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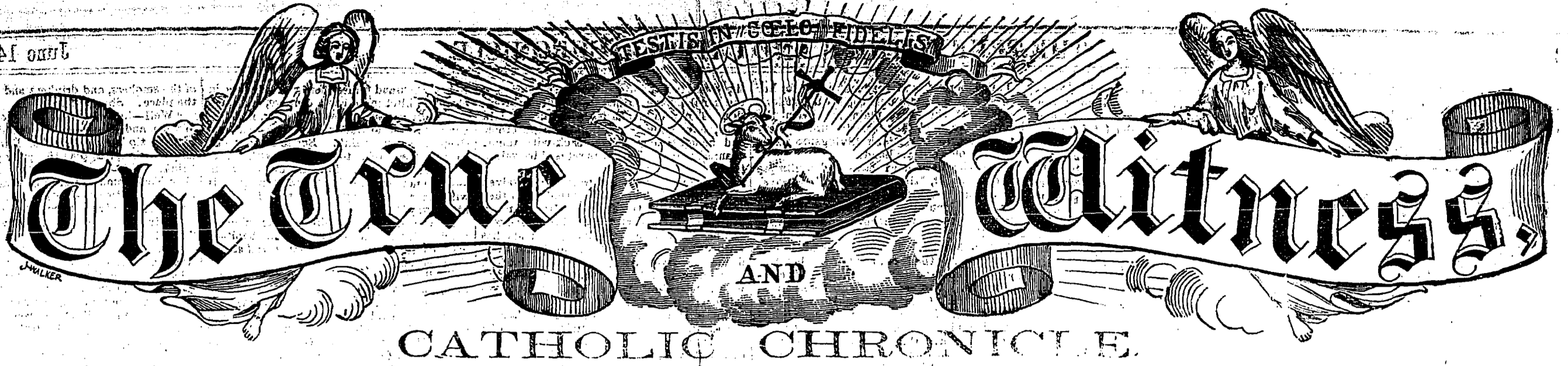
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THE INFORMER CASE!

THE "POST" LIBEL SUIT.

The Court of Queen's Bench. ORIGINAL SIDE.

[Chief-Justice Sir A. A. DORRIS presiding]

Present for the Crown—C. P. DAVIDSON, Q. C., and J. A. OUMET, Q. C.

McNAMEE v. WHELAN.

Wednesday, June 7.

On the re-assembling of the Court this morning, Mr. Barry asked that he be allowed until Friday to file his reply to the plea entered by the defence yesterday.

Mr. Doherty opposed the application and stated that the defence was anxious that the trial should come off as soon as possible, and expressed his surprise that Mr. Barry, from his remarks in Court a few mornings ago, should make any application for delay. The application was granted.

It is now the general impression, judging from what has taken place in Court and the letters and delays and demurrers, by the plaintiff's attorneys that they do not want a trial this session, if at all. This opinion has prevailed for the past few months, and it now looks as if the opinion was correct. If Mr. McNamee is in earnest in demurring it is, it is said, a sure sign he does not want a trial, else why throw such obstacles in the way. Why demur at all? Why not be anxious to arrive at the truth? The defendant is anxious for a trial, he has gone to considerable expense to procure witnesses; he has tried to force the issue; the plaintiff has also expressed, by his counsel, a wish for a complete exposure. Why, then, these demurrers and tactics and delays? These are the questions heard on the streets to-day on all sides by the general public, which has taken such an intense interest in this celebrated case. One gentleman—a French Canadian—remarked this morning: "I am profoundly astonished at the course taken by the plaintiff. I have had my doubts, but they are dispelled."

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

THE PROSECUTION FILE A DEMURRER TO THE PLEA OF JUSTIFICATION—THE CASE EVIDENTLY NOT TO BE FOUGHT ON ITS MERITS.

The Post libel case came up again in Court this morning. This time the prosecutor plays another card, which will necessarily cause another delay before the merits of the case are gone into.

A few minutes after the Chief Justice had taken his seat on the bench Mr. T. W. Ritchie, Q. C., one of the Counsel employed by the prosecutor, Mr. F. B. McNamee, filed a demurrer to the plea of justification filed last Tuesday by Mr. C. J. Doherty. The grounds of the demurrer are as follows, as specified in writing and presented to the Court:—

Canada: Province of Quebec; District of Montreal.

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. (CROWN SIDE.)

THE QUEEN vs. JOHN PATRICK WHELAN.

[Indictment for Libel.]

And the Honorable L. O. Loranger, Attorney-General for the said Province of Quebec of Our Lady the Queen, who prosecutes for our said Lady the Queen in this behalf as to the plea secondly pleaded, and styled "a further plea" of the said John Patrick Whelan, by him above pleaded, saith that the same and the matters therein contained in manner and form as the same are above pleaded and set forth, are not sufficient in law to bar or preclude our said Lady the Queen from prosecuting the said indictment against him, the said John P. Whelan, and that our said Lady the Queen is not bound by the law of the land to answer the same; and this he, the said Honorable L. O. Loranger, who prosecutes as aforesaid, is ready to verify.

Wherefore, the said Honorable L. O. Loranger prays judgment declaring the said plea, secondly pleaded by the said John Patrick Whelan, to be insufficient and that the same be rejected.

Montreal, 9th June, 1882.

(Signed) L. O. LORANGER, Attorney-General. J. A. OUMET, Q. C. C. P. DAVIDSON, Q. C.

The argument on this point was fixed for to-morrow. Messrs. Carter, Q. C., Ritchie, Q. C., and D. Barry, appear for the prosecution, and Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q. C., and Mr. C. J. Doherty for the defence.

The impression continues to gain ground that the prosecution does not want a bona fide trial in this case. When the proceedings of this morning were over the affair was discussed by knots of outsiders, who agreed that the technicalities brought forward to prevent a trial were signs that the prosecutor did not want the production of witnesses at all. One gentleman, himself a lawyer, said that if the plaintiff was as eager for developments from the witness box as defendant, all would be plain sailing, as also in a case of such vast importance no legal technicalities should be allowed to intervene. "If I were in the plaintiff's place," concluded the gentleman, "I would be intensely anxious for a trial."

"But suppose you were guilty," asked a Post reporter.

"Oh, in that case, I might demur to a plea of justification," was the reply.

Saturday, June 10.

The cause celebre of Francis B. McNamee against John P. Whelan, Manager of THE POST, for criminal libel was again before the Court of Queen's Bench this morning. His Honor Chief-Justice Sir A. A. Dorris, presided, Messrs. T. W. Ritchie, Q. C., Edward Carter, Q. C., and Denis Barry appearing for the private prosecution, and Messrs. W. H. Kerr, Q. C., and C. J. Doherty for the defence. Mr. A. Oumet, Q. C., was present for the Crown.

The prosecutor in the case, Mr. F. B. McNamee, was not in Court, owing to his absence from the city. His presence, from present indications, will not in all probability be required, as the tactics now being adopted by his counsel show plainly enough that it is understood that the objections and legal technicalities now being raised are intended to put back the case until next term. It is altogether unlikely that the true merits will be gone into at this session of the Court owing to the delay caused by the objections to the plea of justification in the shape of the demurrer filed by Mr. Ritchie yesterday. The general impression is that if Mr. McNamee was so anxious to vindicate his character he would compel the defendant to prove the charges at once.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On the opening of the proceedings this morning Mr. Carter, in the absence of Mr. Ritchie, asked that the case be adjourned till Mr. Ritchie should arrive.

Mr. KERR for the defence insisted on proceeding at once.

Mr. CARTER for the prosecution contended that the case was fixed for 11 o'clock.

The Hon. Judge said the case had been fixed for ten o'clock.

Mr. CARTER insisted on having the delay, and the defence continuing to resist, Mr. Ritchie arrived, and the Court ordered the argument to proceed.

Mr. Ritchie opened for the prosecution. He said this indictment is for a libel published in THE POST on the 15th March last. The indictment is under section 2nd of 37 Vic., c. 38. The defendant pleaded two pleas, one of "not guilty" and the other of justification. The first charge in the article complained of is that Mr. McNamee was among the first to introduce Fenianism into Montreal, and endeavored to graft it on the St. Patrick's Society.

2nd. That he betrayed his dupes to the Government for money.

3rd. That he was a crimp and a bounty broker.

4th. That he offered money to a person to "put daylight" through another.

The learned Counsel spoke of the gravity of such charges and argued strenuously that according to the English law the defendant was obliged when pleading justification to give specific information of time and place in order that the prosecutor might know how to rebut the accusation or prove his innocence. The authorities were clear that in a libel where an indictable offence was charged, the same amount of precision should be used in preparing the plea of justification, as if it were the indictment upon which the person accused was to stand his trial. Under the present circumstances there was no other course to be pursued by the prosecution than to demur to the plea Mr. Ritchie cited various English authorities to the effect that in cases similar to the one before the Court justification should be always specifically and specially pleaded. The prosecutor and not the defendant was on trial and that being virtually the case it could not be expected he was going to clear himself of charges, the character of which he was not fully aware. In the first place no names or time were given in the charge that he induced persons to join the Fenian organization. In the second place no names were given as to who were his dupes by his betrayal of their confidence in giving information to the Government.

In the third place, in the charge that he was a crimp and a bounty broker, no names, time or place were mentioned, and lastly, that he had attempted to commission another to commit murder, the name of the party whom he wished to commission was omitted in the plea. On these grounds he contended the plea to be insufficient. He also contended that even if true they were merely individual acts, and were, therefore, not published for the benefit of the public. If they were, the defendant should show in what manner they were to benefit the public. Introducing Fenianism might effect public interests, but he failed to show how bounty-brokers or other "light" did. In the latter case he should, if guilty, be exposed in the legitimate way.

Mr. CARTER then cited various authorities from the English law on the subject.

His Honor, however, said there was no difficulty on that particular point, as in the Dr. Newman case the plea had to be removed three times.

Mr. KERR, Q. C., for the defence, said: This case comes up on a demurrer, the judgment on which, it is hoped, will have the effect of settling the practice as to the proper method of pleading a plea of justification to an indictment for libel. This was peculiarly desirable, inasmuch as in the last two terms of this Court there had been rendered two judgments which were considered contradictory on this question. The question to be decided was whether a plea of justification can be pleaded in general terms, or whether it must necessarily set forth details and particulars. To sustain his objections to the plea as filed, the eminent counsel for the prosecution depended entirely on English authorities, and not even the most recent English authorities, the cases cited by them being many of them over-ruled even in England. But the learned counsel contended that under our statute the same particularity of pleading was not required as under the English statute, and consequently the authorities cited were inapplicable. He referred to the English Act (Lord Campbell's Act) and the Act of Canada, (37 Vic., c. 38, sect. 6, to show the

difference between the two acts. He further cited numerous authorities to show that even in England no such particularity of pleading was required as contended for by the prosecution, and that the most that could be required would be the filing in addition to the plea of a bill of particulars. The system of special pleading, which once had reigned supreme before English Courts had of late years come to be looked upon as a disgrace, and was no longer in vogue the tendency of the recent jurisprudence being towards allowing much greater latitude in pleading. This system of special pleading had in fact come to be an art, and in almost every case it was required to retain a special pleader to draft even the simplest plea, and it had often resulted in burking justice. In this country we had never fallen into that vicious practice. Our statute required merely that there should be alleged "the truth of the matters charged," whereas the English statute went further and required that the truth of such matters should be pleaded with the same particularity as required in pleading a justification to an action for defamation. Unless these latter words were to be taken as having no meaning at all, it was impossible to decide, as the counsel for the prosecution wished to have it decided, that under a statute which studiously avoided inserting them, the same particularity of pleading was to be required as under one where they had been inserted.

The learned counsel referred to the cases of the Queen vs. Sills, and the Queen vs. Baxter, where general pleas had been filed, and proof allowed and made thereunder, and the case of the Queen vs. Carter, where it had been found impossible to compile into an special plea all the facts which the defendant wished to offer in support of the general charge made. An attempt had been made to represent that it was for the public benefit that the charges made should be published. Surely no argument was needed to establish that if these charges were true, then it was of the greatest public interest that they should be made public. If this man McNamee had been, as alleged, guilty of introducing Fenianism, and then turning around and boldly selling the members of that Society, would it be pretended that his act was one in which the public had no interest? Surely it was of the most vital importance that such a deed should be made known, that such a gangrene in society should be subjected to the cauterizing influence of public opinion. Again, if he had been guilty of bounty-broking and conspiracy during the American war, he had violated a statute the public law of the land.

The Chief-Justice—Do you think the principle is universal? For instance, suppose a woman who twenty-five years ago kept a house of ill-fame, to have since reformed and been married and living respectably, do you consider it would be in the public interest that the fact that she had kept such a house thereby violating the law, should be published.

Mr. KERR—No, but the case is hardly parallel. She may have been at one time a "public woman," but cannot have changed and become a "public man." Here we have to deal with a man striving to figure in the latter capacity, posing as a leader of a class in the community, and surely the public interest requires that if such a man be guilty of the serious charges laid at his doors the public should be put on their guard against him, and that portion of the population whom he would lead taught what manner of man he is.

Mr. CARTER having said a few words in reply, citing authorities to support the pretensions already advanced by him, the Chief Justice announced that he would give judgment on Tuesday.

Tuesday, June 13.

The Court room was well filled this morning by members of the legal fraternity and spectators to hear the decision of Chief-Justice Dorris on the legal point or objection raised by the prosecution to the special plea filed by the manager of THE POST. The Hon. Judge went into a lengthy review and discussion of the law of libel as far as the plea was concerned. He eventually ruled that a plea of justification must be specific in regard to the charges made against the person alleged to be libelled. The following is the judgment on the demurrer:—

The parties have been heard on a demurrer to a general plea of justification filed in answer to an indictment for libel. The article complained of as libellous, was published in THE POST newspaper of the date 15th March last. It is headed "An Indictment," and contains a series of charges against the prosecutor. (The Judge here read the article.) The plea offered to justify this libel, reiterates in identical words the charges themselves, and states that they are true, and that it was for the public benefit that they should be published. The demurrer is general in the terms usually followed in England, with the exception that in its conclusions it does not pray for judgment and that a verdict be given in favor of the prosecution as if no such plea had been filed, which is the custom in England, but merely prays that the plea be declared insufficient and be rejected.

Formerly the defendant on an indictment of libel was not allowed to plead the truth of the charges made as a defence to such accusation, but by the Imperial Statute, 3 and 7 Victoria, known as Lord Campbell's Act, a party accused of libel was permitted to plead as a justification the truth of the charges alleged as libellous; also by that statute it was enacted that in such plea of justification the truth of the charges made should be pleaded in the manner then required in pleading justification to a civil action for defamation, and further that the party should allege the particular facts by reason of which it was for the public interest that such charges should be published. By the English law, the parties in a civil action for defamation were always allowed to plead the truth of a libel, and therefore the

provision made in the criminal Statute fixed a precise method of pleading justification in a criminal action, inasmuch as the manner of so pleading in civil matters was well established and understood.

The act also required that the particular facts which made it for the public benefit that the charges should be published, should be specially set forth in the plea. The Queen vs. Newman is a striking instance of the precision required in pleading justification in England. In that case the plea of justification was filed and demurred to and upon the demurrer was amended, and again demurred to and again amended. There is no doubt that according to the English practice all the facts relied upon must be specially stated in the plea. The rule is laid down in several cases that in a plea of this nature the charges must be stated with the same precision as would be required in an indictment. This point was decided, among other cases, in that of Janson vs. Stewart. It was not till 1874 that the law was amended in Canada so as to allow proof of the matters charged in a libel to be offered. This was done by the Act 37 Vic., c. 38. In adopting this statute the Dominion Parliament followed almost exactly the English Act, but omitted the words "in manner were required in pleading justification to a civil action for defamation," and also the words "requiring that the particular facts, by reason of which it was for the public benefit that the article was published, should be set forth." In this case the defendant contends that it is sufficient to follow the words of the Canadian statute, and states that the matters charged are true, that it was for the public benefit that they were published, and that it is not necessary to give particular facts. The prosecution, on the other hand, maintains that it is necessary, as in England, to do so. It is the first time that this question is directly raised before our Courts. What is to be decided is whether the form of expression of our Statute makes the requirements of the plea different from those under the English Statute. It would have been difficult for Parliament to refer to any standard of a plea of justification in civil cases, owing to the difference in laws upon that subject in the various Provinces, as also to the fact that in some Provinces such a plea is unknown in civil cases. It would have been equally difficult for the legislature to refer in our act to Lord Campbell's Act as fixing the requirements of such a plea, inasmuch as in England there has been a total change in the practice and mode of pleading since the enactment of Lord Campbell's Act. And to require under our Statute a plea in the form at that time required in English civil cases would have been going backward rather than forward in legislation. Moreover, such a reference would have been to a law not generally understood in this country. Probably these were the reasons for the first omission in our act, but they do not apply to the second omission. However, the reason of it can easily be understood, having omitted the words prescribing the manner of pleading the truth, but the legislature inserted those words requiring the mentioning of the particular facts which made the publication necessary for the public benefit, it would have led inevitably to the conclusion that it would not be necessary to state the particulars of the facts charged in the libel. I consider our statute, utterly irrespective of the English law, and I am of opinion that the cases cited as having been decided in England do not apply under our statute, but I am of opinion that the statute must be interpreted with reference to the several rules of pleading in evidence. It is a general rule of pleading in our courts that all facts pleaded and that there must be given in the plea sufficient detail as to time, place and circumstances to enable the party to whom such facts are opposed, to meet the same. And it is also a rule of evidence that a party cannot prove any fact which has not been pleaded. To allow the opposite course to be adopted would be unjust to a complainant. The defendant wishing to justify his conduct is bound to set forth precise facts which he intends to prove as such justification, not with all the technicalities of the English law, but with sufficient precision to enable the opposite party to defend himself.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the plea in the present case is insufficient and that the demurrer should be maintained. However, as this is the first time this question has come up, and as it is one of great importance that jurisprudence should be settled, should the parties express a desire to amend the plea or put in a new one, I would be disposed to grant such application.

Mr. KERR, Q. C., then rose and said that, in accordance with the Judge's decision, he would be ready to file a plea as required in 43 hours.

Mr. CARTER, Q. C., followed and stated that it was not the intention of the prosecution to create any delay, but that on the contrary they were quite ready and willing to proceed with the trial.

Mr. BARRY also asserted his anxiety to have the case proceeded with.

Mr. KERR, Q. C., said he quite understood their position and they would have every opportunity of having a day fixed for the trial the day after to-morrow.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Quebec, June 11.—News has been received here of a frightful accident which occurred at Montmorency Falls. A farmer named Laberge was driving home his daughter, a married woman, who leaves seven children, when the horse became unmanageable near the bridge on the road which crosses the river. About 300 feet above the falls the vehicle struck the bridge with such violence as to break away the guard, throwing the woman upon the bridge, but plunging the horse and cart into the boiling torrent, which immediately swept them over the terrible abyss, a fall of nearly 800 feet. The body of Mrs. Richard was subsequently found at the foot of the falls, near Hall's dam.

IRELAND

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT!

THE LAND WAR

LONDON, June 7.—In the House of Commons, in the debate on the amendment to the Repression Bill offered by Mr. Russell, Liberal, defining intimidation as threats or acts of violence to person or property, or incitement thereto, Mr. Dillon defended the system of boycotting, which he advocated in public speeches as within the law. He declared that but for that system, "moonlight" outrages would have begun a year earlier than they did, and would not have begun at all if the Land League had been left at liberty. He admitted that the system of boycotting had been grossly abused for the gratification of private malice.

Sir William Harcourt said the Government were willing to accept any amendment consistent with the putting down of boycotting. Mr. Cowen, Radical, said he desired the same treatment for Irish tenants as for English trades unionists.

Mr. Gladstone maintained that the bill secured such treatment.

LONDON, June 7.—Davitt in a speech at Liverpool, last night, said he favoured the land becoming national property. He considered that the soil of Ireland could be purchased for the tenants for £140,000,000 in Government bonds, payable in 50 years. He denounced Dublin Castle rule as a monstrous failure.

LONDON, June 8.—The debate on the Repression bill was resumed in the House of Commons to-night.

Mr. Russell's amendments defining intimidation as threats or acts of violence to persons or property, or incitement thereto, was rejected.

Before the vote Sir Wm. Harcourt undertook to insert the words, "providing acts prescribed by this clause must be punishable, be done with animus."

Mr. Parnell declared the so-called concession made the clause worse.

The amendment offered by Mr. Parnell, seeking to define intimidation, and limiting it to certain definite acts, was rejected.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, supporting the amendment, accused the Ministry of imbecility. Objection was made, but the chairman ruled that the language was not unparliamentary.

The news of the murder of Bourke created a sensation in the House of Commons to-night. Mr. Parnell and other Irish members expressed regret at the assassination. They stated that the Land League of Gort district ceased to exist six months ago.

DUBLIN, June 8.—Walter Bourke, a Galway landlord, was shot dead to-day. A soldier, his escort, was also killed. A volley was fired at Bourke and his escort from behind a wall as they were riding near Gort. Both fell dead. Bourke was a magistrate, and son of the late Gort solicitor. He was a barrister, and had amassed a fortune in India. He contested the seat in Parliament for Mayo against Nelson, had disputes with tenants and recently left London to carry out evictions. A few months ago he entered the church at Carraro with a rifle while mass was being celebrated. The priest ordered him to leave. He escaped by the side door to avoid being mobbed.

COK, June 9.—Davitt, addressing a meeting this evening, explained that his object in going to America was to make an appeal toward the support of Anna Parnell and the Ladies' League, and contradict the lying rumor of a split in the League.

TRAVEL, N. Y., June 8.—Michael Davitt, the Irish leader, has cabled that he will be in Troy at the festival of the Amalgamated Land League on July 4th.

DUBLIN, June 9.—Large rewards have been offered for the arrest of the murderers of Mr. Bourke and his escort, or information leading thereto. Mr. Bourke's watch and the soldier's rifle were taken by the assassins.

QUEENSBURY, June 9.—Davitt, addressing a crowd before embarking for America to-day, said the Irish cause was to be won by a strong appeal to justice, not to the wild justice of revenge.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The inquest in the case of Melady, shot during a disturbance between the people and the constabulary, has been concluded. Fifteen of the jury returned a verdict of death caused by a gunshot wound inflicted by the Irish Constabulary. The jury expressed sympathy with the relatives of Melady, and recommended the Government to compensate them.

DUBLIN, June 10.—Reports concerning the agrarian crimes have created a profound sensation in Dublin. The Lord Lieutenant and permanent officials were at the Castle until late last night sending instructions to various parts of the country regarding the protection of landlords and officials in danger. The feeling of despondency here was never greater, and the feeling is intensified by the fact that this agricultural prospect through the country is particularly bleak. The attempt to assassinate Farmer Brown near Ballina was a case of daring. Six men approached him in a field and asked him why he took the farm from them. Six shots were fired at him. Two bullets lodged in his thigh. Brown was found senseless. He is aged 60 and will probably die. A police patrol passed the scene of the outrage ten minutes before. Four arrests have been made on suspicion. The attempt to murder East, an extensive farmer and mill owner in the County Roscommon was also daring. Three men with blackened faces, carrying heavy bludgeons, jumped over the wall of his barn yard in day time and attacked him savagely. His son came to his assistance, but was compelled

to flee. East's wife came but the assailants threatened to murder her. The assailants then shot East in the hip, knee and ankle. He is sinking rapidly. Four men were arrested, but he could not identify any.

LONDON, June 10.—Davitt is reported as denying that there is a split in the Land League and Parnell's followers are breaking away from his guidance.

LONDON, June 10.—Three hundred soldiers and police have been drafted into the district where Bourke was shot. The persons arrested have been released.

DUBLIN, June 11.—The Irish bishops have issued an address to their flocks, promising the support of the clergy to the people in peacefully agitating for their rights, but condemning as the worst enemies to the country, the men who recommended illegal courses, particularly those belonging to secret societies. The bishops condemn the recent horrible murders, but believe they were due to evictions, which it is the duty of the Government to stop at all cost.

LONDON, June 11.—A Democratic meeting was held in Hyde Park this afternoon to protest against the Repression bill. Thirty thousand were present. Several English and Irish members of Parliament attended. Cowen, Radical member of Parliament, vigorously denounced coercion. The proceedings were orderly.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Herald's London special says:—The Repression Act grinds its slow way through the Committee debates with dry discussions on law points which threaten to grow interminable. If ever the Government hoped to get the new Coercion Act passed in a hurry, that hope must now begin to vanish. Now and then the Irish members threaten to abandon all further opposition to the measure, but unless something very unforeseen should happen, Parnell and his friends will probably offer steady, relentless opposition to the progress of the bill. There are already over two hundred amendments down on the paper, and as there is practically no limit to the number of amendments and new clauses that may be proposed, the Government may well regard the future with something like dismay. So far there has been admirable temper shown, except in a short passage between Mr. Forster and O'Kully. Still the temper on both sides is becoming sour, and probably before the end of next week there will be a direct conflict between the Parnellites and the Government. At the same time, public opinion in England is growing very strong against the Prevention of Crime bill, as being far too despotic and wide-reaching. This makes it difficult for the Government to bring their heavy battalions to bear on the Irish party. Davitt's speeches cause a good deal of comment.

LONDON, June 12.—Serious dissensions in the Cabinet are rumored. Sir W. Harcourt insists on carrying the Crime Prevention bill in its most stringent form. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke take an opposite view. The relations of the members of the Cabinet are becoming daily more strained, and a break up is regarded as among the immediate probabilities. It is said Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke are contemplating resignation. Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Sir Charles Dilke has ever spoken in support of the Crime Prevention bill, and their silence causes curious comment. It is also noticed that both in the House and lobbies they maintain a sympathetic, even friendly, attitude toward Mr. Parnell.

DUBLIN, June 12.—In consequence of the statement of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons that he had received no remonstrance from the Irish judges against the provisions of the Repression bill, the judges held a private meeting and passed resolutions protesting against trials being held by a commission of three judges without a jury. In order to avoid further misapprehension, the official residence of Mr. Gladstone. In the event of the bill passing with its obnoxious provisions, Baron Fitzgerald will resign. It is generally understood that when the bill passes, Mr. William Johnson, Attorney-General for Ireland, will be raised to the bench.

LONDON, June 12.—The number of suspects now imprisoned is 263.

LIMNICK, June 12.—The Corporation has conferred the freedom of the city on Davitt.

THE LORDS.

LONDON, June 12.—In the House of Lords this afternoon, Earl Granville stated that Admiral Seymour was empowered to land soldiers at Alexandria if necessary.

The House by 128 to 132, refused to order the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, to a second reading.

THE COMMONS.

Mr. Trevelyan, replying to Mr. O'Kelly, said John Gannon had been offered his release if he engaged to go to America. Having refused this condition he could not be released.

Consideration of the Repression bill was resumed.

Mr. Healy moved in amendment that exclusive dealing be not considered intimidation.—Rejected.

Clause four, dealing with and defining intimidation, was adopted. Clause five, concerning riots and other offences, was taken up, the action declaring that any person who takes part in any riot or unlawful assembly shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, was adopted.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had referred the subject of suspicious cheese from America, made from hard, to the Departmental Committee. He thought the Administration act would deal with the question of its sale.

The Home Rulers to-night decided not to offer any systematic obstruction to the Repression bill.

General Ignatieff, at his own request, has been released from the post of Russian Minister of Interior on the ground of ill-health. He retains the membership of the Council of the Empire. Count Tolstain has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

To worry about any Liver, Kidney or Bladder Trouble... SPECIALTY Bright's Disease or Diabetes... Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

CARRIED BY STORM!

By the Author of "Guy Rainscourt's Wife," "A Wonderful Woman," "A Mad Marriage," "Redmond O'Donnell," etc.

PART II.

CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

There is a tap at the door. It proves to be Miss Rice in person, who wishes to know if Miss Leo will come and practice that dusk she is going to sing to-night with Joana.

She thinks of Joana and her husband. What Leo has discovered to-day for the first time is a very old story to Leo's mother. It surprised her at first, it puzzles her still, but she does not object to it—she has found it useful in more ways than one.

This is all very remarkable, but more remarkable still is that look his face assumes at sight of her—that look is so extraordinarily like one of shrinking fear.

For Joana—she is evidently unconscious of her power. She sees that Mr. Abbott avoids and dislikes her, but she is used to that, and does not mind. She dislikes him in turn, so they are quits.

Brightbrook has some very desirable residents now; very nice people, indeed, come there for the summer, and there is abundance of pleasant society for Leo. Mr. Abbott intrudes not, for Joana is always there to sing.

These five years have not altered him in any way, except that he daily grows more besotted with drink and "dry rot." He lets Mr. Abbott comparatively alone; his pockets are always well filled, his girls and boys well dressed, the old "swartry" still obtain, it is the rendezvous of a very lively lot of young men and maidens.

Leo is there, all in white—a costly toilet, white lace over pearl-colored silk, and strands of pearls in her dark perfumed hair.

Olga is like a vision, like an Undine, like a water lily. She wears some pale, shabby silk, half silvery, half green, with quantities of tulle, and bunches of pale pink roses.

"Oh! how lovely!" how lovely! how lovely! "How lovely!" a voice echoes. It is Geoffrey Lamer, whose deep gray eyes glow as they look on this Peri.

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link you ought. It nearly killed her, does not suspect, and she will meet you here. I do not order you to do so—I leave it to your own conscience. But I think you ought."

"That is all. There is a struggle in the wild heart of Sleaford's Joana—the first struggle between right and wrong, and right conquers. She goes lingeringly up to Olga Ventnor, standing for a moment alone, and stammers out her confession.

There are lights, and flowers, and fair faces, and music, and feasting in silent, stately Abbott Wood to-night, for the little daughter of the house is fifteen, and her friends and Olga's and Geoffrey's are down from the city in force to wish her many happy returns.

She comes early, and dresses in a little room that is kept for her use. There is so much envy and bickering with Lora and Liz, that she keeps but few of her things at home.

She goes down, and Mrs. Abbott glances at her approvingly. Quite plain, severely simple, yet well dressed—it is as it should be. Joana does her no discredit.

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CHAPTER III. IN WHICH JOANA CAPS THE CLIMAX. It is the afternoon of New Year's Day—a windy and gloomy afternoon. Fast drifting clouds are blown wildly over a leaden sky, "onding on snow" a gale surges with the roar of the sea through the pine woods; far off, the deep diapason of that mighty sea itself blends its hoarse roar in the elemental chorus.

Then she rises, and they make way for her to pass with a certain deference and wonder. "Who is she—that plain girl with the beautiful voice?" they ask in unobtrusive, as she moves on. Frank Livingston meets her, and holds out his hand.

"It is the first time I have had a glimpse of you to-night, Miss, Cantarino," he says. "You sing more and more like an angel every day. You always make me want to go into a corner and cry whenever you open your mouth."

She walks down under the black trees to the gate. There she stops, folds her arms on the top of the low stone wall, and stands still. There is nothing more coldly melancholy than moonlight on snow; it suits her mood.

She stands silent. George Blake is in love with her—she is amazed, but not in the least flattered by the fact. Plain Sleaford's Joana as she is, she has some nameless fascination for him.

"I suppose all the cream of the cream are there?" he says, gaily, drawing her arm through his, quite happy for the time—the Van Rensselaers, the Ventnors, and the rest. Livingston is there, of course.

He goes off, whistling, through the white, still, frozen night. Joana gets in, and reaches her room, but she does not go to bed. She sits there in the chill, ghostly moonlight a long time—so long that the moon wanes, and sets, and the stars fade out, and the deep darkness that precedes dawn falls on the earth.

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She looks at him. To this day he does not understand, perhaps, the fiery wrath and scorn of her eyes, and she winces and stares at her tone. "You! Why, you never thought of any one but yourself in all your life!"

It has been no holiday for the girl; she has never had a holiday in her life. There has been a dinner-party at the farm-house, and she has been cook. The office has been no staircase. There has been a roose stuffed with sage and onions—a large, vulgar, savory bird to roast—a turkey with dressing to bake, and stewed fruits to go with these dishes.

As she moves on. Frank Livingston meets her, and holds out his hand. "It is the first time I have had a glimpse of you to-night, Miss, Cantarino," he says. "You sing more and more like an angel every day. You always make me want to go into a corner and cry whenever you open your mouth."

There is a thousand times better to bridge in Sleaford's kitchen to cook dinners, and wash pots and pans, and know no higher, fair life. I might live an awful good deal—eat, and sleep, and never think. But to know them, to see their life, to mingle with it, to be among them, but never of them—it will either end in my killing myself or running away!"

But it is neither the weariness of labour, the dreariness of utter solitude, the loss of a holiday that all the rest of the world is enjoying, that weighs her down. To all these things she is inured; custom has blunted their edge; she hardly feels their pain. It is something else, something belonging to that other life that is not connected with Sleaford's—that other life that seems to belong to another world.

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of the smokers, and drinkers, and bums of the place. She says shortly: "Well, he's an out-and-out good fellow is Watjan, and he's heard of your singing—how you can tip 'em French and Dutch songs as easy as wink, and play the plummy like everthink. Well, (mind you, the best singers of New York come and sing for him; the highest sort of ladies)—Watjan wants to engage you. He'll give you one fifty a night, and I'll drive you over and back every evening!"

"Dan closes this brilliant offer with a flourish. To do Herr Watjan justice, he has offered double that amount for each night, with the promise of an increase, should Joana find favor in the eyes of his patrons. But Dan judges it is not well to dabble her with the whole splendid truth. Joana sits mute as a fish.

"Why don't ye answer then?" Dan's voice and temper are rising. The girls exchange aggrieved, I-told-you-so smiles. "I want an answer. Is it yes or no?" "It is no."

He waits for no more. The array of horsewhips from which Giles was wont to select for her benefit is still there. He seizes one, blind with fury and drink; there is a sharp hissing through the air, and it descends. It rises and falls again, quick as lightning. Then, with a scream of passion, pain, rage, that those who hear never forget, she turns upon him. In that moment a mad power possesses her—she is stronger than he. She wrenches the whip out of his grasp, lifts it—the butt-end this time—and brings it down with all the force of fury across his head. It lays it open—the whip has a heavy handle; a rain of blood pours over his eyes, and blinds him. He relaxes his hold, staggers backwards blindly, and falls. There is a simultaneous shriek and rush. Joana flings the whip into the midst of them, and flies.

She is beside herself—she knows not what she has done, or whether she is going. She rushes on like a mad thing, heedless of all obstacles, and falls prostrate on the edge of Black's Dam. As a bruted animal flies instinctively to its lair, so her feet have carried her here, and here she falls, panting, spent, for the time being perfectly insensible. Jud Sleaford has often predicted that she will murder some of them, and Jud's prediction seems to have come true at last.

CHAPTER IV. IN WHICH JOANA RUNS AWAY. How long she lies she cannot tell. A panic of horror and despair at herself and the deed she has done fills her. Has she murdered him? She has threatened often enough to kill some of them in her ungodly bursts of temper if they will not let her alone—has she done it at last? It is not sorrow that stirs her, nor fear; it is a panic of darkest despair and misery such as in all her miser ble life she has never felt before. She crouches there in the snow, feeling no cold, numb soul and body. A hurried step crunched over the frozen ground—there is an exclamation—a hand touches her shoulder, and strives to lift her head.

"Joanna!" a breathless voice says. Joana, what is this? It is a friendly voice. She lifts her stricken, despairing eyes to a friendly face. The slight heave the terror of agony, she springs to her feet, and flings her arms about his neck.

"George Blake!" she cries, with a choking sob; "George Blake! George Blake!" The young fellow holds her to him—pity, terror, blank consternation in his face. "Joanna, what is all this? What have you been doing? What has that brute been doing to you? Do you know they say that you—he chokes over the words—"that you have killed him?"

She gives a gasp, and still clings hold of him. The whole world seems slipping away; she seems to stand in the wide universe alone in her desolation, with only this single friend. "I have been to the house," he goes on; "it is in confusion there. Jud has gone for a doctor; there is blood on the floor, and on the whip-handle they say you struck him with. He is lying, bleeding still, and stunned, on the settee in the kitchen. The girls say you have killed him. Oh! Joana, speak and tell me what it is!" She tries to do so. Her words are broken and incoherent, but he manages to get at the story—the provocation, the attack, the reprisal. His eyes flashed with honest indignation. "The brute! the cowardly scoundrel! You served him right, Joana—you acted in self-defence. Even if he is killed, which I don't believe, you served him right. But he will not die. A beast like that stands a great deal of killing. Don't shake so, my dear; don't wear that haggard face—it will be all right. I tell you it is only what you ought to have done long ago. The black, sullen dog! to take his horsewhip to you! He grinds his teeth. I hope he will bear the mark of your blow till his dying day!" She slips out of his arms, and sits down on a fallen log, her hands clasping her knees after her old fashion, that miserable, hunted look never leaving her eyes. "I knew you would come here," the young man goes on, seating himself beside her; "it is always your sanctuary in troubled times, my poor Joana, Oh, my dear! my dear! my poor, ill-used, suffering girl! if I could only take your place, and endure all this for you!" She holds out her hand to him silently. He is so good, so real, her one loyal friend and knight. Great slow tears well up, and soften the blank anguish of her hopeless eyes. "I will tell you what I will do!" he says, after a pause. "I feel sure the fellow will not die—these venomous reptiles are so tenacious of life—still we both feel anxious. You will wait here I will return and tell you the truth—the worst certainly is better than suspense. Only promise me—be patient—the cold hand he holds hard—only promise me—do anything—anything rash while I am gone!" He looks toward the pond, lying dark and (Continued on Third Page.)

pleasant under the evening sky; then his...
"Promises me, Johanna," he says, "you will stay here till I return."

"All right, Johanna," he calls, gaily. "It is as I said; the fellow is going to live to grace the yellow yew. It is an ugly gosh, and has let him a lot of blood—as much as if he were a bullock, but it is banded up now, and he's asleep. I heard the doctor tell him," says George, laughing, "it was the best thing that could have happened to him; it had probably saved him a fit of apoplexy, and that he ought to keep you as a sort of family doctor to break his head at intervals."

"You cannot go back there," he says, and she sees her shrink and shudder at the thought. "You cannot stay here. Then what are you to do?"
"Ob, no, no, no! Never there! Never there any more! Oh, what will Mrs. Abbott say? Oh, me! oh, me! oh, me!"

he and this strange girl who fascinates him sitting there, the only creature it seems like in all the world!
"Let me see," he says, returning to the practical, "there is no up-train in the city before five o'clock. That is the one I generally go by, when I spend a night in Brightbrook. It is now past eleven; how are we to get through the intervening hours? You will perish if we stay here."

"I will walk about," he answers. "The night is mild, and my overcoat is fit against frost-bite. Only do not be caught, Johanna, or change your mind, or fall asleep. I will never forgive you if you fall me now!"
"Will you not fall," she says, firmly. "Before four I will be with you again."

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I think it the best medicine I ever used.
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THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

IRELAND IN AMERICA.

(From the Toronto World.)

Not long ago the New York Tribune said that a large number of men calling themselves American citizens, appeared to look upon Ireland as a state of the union. From the prominence given to Irish questions in Canada it appears as if Ireland were considered also to be one of the provinces of the Dominion. Especially is this the case at times like the present, when a general election is on. Candidates may declare themselves as they please on the subject of the N. P., of the boundary award, and what not else, but all will be of no avail if they fail to satisfy a numerous section of their constituents as to their views on the land question in Ireland.

One of us (Mr. O'Donoghue) declared from the first, that if the Liberal party with which he was then acting should prove recreant to pledges, he would be the first to avow such a breach of faith by voting and working against it.
Time passed on, and the Irish Catholics of Ontario, relying upon the promises of the Reform leaders, gave those gentlemen their hearty support, when they were, apparently, in a hopeless minority in the Dominion Parliament as well as in the country.

A change of Government ensued in the winter of 1873, and the Reform party having been returned with an overwhelming majority at the general election in January, 1874, had the opportunity, of which its leaders had expressed themselves desirous, of doing justice (and nothing but justice was asked) to the Irish Catholic people.

You know in what a beggarly spirit they set about fulfilling that honest covenant. Our people had been ignored before; now they were practically ostracized. In the Cabinet of Mr. Mackenzie there was, during his tenure of office, one Irish Catholic. That had been the rule in previous Governments, so that no fault could have been found with him upon that ground, had he not been pledged, as he was, to give to the Irish Catholic people that representation to which they were entitled, and of which, in the fierce conflict of parties, they had hitherto been denied. But party exigencies, and mainly the bitter hostility of those who boasted that they were Liberals, defeated his purpose. We have held, and now hold, him responsible, because, being the leader, he had no right to have had such power over his followers as to have induced them, forced them if necessary, to carry out the conditions upon which they obtained Catholic support.

But about this time grave issues even than our Parliamentary representation had presented itself. The industries of the country had been paralyzed; our markets were being overrun by American traders, throwing the surplus and bankrupt stocks into competition with the labor of the Canadian mechanic; in a word, Canada, in so far as her manufacturing and industrial life was concerned, had passed out of the hands of the Canadians.

The undersigned were resolved to stand by the country at that critical period of its history. Mr. O'Donoghue then especially felt it to be his duty, casting off old party affiliations, to join Messrs. Smith and Costigan and support the National party, which was advocating a national tariff and fair play to every section of the community. We grived at that determination not merely upon the abstract view that all countries which have become great have laid the foundation of their greatness by defending their capital and labor, as they defend their territory against foreign invasion; but because every practical man, artisan as well as manufacturer, and all who had studied the peculiar circumstances in which Canada was placed, were of opinion that a protective tariff had become absolutely necessary in the public interest.

We qualified our adhesion to the National party by declaring that if the Government of Sir John Macdonald did not carry out its pledges, our support should forthwith be withdrawn from it. But, as you are aware, Sir John Macdonald has not merely done what he promised, but excelled his promise. The tariff now in operation has given the Canadian manufacturer and the Canadian mechanic that protection without which the successful prosecution of their industries had become impossible. From 1874 until 1878 we had depression; now we have prosperity; then we had gloom and dependency, poor wages and poverty; now we can credit the Government with their due, thank Providence that a better state of things has set in.

In its treatment alike of Protestant and Catholic, the present Ministry has rendered fair and equal justice, and it is prepared to pursue a similar course in the future. Neither Mr. Costigan nor Mr. Smith would have agreed to name the responsibilities of office, nor would Mr. O'Donoghue have consented to re-enter political life, did they not believe that the invitation to them included, not merely those for whom they may think themselves commissioned to speak, but equally, as they hope, their countrymen of another creed. It is their intention, as it is their duty, to represent not merely the Irish Catholics whose confidence they believe they enjoy, but likewise, if they may be permitted to say so, the whole Irish race in the Do-

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.
The London World asserts that it is an open secret that Mr. Parnell cannot go to Ireland, and is virtually concealing himself except in the Commons.

Mr. John Davis, who died in England in 1788, considerably bequeathed \$1,25 to his widow, to enable her to get drunk once more at his expense.

The London Spectator says it is a strange answer to our queries about race and creed (in Irish affairs) that Mr. Burke was Catholic, Millisland and Mr. Parnell is Protestant Anglo-American.

The wife of a Milwaukee physician is going to jail for fifteen days rather than pay a fine of \$5, which was imposed on her for persistently keeping an unlicensed dog. She wishes to be a martyr for principle.

Mr. F. C. Matheson, of Bartholomew House, London, has issued a complete list of the electric light companies that have been floated in England to date. They number just thirty-three, and have an issued capital of about £6,600,000.

On May 13 the Forty-second Highlanders escorted the heralds and pursuivants of Scotland to the Cross of Edinburgh, where royal proclamation was made authorizing the circulation of British coins as current money in Cyprus. The connection seems somewhat remote to outsiders.

Bishop Halsey said to the Conference of the African Methodist Church: "We have little respect for grammar, but great respect for the gospel. To succeed with us, one must have a loud voice, almost enough to raise the dead. We sing loud and shout, but get true religion."

Card playing is practiced in no country to so great an extent as in Russia. All ages and both sexes are passionately fond of it. The manufacture of playing cards is a Government monopoly, and there is only one factory, from which 24,000 packs are turned out daily, or 7,000,000 a year.

A Cincinnati woman was swinging in a hammock in the seclusion of her back yard, and her feet hung down. A neighbor looked through the fence and cried, "Shoot them feet!" He was prosecuted, and, though he protested that he meant no adverse criticism of the feet, nor disrespect of the owner, was fined \$2.

REMARKS ON A BLACKBIRD AND A CAT HIS COMPANIONS.
The following is from the pen of Henry George:—
But your readers will want to know something more of Michael Davitt than they have heard by telegraph.

In the first place, Davitt is in much better health than when arrested. The conditions which he suffered in his first imprisonment have permanently affected his health, and he will never be the strong man that he was when first sent to prison as a Fenian. But this time he was well treated for the inmate of a convict jail, and the rest has done him good. The Government had, at least, the grace to acknowledge in their treatment that, though sent back ostensibly as a convict, he was really a political prisoner. He was obliged to wear the convict dress, and his cell was locked at the usual time at night; but otherwise he was not subjected to the prison regulations. He was placed in the library as soon as he arrived. Among the books which he was asked for, and which were given to him, was "Progress and Poverty," which he re-read several times. He was not compelled to work, but, wishing for the exercise and occupation, he took charge voluntarily of the little garden of about a quarter of an acre made in the solid rock (on which Portland Prison stands) by the six years' labor of one of Davitt's predecessors, a well-known forger. With his own left hand he managed to dig, to rake, and even to wheel a barrow by means of a strap passed over his shoulders, and became quite an expert gardener, taking the greatest delight in watching the growth of his vegetables and flowers. Save on the few occasions on which visits were allowed, he had no human society save that of the warders, and was absolutely buried from the outside world, no letters or papers being allowed to reach him. But he did secure

A LITTLE WATERBURY COMRADE,
to whom he became much attached, and who was a great solace to him. Soon after his incarceration he found in the garden a blackbird's nest, and took from it a young bird which he compelled to share his captivity. It became his constant associate and intimate friend. He allowed it to roam freely around his cell. It would sit upon his finger and answer bird fashion when he talked to it, climb up on his shoulder and caress his face with its beak, eat from his dish, and not only come when he called it, but fetch and carry like a dog. For their joint amusement he would roll up little balls of paper and the bird would watch the motion of his hand and rush for them as soon as he cast them away, bringing them back for him to repeat the operation. But of all other human beings it was as shy as a wild bird, and whenever the Governor or a warder entered the cell it would fly to Davitt for refuge and hide in his bosom. When it saw him ready to go to work in the garden it would hop to its cage (for he only took it out in a cage) and get in, when he would close the door and carry it out with him, that it also might enjoy the fresh air and sunshine. When he returned he brought the cage with him, and as soon as the cell door was opened the bird would demand the opening of its own prison by beating with its wings and thrusting its beak through the wires in the endeavor to peck open the catch. Davitt enjoyed his bird immensely, but when the soft spring weather came again this year he began to reflect that liberty was as sweet to the bird as to him, and taking it out into the garden on a warm, bright day, he opened the cage, and bidding it a last good-by, set it free.

Another denizen of the prison was a big tom cat, who would occasionally work destruction to Davitt's most cherished plants, and who was on this account several times doomed to death, but when it saw Davitt approaching on feline intent, the cat would disarm him by coming to meet him, purring and mowing and rubbing itself against his legs.

UPON PLEDGING HIS HONOR NOT to attempt to get any communication outside the prison walls, Davitt was allowed to write as he pleased, and a great stack of manuscript embracing a jail journal as interesting as that of John Mitchell, together with some essays is the result. These, it is to be hoped, will some time be published.

Davitt's arrest was, as I have previously written you, the heaviest blow the Government struck at the Land League, for it took away from the movement the man who, with the largest influence with the people, combined the greatest organizing ability and the widest loss; but it has given Davitt rest, leisure for reflection and time for study, and of these he has made the most. He comes out of prison this time stronger than he went in.

What was Davitt's views on the Land question I knew before, and I am glad to find, as I was confident it would be, that reflection and study have only strengthened them in his mind. He does not dream, as the Parliamentary party have been dreaming, that the Irish Land Question can be settled by a compromise as to arrears and the extension of the purchase clauses. What he means by "The Land for the People" is not that the tenant farmers shall be permitted to purchase their holdings, but that the land of Ireland rightfully belongs to the whole people of Ireland, and that the equal right of the humblest must be acknowledged and secured.

All this is indicated in the interview with him sent you by telegraph and in the letter he has addressed to the Standard. That letter seems to have produced a marked impression.

THE LATE GEN. GARIBALDI.
HIS LAST MOMENTS—THE OBSEQUES.
ROME, June 8.—Garibaldi died with the window of his apartment open and while the sun was setting. Before the last agony, a bird alighted on the sill, where it remained twittering. Garibaldi saw it and stammered "how joyful it is!"
The remains of Garibaldi were interred in the cemetery this afternoon. A storm of wind and rain raged the whole time. His coffin was covered with garlands and flowers, borne by survivors of the thousand of Marsala, and followed by the Duke of Genoa, Zinardelli, General Ferraro, representatives of both Chambers, and delegates of three hundred various associations. Speeches were delivered at the grave by the Vice-President of the Senate, President of the Chamber of Deputies, two Cabinet Ministers and Crispi. All applauded the deeds of the deceased. As the coffin was lowered, salutes were fired by the Italian man-of-war, Washington and Garibaldi.

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CORPUS CHRISTI.

The Feast Solemnized with all pomp and grandeur—Divine Homage paid to the Sacred Host—The Procession—Impressive Ceremonies—The Line of March—The Arches and Decorations—The admiring multitude.

The great Catholic feast of Corpus Christi was solemnized on Sunday in this city by a grand religious procession. The day was ushered in with every indication that the weather would not interfere with the open celebration, but would add to its magnificence. From early morning the city began to wear the appearance of a day extraordinary. Every one was out in their holiday attire; flags were floating high, and numerous banners were being carried from various sections to a central point, the bands were playing at the head of the parish societies, the church bells sent forth their joyous peals calling the citizens to assemble and do honor to the Sacred Host on its triumphal march.

- Band.
The pupils of the Sisters' schools.
Band.
Congregation of the Immaculate Conception.
Band.
Congregation of Notre Dame de la Victoire.
Band.
Confraternity of St. Anne.
Confraternity of Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament.
Confraternity of Ladies of the Holy Family.
Band.
The Congregation of Sisters' Grises with their Orphan.
Sisters of the Congregation.
Band.
Pupils of the Schools of the Christian Brothers.
Societe des Comtes Marobands.
Pupils of the Jacques Cartier Normal School.
Band.
Pupils of St. Mary's College.
Pupils of the Montreal College.
Congregation of Ville Marie.
Band.
Clergy of the Philosophical and Theological Seminaries.
Priest and attendants with the Blessed Sacrament.
The members of the Corporation.
The members of the Bar and other officials.
St. Patrick's Temperance Society.
The Catholic Young Men's Society.
Band.
The Young Irishmen's L. & B. Society.
St. Ann's Temperance Society.
The Congregations of the various Churches with bands.

The Host was borne by His Lordship Bishop Fabre, attended by numerous clergy and by a guard of honor of a company of the 65th Battalion, under Major Dogas, who defiled on each side of the canopy.

The route selected was shorter than on previous occasions, and consequently much more time was devoted to the construction of the several arches, which were erected on a magnificent scale, particularly those on St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and St. Hubert streets.

From Craig street up St. Lawrence Main street as far as they could reach the Fete Dieu decorations stretched their gleaming colors in endless profusion. Every stone along this part of the route of the procession was hung with all kinds of colored silks and bunting. No effort had been spared to place this street in the head of the list. The citizens dwelling on St. Lawrence Main seemed to have vied with each other in showing how much they honored their God by the gorgeousness of outward display.

There were four arches reared in this street, all of them of elegant structure, but one of them surpassing all the rest in beauty of design. The first arch was at the corner of St. Lawrence Main and Craig street. It was in the shape of a huge gate, and bore the following inscription about the main arch: "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini—ecce paras Angulorum factus cibus victoriam." Several pictures of saints adorned the two smaller arches. Another arch was reared on the corner of Vite and St. Lawrence.

It bore above the centre the arms of the Papal arms, the mitre and crossed keys executed in gold. At L'Assommoire streets the third arch was erected. It bore no particular inscription, but was gaily adorned with the national colors. The fourth arch, and the best one, was on the corner of St. Lawrence and St. Catherine streets. It was four pillared, facing both streets. Its dimensions were grand, and it was so admirably constructed that no effort had been spared to make it the finest structure of the kind along the whole route of the procession.

On the side facing down St. Lawrence Main street was the inscription, "Ecce paras angulorum factus cibus victoriam." On the side facing east on St. Catherine could be read, "Adoremus extremum sanctissimum sacramentum." The national flags waved over the centre arch. Without doubt this arch was the finest on the route. Another four pillared arch similar in construction to the last mentioned one had been erected on the corner of St. Catherine and Nunguet streets. A small arch also stood on the corner of St. Elizabeth street concluding the list. Although there were some pretty decorations on St. Catherine street, this thoroughfare made the least display of any along the whole line of march.

In three private houses private altars were erected, the beauty of which excited universal admiration. There were no arches on St. Hubert street, but the citizens on this street made amends by a most profuse display of bunting of all colors. In fact, the thickness of the trees made it unnecessary, as their spreading branches almost met in the middle of the street.

As far as private decorations were concerned, at the foot of St. Hubert street a grand double arch had been erected. Inside of this on a raised platform, were three young ladies seated in the garb of angels, holding in their hand salvers and kneeling in an attitude of prayer. From this arch, up the street as far as Dorchester, the sight was a beautiful one. At almost every private dwelling, extensive efforts had been made to decorate the surroundings in a manner suitable to the occasion.

At the corner of St. Catherine and St. Hubert streets, a rich and beautiful repository was erected. After the golden canopy had reached this spot, a general halt was made and His Lordship the Bishop carried the Host to the altar and Benediction was given with great solemnity. The multitude which crowded the thoroughfares at this junction paid their homage to the Blessed Sacrament on bended knees, and sang the hymn of adoration, Tantum Ergo, in a grand ensemble, which produced a profound impression. The surroundings of the repository were really handsome and attracted considerable attention.

On St. Catherine street, in three or four places, a palmy pile spanned the street. Along Notre Dame street the decorations were also very profuse and striking. At the Cathedral the sight was a grand one. Everywhere were banners, streamers, palms and evergreens massed together, which produced an admirable sight.

After the procession had returned to the Church of Notre Dame the principal societies entered with the Bishop and assisted at the mid-day Mass, which brought the celebration of the Feast to a close.

The procession was a very large one, it having taken two hours and several minutes to pass a given point. It was witnessed by thousands of spectators who thronged the line of march, as well as every available space that windows or roof could provide. The many strangers who were in the city were particularly loud in their expressions of admiration. The sight was as novel to them as it was grand and significant.

THE FETE DIEU IN MONTREAL.

Whence all this pomp and pageantry displayed? Why do triumphal arches proudly rise, And anspiced bells from out grey towers peal forth? And flags and pennons float on heaven's cool breeze? Why swells that wave of harmony sublime, From many thousand voices chanting praise? And in one strain of music, soft and sweet, The bells, the chorists and the voices blend? Who is this mighty King that onward moves Through reverent multitudes bowed down in awe? 'Tis He, the Healer of the sick, the blind, Whose word fell full of hath raised the dead to life! He that of old walked 'mid Judaea's hills, And scattered blessings ever as he went. Lo! when He comes with martial music's swell, With a host of flowers and incense floating round, Then bow the head and lowly bend the knee, While Jesus, SON OF DAVID, passeth by— And angel-choirs their grandest anthems sing, With Alleluia heaven and earth resound! J. A. RABLIEN. Montreal, Feast of Corpus Christi, 1882.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. J. F. Blanchet, Vicar of St. Rochs died on Saturday June 10th.

Mr. James Hogg, a much respected citizen of Belleville, Ont., died in that city on the morning of June 8th.

The death of the eminent engineer and ship-builder, Mr. John Scott Russell, is announced from London.

Mr. Dansereau, Sr., father of Mr. C. A. Dansereau, of Montreal, died at the latter's residence on Wednesday night, June 7th, after a brief illness.

Levy, the English claimant to the Enfield estate, in Tunis, is dead. It was the difficulty about the possession of this property which precipitated the French movement against Tunis.

Professor James Spence, F. R. S. E., F. R. G. S. E., is dead. He was born in 1812, and received his medical education at the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh. He was appointed professor of surgery in the University of Edinburgh in 1864, and in 1865 was made surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland. In 1871 he published two volumes of "Lectures on Surgery."

The funeral of ex-Mayor Morrison took place in Toronto on the afternoon of June 12th, and was largely attended by citizens of all classes. The interment was taken in hand by the municipal authorities, and assumed the form of a public funeral. Mayor McMurrich and members of the Corporation were in attendance, the former being a pall bearer, representing his father, Hon. John McMurrich, who is out of the city. The body was attired in the dress of a Queen's Counsel. The pall-bearers were Hon. Mr. Cayley, City Treasurer, Harman, Lt-Col Arthur, Mr. A. T. Todd, Mr. Robt. Hay, M. P., Mr. D. B. Read, Q. C., and Mr. Jas. I. Michie, Rev. D. A. Macdonnell, of St. Andrew's Church, conducted the services.

Hon. Lucius Robinson died at Newport, Vt., on the morning of June 8th after several weeks of intense suffering. At first a sore of the nature of gangrene appeared upon the right foot, and, though painful, it was thought by the physicians that it could be controlled, and no serious results were immediately apprehended further than the probable loss of a part of the foot. It continued thus for four or five weeks, when a rapid decline, with great loss of strength and a general breaking down of the entire system, took place. Prominent physicians from Boston, Montreal and the surrounding country were summoned, and at length, as the last hope, on Tuesday forenoon last, one leg was amputated above the knee. The operation was successfully accomplished, and the patient bore it as well as could be expected. It did not avail, however, but though his death was not expected so soon, it is not supposed the amputation had any effect, certainly not to hasten his death. The immediate cause was no doubt mortification. Mr. Robinson was born in Derby, Vermont, about four miles from Newport, on April 5, 1823, and had just passed his 59th birthday.

The new series of excavations commenced by Dr. Schliemann this year at Hisarlik remained for many weeks unattended by any discoveries of moment. A communication, however, which has just been received from him by Prof. Virchow, of Berlin, announces that he has once more been successful. He has brought to light architectural remains of the highest interest. In the lower portion of the hill of Hisarlik he has opened a series of halls, corridors, and vaults, which, according to his confident belief, are ruins of the citadel of ancient Pergamos. Dr. Schliemann adds that the researches he has recently been prosecuting have convinced him that the views he has hitherto held respecting the site of Ilium, and of many of the relics he formerly discovered, will require much modification.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

There were 87 interments in the Catholic and 18 in the Protestant cemeteries during the past week.

The Superiors of the various convents connected with the "Congregation de Notre Dame" throughout Canada and the United States, who have been in retreat at the convent of Ville Marie, have elected the Rev. Mother St. Bernard, Superior of the convent in Montreal, to the office of Superior-General; Rev. Mother St. Victor, late Superior-General, was appointed First Assistant Superior, and Rev. Mother St. Jean Baptiste was appointed Second Assistant Superior.

THE LUCKY NUMBERS.

The following is a list of the winning numbers for the drawing of prizes which took place during the gift concert in St. Ann's Hall on Monday evening last—137, 4149, 1212, 1378, 3020, 2855, 290, 1309, 4582, 1966, 5165, 4695, 605, 217, 1844, 2295, 4218, 2019, 5879, 2914, 2070, 2366, 1048, 1584, 3083, 1819, 462, 5806, 4585, 1826.

DEATH OF AN OLD TYPO.

The members of the Art Preservative of all Arts, have received a sad blow in the death of Mr. William Wilson, who expired this morning at the comparatively early age of 57 years. Mr. Wilson was one of the oldest printers in this city, and was highly esteemed and respected by the members of the craft, not only here but throughout the whole of Canada and the United States for his many sterling qualities. Last year he represented the Typographical Union of Montreal at the Convention held in Toronto. He was one of the founders of the Union in this city, being its first President, and was a staunch member up to the time of his decease. His many friends and Union men generally regret his somewhat unexpected death.

ANOTHER CHARLIE ROSS.

A letter has been received from the Chief of Police of Elizabeth, N. J., stating that on 31st March last, a little boy named Charles M. Dunham, 13 years of age, was abducted from his home on 31st March last. He is 4 feet 4 inches high, has black hair and eyes, scar on the top of his head, sore eyes and a sore over the shin bone of the leg, which at times causes him to limp. The abductor is named Amos Dunham, who goes under various assumed names, one of his aliases being William Riley. He is 5 feet 5 inches high, light complexion, light hair and light moustache, 39 years of age. He goes around the country peddling salt, and pretends various physical infirmities in order to get pity, money and sympathy. Twenty-five dollars is offered to any one causing the arrest of the abductor.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

A grand convention of the former scholars of St. Mary's College, among whom are many of the leading men of the country, will be held at the College on the 19th and 20th of July next. Leading citizens from all parts of the Dominion who have received their education at this time-honored institution will grace the convention with their presence. The convention will be opened by the celebration of High Mass on the morning of the 19th, and the convention proper will be opened at 2.30 in the afternoon, and an entertainment will be given in the evening. On the second day the proceedings will be opened by the celebration of Mass for deceased scholars, after which the principal places in and around Montreal will be visited. In the evening a grand banquet will be held, and the whole College will be beautifully illuminated.

ONENIA KANATHAROCALINAM.

The above is the name of an Indian from Caughnawaga who was fined \$25 and costs in the Police Court this morning for having liquor in his possession. He and five companions were on the train from Montreal to St. Ann's on last Saturday. They were all very drunk, and Onenia was exhibiting a two gallon jar of whiskey to his comrades. Deputy High Constable Contant was in the same car, and attempted to take the whiskey from its owner. The latter resisted what he thought an unjust interference and showed fight. The conductor, however, added the weight of his authority to that of the officer, and the poor Indian had to deliver up his fire water and submit to the disgrace of being arrested by a pale face. This morning the two gallon jar of whiskey was the strongest evidence against him. The fact of the liquor being found on him was sufficient for his condemnation. The clerk who took down the minutes of the case has had leave of absence for a week to recruit after the immense effort in writing down the defendant's name half-a-dozen times without misspelling it.

"NORA'S" LETTERS.

We clip the following from the Witness: To the Editor of the Witness: Sir,—Noticing in a late issue of the Witness a paragraph intimating that the letters of "Nora" were in the press, I beg to enclose two dollars (\$2.00) as a small contribution to the fund intended to defray part expenses of publication. An attentive reader of Mrs. McDougall's letters, I am bound to say that their broad and noble tone, so graceful and attractive in style, have the ring of the true metal about them. Knowing as I do that they touch the very inmost core of Irish discontent and misery, I heartily wish for them a wide circulation. I am, yours truly, JOHN KRANE.

Ottawa, June 6, 1882.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

The following figures have an interest as indicating the relative proportions in which emigration has flown from a certain section of this Province to the Eastern and Western States respectively. On Monday last, in the day postal car from Quebec to Montreal, on the North Shore Railway, enumeration was made of the number of letters collected on the way up for those two opposite portions of the American Union. The count does not include any letters from the city of Quebec itself, but it embraces the country on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, after leaving Quebec, until Montreal is reached: For Massachusetts 208, of which 48 were for Lowell; Boston 15; Rhode Island 42; New Hampshire 62; Connecticut 36; Vermont 32; New York State 51; New York City 13; Maine 12; total 472. The total for Western States was 211, of which nearly half, 106, were for Michigan. The indication is that from the section of country in question, the settlement of French-Canadians in the Eastern States more than twice what it is in the Western. The small number of letters for Boston and New York shows that the population of these North Shore counties has been drawn only to an inconsiderable extent to the two large American cities. It is Massachusetts, with its many manufacturing

towns, which has exercised the strongest attractive powers. For Manitoba there were 26 letters.

SUBURBAN ANNEXATION.

The special committee on suburban annexation have presented a report to the City Council recommending that the Municipality of Hochelaga should be annexed to the city on the following conditions:—1st. That the city will assume all the liabilities of the Municipality, which are heretofore unenumerated. 2nd. That the Municipality will transfer and make over to the city all its assets and property. 3rd. That the portion of Hochelaga which is annexed to the city will be added to and form part of St. Mary's Ward the representation of which will not be increased, but the representation of the remaining wards will be proportionately decreased. The report was adopted.

THE MONTREAL & CHAMPLAIN JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Howick, June 12.—The work of construction of the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway through Chateauguay County was begun here to-day amid great rejoicings and in the presence of a large and enthusiastic assemblage. The first sods were turned by Thomas Gibbie, Esq., Senator Bureau, Mr. S. Foster, Vice-President of the company, and Mr. T. D. Hannaford, and the ceremony concluded the three former gentlemen briefly addressed the audience, in which was a large number of ladies, upon the position and purposes of the railway company. The proceedings closed with hearty cheers for Mr. Joseph Hickson, President of the Company, and a declaration of thanks to him for his good faith in pushing forward the work of construction and his determination to give the people of the Chateauguay Valley an early connection by rail with the commercial centres of the country.

THE NAMES OF STREETS.

A report was read at the meeting of the City Council from the Road Committee expressing the opinion that calling the names of thoroughfares running in a direct line different names was a source of annoyance to the public and recommending that the names of St. Joseph and St. Mary streets be changed to that of Notre Dame street through its entire length, from McGill to the city limits west to be called Notre Dame street West; from McGill street to Dalhousie Square to be called Notre Dame street Centre, and from Dalhousie Square to the city limits east to be called Notre Dame street East, and that the name of St. Bonaventure street be changed to that of St. James from McGill street west to be called St. James street West, and from McGill street East to be called St. James street East. On motion of Ald. Laurent the report was adopted.

VETERANS OF THE POTOMAC.

General S. Moffat, Collector of Customs at Plattsburg; General Wells, Collector of Customs at Burlington and Special Customs Agent Biglow, of Plattsburg, are in town, stopping at the St. Lawrence Hall. They are en route for Detroit to attend the grand reunion of the veterans of the army of the Potomac, to be held in that city on next Thursday.

BREVITIES.

Forest fires are raging in parts of Wisconsin. The damage done by the fire at Hull, Que., on Sunday, amounted to \$10,000.

The writs for the Dominion elections arrived at Victoria, B. C., on Sunday.

C. D. Woodley, a fruit merchant of London, Ont., has left that city unexpectedly.

The freshest on the Fraser River, B. C., continues, and many settlers are ruined.

A young man named McCarthy was drowned yesterday at Brampton, Ont., while bathing.

The examinations in the Medical Faculty of Laval University commenced yesterday afternoon.

Several Russian Jews created a disturbance yesterday in New York and were clubbed by the police.

Mr. J. E. Debois, of Beauport, uncle of Hon. Mr. Caron, fell from a scaffolding yesterday and broke his leg.

Hanlan has sent away an order for oars and rowlocks, being determined to go to Winnipeg as soon as he is able.

Archbishop Taschereau left Quebec yesterday afternoon for Laval to resume his pastoral tour through the Archdiocese.

The chief desire of Vankoughnet, the condemned murderer in jail at Kingston, is tobacco, which he begs for piteously.

News from Kicking Horse Pass, B. C., states that the engineers have found an excellent line for the railway through the Pass.

The Sparrow counterfeiting case at Ottawa has been enlarged for a week, and in the meantime it is expected that further arrests will be made.

A picnic under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church at Kempenfelt, Ont., will take place on Wednesday next. Father McDonnell, the popular parish priest, will manage the affair.

A son of Mr. J. Peterson, of Maryboro, Ont., while handling a dynamite cartridge accidentally exploded in his hands, mauling them fearfully. It is likely his right hand will be completely destroyed.

Miguel Otero, Vice-President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, was about to die in Denver. He was a Roman Catholic, and the Rev. Father Pinto was called to attend him. The priest told him that before absolution he must renounce Free Masonry. He refused, and died under the ban of the Church. Acting under the order of his Bishop, Father Pinto excluded the remains from the Catholic church and graveyard. This caused excitement, and the Masons conducted burial service with unusual pomp.

On May 24 Queen Victoria completed her 83rd year, an age which has been exceeded by eleven only of the sovereigns of England, dating from the Norman Conquest, viz.: Henry I., Henry III., Edward I., Edward III., Queen Elizabeth, James II., George I., George II., George III., and George IV., and William IV. On the 20th of June next her Majesty will have reigned over the United Kingdom for forty-five years, a reign which in length has been exceeded by those of three only of the [Kings of England, viz.: Henry III., Edward III., and George III.

The recently published returns of the Austrian (1880) census show that 50 per cent of the people are employed in agriculture, 54 in commerce, banking and transportation, 54 in liberal professions, 1-1-6 are landowners and capitalists, 14 1/2 servants, 1 per cent. educationalists, 26 1/2 are engaged in mining, and the occupations of 310 per cent. are unknown.

THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

London, June 6.—At a meeting of the Mansion House Committee for the relief of the Russian Jews it was stated that the amount of £23,458 had been collected, of which there remained £25,000. It was resolved to send commissioners to Hamburg to superintend the departure of the emigrants.

THE REFUGEES IN TURKEY.

Our Constantinople correspondent sends the following:—Turkey is about to share with the United States the honor of providing an asylum for the Jewish fugitives from Russian and Roumanian intolerance and persecution. Mr. Lawrence Oliphant and Mr. James Alexander—the Moses and the Aaron of the situation—are now here, and several hundred half naked and starving men, women and children, forming the advance guard of the exodus, have already arrived in Constantinople. This morning I visited these poor refugees, who are temporarily cared for in the Jewish quarter of Balata, on the Golden Horn. Most of them have escaped from the devastations of Balta and Elizabethgrad. Their wan, terror-stricken countenances told their story far more eloquently than words. About half of them were women and children and orphans. An unusually large proportion of the women were far advanced in pregnancy and nearly all were accompanied by children of the most tender ages. All the emigrants with whom I spoke expressed their joy at getting out of Russia and declared that they had left behind them thousands of their co-religionists whose only immediate object in life was to get out of Russia, no matter how, even if they knew that they must die of want in any other country. A general influx of Jewish refugees in Constantinople would involve the greater misery and suffering where there is already great privation and want among the poorer classes of the regular inhabitants. Such an influx is, however, deemed inevitable, and the only hope is that the general stampede toward Constantinople can be retarded for a few months, when preparations of some kind can be made to lessen the suffering. In the meantime the Jews already arrived are provided with food by means of local subscriptions, and the Mansion House Committee has been applied to for funds. Besides an exodus from Russia we are threatened with an exodus from Roumania.

MR. OLIPHANT'S MISSION.

Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, who recently arrived here from Jassy, states to me that although no violent outbreak has as yet occurred in Roumania, nevertheless the entire Jewish population is in hourly dread lest the outrages which spread like a contagion from Balta to Bessarabia shall in turn extend to Roumania, where, within the past two weeks, the Jews have been deprived of almost all their civil rights—where they cannot hold land, nor pursue their trades or ordinary occupations, nor even peddle their wares in the streets and where life has become intolerable. There are over two hundred and sixty-five thousand Jews in Roumania, and Mr. Oliphant believes that over 200,000 of them will emigrate. Sentiment and reverence for the traditions of their race draws them to Palestine rather than toward America. Last week the Central Jewish Committee, which represents 49 local committees, met at Jassy, and 200,000 were at once subscribed to start an exodus fund. The Roumanian Jews, added to the Russian Jews, will so augment the numbers coming to Turkey that all preparations for caring for them will probably prove inadequate, and Mr. Oliphant issued circulars from Jassy begging and imploring them to delay their departure for at least four months. The Sultan does not want to have another *ispahania in imperio* in his dominions, and consequently will never consent to the formation of any autonomous colonization schemes in Palestine. He has, however, expressed his warmest sympathy with the oppressed Jews, and the Turkish authorities are instructed to issue Ottoman passports to all Russian or Roumanian Jews who express a desire to settle anywhere in the Ottoman dominions with the sole exception of Palestine.

A DUCAL PILGRIMAGE.

New York, June 6.—A London correspondent says: Much interest is felt in social circles at the return of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk from the miracle-working spring of Lourdes in France. Their journey has been made in the faith, worthy of times long past, that a pilgrimage to the shrine of our Lady of Lourdes would remove the dreadful affliction of blindness from their infant son and heir, the little Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and I am informed that even now their Grace have not given up hope, though at present there is no sign of improvement in the child's condition. This modern pilgrimage, I am sorry to say, excites derision in some quarters, but the feeling generally is one of deep sympathy for the suffering parents. It is said that Cardinal Manning rather discouraged the journey, but the family position urged it, and their advice prevailed finally. The child and his parents are now in London in the strictest seclusion.

MRS. LANGTRY TO AN EDINBURGH AUDIENCE.

From the Scotsman. When Mrs. Langtry closed her engagement at Edinburgh on Saturday night, May 20, the Theatre Royal was again packed from floor to ceiling, the audience numbering little short of 2,000 persons. When the curtain fell for the last time the enthusiasm of the audience reached a climax, and in response to the plaudits showered on her, Mrs. Langtry made the following speech: "I should like so much to tell you before I leave Edinburgh how grateful I am for the kind way in which you have received me—really so much more than I deserved or expected; because, of course, I am quite a novice, and all the grand talent comes here from all parts of the world. I have only been on the stage a very short time—since the 13th of January, so that this makes my nineteenth week. Now, it is impossible to learn to act in that short time, any more than to paint a picture. I am as much surprised to find myself standing here before you as you must be to see me. I have a great deal to learn; but I shall work very, very hard, in the hope that next time I come here I may really merit your approval. I shall remember my first visit to Edinburgh with the greatest pleasure; and, indeed, I ought to feel quite at home here, for I am half Scotch. My mother is a Scotchwoman, and was born in this town. I am very proud of it. I can only repeat my thanks, and hope that it may not be long before I come back to this beautiful Edinburgh and 'bonnie Scotland!'"

THE DIVISION OF THE GERMAN BAPTISTS.

The division among the German Baptists, or Dunkards, is caused by a desire on the one hand to maintain the laws and usage of the Church in all their strictness, and on the other hand to depart from them in the direction of worldliness. The laxity of the latter element, however, does not appear to be great, for at its first annual convention moustaches were prohibited, hair was forbidden to be parted, house painting, except in one dull color, was declared sinful, and any trimming on a dress was pronounced abominable.

When a suitor at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, received an emphatic no to his proposal, he was about to give up the suit, and go back to his home at Columbus; but the girl's mother accepted him, appointed a wedding day, and assured him that the daughter would be ready for the ceremony. He was there again at the time fixed, and so were numerous guests, who found the house decorated with flowers and a collation prepared. But the bride was missing. She was caught at the railroad station and taken back home, where she disobeyed her mother's stern command to stand up and be married, and the company was dismissed.

IT ALWAYS WORKS JUST THIS RESULT.

Mr. John Bonner, proprietor of the celebrated Yonge Street Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishing Store, Toronto, tells a most remarkable story of the Great German Remedy: "St. Jacobs Oil" cured me of a bad case of neuralgia, of five years standing, when I had given up hopes of being cured, and had tried fifty different so-called remedies. I never kept it all the time not only at home, but here in my place of business; it is an excellent thing, and something nobody should be without."

ROUND THE WORLD.

Germany are gradually becoming the bakers of London.

The King of the Belgians has given \$24,000 for Courbe's "Stone Breaker."

The O'Connor Don has been made a Privy Counsellor, and becomes the Right Honorable.

The fattest man in Maine is dead. His name was Joe Barry, and he weighed 400 pounds.

Stock of the Bank of Ireland is selling at 310—that is higher than stock of the Bank of England.

The East India tea trade is making immense advances, and threatens to do that of China serious injury.

Miss Chamberlain, who is making such a sensation in London, is from Cleveland, Ohio. She was at school in this city.

Emmeline West of Richmond has been poisoned once, shot twice, and stabbed three times, but is still alive and well.

The House of Commons had not until last month sat on the Derby day for thirty-six years. It is not to form a precedent.

Mr. W. E. Forster, the late Irish Secretary, is a crack shot with rifle and revolver, and is said to carry one of the latter.

The old Baroness's husband has changed his name once more. This time he is William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett Burdett Counts.

The King of Siam, who has just built a new palace for \$5,000,000, is furnishing it with 400 tons of furniture, at a cost of \$500,000.

Twelve million bushels of corn were last year made into glucose in the United States alone. Brewers were the largest consumers.

It is remarkable that O'Connell's family do not take the slightest part in Irish agitation to-day, and the sons of Mr. Smith O'Brien hold as severely aloof from it.

The Chief of the Fire Department of Coldwater, Mich., is under arrest for setting fires. His object was to keep the firemen interested by giving them something to do.

A man was arrested and fined for kneeling and praying about in the streets of Wichita, Kansas, and the Times declares that he could have stood up and sworn with impunity.

The Boston dry goods firm of Jordan, Marsh and Co. will send twelve of their employees on a European tour this summer, paying all expenses. This is to be made a yearly practice.

A Polish Roman Catholic nobleman, member of the Austrian Imperial Parliament, lately paid off the debt (30,000) of a Polish synagogue in Vienna, thus saving it from the hammer.

One of the lions in a circus got tired of being tamed, and at Lansing, Mich., fastened his teeth so firmly in the arm of the tamer that it had to be shot and his jaws pried open before the man could be released.

A Missouri woman was asseanded when a man took her suddenly in his arms and jumped into a pond with her; and grateful when she learned that her dress had been in a blaze, which the leap extinguished.

In an after-dinner conversation as to the qualities most important to a Prime Minister, one said, "Eloquence," another "Knowledge," a third "Assiduity." "No," said Pitt, "patience." Mr. Gladstone must feel this to-day.

Wilchcraft is looking up in Boston. Mrs. Eddy says that her husband was killed by evil mesmeric influences. The witch is a spiritual medium, and she makes no denial—possibly with a view to the incidental advertising of her business.

The widow of Lord Rolle hero of the political satiric poem "The Hollid," so famous and often quoted eighty years ago, is thriving to-day on the \$60,000 a year, with two residences, bequeathed to her. He died in 1842. If living he would be 126.

A wife at Boone, Iowa, got a divorce from her husband solely on testimony volunteered by her sister, who, then professed to detest him; but within a month the sister married the man, and confessed that she had schemed to part the couple for that purpose.

The drama "Florion," lately produced as the original work of an American playwright, is said by the Louisville Courier-Journal to be almost identical with an old German piece called "Hermance, the Child of Fortune," once used by Madam Schiller, and also in the repertoire of Magg Mitchell.

An edict signed by the Czar, and published in the official Gazette of St. Petersburg, virtually bankrupts every wealthy Jew in Russia. It provisionally suspends all payment for contracts or debts due to Jews, prohibits them from settling in outside towns and villages, and otherwise provides for their speedy extirpation throughout Czarism.

Mr. Graf

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

When at the city's gates... Some great names in the Eternal Fates... Whose names are writ by the Eternal Fates...

O daughters of the Cross! Not with such loud acclaim... Your strong, sweet song, that soothes the pain of loss...

Yet from your gentle hands... Lie the forest's path... The battle-field, the plague-infested lands...

No narrow bound of creed... Counts your earnest will... Wherever misery tells its tale of need...

Ye who have conquered bliss! Ye who have won the crown!... What can the empty praise of worlds like this...

The most brilliant shades possible on all fabrics are made by the Diamond Dyes. Unequaled for brilliancy and durability.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE LAND LEAGUE.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S REPLY TO ARTHUR ARNOLD FORSTER.

LONDON, June 6.—Davitt has written a long reply to the pamphlet entitled "The Truth about the Land League," published anonymously...

The great value of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all diseases of women is demonstrated by every day experience.

TRAIN WRECKING ON THE G. T. R.

During the past week several attempts have been made to wreck passenger and other trains on the G. T. R. line, near St. John's P. Q.

that the evidence is very conclusive against him. He was brought up for preliminary examination...

"Sudden Colds."—At the commencement of a cold, take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer...

ANATHEMA MARANATHA!

Bishop Gilmore and the Ladies' Land League.—The Members Excommunicated.—The Ladies League's Defiant.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 2.—The Right Rev. Bishop Gilmore, of the Roman Catholic Church of this city...

It is for these reasons, doubtless, that Mr. Parnell, who feels that the welfare, if not the existence of more than 200,000 families in Ireland...

Mr. Parnell obviously means that so far as he is concerned, the Government shall have no excuse for abandoning the Arrears' bill...

Significant of the change in the spirit of the Irish administration since Mr. Forster's resignation was the decoration made last evening by the Secretary, Mr. Trevelyan...

Joseph Ruseau, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever used."

LONDON, June 8.—The News says, regarding Frelinghuysen's despatch, that "Lord Granville will not fail to remember that commercial, as well as legal and political considerations are decisive against the position Frelinghuysen has chosen to assume."

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

It is probably fortunate for the friends of Ireland who desire to see the Arrears' bill forced through the House of Lords...

As the prevention of such a disease is a question that concerns every person, we ask the perusal of the following, which is taken from the New York Journal of Commerce...

A physician was called during the night, but in doubt as to the nature of the disease, though suspecting it to be a case of small-pox...

These facts came to us at first hand, and the reader may rely upon them as exact statements without exaggeration. Here were from ten to twelve cases all relieved from pain and fever in less than an hour...

SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A DRAMATIC WRITER.

Mr. George Collier, Deputy Coroner, held a long inquiry on Wednesday at the Bank of Friendship, Mile-End, London, touching the death of Mr. J. Saunders...

Inspector Barron appeared to watch the case on behalf of the Commissioners of Police. Henry Greaves, a fireman, said he had lived at 126 Oxford street, Stepney, about nine months...

It was a mystery to him how the deceased kept himself clean, for he always made a respectable appearance. There was no wash-stand basin, or any utensil in which he could wash himself in the room...

What the 'we' walk in a dark existence, Where sinful sorrow springs, Still we may feel, in spite of the distance, Heaven's joy, when devotions sing...

Brilliant Scientific Triumph.

It is now recognized by the leading medical men that Dr. M. Souville's Spirometer is the most wonderful invention of the age for the cure of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all lung diseases...

FELICITATING THE HON. MR. COSTIGAN.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by His Lordship Bishop Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, N.B., to the Hon. Mr. Costigan on his appointment...

CHATHAM, N.B., May 23, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—Your telegram informing me that you have just been sworn in Minister has just been delivered to me, but too late, (after 8 p.m.) to send you my felicitations...

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

we received and passed is the best eulogium that could be pronounced on your action in this particular, while such unanimous honor to the members of the House of Commons of all parties...

Again tendering you my congratulations and best wishes for your success in your new office, and the assurance of my sympathy and good will towards the Government of which you are now a member...

Why a wedding did not take place. NEW JERSEY, June 5.—Miss Mary Ann Kelly, of Constable Hook, N.J., was to have been married on Monday last to Joseph Skales...

When Mr. Skales returned to Constable Hook he was met by the weeping parents of his betrothed, who told him that Mary Ann had run away, and she had sent them her engagement ring...

THE HAPPY LIFE.

It may be found in the midst of sorrow, The treasure we so much prize, Of perfect happiness—we may borrow From every hour as it flies...

It may be found in the midst of evil, The treasure of greatest good; Tho' nature lies at its lowest level It's realness will be witnessed In spite of the dark powers of the devil...

One cry in the hour of our human weakness To the source of supernatural strength— One prayer, in the spirit of faith and meekness...

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MAGNETIC MEDICINE. A SURE, PROMPT AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR NERVOUSNESS IN ALL ITS STAGES. Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power...

KIDNEY WORT. HAS BEEN PROVED THE SUREST CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES. Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are suffering from kidney disease?...

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN. (From the Boston Globe.) Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham. The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who has written other human letters that may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Women."

LOWE'S LUNG CURE. I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect cure for all the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCURF, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the skin and Blood. \$1 a bottle. Sold everywhere.

THE GREAT CURE. FOR COUGHS, COLIC, WHOOPING COUGH, AND ALL LUNG DISEASES. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Consumption Cured. Since 1870 Dr. Shear has each year sent from his office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external."

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and bring more unhappiness than is commonly supposed.

EFFORTS TO SAVE GUTEAU. WASHINGTON, June 8.—Notwithstanding the continuous ill success of Mr. Reed, Guttau's counsel, in endeavoring to rescue the assassin, he says this morning that he is still confident of success.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

WIT AND HUMOR. Why would cog dealers make good lawyers? Because they know all about cogs and little ton.

"I am a broken man," said a poet. "So I should think," was the answer, "for I have seen your pieces."

An artist painted a cannon so naturally that when he was finishing the touch-hole it went off—at a very good price.

The man that says that woman has never invented anything should listen for a few minutes at the keyhole of a sewing society.

"There is one thing I will say for poor old Simpkins," remarked a brother journalist at the funeral—"if he was a liar, he was a gentlemanly liar."

SKINNY MEN. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

A case of suspended animation mistaken for death is reported in Boston. A girl was pronounced dead by her physician. A few hours after, when her father turned to leave her alone, she cried, "Please don't go, papa!"

EPHRAIM'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, E.P.'s has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO. SUCCESSOR TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Foundry, Troy, N. Y.

WORKING WOMEN'S WAGES. INADEQUATE AND UNJUST COMPENSATION FOR FEMALE LABOR. The income of working women as compared with those of men are in many cases so disproportionate and manifestly inequitable that the subject has already attracted the little attention from thinking people; but the thought which has been given to the matter, and the consideration it has received, are by no means commensurate with its importance.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Croup, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frost-bite, Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bed Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

HOPE FOR THE DEAF. Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums. PRESERVE THE RESIDUAL HEARING. Always in position, best available to others. All Conversations heard as if heard directly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular with testimonials. Address: J. P. PECK & CO., 857 Broadway, New York.

STAMMERING. Over 800 stammerers have been cured by us during the past three years. Testimonials, &c., free. Address: STAMMERING INSTITUTE, London, Ont. TESTIMONIAL.—I have stammered for years, four months ago I attended the above Institute and was cured. I am perfectly satisfied. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Theological Student, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. 24 G.

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

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. VANDUZEN & TIFF, Cincinnati, O. 30 G.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Favorably known to the public since 1835. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Tolls. MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y. 30 G.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, No. 203. Dame Malvina Roy, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Edmund Augé, Joiner, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 273. Dame Elzide Bougie, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Didier Leonard, of the same place, Nautier, duly authorized to enter an action for separation as to property has instituted in this cause.

JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Croup, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frost-bite, Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

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COSSITT'S MOWERS, REAPERS & RAKES. Over 10,000 farmers in the Province of Quebec alone have bought our implements and are satisfied they are the best they could have. "Farmers, buy only the BEST." Buy a COSSITT'S OFFICE, ST. MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL, E. J. LATIMER, Manager. COSSITT'S OFFICE AT ST. SAUVEUR TOLL-BAR, ST. SAUVEUR, QUE. P. T. LEGARE, Agent.

MALARIA! MALARIA!! THE CAUSE OF DISEASE IN THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND NERVOUS SYSTEM! Below will be found a brief Summary of a Lecture upon the Liver, delivered before the Eclectic College of Medicine, by DR. J. HAYDOCK. The Liver has been known as the great blood-purifier and blood-purifier of the circulation. From its size and spongy structure, it plays a most important part in the animal economy, as regards assimilation and nutrition.

Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pill. The People Know Them! The People Use Them! The People Praise Them! WHAT HUNDREDS OF LETTERS SAY FROM PATIENTS ALL OVER THE HABITABLE GLOBE. Dr. Haydock, your new Liver Pill has rid me of all biliousness. So more noxious doses for me or five or ten pills taken at one time. One of your pills cured me.

HA YDOCK & CO., New York. Caution!—Druggists are desired to notice that the name of J. H. Francis, sole agent, is written across each doz. packages of Haydock's Liver Pills. All without this are counterfeits.

Musical Instruments, &c.

THE WEBER BABY GRAND. RECEIVED HOME. "THE WEBER PIANO" Is generally acknowledged the grandest instrument of music which has ever appeared in the household, or adorned the Lyric Stage.

NEW YORK PIANO CO., ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, SOLE AGENTS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. SEND FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Undertakers. CASKETS AND COFFINS. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address: STANBROOK & CO., Portland, Maine. 15-C. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 273. Dame Elzide Bougie, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Didier Leonard, of the same place, Nautier, duly authorized to enter an action for separation as to property has instituted in this cause.

Professional Cards. DR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 45 C. DR. KANNON, C.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N.Y. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 15-C.

Marble Working. NOTICE! We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of MARBLE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS, &c., &c. Which for neatness, beauty of design and prices defy competition.

Dye Works. WE RECOGNIZE IN THE increasing patronage we are receiving that we have been successful in doing the BEST OF WORK in Dyeing and Cleaning Ladies and Gent's Goods, such as Coats, Pants, Dresses, Shawls, Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, &c., and we shall endeavor to keep pace with the times in all the newest colors the art of dyeing can produce.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE—OF—HOUSEHOLD USE—IS THIS—COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

PREMIUMS! Every New Subscriber TO THE TRUE WITNESS Will receive a Valuable Book entitled, "A Treatise on the Horse & His Diseases," BY DR. KENDALL. The Book is very useful to farmers and contains a great deal of practical information. Contains an index which gives the symptoms, cause, and the treatment of each, giving all the principal drugs used for the cure, with the ordinary dose, effect, and antidote when poisoned. A table with an engraving of the horse's teeth & abradments, with rules for telling the age of the horse. A valuable collection of receipts and much other valuable information.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL—400 NOTRE DAME STREET. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure; Safe Diabetic Cure; Nervine and Tonic Bitters; supply just received at the Glasgow Drug Hall. RICHIELEU RENAL MINERAL WATER. Nature's Remedy for all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys. Call or send for Pamphlet of Analysis and Testimonials. Price 35 cents per Gallon. HOMEOPATHY.—A full assortment of Medicines and Books. Also, HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC. Family Medicine Chests refilled.

IRISH AMERICAN COLONY ZATION COMPANY (LIMITED). Farms of all sizes for sale in South Western Minnesota, on time contracts or for cash. HOUSES BUILT. Farm Implements and Goods at Wholesale prices. Apply to RIGHT REV. BISHOP IRELAND, St. Paul, Minnesota, Or to JOHN SWEETMAN, Manager, Currie, Murray Co., Minnesota. Who will forward pamphlets on application. 16 DQ

FOR SALE! BOUND COPIES OF The Harp. PRICE, . . . ONE DOLLAR. Volumes 3, 4, 5 and 6, neatly bound in Cloth, \$1 each. Apply to J. GILLIES, 225 St. Martin Street, Montreal. 38 B

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 25. Dame Estelle Lazarus, of the City of Montreal, wife of Levi Abrahams, of the same place, Trader, Defendant, has instituted against her said husband, Plaintiff, an action for separation as to property has been issued in this cause. Montreal, 29th April, 1882. T. & C. DE LORIMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 38 B

McGRAIL & WALSH, COMMISSION MERCHANTS & DEALERS IN FRUIT & PROVISIONS, 341 & 343 COMMISSIONER STREET, MONTREAL, P.Q. Consignments solicited for the sale of Pork, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Apples, Strawberries, Peaches, &c. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. 3411

\$66 a week in your own town. Term and \$5 \$66 outfit free. Address: H. HALLITT & CO., Portland, Maine. 15-G

