, in New 5\frac{1}{2}\$ per lb, live weight, although one or two York. onoice steers brought a fraction more at the opening of business. Good fat cows were in demand, and realized 50 per lb. Rough and lean cattle were low of sale at 410 to 410. There was a liberal supply of calves, but the quality was generally poor, being worth from \$2.50 to 4.50 each, a few bringing \$5 to 6. Spring lambs sold at \$5 to 6 each.

MONTREAL HAY AND STRAW MAR-KET.

The major portion of the supply was o medium quality, which brought from \$4 50 to 5 50 per 100 bundles. Fair to good qualities sold at \$6 00 to 6 50, and choice timothy was was source and quoted at \$7 00 to 7 50, any pretty good hay were bought by one buyer at \$6 00 per 100 bundles, and a very fine load of clean timothy fetched \$7.50. Straw has been sold at from \$2.25 to 5.00, one lot of 100 bundles selling at the inside figure. In the Huntingdon section loose hay was sold at \$6 00 per ton last week......

By mistake four children of G. D. Alsor, living near Louisville, were given opium for powdered rhubarb by their mother. Two died and the others are not expected, to live. and the state of the state of

- News Items.

Quebeo wants to purchase its street rall Way. A new Northwestern freight pool has been

ers' Association.

A new Drill Shed, it is said, will be erected in Quebec early.

The French forces have captured the citadel of Thamguyen. Great exasperation is said to prevail in

Pekin against France. Mr. Gladstone will probably go to the South of Brance to rest. It is proposed to establish an industrial

school at Kingston, Oat. The Marquis Teeng has been ordered to re-

turn to Paris from London. Greece is fanning the excitement in Orste,

and feeling is running high. The British Government are detaining Chinese war vessel in the Tyne.

Bismarck drinks cold tes now instead of diluted brandy, as was his wont. A number of important Nihilist arrests have been made at Kieff, Russia.

The Orown Prince Gust f of Sweden has been appointed Vicercy of Norway. At London it is reported possible that the

Pope will depart from the Vatican. Mr. Gladstone has gone to Coombe. in Surrey. He is guarded by a detective.

Three 110-ton guns are in course of construction for the home Government. The Paris Gaulois reports that serious

trouble has broken out in Senegal. Friedlander & Co., leather merchants, Lon don. have failed; liabilities, £50,000.

The first of the Greely relief steamers will sail from New York about April 25th. The assessed value of real estate and per-

sonal property in Ottawa is \$10,600,000. Russian delegates will attend the tercentary celebration of Edinburgh University. The Kingston Presbyiery has had a disoursion over the deceased wife's sister ques-

A new detective force to operate against the dynamiters has been organized in Lon.

don. The proprietor of a Russian gold mine has despatched a scientific mission to Central

Agia. M. Ferry proposes to despatch six thousand French troops to Madagascar from Ton-

A committee has been formed in London to raise £1,000 to be given to Weston for his

walk.

Sir Stafford Northcote is suffering from a severe cold, and has completely lost his is now offering to purchasers the opportunity of securing handsome Curtains of the latest productions at a nominal cost

The Maori King will sail from Auckland for England, iby way of San Francisco, on April 1.

Witte (Liberal) has been elected to the seat in the Beichstag made vacant by the death of Lasker.

The French Government has decided to occupy Upper Tonquin as far as the Chinese

The Norwegian Supreme Court has sentenced Minister Kierulf to be deprived of his functions.

The Bhode Island Democratic State Convention have nominated Thomas W. Segar for governor. The Irish dynamiters in Paris, it is said

are being rapidly recruited by accessions from the "Irish Republican Brotherhood." The Swiss Federal council has decided to grant the extradition of anarchists whenever

good car load was sold on Saturday at \$8 80 saked for; otherwise the anarchists will be The Bigsret, the Supreme Court in Norway, has sentenced Minister of State Kleruli to be

deprived of his official functions and to pay the costs of his trial.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL BE GIVEN AWAY. THE SPIROMETER GIVES FREE

To sufferers and the medical profession. My motive is not one of money only, but for science and the good of suffering humanity. To convince the public and prove to the

scaptical that the spirometer is the best instrument ever invented for the treatment of diseases of the air passages, and that it is all I have ever claimed for it. Anyone suffering from bronobitis, catarrh, catarrhal desiness asthms, weak lungs or consumption who will call at 81 Lafayette avenue and consult the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, can have a Spirometer free, the medicines alone to be paid for. I do this to show the confidence I have in the treatment, and to convince the medical profession and others who are still sceptical (notwithstanding the thousands of people who have been cured by it) that the Spirometer I have invented and the medicines used with it will cure a larger percentage of these diseases than any other treatment in the world, and is now used in all the leading hospitals in Europe. Il unable to call personally write for list of questions which will enable the surgeons to treat you successfully by letter. M. army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal. 70-12 IN PAMPHLET FORM

OBITUARY.

General Weitzel died this morning in Philsdelphia.

Madame Anna Bishop, the once iamous

The funeral of Mr. Alexander McCready took

place from his late residence, 51 St. Urbain street, this morning, and was largely attended. The deceased was during his lifetime a member of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association, Shamrock Lacrosse Ciub, Young Irishmen's Dramstic Club and other organizations, the members of which turned out in large numbers this morning to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory. The deceased was for many years foreman in the wholesale clothing house of Jas. O'Brien & Co., and was held in high esteem by both his employers and fellow employes which was testified to by the latter by a floral offering in the shape of a pillow. There were also sev. thing exirs being held at \$8. Five loads of eral other costly floral offerings. The chief mourners were Mr. M. McCready, uncle of the deceased, and Mr. James O'Brien.

Pone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability Nos 204 and 206 West Baltimore Greet, Baltimore, No. 112 Fifth Avenue, M. V.

BIRTH.

aged 85 years.

HOWARD In this oity, March 18th, the wife of M. Howard, of a daughter (premature). 69-2 DIED.

DOUTNEY. On the 17th ult., at the Parochial Residence, St. Kyran's, Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, Mary, reliet of the late William Doutney, E q., of Her Majesty's Customs; St. John's, and mother of the Rev. W. P. Doutney P.P., St. Kyran's, aged 63 years—R.L.P. 831 MCCREADY-In this city on the 17th inst after a painful illness, Alexander McOready

SHEA.—In this city on the 18th inst., Mary Buckley, aged 55 years, beloved wife of Thomas Shes, 104 Chatham street.

BURNS,-In Chicago, on the 12th inst., James Burns, aged 27 years, beloved son of Wm, Burns.

FARMER-Suddenly, in this city, on March 16th, Mary Elizabeth Murphy, beloved wife of of Terrence J. Farmer, aged 47 years. VAUTHIER.—In this city, on the 18th inst., John Alex., son of John Charles Vauthier, aged

l year, I month and 8 days. ALLEYN,-Suddenly, at her brother in law's (M. O'Bullivan) residence, No. 8 Evans street, on the 19th inst, Bridget McKnight, aged 45 years, wife of the late William Alleyn.

DUNPHY.-In this city, on the 20th inst-John, eldest son of Philip Dunphy, aged 14 years and 10 months.

ORYAN.-At Quebec, on the 19th inst., after a short illness, John Cryan, printer, aged 28 Years. O'BRIEN.—In this city, on Tuesday, the 18th

inst., Michael William, youngest son of the late Patrick O'Brien, of H. M. Customs, aged 13 years, 9 months and 6 days, SPELLESSY.-In this city, on the 20th inst.

Michael Spellessy, aged 50 years. LAVERTY-In this city on the 21st instant, Kate E. Brien, aged 29 years, beloved wife of

Michael P. Laverty.

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A Marvel of Cheapness is the Walnut or Ebonized

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MONTREAL

WANTED.—A Female Teacher, for Chelsea, Que. Address: Rev. Janes. Brown, P.P., Ohelsea, P.Q.,

A BILL WELL BE PREof Quebes, at its next session to legaly constitute. The Montreal Butchers. Provident and
Montreal; lath March, 188