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VOL. XXXV.—NO. 35.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1885.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

THE REBELLION.

A SHARP FIGHT WITH RIEL'S FOLLOWERS.

FORT CARLTON ABANDONED AND BURNED.

BATTLEFORD CAPTURED BY THE

ndians rising on the file Hill Reserve—The Sixty-Fifth Battalion to leave to-morrow -Archbishop Tache's lecture to his people-The question discussed by Parlia-

OTTAWA, March 27.—The following telegram from Lt.-Col. Irvine to the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, dated at Fort Carlton, via Winnipeg, 27th March, 1885, was read by the Premier after recess to the house:— Carlton, N.W.T.—The party under my com-mand has just arrived. When near Fort Carlton we found that Crozier, with a party of 100, went to Duck Lake to secure a large quantity of supplies there stored. We were met by some 200 rebels, who held an advantageous position at Beardy's Reserve, and endeavored to surround the police and civilians. The rebels fired first, when it became general. Crozier, owing to the disadvantage at which he was taken, retreated, arriving at the fort at the same time as my party. Ten civilians of Prince Albert and two policemen were killed and four civilians and seven constables wounded. The number of robels killed is not known. The killed are Reg. No. 1008, Constable T. J. Gibson; Reg. No. 1065, Constable G. P. Arnold; and civilians: Captain John Meriton, W. Napier, James Bakely, S. Elliott, Robert Middleton, M. Mackonzie, D. Mochail Charles Hewitt. D. Mackenzie, D. McPhail, Charles Hewitt, Joseph Anderson, Alex. Fisher. The wounded are Captain Moore, leg Droken; A. Mac-Nabb, W. lt. Markley, Alex. Stewart, all of the volunteers. The Northwest Mounted Police wounded are:—Inspector J. Howe; Corporal Gilchrist; Reg. No. 852, Constable Garrett; Reg. No. 1,117, Constable S. F. Gordon; Reg. No. 1,045, Constable A. M. Smith; Reg. No. 1,048, Constable J. S. Moore; Reg. No. 935, Constable A. Miller. The situation in the North-West was detailed in Sir John Macdonald's statement in the house this evening. Since then it is learned that, as a result of a cabinet council held at six o'clock, the Queen's Own Rifles,

the 10th Royal Grenadiers, and the infantry school of Toronto, have been ordered to the seene of the trouble and will proceed immediately over the Canadian Pacific railway. The 65th Battalion of Montreal also has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to move to the West. From the Toronto corps five hundred and eighty men are expected to be obtained, which, with "A" and "B" Batteries, will make a force of eight hundred men to reinforce the Winnipeg contingent of 300 men, making an aggregate strength with mounted police of seventeen hundred in the North-West within the next week or ten days. Lord Melgund left last night for Winnipeg.

ing thereby to save his neck. ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

It is said on good authority that Riel has

withdrawn from nominal leadership of the

rebellion, and put in his place a puppit, hop-

A telegram from Mr. Egan, who is in charge of the traific arrangements of the Canadian Pacific Railway, states that at Oak Hill, a place on the line, a half-breed was arrested (said to be named Gourinne), attempting to presumed was for the purpose of preventing the 90th regiment from going on to Qu'Appelle. The prisoner stated that Riel had 1,500 men under him and six American can-

In answer to Mr. Blake in the House of Commons last night, Hon. Mr. Caron said that in addition to the instructions given to have 100 men each from A and B Batteries sent over the Canadian Pacific railway, the government had also, since making the last statement, issued orders for 250 men from the Queen's own Rifles, Toronto, and 250 more from the 10th Royals, as well as \$5 men from the C school of Infantry to be in immediate rediness for active service. The whole 580 men would be placed under command of Col. Otter and would be ready at a moment's notice to be transported to Winnipeg by the place themselves in readiness.

Mr. Blake asked if anything had been done with reference to the despatch of additional troops composed of volunteers in the Province of Manitoba.

Hon. Mr. Caron said that orders were given two days ago for the 90th Battalion and half a battery stationed at Winnipeg to proceed to Qu'Appello. It was the intention of the government to organize a mounted corps, who would furnish their own horses, saddlery and arms, to be composed of men who were accustomed to the country and who were provided with about the best arms that could be found in such an emergency. This corps would be under command of Capt. Stewart, who was formerly in command of the Princess Louise dragoon guards here.

said steps were taken some days ago to communicate with Mr. Henry Abbott, brother of the honorable member for Argenteuil, who made all preparations for forwarding the such vigorous measures did the company take troops by that route. They must go by that the entire transport has been arranged

that route. They will go quicker by that route than by any other, taking into account the delay there would be in communicating with Washington. There are about 70 miles that will have to be travelled between the two ends of the constructed line north of Lake Superior, and we can confidently rely upon having snow there, so that we can do our transporting by sleighs. The men can be carried across this gap, and it will do them no harm and make no material delay, and when they reach the other line they can go on safely by rail to Winnipeg, and, if necessary, without interruption to the Rocky Mountains. So far as we know, the whole hostile force is concentrated in the vicinity of Prince Albert or thereabouts.

THE BATTERIES.

Hon. Mr. Blake-When is it expected the battery will be ready? Sir Joh Macdonald-It is ordered to go at

Hon. Mr. Caron—I may say that when we received the news which the leader of the government has communicated, and previous the time that the news was communicated, the department had taken precautions to provide for the transport and subsistence of shout five hundred men to be sent into the North-West. It is intended that one hundred men each from A and B batteries shall be conveyed immediately over the Canadian Pacific railway north of Lake Superior, and provision has been made that no delay will occur in transport. I may say that the batteries have been under moving orders for the last three days, and that orders have been given now that they shall leave immediately. I expect that a detachment from A Battery will leave Quebec to-night or the morning

after. Hon. Mr. Blake-Where is Gen. Middleton iust now?

Sir John Macdonald-He is at Winnipeg ; but he telegraphs that he is going to move

West to-morrow morning. THE NEWS FROM WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 27 .- News from the seat of the Northwest troubles is not reassuring to day and to some extent alarming. The result is that military mancuvres continue with unceasing activity. Gen. Middleton arrived this morning and is a guest at Government House. Attended by Deputy Adjutant General Houghton, he inspected stores, clothing, magazine and supplies at Fort Osborne. He is dissatisfied with the condition of the clothing, which has lain there since the last Riel rebellion, and is therefore untit for service. The rebels were at Batoche Crossing, South Saskatchewan, yesterday with four hundred armed men. Riel has issued an order not to molest white men, but is seizing arms and imprisoning officials of the government everywhere. Governor Dewdney denies the report of tam-pering with the mails, telegraphed yesterday. Horses at the mail stations were, however seized. Riel is reconnoitering between Duck lake and Prince Albert with six hundred armed men. Major Crozier, from Carlton, sent word to Battleford that an attack was expected. Big Bear, who was reported to have gone to Carlton, is still at Fort Pitt. Musket, chief of the Stonies, fifteen miles south of Battleford, offered one hundred men to aid the police.

CROZIER HAS TWO HUNDRED INDIANS

under arms. He has also three pieces of ar tillery. Telegraph lines are working along the main line of road from Winnipeg to Ed monton, but the branch to Prince Albert is still down. A despatch from Battleford just received says that they have organized a company of forty-tive men for service. They had not heard from Prince Albert for some days and have sent out a scout to investigate and expect he will return at noon today, if not interrupted. Captain Wastie, of Brandon, arrested a supposed emissary of Riel's agitating the half-breeds at Oak Lake, fifty miles west of that city on the Canadian Pacific. His name is Louis Gouvinne. He had been sent with letters to the Indians and half-breeds at Broadview, Oak Lake and Bay St. Paul. He was captured at Broadview, his captors being mounted police. To their disappointplace an obstruction on the line, which it was ment, however, the papers were not found on him. The prisoner says he left Riel six days ago and that he had then six American canron and 1,500 men, and that he was being joined by American Indians. Major Crozier and his men, he says, have been made prisoners. The story is of course untrue, and supposed to be exaggerated. The prisoner was brought to Winnipeg by order of General Middleton and arrived here at nine o'clock in charge of Captain Wastie. He is a man about 25 years of age, of average height, and good features for one who appears to more Indian than anything else, black shining eyes and glossy hair and a rather low forehead completes his physiognomy. He resembles a Montana cowboy. He wore civilized clothes, which appeared rather clean. He had a black slouch hat with a rather broad brim. Prisoner now stoutly Canadian Pacific railway. These were the denies any connection with Riel. He is, only troops so far that had been ordered to nevertheless, believed to be one of the gang who attempted to wreck the military train going west on Wednesday night near Old Lake. The train escaped, but a section man next morning found a large iron plate on the track and the prisoner a short distance off

the police station. Gen. Middleton, who takes charge of the arrangements of the expedition, arrived from Ottawn at 7 o'clock this morning. He was met at the station by Colonel Houghton and other officers of militia. He was driven to the government house at once, where he will have his headquarters until he leaves with the troops. All forencon he was active at Fort Osborne. The fire alarm sounded at 9 30 a.m., and the bugle sounded the alarm, the troops hurried to and fro very actively Replying to Mr. Ives Sir John Macdonald and soon made a fine muster. The men are active and eager for the front. Although the Hudson's Bay Co. only received orders from the Dominion government the night is in charge as engineer of the construction before last to undertake the transport of on the Canadian Pacific railway, and he has troops from Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert,

lurking in a suspicious manner. He is now in

for. One hundred and forty teams have been secured and are now at Qu'Appelle. They were hired from various points near Qu'Appelle. Each man furnishes own team and wagon. Another hundred teams and waggons were sent forward by a special provision train which left for the West at noon to-day. This will make 240 teams in all. Each outfit receives \$8 a day, which will make the expenditure for the transport alone about \$2,000 a day, to say nothing of fodder and provisions for the troops, a sufficient quantity of which will be taken to last about two weeks. Agents are being employed at points along the line of march to purchase and provide stores for the troops. The 90th rifles, field battery and cavalry were inspected at 2 p.m. and told to hold themselves in readiness to go to the front at six o'clock. Four hundred horses were pur-chased to-day and the city has a decidedly warlike appearance, but the citizens are cheer ful and confident that the blow when struck will be short, sharp and decisive.

CROZIER'S FIGHT.

Later-Startling intelligence has been received by the chief officers of the Hudson's Bay company this afternoon. It announces the first collision of troops with the rebels near Duck Lake and not far from Fort Carl-ton. Celonel Irvine is said to have effected junction with Crozier at Fort Carlton. The latter made a sortie from the fort with 100 men to accure supplies from Duck Lake. They were intercepted by the rebels, who out-numbered them three to one. The civilians, under Captain Moore of Prince Albert, comprised half of Crozier's command. The rebels made an attempt to surround the police and first opened fire. The police and civilians responded and the fight is reported to have become general for a time. Crozier, finding himself outnumbered and the rebels as well armed as himself, if not better, fell back slowly upon Fort Carlton. Ten civilians of Prince Albert are killed and two mounted police. Four civilians and seven mounted police are wounded. Of the regulars killed are Constables Arnold and Gibson. The wounded are Inspector Howe, Corporal Gilchrist, Constables Garrett, Gordon, Smith, Wood and Miller. The civilians killed are Capt. G. Merton, W. Napier, James Blakeley, Robert Middleton, D. Mackenzie, D. McPhail, Charles Newitt, Joseph Anderson, Alexander Fisher, and another whose name could not be learned. The wounded are Capt. Moore, in command of the civilians, shot through the leg, A. Macnabb, W. R. Markley and Alexander Stewart.

THE START FOR THE WEST.

There is now tremendous excitement and the troops have just embarked for the west at 7 o'clock in charge of General Middleton. The whole power of the nation will, it is felt, be put forth to crush the insurgents. necessary another regiment will be raised here and equipped. There are retired officers enough here to command two regiments, and also volunteers enough to fill the ranks. The police and civilians are reported to have behaved nobly under fire. The rebel loss is believed to be large, but is not known on account of the police having to retire. Further news is awaited with anxiety, as it is believed the rebels will follow up their success by attacking Fort Carlton, where Col. Irvine and Capt. Crozier have now effected a unction.

"A" BATTERY STARTS.

Quebec, March 27 .- " A" Battery left tonight at 12 o'clock by special train, via the North Shore railway, en route for the North-West. Great enthusiasm provailed at the departure; the band played the men to the station, and a large number of citizes saw them off. The detachment consists of one hundred men, under command of Captain Peters and Lieutenants Hudon and Rivers. They have all the necessary ambulance and ammunition with them, besides nine horses and two nine-pounder field guns. The men are in the best of spirits.

THE NORTH-WEST MILITIA.

OTTAWA, March 27 .- The volunteers at Battleford have left that point to join Col. Irvine's force at Carlton. The settlers at all points are alarmed by the reports of the rising, and are organizing for defence if neces sary. At Winnipeg the excitement is intense. Two more regiments could be raised if neces sary. At Portage la Prairie, in three or four hours, sixty-five names were obtained for local infantry company. An other was tele graphed to Col. Houghton, at Winnipeg, to rise a good company for active service imme-

diately. THE 65TH CALLED CUT.

Brigade Major Hughes at 10 o'clock last night received the following despatch from Ottawa from the Adjutant-General :--

"Call out 65th Battallion immediately for active service and report action and re-

sult. W. POWELL (Signed), Adjutant General."

Major Hughes, on receipt of this telegram at once communicated with the command ing officer of the regiment, Lt. Col. Onimet, who at a late hour last night notified the adjutant and captains of the battalion. A conference was held, and it was decided to order the regiment to parade in the armory old City Hall, this morning at nine o'clock and Adjutant Robert will be in attendance to serve out the arms and accoutrements. The battalion was kept under arms for three hours. The officers who could not be seen last night were notified this morning, and proceeded at once to the armory. The officers say it will be forty eight hours before they can get the men together, as during the winter they are rather disorganized. The following particulars of the regiment will no doubt be of interest :-

THE ROSTER.

Lieut, Col. J. A. Onimet, commanding Lieut.-Col. Hughes, major on staff; Major C A. Dugas; Capt. Robert, adjutant; Capt. Bossé, paymaster; Dr. Lachapelle, surgeon; Dr. Mignault, assistant-surgeon; captains in command of companies: Messrs. Prevost, Giroux, Roy, Peitras, following officers have been authorized to Larocque, Bauset, Ethier and Ostell; raise local corps, namely: Colonel Scott, of Lieutenants : Messrs, Doherty, Stearns,

Lavigne, Lafontaine, Des Trois Maisons, Plinquet, Villeneuve, and Loduc. The regiment consists of eight companies, each composed of forty-two non-commissioned officers and meu, or in all about 375 men. The corps is one of the finest in the Canadian militia, and has always been renowned for its esprit de corps. The men, like their officers, are all fine fellows, and will no doubt give a gold account of themselves, and nobly respond to the call of duty.

AT TORONTO.

Toronto, March 27 .- News from the North-West to-night of the collision between the rebels and mounted police has caused intense e citement. Col. Otter has received instructions to hold himself in readiness to leave for the North-West to-morrow marning at ten o'clock in command of the Infantry School corps and 500 men of the Queen's Own and Royal Grenadiers. The fighting spirit of both regiments is thoroughly aroused and many express their pleasure at being able to take part in quelling the rebellion. The adjutants of both regiments have been busy all night picking out the 250 men from each regiment. One thousand stand of arms were sent from here yesterday to Winnipeg, and a hundred thousand rounds of ammunition left Kingston yesterday for the same destination.

OTTAWA, Ont. March 29 .- There has been no end of rumors respecting the situation in the North-West in the air for the past two days, but actual news is of the most meagre character. Stories to the effect that a second engagement had taken place and that the Winnipeg city hall had been blown up, which were bandied about last night and this morning, are utterly without foundation. The position, in fact, has undergone little change, and is likely to continue as at present until reinforcements from Winnipeg reach the scene of hostilities. It has just been learned by despatch to the Minister of Militia from Mr. Wrigley, of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Winnipeg, that that company has received a despatch, via Battleford, from Mr. Clark chief factor at Carlton, to the effect that the post there has been destroyed and police and loyalists have evacuated it. Mr. Clark also telegraphs very important news that the loss of life in the engagement of Thursday was due to treachery on the part of the halfbreeds. It appears that Major Crozier, with a detachment of Mounted Police and the civilian force at Carlton, drawn from Prince Albert, moved forward on Thursday morning to hold a parley with the robels at Duck Lake, and, under a flag of truce, began com-munications with a view to a cessation of hostilities, and that it was while these were proceeding, under the flag of trace, that the rebels opened fire upon the police and citizens' corps, and caused the loss of life, which is so greatly deplored. Factor Clark's tele-

gram runs as follows :-"Evacuating Carlton for Prince Albert, after desheying telegraph and stores; Carlton fight commenced by half-breeds firing on police during parley with Major Crozier, under flag of truce.

ABANDONMENT OF CARLTON.

A despatch from Colonel Irvine to Comptroller White, of the mounted police, received this morning, states that the post at Carlton was accidentally hurned to the ground on Friday, but that all arrangements had previously been made for evacuating the post and retiring to Prince Albert. It is thought the post was destroyed by the police, as, finding his force inadequate to protect both Carlton and Prince Albert, and the latter point being a much more important one to garrison, Col. Irvine determined to retire upon Prince Albert with his whole force. There is no special significance in this action, so far as can be judged. Col. Irvine has doubtless acted for the best, and knowing the strength of the rebels, has deemed it advisable to destroy the post (for it is not a fort), and supplies, in order that they may not fall into the hands of the insurgents. Prince Albert is the chief centre of population and trade in the district, having a population of about a thousand, chiefly rhites, while Carlton comprises only the old Hudson's Bay post, a moderate sized log building, and not more than half a dozen per sons are located there, so that it is of infinitely more consequence to protect Prince Albert than the old Hudson's Bay post, which has been used for some months past as a mounted police station.

In an interview this evening with the min ister of militia, who has been engaged all day in perfecting arrangements for the despatch of reinforcements, it was learned that an ambulance corps has been organized for the expedition and placed in charge of Dr. Douglas, a Victoria Cross man, who has had a large experience in the organiz-ation of ambulance corps in England,

The force UNDER MARCHING ORDERS

consists of the following: One hundred men of A Battery, Quebec, with two guns; one hundred men of B Battery, Kingston, with two guns; eighty-five men from C School of Infantry, Toronto; 250 men from the Queen's Own, and 250 from the Tenth Royals, Toronto, the whole Toronto contingent being under command of Col. Otter, formerly of the Queen's Own, now commandant of the School of Infantry in that city, and 280 men from Military District No. 3, under command of Col. Arthur Williams, M.P., in all a total of 1,165 men, in addition to the Winnipeg battalion of 300 men and the Winnipeg field battery of 60 men and six guns, now at Qu'Appelle under Gen. Middleton, and pushing to the front. Then the 65th battalion of Montreal has been called out, but not ordered to move until a further force is deemed necessary. There are, besides, drafted for immediate service fifty men from the Governor General's Foot Guards, of Ottawa, under command of Capt. Todd, who muster at the drill hall to-morrow morning and proceed west in the afternoon. This completes the draft from the regular militia, but the SERVICES OF VOLUNTEER CORPS

are also to be availed of, and to this end the following officers have been authorized to and then by telegraph to Winnipeg.

raise local corps, namely: Colonel Scott, of Regina, one company; Captain Wood, Birtle, been received of the fight at Duck Lake:—

one company; Colonel Osborne Smith, Winnipeg, a battalion of eight companies; Captain Stewart, late of Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, a mounted corps of 160 to 200 men; Col. Strange, of Calgary, a mounted corps of 150 to 200 men; Captain Gishorne, cf Battleford, one company of infantry; Col. Thomas Scott, M.P., a battalion of six companies and one company of infantry at Calgary; Mr. J. K. Oswald, late of Montreal, proceeds at once from Ottawa to his present residence at Calgary to assist in the organization of corps there. Altogether the militia force organized for service numbers 2,660 men, a force more than ample to quell the most widespread uprising in the North-West.

THE ROUTE.

The militia ordered to depart to the scene of operations will be transported by the C.P. R. direct via Winnings to Qu'Appelle, at which point there is a large depot of supplies and where the first detachment of Winnipeg volunteers already sent are quartered in the immigration sheds. They will not reach Qu'Appelle until about this day week. From Qu'Appelle their tout this day week. From Qu'Appelle they will have to travel on foot to the Touchwood hills agency, thence to Humboldt, thence to Clarke's crossing on the Saskatchewan, should the middle crossing be occupied by the rebel forces, and thence to the north branch to trible the trail leading from Battleford to strike the trail leading from Battleford to Carleton. The total distance from Quebec to Carlton is 2,421 miles, 2,198 of which will be travelled by rail, except the Lake Superior gap of 40 miles, and the remaining distance, 223 miles will have to be travelled by foot. The following is a table of distances:

Winnipeg to Qu'Appello. 323
Qu'Appelle to Touchwood Hills 46
Touchwood Hills to Humboldt. 95

In an interview this morning Senator schultz stated that he believed no large body of Indians will join Riel, because in 1869-70 he made the strongest efforts to receive their co-operation, but not one single Indian joined his standard.

ARCHEISHOP TACHE

expresses indignation at being suspected of giving countenance to the insurrection. He says he got Riel out of one scrape, but now that he has got into another he must take the odium of it and suffer as he deserves for his indiscretion. The movement has no sympathy from the Roman Catholic church, Riel's mother and brothers reside at St. Vital, a short distance South of Winnipeg, but with the exception of his mother none of them know anything of his movements. The half-breed settlement extends twenty-

six miles from Dumon's crossing to Prince Albert. From Batoche crossing to Carlton is 17 miles, passing through Duck Lake. St. Laurent is the name applied to the half-breed settlement referred to. There is a Catholic church four miles down the river and one at Duck Lake. Riel is understood to have made his headquarters at Ratoche crossing. He is thought to be the leader, as he was a captain in the buffalo hunts for many years, and is known as a bold and energetic man. He was in the habit of going buffalo hunting across the line, and had many encounters with the Sarcee, Pigeon and Blood Indians on the American side. It is estimated that there are at least one thousand male adults among the half breeds in that section. They raise cattle, farm a little, and are described as being generally in good condition.

SUNDAY S. DESPATCH. WINNIPEG, Man., March 29, -Fort Carlton is reported to have been burned, said to be accidentally, but believed by military critics to have been done by Col. Irvine, as a military strategem to prevent it falling into the hands of the rebels, who thereby might secure aditional stores, supplies and arms. If has been ascertained that there are not probably over five hundred armed men among the insurgents, although, could arms and ammunition be procured, probably three times that number could be placed in the field. The half-breeds are determined and seem resolved, now that blood has been shed, to fight, as they expect no indulgence will be shown them by the authorities. If the news from Col. Irvine is at all favorable it is believed Gen. Middleton will move forward with the troops now under his command and not await the arrival of the troops now on the way from the East. Col. Strange, who raised a hundred men at Calgary, has been, it is rumored, ordered to repair with his men at once to Qa'Appelle to join the troops from Winnipeg, expected to begin the march to-morrow to Prince Albert to the assistance of the mounted police. Telegraphic communication is still interrupted Clark's crossing on the main government line and Prince Albert. Messengers sent from Battleford to Fort Carltonhave returned, being unable to force a way through the rebels, who seem to infest the whole country around the fort. A second battalion of in-fantry has been put in commission here, eight companies strong, for service in the city and is under command of Lt. Col. Osborne Smith, late Deputy Adjutant General of this military district.

THE BURNING OF CARLTON.

The report of the burning of Fort Carlton and its evacuation by the mounted police has been confirmed by a despatch received by Commissioner Wrigley of the Hudson's Bay company, from their chief factor Mr. Clarke. Col. Irvine with 260 police and volunteers left the post on Friday, the 27th, after burn ing the stores and other supplies likely to fall into the hands of the rebels. Its evacuation was rendered necessary from the lack of provisions to supply the increased force and the exposed character of the post in the event of an attack by the rebels from the surrounding hills. They have gone to Prince Albert, it being easier to defend and the larger settlement requiring protection. The only means of news now from Prince Albert will be by courier to Battleford, a distance of 120 miles,

Firing was begun by the rebels while Major Crozier was holding a parley with Riel under a flag of truce. The engagement then was brisk, the police and volunteers having responded with a vigorous fire. The rebels are reported to have lost forty-seven men killed and wounded. The cannon of the mounted police rendered effective service in covering the retreat to Fort Carlton, and but for them almost inevitable disaster would have followed. A robel emissary who has been travelling around amongst the reserves on the Saskatchewan inciting to a rising was arrested at Fort Pitt. News has just been received of a concentration of Crees at Poundmaker's reserve, and that a delegation is on the way to Battleford to make a domand upon the authori ties. Capt. Norman of the mounted police here approves of the action of Col. Irvine and thinks it a strategic move and that it will embarrass the rebels. It would also relieve the anxiety of the settlers at Prince Albert, one of the most populous districts in the North-West on the Saskatchewan. The report is current that Captain Moore died from the effects of the fight of Thursday, but it still lacks confirmation. Fort Carlton lies in a hollow on the South bank of the North Saskatchewan. The only buildings in the place are the fort and house to the east of the fort about fifty yards, occupied by Hon. Lawrence Clarke. There are no residents in the place save the mounted police and Hudson's Bay officials. The fort lies about fifty yards from the river, a flat bluff rising be-hind it to a height of 200 feet above the level of the river. The Indian reserve here is in charge of Farm Instructor Chaffey, but it is believed Indians and all accompany the police to Prince Albert, moving along the north bank of the river, and that they will be free from annoyance by the rebels. The mail service has been interrupted via Duc & Cabe and Prince Albert Lake and Prince Albert.

OTTAWA, March 30.

There was a rumor to-night that Farm In structor Nichols, near Qa'Appelle, had been murdered by Indians, but the story has not been confirmed and has not reached the Gov-ernment. The worst news of the day relates to the possibility of an Indian uprising. General Middleton telegraphed that the Indians are becoming unquiet, and that considerable apprehension prevails in the settlements near the reserve. Pondmakeand Little Pine, Cree chiefs, near Battletord, have donned their war-paint and col lected their warriors, and will join the rebels. Pondmaker's tribe numbers 156 and Little Pine's 421, or together 577, out of whom probably 250 warriors could be had The total number of Indians, nearly all Crees. in the district to which the rebellion may extend is as follows:—At Fort Pitt, 1,190; at Edmonton, 2,921; at Carlton, 1,791; at Battleford, 2,423—a total of 8,325, proba-

The Fenians are reported to be holding .. meeting at Fargo, Dakota. If Riel gets the Indians to act with him the Fenicus may make a raid at the boundary, though the dis tance that would have to be traversed from it renders it improbable that any large body of men will make the attempt.

· BATTLEFORD CAPTURED. OTTAWA, March 30-9 p. m.-The most serious news of the day has just come in.

namely that Pondmaker and Little Pine with force of probably a couple of hundred la dians are marching on Battleford, where a detachment of mounted police are stationed and a volunteer militia corps exists, and are now encamped within three miles of that point, having moved forward five miles since morning. WINNIPEG, Man, March 30 .- News from

Battleford is alarming, and the prospect of trouble with the Indians increases. All the Indians in that district are at Pondmaker'; reserve. They number some 500 and threaten the barracks. All the settlers and their families are in the barracks, where they have been placed for safety. Every man in fhe place has been enrolled for service. Tho Indians threaten to burn the town and word expected to come to-day to a pow-wow with the agent. The previous report as to the women and children leaving for Swift Current station would seem to be contradicted by the above.

A later despatch received by the Hudson's Bay officia's this evening says "The Indians came into the town this morning, numbering between 80 and 100, almost all armed. I have just come in after having a talk with They seem unsettled and not at all well disposed,"

Later-Despatches this evening from Battleford are more alarming. The Indiana gathered at l'ondmaker's reserve, it is said. over 500 strong, and are now encamped in sight of the town. They threaten to attack the barracks. The balf-breeds in the neighborhood have left the place, and it is feared they will join the insurgents.

THE TOWN CAPTURED.

March 31, 1 a.m.—The following despatch has just been received by a prominent Winnipeg citizen:—"Battleford has been captured and the Indians have got possession of every house. The inhabitants escaped to the police barracks, where they are now expecting an attack from the Indians, who are gathered on the south side of the Cattle river. Telegraph communication is expected to cease at any montent.'

ANOTHER INDIAN RISING.

WINNIPEG. March 30,-A despatch from Qu'Appelle says a detachment of the Winnipeg Rifles and the field battery with one gun have gone to quell an Indian rising at the Vile Hill reserves. The report that Mr. Nichol, the Indian farm instructor, is killed is generally believed to be correct, and that the Indians, with emissaries of Riel, are in possession of the supplies. Those Indiana number nearly three hundred, and embrace the following chiefs:—Little Black Bear's reserve, Star Blanket's reserve, O'Kanise's reserve and Pepekesi's reserve. They have hitherto been considered very peaceable and industrious Indians. General Middleton, Lieut. Coll Houghton, Deputy-Adjutant Gen-eral, and Commissariat Officer Bedson will Continued on Eighth Page

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

Large round tidies are being crocheted in set figures in yellow, blue and red thread combined. They have quite an Oriental effect and are quite new.

When you are troubled with dizziness, your appetite all gone, and you feel bad generally, take a few doses of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, and you will be surprised at the improvement in your feelings. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

Said a noted man of 60 years, "My mother gave me Downs' Elixir for coughs and colds when I was a bov.

Rheumatism is quickly cured by using Arnica & Oil Liniment.

Bunches of strawberries are the favorite basket decorations just at present.

Young Men!-Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANces on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rhenmatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, viger, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. 22G

Painting the lower panes of windows in oil colors is an amusement just now fashionable with artistically inclined English girls.

The old established cough remedy, Downs' Elixir, still more than holds its own in the public estimation, despite sharp and active competition. It is a "home remedy," and in this locality needs no words of praise from us, so well and favorably kown is it. It is the standard remedy for coughs, colds and all throat troubles, with great numbers of our people, and their continued use and unsolicited recommendation of it speaks volumes in its favor. - Burlington, Vt., Free Press, January 26, 1883.

For looking through the keyhole of a door leading into a private residence in New York young man was last week committed to thirty days' imprisonment.

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

Descronto, Can., is said to be lighted with gas made from sawdust, a ton of which yields 10,000 feet of gas, at a net cost, after deducting the value of by products, of \$1.66 per

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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

After a riot which arose out of religious disputes at Winnebah, on the west coast of Africa, it was found that three natives had been killed and cut to pieces, their remains being prepared for cooking in a gigantic pie.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm exterminator.

A company is laying a cable containing 250 telephone wires in a pipe along Spring street, New York. The overhead wires in that city, if in a straight line, would extend from San Francisco to London.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain.

"Do not fall down this shaft, as there are men working at the bottom of it," is the advice posted at the mouth of a Cornish mine.

Obstructions of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by National Pills. A New York man advertises troches for

dogs, which are guaranteed to make the breath of poodles and pugs as sweet as Des-FREEMAN'S WORM Powders

destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant.

The medical fraternity in England is re-cruited almost exclusively from the middle classes of society, the idea still prevailing that but three professions are open to the scions of the nobility—the army, the church and the law.

FOR Rough conditions of the Skin, Shampooing the head, Pim-ples, Eruption and Skin Diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

The case is related by A. Hughes-Bennett of an epileptic, now thirty years of age, who has taken more than eighty pounds of bro-mide of potassium during the past five years without experiencing any unpleasant symp-

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT Worm Syrup-An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms.

Jadame Picot and Madame Barberousse and to be registered as municipal electors in Paris. They maintained that the article of the Constitution, "Tout Francais, aged twenty," applied indifferently to men and women. After considering the matter for eight days, the Judge has decided that as women never enjoyed political rights, and were disabled from many civil ones, this construction could not be admitted

CAPITAL COMFORT.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Mrs. Mary K. Sheed, 1110 Maryland avenue, Washington, D.C., states, that for several years she has suffered terribly with facial neuralgia and could find no relief. In a recent attack which extended to the neck, shoulders and back, the pain was intense. She resolved to try St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-reliever. Rubbing the parts affected, three times only, all pain vanished as if by magic, and has not returned.

The incomes of Baron Mayer Karl and Willy de Rothschild have been respectively rated, for taxation, at Frankfort, at \$1,140,000 and \$1,190,000.

WHAT WOULD THE WORLD DO without woman? asks the essayist who starts out to say something new on this oft-treated subject. Of course, the human element of the world would not exist without woman, so the question is gratuitous. It would have been er more sensible to ask: What would the world do without the salvation of woman, without a panacea for her physical ills and a cure for her peculiar diseases. In a word, what would the world do without Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," the great remedy for female weaknesses? It is indispensible tor the ills of womankind.

Experiments have proved that about thirty per cent of mankind can be subjected to mesmeric influe**nces**.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Children and persons with weak constitutions have always found great difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil, and from this fact it has not been universally used, but with Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, this prejudice is removed. It is so thoroughly disguised that you cannot detect the Cod Liver Oil. One physician writes us that it is used almost as a beverage in his family; an other person informs us that he had to hide the bottle from his children. For Coughs and Colds, broken down constitutions, and all give the luscious fruit away. Lung Diseases, it has no equal.

A little borax put in the water in which to be washed will prevent them from fading.

HIGH PRICED BUTTER.

their butter the year round. It is by always having a uniform gilt edged article. To put the "gilt edge" on, when the pastures do not do it, they use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color. Every butter maker can do the same. Sold everywhere and warranted as harmless as salt, and perfect in

Prime Minister Gladstone visits secondhand book stores in London and buys quantities of trash.

Solid Comfort.

Every one likes to take solid comfort, and it may be enjoyed by every one who keeps Kidney-Wort in the house and takes a few doses at the first symptoms of an attack of Malaria, Rheumatism, Biliousness, Jaundice or any affection of the Liver, Kidneys or Bowels. It is a purely vegetable compound of roots, leaves and berries known to have special value in kidney troubles. Added to hese are remedies acting directly on the Liver and Bowels. It removes the cause of disease and fortifies the system against new attacks.

The veteran Sims Reeves will visit the United States this summer and consult with Manager Abbey.

WORKS AT THE NEAR AP PROACH OF SPRING.

The readers of the papers everywhere are, no doubt, acquainted by this time with the fact that the world-renowned Louisiana State every month, (the next on April 14th, will be the 179th Grand Monthly Drawing) at New Orleans, La., but they should also take note that \$265,500 will be scattered among those who buy tickets at \$5.00 each, or \$1.00 fractional parts, of which they can learn fully on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

TAn electrical target, on which a hand indicates the exact point where the bullet strikes it, is one of the latest inventions.

A GOOD GUARANTEE.

H. B. Cochrane, druggist, Lancaster, Pa., writes that he has guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, bilious attack and liver and kidney troubles. In no cases has it disappointed those who used t. In Canada it gives the same general sat-

Tobacco was first smoked, then snuffed, and lastly chewed. Pipes came first, then cigars, in 1815, and finally cigarettes.

SURE TO CONQUER.

The most troublesome cough is sure to yield if timely treated with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Pleasant to take and safe for young or old.

In a glass works near Paris, air, stored under pressure, has been made to successfully supersede glass-blowingly the mouth, except in a few cases.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

On account of its purity and concentrated strength and great power over disease, Burdock Blood Bitters is the cheapest and best blood cleansing tonic known for all disor-dered conditions of the blood.

The King of Siam, although not yet thirty years of age, has 1,000 wives and 263 chil

ACCIDENTAL.

A. Chard, of Sterling, in a recent letter, states that he met with an accident some time ago, by which one of his knees was severely injured. A few applications of Hagyard's Yellow Oil afforded immediate and complete relief.

The young ladies of the Ontario Ladies' College have organized two base ball clubs.

A PRINCELY FORTUNE.

A man may possess the fortune of a prince but can never possess happiness without good health; to secure which the blood must be kept pure and every organ in proper action. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and regulate all the organs.

The cost of each saloon in the city of Indianapolis last year was \$153, and the liceuse only \$52.

WHERE TO KEEP IT.

Keep it in your family. The best remedy for accidents and emergencies, for Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Soreness, Sore Throat, Croup, Rheumatism, Chilblains and Pain or Soreness of all kinds, is that marvellous healing remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

A number of prominent Irishmen of this city sat down March 17th to an elaborate dinner, provided by the Dufferin Hotel, the occasion being the celebration in a quiet way f the anniversary of St. Patrick. Francis McCafferty, Esq., presided, and was supported on his right by M. A. Finn, Esq., and on his left by R. O'Brien, Esq. Mr. John Keefe, president of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, occupied the vice chair, and on his right sat Major Maher, Inspector of Buildings, and on his left sat Capt. Denis Coholan. Addresses were given in response to the various toasts, the initial number. the Queen, being, as usual, honored in silence, and the others discussed as fellows:—

Canada, Our Home—Mr. M. W. Maher and Dr. McInerney. The Day we Celebrate—Mr. M. McDade

and Mr. Richard O'Brien. Ireland our Motherland-Mr. P. J. King. The Irish Race the World Over-Mr. J. L.

McCafferty.
Trade and Commerce of St. John and Portand-Thos. L. Bourke, John O'Regan. The Ladies-By a number of aspirants for

eminine favor. The enjoyment of the occasion was further enhanced by a number of appropriate songs and recitations.—Com. St. John, N.B., March 18.

Scott's Emulsion of Pare Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.-In General Debility and Emaciation.—Is a most valuable food and medicine. It tends to create an appetite for food.—It strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body. Miss Julia Pease, a Vassar graduate, culti-

rates 6.000 acres of land in Texas. Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stemach, indigestion, dyspepsia, &c., relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in

market. In vials at 25 cents. The other day Florida strawberries were selling in Baltimore at \$1.50 per quart, while in some parts of Florida it was difficult to

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send three letter stamps for large scarlet napkins and red-bordered towels are illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of to be washed will prevent them from fading. cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

"Flower weddings" promise to be all the Dairymen often wonder how their more rage in London this spring. At each wed-favored competitors get such high prices for ding the bridesmaids will be dressed to resemble some spring flower-if it can be done.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills,-Safely and Securely.—When the severities of winter have yielded to the genial spring, invalids should make a determined effort to regain their lost health; when through confinement indoors, want of appetite, and disturbed sleep, the entire system has been weakened, and the spirits have been broken down, Holloway's remedies are equal to the occasion The Ointment rubbed over the regions of the stomach and liver, aided by the internal administration of his Pills, will rectify the digestion, regulate the bile, and parify the blood-three sanatory actions which will speedily confer renewed vigour, brace up the talling nerves, confirm the flaccid muscles, and restore to the ailing cheerfulness, that great charm of existence.

A wagon load of scrap-iron and rubbish which was bought for a song by a De Kalb, Ill., junk dealer, developed a pocketbook which contained \$1,600 in bank notes.

-Any lady who desires further information than can be given in the limited public space of newspaper columns can obtain Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's pamphlet "Guide to Health" by sending a stamp to Lynn, Mass.

A London firm of pencilmakers manufactures its shavings and sawdust into an article which they call the "Dust of Lebanon." It is sprinkled upon the fire to remove the unpleasant smell of cooking noticeable in a room after a meal,

Jacob H. Bloomer, of Virgil, N. V., w Lottery draws on the second Tuesday of 'Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cared a badly swelled neck and sore throat on my son in forty-eight hours; one application also removed the pain from a sore toe : my wife's foot was also much inflamed-so much so that she could not walk about the house : she applied the Oil, and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured,'

In a Scotch divorce case which recently came before the Court of Session the couple had been married for thirty-five years, and the wife, who was the petitioner, was the

mother of tifteen children. A. D. Noyes, Nowark, Michigan, writes : I have enquired at the drug store for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, but have failed to find it. We brought a bottle with us from Quebec, but it is nearly gone and we do not want to be without it, as my wife is troubled with a pain in the shoulder, and nothing else

gives relief. Dan you send us some "" The Canadian Pacific Railway promises to run its first train through from Quebec to Port Moody Aug. 22, and will make the trip

in 105 hours. For Bronchitis and Asthma, try Allen's Lung Balsam; the best cough prescription

known—Sec adv. New York shines are down to 2 cents.

ASK FIFTY LADIES IN SUCCESSION WHAT PERFUME they consider the most delicate. the most pure and salubrious, the most permanent, and in all respects the most desirable, and forty nine of them will answer. MURRAY

The municipal schools of Moscow, it is said, will accommodate only 7,000 pupils, although there are in the city 100,000 children of school age.

& LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The continued use of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion invariably cleanses the blood from all impurities and restores the system to a state of healthfulness, that is manifested in increased constitutional vigor, mental activity, and lightness and buoyancy of spirits. Always ask for Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

Boiled starch can be much improved by the addition of a little sperm, or a little salt, or both, or a little disolved gum arabic.

There are cheap panaceas for various human ailments continually cropping up. Northrop Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspep tic Cure has no affinity with any of these Unlike them, the article is derived from the purest sources, is propared with the utmost chemical skill, and is a genuine remedy and not a palliative for Biliousness, Constipation, Kidney troubles, impurity of the blood, and female complaints.

An artistic paper weight is made by dipping a dozen tenpenny nails into gold varnish and binding them together with a crimson ribbon.

Mr. R. C. Winslow, Toronto, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspep-tic well knows, of unpleasant fulness after

each meal."

The grand balls given by the President of she brought us home with her, where do you the French Republic cost from \$15,000 to think, but to a room the had settled very \$20,000 each, and are sometimes attended by sing for herself in an oldicastic, and S.000 guests.

EFFE'S COCOA—GEATEFUL AND COMFORTING
—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural
laws which govern the operations of digestion laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocca, Mr. Rops has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong shough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water ormilk. Sold only in packets and tins, (4th as d 1fb) by grocers, abelled, "James Errs & Co., Homeopathic hemists, London, Engla hemists, London, Engla

-OR-

AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Continued.

"Yet, in sooth," returned O'Driscoll, Marmion and Percy are not deficient of high qualities; but when proud spirits oppose and clash, it is as though when Greek meets Greek-Hist! what is that? Ho! stand to your defence, Miles : we are beset !"

It was even so. Just as they had turned out of a boreen, or lane, simultaneously with the loud report of firearms, and the whiz of a bullet so close as to singe O'Driscoll's hair rose a shout of many voices, and suddenly they were surrounded by a party of seven or eight milita, led by Hunter Gowan, and in their midst was Guildford Colandisk. The lurid glare of the sky as Miles and Maurice emerged from the shade of overarching trees, and the shooting of sparks of fire and shafts of flame, amid wreaths of black spreading smoke

from some neighboring dingle in the valley, told plainly, though neither cry nor scream floated to their cry nor scream floated to their ears, on what nocturnal mission of evil was this picked crew of bad spirits roaming. But there was no time for thought. In answer to Miles' shrill whistle, Ned Burke, who sauntered in the rere, came bounding with speed, and the three instantly, setting their backs against the thickset hedge, levelled their pieces, and prepared to defend themselves to the last. O'Driscoll previously waved his handkerchief for parley, and, addressing Colandisk, said :

"." Ten to two is unfair odds, Guildford, for by right I should stand aside; nevertheless, though the insurgent's prisoner, Miles O'Byrne is my friend, and as such I may not stand by and witness the unequal strife without landing succor. So bide the issue."
"Confound you! didn't we always know

you were a rebel at heart!" cried Colandisk, fiercely. "Here goes!-dead or alive, the croppy chief's my aim, and you for a descriter. And there's the chap beside him that robbed old Watkins's till and absconded." shouted two troopers, whose ill-favored appearance had been so immensely increased by the lives of vicious profligacy they had been leading, that till they spoke Ned Earke had not recognised the bloated visage of Beaky and the cadaverous one of Tickell, his quon-dam fellow-apprentices. Now he knew ment's pause as the muskets of all were brought to a level, and each thumb rested on turns agin us for the same, why, we must the trigger. In that pause the ear of Miles, only put up wid it." preternaturally sharpened by naryons excite. ment to the smallest sound, heard a voice say close beside him, and in hurried whis-

" Now, Nelly, now; fire away!' in that pause between life and death there was the click of a pistol, two loud reports, two yells of agony : now a rattle of musketry, two more pistol-shots, two more howls, and a stampede of Hunter Gowan and his men. Confounded, bewildered, when the smake that blinded them dispersed away, Miles, Ned, and O'Driscoll round two men lying dead at their feet, and Colandisk, with his wrist broken and a flesh wound in his leg, striving to limp away from the scene of his disaster; while the au authors of the mischief, scrambling through the hedge, exhibited themselves in the small persons of Etlie O'Byrne and Nelly Doyle. considerably dilapidated in garb and appear ance by some weeks of vagrant wandering and hardship and their present frightened as nect. Nvertheless, they smiled and laughed. and Effie, regardless of her plight, and the presence of a stranger, twined her arms around Miles, as he exclaimed, "My poor child!" and bent to embrace her. Nelly shook hands with Ned, asking in the stood by, assuring him that the boys never same breath for her mother and Johnny; but meant to hurt a hair of the young gentle-Ned, seeing Colandisk essay flight, and aware of the value of prisoners, without other roply than "More power to ye, Nelly! You an Miss Effie, God bless her! gave us a timely help," sprung after the fugitive and hauled help," sprung after the fugitive and hauled him back, lamenting and expostulating upon such cruelty. Then Miles, taking the prisoner in charge, and whispering to Maurice: "You may go; I'll take upon myself to acquit you of your parole," which liberty O'Driscol: magnanimously declined to avail of till he had seen his friend, now en route for the camp, within its precinct and out of all danger. So he walked behind, listening amused to Nelly assuring Ned that it was her own hand had shot the two men dead, for she simed steady to the mark; while Miss Effie, with her two shots, had only wounded the other villain, where she ought to have killed her two: but she was too quick, and didn't take her time. And then Nelly, with a business-like air, proceeded to reload her pair of pistols from a pouch hung by her side, while Effie,

in self-defence, made answer : "I was so frightened when I saw him take aim at Miles, I thought I'd never be in time, and my hand shook so; but it's all right. I'm glad he's only wounded; I wouldn't like to kill anyone if I could help it. What a pack of cowards they were !"

"But tell me, my little maid," said O'Driscoll, who had no idea of the relationship between her and Miles, "how comes it that so opportunely for us you and your com-panion were roving by moonlight, instead of sleeping, like the birds, snug and quiet in your nest ?'

Miles, who heard the question, drew near to listen. Effic replied, as if addressing

"Since the yeomen came upon us in the farmhouse of Art O'Dath, where you left us, Miles—and which they burned to the ground after we all escaped in time everyone flying a different way only Nelly and I, who kept together-for a good while we lay out out in the fields. Then at long last we met Meelan Conroy, with her strange child. It was a wet day, and we were cold and hungry; so

when we saw you and Ned and this gentle

fire at them and kill as many as we could to help you. That's how it is."
"And bravely you did, my little heroine," miled O'Driccoll, while Miles said: "And where's the castle, Effie, in which Meelan Conroy has made herself a home? I

man coming along; and when we saw them

attack you we whispered to each other to

should like to see her again." "Tis a great way off, Miles, in Wicklow;

I'd hardly know how to tell you the way from this." "Never mind; perhaps we'll find it on our march. Will you come with me, you and Nelly, to the camp? Kitty is there."

"Yes, we will; I'll be so glad to

Kitty," tty," cried Euphemia, eagerly.
"And is my mother with her, sir?" said Nelly. "She'll be sorry to hear we lost poor Larry the night we were burned out paring the morning meal of whatever I'm afeard the yeos got hold of him, or he'd material supplied by the spoil of war—hagis, have surely come after us."

Miles felt he could not answer to the interrogation of the auxious child; he merely said:

'Six or seven days, Miles. How is Hugh is he at the camp !

"No; he went with Gerald to Gorey; but well known voice, crying out gleefully:
"Thereshe is!—that's herself, sure enough he was well when I last saw him. The moon is gone down, and the sky is lowering; I see we shall have a wet morrow; -and yonder is our camp." "I'm afcard there's something amiss up

steadfastly gazing upon the heights they were approaching, looming dark and heavy in the

appeared in the obscurity, as if he had escaped his guard. Upon reaching the camp Miles, handing the prisoner Colandisk over to the proper anthority, demanded of Father John Murphy, who just then came up, with every sign o perturbation and weath disturbing his usually serene countenance, had anything gone wrong among them in his absence; at the same Charles Asgil, with a squadron from Kil-time his eye fell upon the forms of kenny, to the aid of the royal troops O'Hart, O'Brien, Neil More, and Mooney, O'Loughlin and others, handcutted and looking like scowling culprits, gloomy and disconcerted, before the eye of their indignant

priest and leader. "Yes, sir," returned Father John, severe ly, "I am disappointed in my men; I had thought myself the leader of brave soldiers, instead of midnight assassins. Question these fellows yourself, whom I am going to expel seemingly invincible foc, who, marching from among us, of the cause, which it freezes through the miscrably apathetic population of

my blood to think but of." Miles turned and looked at the culprits, who bold and daring: "I'll tell ye what we did, sir; an' the dickens a bit sorry we are for the same; an' if his riverence, God the night on the hill of Kilcomney, on the bless him, had suffered himself the villainies ensuing morning great was the dismay and we had sworn to rivinge back up n the villains are, maybe he wouldn't be so hard on leled treachery perpetrated upon then by their Kilkenny reinforcement, who inimites, and maid tem heads all areas of the prisoners, our black Orange inimites, and maid tem heads all areas of the not only deserted in the night but here. inimies, and paid 'em back all arreads in dered and carried off to their pits and dens all full. I coth we did put it out of their power their fire arms, leaving them nearly defended to hurt us or ours agin, an' if his riverence

Miles, without waiting to hear more, leav ing Effic and Nelly to speak to Father John, whose ruffled brow cleared and softened at sight of the children, he hurried in quest of act of bemoaning, with Miles O'Byrne and Percy Esmonde, for whose fate dreadful misgivings deafened him to the voice of Guildford

Colandisk screaming after him : "O'Byrne-Miles-friend-I say, you won't take the mean revenge of leaving me with these cutthreats? For heaven's sake come back !-- take me with you! I'll go on my Suces to swear I'll do anything you please; the priestly warrior gave instant orders to I'll give you any ransom! Oh, oh, oh! what force the pass of Scollagh Gap, and at will become of me! O good priest!—holy the head of four thousand men he

"Hush, hush, sir; cease your unmanly cries. No one is going to harm you," said Father John; "but we must retain you prisoner for the present, and you shall be treat-

ed as well as our exigencies can admit of. He turned away, holding a hand of each of the children, while Ned Burke directed his steps after his master, whom he found holding earnest collequy with Percy Esmond, whose hand was locked in his; while Kitty man's head, seeing he had never done 'em any harum; an' that she came herself, knowing he was befriended by Mr. Miles, an' stood near him to keep up his heart, an' purtect him for fear thim as didn't know him would think him as bad as the rest, finding him roborated. Then Miles, in further guarantee of good faith, addressed him, as arm-in-arm

he led him forth: "It is incumbent on us, as you may understand, Percy, to hold you our prisoner pending an exchange on both sides, when this calamitous period shall have drawn to a close; nevertheless, though so little faith has been kept with us by our deceitful, and, I am sorry to add, ignoble adversaries, yet, if you pledge me your word, as a man of honor, that you will not belie the better opinion I entertain of you, by taking unfair advantage of my implicit confidence, I shall interest myself with our chiefs to have you retained merely as prisoner on parole, till some turn of for-

tune may set you free."
"Thanks, Miles, thanks," returned Percy, disclosing in every altered lineament the relief of his spirit at this speech. "You may trust me without hesitation. You are a good fellow. I do believe, though a confounded rebel, and I stick to my belief that though you fought well on Vinegar Hill, and have pitched into us pretty often, we'll you yet, and you are doing to make a friend in time. What's Colandisk howling for !are they going to gibbet him? I must say some of our fellows are arrant cowards, and no loss to be rid of them." "I agree with over in that much," said

Miles "Ned, in, way, take out trepose Spin, and at the top or your speed overtake O'Driscoll. Let him have the animal to help his journey, and caution him to care it well."

CHAPTER XXXIX. DEATH OF FATHER JOHN MURPHY. To whom is it given to interpret the occult

mysteries of the human heart, to analyse the think, but to a room of the sories of the we stayed with her there till somehow we thought it was haunted, and the woman was always silent, and the child used to say such queer things; and at last, sure enough, one night Nelly saw something, and we used to hear strange noise and have such troubled dreams, we something, and we used to hear strange noise and have such troubled dreams, we got frightened and said we'd run away, and so we did, and it was hiding in the soldiers. The world with genuine affliction the supposed ever-fluctuating phases of its impulses, emo. death of the friend and kinswoman, Moll Doyle, on the battlefield, and would not be comforted, now when that 3 had actually come to pass, and she had seen the brave woman struck down by her side; and left among the gory ranks of the slain on Vinegar Hill, no tear came to her eye, no lamentation to her lin In silence shouldering her well-used pike, she trudged along in the retreat with her dispirited comrades : silent she had since continued, and still silent she sat apart on a hil lock, resting her chin on her hand, alternately gazing upon the dawn, breaking in misty rain and drooping skies, and upon the strange scene before her; hundreds of weary men locked fast in sleep, with weapons in every hand to guard that needful rest, and hun dreds of fires dotting the extensive vista surrounded by swarms of busy women preporridge, hearthbread, &c.; while prisoners jealously guarded, scowled upon their scowling sentinels with impotent wrating Kitty will tell you everything, little one; Contemplating one conspicuous among these let us hasten on. How long is it since you by his clamorous plaints and oostreperous de left the eastle, Effie?" meanour, was Kitty for a moment beguiled of her moody thoughts, when a light, cheery laugh fell upon her ear, in company with

The next moment, with a spring and a bound, Euphemia and Nelly were locked to her bosom, and Kitty, overwhelmed with excess of feeling, then gave vent to a there, sir. I see men hurrying to and fro, and signs of commotion," said Ned Burke, violent from the reaction of the overcharged heart. But little time was afforded for the clouded dawn.

Miles, falling back, not to be observed by Colandisk limping suddenly in advance, said to O'Driscoll: "Now's your time; God bless yon; farewell!" Each silently pressed the other's hand, and O'Driscoll, turning, disappeared in the obscurity, as if he had greeting of absent friends, or hurried quesbread, to support them on the way. At Dunaine, when they arrived at five in the morning, joined by the kilkenny colliers, Father John proceeded to attack an English force stationed at Castlecomer. The town was soon trken, with the loss of fifty of the gavrison, when loud volleys of musketry in the distance announced the arrival of Sir in Castlecomer. The insurgents, hacten-ing from the town to meet them, speedily came in sight of the enemy, drawn up in line of battle, and awaited the signal for attack, instead of which they beheld once again the entire division of the English general, horse, foot, and artillery, wheel about and commence a rapid retreat to Kilkenry, Kilkenny and Queen's County, without gain ing a recruit or encountering a foe, directed maintained dogged silence, till O'Hart spoke | their route to reunite their force to that which had proceeded on the 21st of June in the direction of Wicklow. Encamping for ensuing morning great was the dismay and consternation of the gullant insurgents less in the midst of their numerous assulants. Nevertheless, "the grand spirit that had animated these heroic men from the outset still upheld them under their accumulate Word having been brought misfortune." by scouts to Father John, while in th others of his chiefs, the heavy loss they had suffered at the hands of their false allies, the depraved descendants of the early Kilkenny colonists of the Pale, whose parliamentary statutes we have on record, that the king's troops, converging from several quarters, were gathering round them, man!-protect me. I am a convert; I will advanced to the charge. The soldiery go to Mass-anything you wish-only save stationed in the defile made but me from these monsters thirsting for my blood." assault, and once more the Lion and Unicora of England ignominiously fled the field. Nor did Sir Charles Asgil, at the head of four thousand trained veterans, deem it prudent to engage in their support against such beligerents. Having triumphantly achieved their project and gained their desired goal, the victorious insurgents halted, and while the gallant pikemen wiped the blood and sweat from their brow, and respired brief space from inaction, the leaders convened in council to debate upon what

> steps should next be taken. "Dwyer and his men are posted at the wood of Kilaughrim," said Miles O'Byrne. "What if we sped thither? 'Tis but five miles, and Dwyer's will prove no weak rein-

torcement to our division.

"But Dwyer may be for carrying out plans of his own that may run counter to ours, and so change our tactics," said Doyle of Donard, another leader of note, giving his opinion freely, while lighting and smoking short pipe with infinite relish, and he dive one hand into his fob-pocket and looked at Miles with a grim yet pleasant countenance full of humor, as he added, glancing at his harpoon, trickling with gore: "Ain't is better for us take no partners in the busi ness while we can carry it on our own shoulders?"

"It was Father John's plan," said Cavanagh of Arklow, another leader, "that the men were to march right on to join the division in Wicklow. Where's Father John Let's hear him. Did anyone see Father John Go look someone for Father John.'

"Miles," said Miles O'Byrne, addressing his young kinsman, "go you and Ned and look for Father John, and say we want him here, while I just turn into the women's division and see what's doing. I hope none of our prisoners have slipped away. l left Kitty with Johnny Doyle and some others in charge over them, to keep her and that troublesome child Effic out of danger, else they'd have been in the thick of the fight." He went his way, and Miles, junior, with Ned Burke, set out in quest of Father John, asking of all whom they met for the priest. None had seen him, none could give any information of the missing leader. The shades of eve began fall, and still went round the call and the search for him who never more should answer to the call of friend of foe, who, never more, save in dream or vision, should be seen on earth! Alas! for his friends and native land he had loved so faithfully and served so well, the course of the warrior priest and patriot was run, and in the hour that was tiding him to vio-tory, fame and glory, the Fates had cut

JOHN COSTIGAN.

At the St. Patrick's Day celebration in

dread power and dark and fearful spells ing tales of horror to scare the credulous, he, surprised by snare, fell into the hands of the sel foe, whose vindictive malice, alone exceeding cowardly terror; full soon wreaked last the astounding tidings were borne to their ears of the untimely doom of him whom host had ransomed! So hushed in awe was eyes and inward vows, the mournful host separation of the Wicklow mountains, the other marching to Killaughrim wood!

Meanwhile the division of the Wexford force, under Gerald Byrne, Kyan, Roche and Murphy, about seven thousand men, after many conflicts with the foe, frequent defeat much loss, unable to maintain ground, had set out towards ground, had set out towards Wicklow mountains to join their forces at this rallying-point to the detachment led by Father Murphy. Passing through Gorey their road "was strewn with the dead and horribly mangled bodies of women and children, many with their bowels ripped open, presenting a ghastly spectacle;" for the English soldiery and Orange yeomanry, who had taken shelter within their entrenchments from the storm of insurgent warfare, had sallied from their lurking-places and overrun the country, flooding it with the blood of those whose infirmity or debility hindered their marching under the banners of their absent protectors against this sanguinary horde of murderers, consisting of the regiment of Ancient Britons and the yeomanry corps, led by Hunter Gowan, Beaumont of Hyde Park, Ram of Gorey, White of Midleton, and the Earls of Courtown and Mountnorris-names accursed in Irish story. The insurgent cohort swiftly directed their arms, and having in many a fearful reprisal well avenged their massacred wives, mothers, and children, they set out for their destination, still ever as they passed briskly repulsing the enemy hanging on their rere and obstructing them in front till they gained Croghan Hill, one of the mountains, where they rested for a couple of days, and on the 29th set out to attack the town of Carnew, halting for a short space at Monasud, which village they had scarcely quitted when the cavalry regiment of Ancient Britons, with several corps of mounted yeomanry, arrived, clate with the prospect of sure victory now at last over the insurgents, harassed by long march and dearth of provisions. About a mile from Carnew they came to a road, bounded on one side by a deer park, and on the left by a ditch running through swampy ground. While riding at full gallop along the route thus enclosed, their advance was arrested by a barricade of carts thrown across the road, and before they had time to progress or retreat, a deliberate fire, every shot of which told, riddled their ranks, and emerging amid smoke and din and uproar from their ambush, Gerald and Hugh Byrne, O'Hart, O'Dulfy, Kyan, Roche, and Murphy in the van of their pikemen, charged into the midst of the surprised dragoons. The conflict, sharp, stern and brief, was decisive; in half an hour every man of that ferocious Ancient Briton regiment had found his master, and bit the dust, not one of them who had ridden forth that morn in the flush of anticipated conquest, to riot in the blood of the foe, took back his own life from the fatal encounter. The yeomanry, surveying the scene of slaughter from a safe distance, fled, as was their wont, swearing that they warred with informal legions, not to be vanquished by mortal men, while the exulting victors cheering the stampede, grouped around, and clasped the hand of Dwyer and Miles O'Byrne, who had ridden hard over just in time to warn them of the pursuit and attack, of which they had received timely intelligence by scouts along the way. Without pause to rest, the chiefs, at the head of their victorious host, marched onward, and after some fruitless attempts to storm the garrison at Carnew, they proceeded to encamp on Ballyrakeen Hill for the night. Early the ensuing day troops of the various corps of infantry, impelled by rage, and burning to redeem their lost prestige, marched in serried squadrons, horse and foot, to attack the enemy, who with equal spirit, and their wonted impetuosity, charged in phalanx down the slope of the hill on the foeman's lines, and "in vain the hostile cavalry essayed to check, by their furious ouslaught, that unvielding cohort of brothers who fought in the sacred cause of country: every man in the insurgent ranks was a hero, resolved to conquer or perish where he To break the stubborn forest of pikes the horse charged like a tempestrate shock, and careering, swept like whit winds upon the compact embattled arraunder and the levin shower belehed jed the field; in lightning, and red rain don billows crested with the foot like sween billows crested vain the foot, like swashed in surfy foam with glittering iciclers, and swept back like upon the dark has benten down by mighty mountain was desired to oppose their force, the avalanche Loriet to oppose and the very loss avalanche ked and shivered as upon a wall of knocs constell and shivered as upon a wall of knocs constell and barrec its iron who beating down all that barrec its iron, while tide of pikes swept on. At length, course, the title of print of conflict, Gerald Byrne, chief in command, observed the lines of the enemy drifting in broken array, and shouted:

Press on !-bear down! Hurrah, Faugh a ballagh! Brave hearts! They scatter—they fly! Charge, Miles, charge and pur-

Thrown into atter confusion by the fresh and desperate onset, and unable longer to withstand the shock of Wilesian arms, again the British cavalry, leaving the infantry corps to make the best way they could through the storm, fled in disorderel route from the avenging pursuer's spear, leaving the field strewn with slain, and the royal standard of Britain trampled beneath the foeman's feet, while, laden with spoil and provisions, the victors pursued their way towards Wicklow Gap, where they pitched their camp.

Elate with pardonable exultation in the unvarying success of their arms, and priding in the prowess of the heroes, whose hands had not only stemmed the torrent of the oppressor's might, but even turned the tide of blood and warfare to inundate his own path, Miles O'Byrne, with lifted brow beaming high hope and lofty aspirations, till now but vaguely dreamed of, with the lordly mien and stride of one who felt the sod he pressed was his own once more, walked beside Percy Esmoud, proportionably crestfallen, and wondering in his secret soul what blight had fallen upon and withered the sap of valor and might. in British arms. Less sarcastic of spirit, he calmly heard the victor rhapsodise upon a futurity he now owned, in silence, might not be quite a chimerical vision of

short his span. Riding out after the battle to reconnoitie the field, he, the arch insurgent, reconnoitie the field, he, the arch insurgent, most redoubted and terrible of all, of whose most redoubted and dark and fearful and the result of the link"—a regenerated land wherein, beneath the protecting signs of hatred, awe, and terror were rife in fabricat- equal law and kindly cherished human sympathies, the foeman abjuring strife, and the stranger claiming an asylum, might dwell together in brotherly love open the captive atrocities only equalled by green winding footpaths, moist with new-those recorded of O'Harley and many of our fallen rain, and the heavy broading suits those recommendated, scourged, consumed by hanging gray and gloomy overhead, the martyrs—insulted, scourged, consumed by hanging gray and gloomy overhead, the martyrs—will the champion proved his gallant cheek of Miles betimes grew sad and his and wrestled in conflict final and voice deep and pathetic, as he reverted in cause, with demons for the conqueror's thought to him who had led them thus far crown in a happier world. But, oh! for the up the toilsome ascent to the emineuce hearts that mourned him in this, when at whereon they now stood—the country's avengers, the foeman's dread. Gallant Father John! how many tears should yet in with their heart's blood each man of that days to come dim the eye at thought of him so cruelly snatched away and consigned to a every bosom, a pin had been heard to fall in martyr's grave? But truce for the present the insurgent camp! Then, with streaming in this crisis of fate. With all unnerving sorrow, let the dead be embalmed in sparated into two divisions, one party takmemory, till the hour when the consecrated names shall be annointed with chrism of glory, their names inscribed in gold in imperishable record, and incense of praise, with tribute of tears, be offered to the sanctified dust, shrined in monument of marble. Miles turned abruptly to beckon to Hugh and Ned Burke, whom he spied in the distance, and while they were approaching, Euphemia and Nelly, heated and breathless with running, came up from an opposite direction, Euphemia exclaiming:

"Miles, we've found it ;-come along ; Kitty is waiting at the other side of the

hedge."
"Found what?" cried Miles, testily, and reddening in spite of his stoicism at the figure she presented before Percy, whose mind's eye must have contrusted, he thought, her tout ensemble rather disparagingly with that other fair picture, no doubt, at this moment, present to it-Florence Esmond, in her refined beauty and cultured grace. "I really wish, Effie, you would not be so wild. What have you found?"

"I say, Miles, you got out of bed on the wrong side this morning," pertly returned the unabashed gipsy, with a saucy smile, tossing back the tangled mass of her raven " I thought you wanted to see Meeian Conroy: if you don't, it's no matter! Come along, Nelly! If you want to see the old castle. Ned. follow us; and be sure you give a loud trumpet call, Hugh, if the map rises,

that we may be in time to follow you. Away she sped, with a newy glance at Percy Esmond, who smiled amur, amused, but deeming her a very limenttot. Miles, whose fortitude, when an moned to his aid, enabled him at all time to bear the inevitable with a good grace, even though he felt the keen sting of Percy's ridicule of the ludi-

crous, said good-humoredly:
"Come, let's follow. Miss Effic, broken loose from school, has it all her own way now; but when we have come to the end of this roving camp-life, my little lady shall find her wings elipped, and her liberty circumscribed within the bounds of decorum and training, till she presents a different aspect!"

"That will be no easy matter, I infer," said Percy, maliciously. "If it be true, as we are told, that first impressions are ineffaceable-what is in the blood will abide to eternity, defying art and time to enadicate. The gipsies, for instance, who has ever heard of one of the tribe being ever heard reclaimed to the usages of civilized life ! And for my part, wandering through scenes like these, I am free to confess that, had my lot been cast among the Bohemians, not all the blandishments of courts would have lured me from the enjoyment of my wild liberty to a gilded cage!

Miles, not over pleased at this speech, was about to reply in tone somewhat haughtily, when Hugh, pointing to what looked like a heap of manure, piled up against an old wall, not far distant, and in sight of the broken turrets of an ivy-screened castle, said :

"I do believe, Miles, yonder green hillock the abode of some class of beings. he had not run on with the children, would fain insist it was a fairy rath; for I certainly saw awhile ago a very small object in human form creep out and creep in again. Just let's

take a look in as we go by." Diverging slightly from the path, the three gentlemen walked in the direction of the rank mound of matted grass and rotten straw, which, before they reached, they were again overtaken by Effic and her train, mis time including Ned and his mother, they say they need not take the trouble to come on further, for they had searched the castle, and found that Meelan and the mild were gone away; it was quite empty, and, as they said the word, from an aperture in the heap they were now near enough to discover to be a hut, without chimper or casement, protiuded a fa a which and well become a worthier frame, and eney recognized Meelan

are, an' w afther lookin' for ye up in the ould care o beyant, an' findin' not a relict of ye ir t'" exclaimed Kitty, anticipating the yeirs as, without ceremony, she bent her short person and dived into the dark den, while Hugh and Miles, stooping almost to their knees, found their way after, followed by Ned, Effic, and Nelly. Esmond preferred to stand outside at the door, listening to the twitter of birds among the drooping trees, and wishing in his heart himself far away from the rural scene of green fields, blue hills, and silver streams, in the busy thoroughfares of the more congenial smoke and din and charm of the metropolis,

"Troth, an' it's myself is glad to see ye. alanna, ! an' how's the weeny one?" continued Kitty, addressing the young woman, who stood with the child in her arms, clasping her neck, and resting its head upon her cheek, while its large transparent eyes rested solemnly upon all at the same moment. "Why, it's dwindled away to a thread the authuris. What alls it?"

Why did you leave the castle, Meelan? 1 should have thought you would have been more comfortable there," said Miles, gazing upon the attenuated forms of mother and child, and around the dark enclosure wherein they stood, whose sole furniture was one three-legged stool, with a bundle of heath in corner. Meelan looked bewildered at the questioner, her lips parted as if in the act to speak, and she stood silent then, as one lost in reverie, while the sharp eyes of Euphemia and Nelly eagerly scanned her countenance. After that lingering pause of thought, Meelan

murmured slowly, just above her breath:
"I shouldn't have gone there. When the seal of desolation is set upon a ruin no hand should break it or invade the secrets locked

within its dark recesses.' "Wasn't it haunted, Meelan?" cried Euphemia, impatient and eager for corroboration of her own belief by the testimong of another; but, without heeding the interruption,

she mused on: "Let no man think to rekindle a quenched hearth-fire among ruins. The dead are jealous of the walls reared by their hands, and brook not profanation of the shrine wherein once they toiled in joy and sorrow in the flesh, derelict and abandoned by their race. Is it not written, 'So be it?' Why should the foot of stranger invade their peace, or the piation in solitude and silence? I should not have cone there.

"Well, well, you're out of it now, so think no more about it," said Hugh, striving to combat an emotion of intense awe by assuring himself that the woman was certainly crazed while, shuddering, Kitty observed, as a gleam of light shone upon the obscurity

"Glory be to God, it's goin' to take up fine the sun's risin'."

"No. it isn't the sun," piped the tiny voice angel went past—a bright, bright angel from a great way off, going home to his own star;" and the child, with languid motion, raised itself up, and, with outstretched hands, gazed with straining orbs as though far beyond the mud walls of the hovel and the gray curtain of the sky it beheld entranced the golden gates of the West flung open, and through a spanless vista of rainbow-arches and banners of purple and crimson the beatified vision pass into the white light of heaven.

For an instant, awestruck, the auditors held bated breath, gazing mutely on the mother and child, whose strange aspect and speech stirred a new pulse in each bosom. Then Miles said, taking the small hand of the child in his:

"Poor little one!" Addressing the mother, he continued: "How do you obtain a livelihood? What supports you?' Meelan articulated in tone low and mus

ing:
"I don't know-a little does it; for three days we had no bread, and then one evening at sunset a lady came to the door and handed us in a cake of white bread. We have lived on it since, and, use what we may, it leaves | dent of the Irish-American Land League, is abundant yet?"

"Only I fear you are not strong enough with this fragile creature, to bear the toil of long an often hurried march, in which full often scores of delicate women and children have fallen without possibility of succor, said Miles, "I would ask you to come to our camp, where, in some respects, you might be more comfortable.

Here the child interposed, with voice of energy: "No, don't go, ma'am; athair is comin', an' we'll be soon goin' home now. Ma'am, wash my hands an' face : I must go nice an' clean-to-night to God."

A thrill crept through every bosom; but the mother, pressing the child to her heart, murmured: "Will you go, my soul's treasure, an' leave me all alone in this cold

"Oh, ma'am, I must go; they want me; and I'll come again beautiful to you in a dress of woven sunbeams, and I'll bring you dowers-on, such lovely flowers !-but I must go, they call me."

The child lay back exhausted and weary on its mother's arm, and all who looked upon the small face, sublimated, spiritualised, and in its deadly pallor lustrons with the celestial beam pervading every feature, like light shining through a semi-opaque vase—all felt that the luminous spirit was indeed hovering on the threshold of its earthly shrine, and pluming its pinion for flight into another world.

"Sit down, my poor woman," said Miles.
"We have inconsiderately kept you standing too long. I shall hasten to our camp and send you speedily some assistance in food, clothing, and whatever we can spare. Is there anything you especially wish for?" "God bless you! God bless you! fervent-ly ejaculated Meelan, bending, with tearful

eyes, over her child. "I'd like to see the priest, to have him lay his hand upon my weeny one. I'd like to see Father John. No, ma'um not him," graped the child. "He's gone with the angels, an' can't come now. Oh, ma'am, I wish you could see him. sitting between Patrick and Mary, and angels ipon angels—oh, millions!—crowding round in, and the Saviour looking down from a

when will athair come? I want to go. "Poor child! yours are happy visions. Pray for us when you get to your happy home," said Miles, going out, followed by the others.

plazing throne and smiling on them all. Ah

For heaven's sake, what charm detained you so long in that filthy den?" exclaimed Percy Emond, in prevish, querulous tone, accosting him as he appeared. "I'm sure I don't know what attraction there can be in the squalid inmates or their mud hovel."

Miles returned, gravely . " Not much, perhaps, to you or me, of the earth earthly : but, believe me, Percy, the flesh is not the man, nor does the tenement limit the vision of his soul. To the squalid inmates clothed in temporary rags are given hopes and aspirations that the spacious universe cannot bound, and dreams and vistas of glory such as the Casars in their purple never contemplated, and of which bereft they would not exchange their mud hovel to dwell in palaces of kings. Speed on ; the rain is falling, and I've promised to send the poor woman some assistance from the camp for her dying child."

Conroy.

"Musha, then, ye crathur, is it here ye or hardened, but he had been trained in a school in which lessons of human wisdow, and well-reading were assidue. Percy Esmond was not by nature heartless philosophy, and self-sceking were assidu-ously cultivated, to the utter exclusion of divine precepts, inculcating self-abnegation, simple faith, and human charity. So, gifted with a tolerably hard head, and rather proud of an exemplary fund of hard, practi-cal commonsense, that sternly excluded from heart and brain all foolish claptrap play of sentiment or imagination, he walked beside Miles, judiciously silent, and thinking within his own mind: "Silly fellow; what a donkey he must be-yet not a bit of a fool in some things, only quite cracked on his hobby, dazed by the glamour of witchcraft-I mean priest

craft—'tis all one. Humph! (To be continued.)

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THE LIBRARY AT PONTIAC.

His Lordship N. Z. Lorrain, formerly Vicarleneral of the diocese of Montreal, and at present Bishop of Pontiac, residing at Pem-proke, has conceived the idea of founding in the episcopal town a public library for the benefit of the sick in hospital, for prisoners detained in the County prison, and particularly for the young neu looking for employment in the city. The resources being insufficient for the wants, His Lordship wishes to draw the attention of the charitable people of Montreal, who have a large number of books which they have read and re-read, to the fact that they would be very useful to a parochial library. His Lordship consequently calls upon the charitable persons for a little assistance in the matter. Persons wishing to contribute to this work can depose the books they are willing to give at the Bishops Palace, in care of the Rev. Father Emard; at the presbytery of St. James' Church, in careof the Rev. Father Maille, S.S.; or at St. Patrick's, in care of the Rev. Father Ominlivan. Donators are requested to leave a heet of paper with their name on in the book that they may be conserved in a register kept for this purpose by the Vicar at Pontiac.

Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, might not be quite a chimerical vision of eye of stranger look upon their penance, or Utopian fancy, and less confidently he assessinated. Kavanagh, the Utopian fancy, and less confidently he assessinated with the sign of the voice of stranger mingle with the sign of the only nerve medicine for the price in driver of the car in which the assessina escaped his creed in the fallacy of that it is epirits within the consecrated precincts of ex-

IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

MRS. PARNELL'S OPINION OF CLEVELAND -"THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Washington, March 25.—Mrs. Parnell, the mother of the Irish agitator, who is here on a brief visit, said in an interview to-day:—"The "No, it isn't the sun," piped the tiny voice talk of the Democratic party's aggressive foreign of the child, sweet and musical, as if a silver policy is all nonsense. In case of war, it would chord of a clearceach vibrated. "It was an be the country, and not an individual, who would decide the matter. As far as war is con-cerned, Mr. Cleveland would be as quick as any other in vindicating American honor and American interests, should occasion so require. It should be the aim of all of us to keep quiet and

not to precipitate anything embarrassing."
"What do you think of Mr. Cleveland?" " He is an honest, level-headed man, and he likes to see his way clearly before taking action in any matters of importance to the country. He will put the right people in the right places. From the first, before ever I saw Mr. Cleveland I was impressed with the idea of his remarkable wisdom, patriotism and philanthropy. I think he is the right man in the right place. I think his election a special providence to this favored land, as times are going to be very exigent. I think this land is not only highly favored, but highly honored. One blessing after another seems to attend it. It seems to be hedged in like a paradise."

KIND WORDS FOR STEPHENS.

NO CONNECTION WITH THE DYNAMITERS. CHICAGO, March 25 .- The following letter to a Chicago editor from Patrick Egan, presi-

published here to-day:
Lincoln, Neb., March 21.—In your notice

of the expulsion of James Stephens from France, and of the appeal which has been made in his behalf, you say: "Since the practical collapse of fenianism Stephens has managed to take a leading part with Rossa and others in keeping alive the Irish anti-pathy to English rule. It has been claimed that the Phonix Park murders, the recent London explosions, and other similar occurreuces, were more or less inspired by

During the two years that I had spent in Paris I had frequent opportunities of meeting and conversion with Mr. Stephens. I am is a position to say that for some years past he has not taken any active part in Irish revolutionary affairs, and that the use that has been so freely made of his name in newspaper dis patches from Paris was wholly and entirely without foundation. I am aware, beyond any question of doubt, that he has no connection with O'Donovan Rossa, and that he is bitterly opposed to the methods that gentleman ad vocates The fact that the French police have expelled him from France as a dynamiter shows their intelligence to be about on par with that of the detectives of Dublin or London, who in order to cover up their own stupidity always endeavor to sacrifice one "as an example," regardless of the complicity or innocence of the victims.

Mr. Stephens for a considerable time past has been in very low health, and through his own and his wife's exertions in giving lessons a very precirious existence. Knowing his you are quite at liberty to do so. circumstances I proposed in 1882, in company with some friends, to make a public appeal in his behalf ; but he was too proud to consent to this, and as soon as he heard of our intention be peremptorily forcade any further steps in the matter. While, like many of his old friends, I differ very widely from some of Mr. Stephens's views, I feel that he has done incalculable service in laying the foundation of the or ganization which for nearly a quarter of a century has been the great puritying eleva-tion in Irish politics. I know that he has made great sacrifices for pure love of Ireland, and I feel that it would be the basest ingratitude on the part of his countrymen, now that he is broken down in health and in need of their assistance, to hesitate in coming to

A BUFTALO BLAZE.

A MUSIC HALL AND CATHOLIC CHURCH DESTROYED.

Burrano, Marci. 25. The music hall erected by the German Young Men's Association in 1883, and in which the national saengerfest was held that year, was destroyed by fire to-night. The McCaull Opera company were about to produce the opera. "Falk." and were in the dressing rooms when the fire (which started from the ignition of the drop flag at one of the gas burners; broke out. opera company made a firsty exit, losing all their operatic costones and much of their private wardrobes. But few members of the company were fully dressed when they were forced to leave. In half an hour the magnificent building was consumed and the tire communicated to the St. Louis French Roman Catholic church just across Edward street from the Masonic hall. The firemen were unable to fight the flames from the rear of either building, and Edward street being very narrow, operations were necessarily confined to the front on the main street. Geo. Smith and Joseph Grimm ascended ladders in front of the church to sid the firemen. The rapid spread of the flames warned the firemen to retreat, and they left accompanied by Smith. Grimm, however, for some inexplicable reason, remained on the roof. When he noticed that he was alone there, he ran frantically to the capola and climbed to the top at lightning rod, in full view of the multitude of people who had hastily assembled in the vicini Assoon as the unfortunate man reached the top he seemed to have a moment's return of reason, and hastily slid to the roof again. By this time the roof was in flames, and to escape them he ran quickly to a corner of the building and clung nearly ten minutes by his hands to the edge. For some minutes he was invisible through the thick smoke. When this lifted for a moment he was still seen in his perilous position and a few seconds later was observed to relax his grasp and fall. His feet struck the second roof on his downward course and he came to the ground falling on his head. He was instantly killed. The church was totally destroyed, was worth \$85,000 and insured for \$25,000. was the oldest Roman Catholic church in the city and was erected in 1839. The Music hall was valued at \$175,000 and insured for \$80,000. The total loss is not less than \$300,000.

DESTITUTION ON ARRAN ISLAND. Dublin, March 24.—There is an appalling amount of distress reported from the Island of Arran, off the coast of Gaiway. Last year's almost total failure of the potato crop has been followed by a series of terrific storms, which have prevented the regular excursion of the small native fishing fleet, and many families are subsisting on one meal of bad potatoes daily. The terrible distress which prevails among the poor people has certainly not been equalled since the famine years. Father O'Donnhoe. since the famine years. Father O'Donohoe, who has charge of one of the largest parishes in Arran, is looking for aid from America.

DEATH OF AN INFORMER.

Dublin, March 24. - Joe Smith, who pointed out Burke on the day when the latter was assassinated in Phoenix Park and subsequently turned informer, has just died. He had been in a dreadful state of health for AN LARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives rolief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: -Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a de-posit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves engestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most import ant that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Market Place, Pocklington, York,

October 2nd, 1882. Sir, -Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spend ing pounds in medicines, I was at last persua ded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine lever took, and would advise aryone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. in music, has been barely able to make out If you like to make use of this testimonial

Yours respectfully, R. Torner. Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating sub stances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881. Sir, -It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Mr. A. J. White, -- Dear Sir - I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, it has restored me to some main, yours respectfully, John H. Lightfoot. it has restored me to complete health. - I re-

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir, -1 write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doct r's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his

Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Chemist, Calne. Mr. White.

September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir, -I find the sale of Seigel's Syru steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to lyspeptic people." I always recommend it

dyspeptic poor, with confidence.

Faithfully yours,

Viscont A. W Vincent A. Wills, (Signed) Chemist-Dentist. To Mr. A. J. White. Merthyr Tydvil.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines

possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added "one of these bottles I am sending tifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have

much faith in it." The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. Bowker. (Signed) To A. J. WHITE, Esq. A. J. WHITE, (limited) 67 St. James street, Montreal.

For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (limited), 67 St. James street, city. STEALING THE FLAC.

DUBLIN, March 24.-Medical students have stolen the Mansion House flag because of the recent threat of the Lord Mayor to lower it luring the visit of the Prince of Wales.

INDIA READY FOR WAR.

ALEAHABAD, India, March 24.- Earl Duffer in met Gen. Stewart, commander in chief of the forces in India, to-day. Lord Dufferin has sanctioned the mobilization of two army corps of twenty-five thousand men each which are to be sent to Pishin, with a reserve of 10,000 men. Gen. Stewart will have supreme command. Gen. Roberts and Gen. Hardinge will each command an army corps. The Duke of Connaught will be given one of the divisional commands. Supplies for six months are being sent to Pishin. Gen. Stewart has started for Rawul Pinde to mature his plans. Earl Dufferin will start for Rawul Pinde to morrow. It is expected the whole force will advance at the conclusion of the meeting between Earl Dufferin and the months. He has suffered from a constant Ameer of Afghanistan. The greatest rivalry fear of being assassinated. Kavanagh, the driver of the car in which the assassins escaped, is in a lunatic asylum.

SPIRITED ADDRESS BY HON.

Almonte, the Hon. John Costigan delivered an eloquent address of which the following is a summary :- He was greeted with cheers on rising, and said he was always happy to aid in helping his fellow countrymen in the celebration of the day which is so dear to the hearts of the Irish people. There was nothing aggressive, nor was there any thing aggressive intended, in this. For his part, although a Conservative in politics, his training and his instincts were liberal -liberal heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have in the sense of allowing every man and every people to follow their own dictates and of en joying that which seemed best to them. In bringing forward his resolutions in behalf of Ireland in the Canadian House of Commons in 1882, he felt that he did not misjudge the sentiments of the Canadian people, that they were disposed to fair play. The agitation in Ireland has had the effect of arousing atten tion in England and throughout Europe as well as on this continent, and in gaining for Ireland the sympathy and the desire for fair play wherever civilization existed. He thoroughly agreed with, and was an ardent admirer of Mr. Parnell in his constitutional struggle. The rumors of crimes in Ireland were well calculated to make Irishmen blush -if they had the essential quality of truth. But the truth was that the calendar of crime in Ireland was lighter, in comparison, than in any other country in the world. He, Mr. Costigan, was not a native of Ireland, but he, the son of a Kilkenny man, claimed to be as warmhearted and as ardent an Irishman as any native of that country. The cry of "Separation" had been raised by those who were opposed to the liberties of Ireland, but English statesmen should know that the grant tirely unavailing against this latter agonising ing of Home Rule would be the surest safe-disorder. The origin of this malady is inditinued refusal only tended to encourage and strengthen theory for separation by exasperat ing the Irish people when they found that they were denied those rights which were freely granted to the colonies. The Irish were also represented as a turbulent race and incapable to govern or legislate for themselves. The facts were to the contrary. Wherever vestige of the disease is cradiented, until they had settled, whether in the colonies or the appetite has returned, and the digestive elsewhere, they had proved themselves to be peaceable, law-abiding citizens, and in every civilized country but their own had some thing to say in its government. He would not enlarge on their services to the Empire; history proved all that. The true policy for English statesmen to pursue would be the granting of their rights to the Irish people, and then, and only then, would they have an Empire in fact, as they now have in name. Before alluding to the "dynamite scare" he would say a word about the "invasion scare." He would simply say that he had no more fear of the Irish people in the States troub ling us in Canada than they had of us troubling them. Our interests and cheirs in the struggle now going on are too much in common to allow of any act which could result to its detriment, and though he was sorry to say he had not had opportunities of meeting many of the country men to the south of us, he felt satisfied they looked upon us in Canada as loyal subjects. They, themselves, having found that freedom and liberty in the United States which they could not enjoy in their own land, were at any moment ready to risk their lives in the detense of their adopted country, and knowing that Irishmen in Canada enjoy all the liberties and protection that the finest form of govern ment in the world can give, they know also, that the Irish Canadians are loyal to Canada there is, therefore, nothing to fear from our countrymen on the other side of the boundary. He firmly believed that it was the honest do Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for sire of the English people to do justice to Ireyears with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrap, I found relief, and after taking judice and an ignorance of her real wants two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I hey had heard a great dealabout "dynamite" "dynamiters" in Canada. A discovery Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.
Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882.
da a furore. The machine was examined, and after a great deal of fuss it was found that the works of an old timepiece had been placed in some incombustible stuff which having which I did. I am now happy to state that become frozen by the action of the weather, gave some difficulty—but that was all Ha had heard of an explosion which had taken place in the Eastern block of the public build ings at Ottawa. The matter got into the papers and it created a great amount of excitement. Enquiry in this latter case showed that a clerk in one of the departments had thrown a bottle containing a small quan tity of ginger ale - which he had been drink ing at his lunch in his office-from the upper flat to the flagged pavement below. True, we were exposed at any moment to the action of a "crank" like the one who had so foully murdered the president of the neighboring republic, but he (Mr. C.) had no apprehension whatever of the action of the so-called dynamiter's action in Canada. Once again referring to the "Costigan Irish Resolutions," he verily believed that they had done an immense amount of good in the way of removing prejudice, and in creating a better state of feeling towards the "dear old land beyond the seas. In this connection he would endorse the remarks of his friend Mr. Dowdall with reference to the speech of Hon. Edward Blake on that occasion. Once again he returned his sincere thanks to the members of the House of Commons who had so unanimously supported him in his efforts towards the amelioration of Ireland's position. Their action made him feel proud of being a Canadian and a member of its parliament. In conclusion he would merely remark that his twenty four years of uninterrupted parliamentary career had taught him one thing. When the successful candidate had been too highly praised by his friends during the campaigu, people were led to expect great thing! from him, but that generally ended in a dis appointment. So, in his case, his two friend who had preceded him had spoken too flatte ingly of him and so raised great expectation, and in like manner he feared his audiece that night would feel disappointed in ban; but he assured them of his sincerity an his desire to speak-as he always did—the hnest feelings of his heart. Mr. Costigan thu retired amid loud and continued applaus.

THE LAND DEPRESSION

LONDON, March 25.—The depression in the value of lands, which has been felt with increas value of lands, which has been felt with increasing pressure for the past two yearsthroughout the country, is now beginning to affect city property. Rents are depreciating in London and in response to the prevailing distress the Duke of Richmond, the largest owner of rentyl property in the city, has issed an order reducing all rents ten per cit. In this connection I have made a note of since curious statistics. The average rental of lind in the United Kingdom is \$8.75 per cite. The average charged by owners of hyer The average charged by owners of over five thousand acres is \$3.17; /rom ore thousand to five thousand, \$4.15; from one hundred to one thousand acres, \$8.15. Average charges by landlords in the House of Lods, 383; by

No mails from Montreal have been received at Halifax for a week

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WEDNESDAY APRIL 1, 1885

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should he. As a newspaper, no more than any other business, can be run on an empty treasury, we earnestly trust that all our patrons reociving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS without delay. THE TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper, the subscription price (when raid in advance) being only one dollar. The amount due by each one is, accordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive and entertaining newspaper such as THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We say so, without any boasting, to which our readers will readily admit we are not very largely given. THE TRUE WITNESS stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada. This distinction it has achieved through the aid of the Montreal DAILY POST, the only Irish Catholic daily in America. We have succeeded in furnishing to our people a paper that is creditable to them as well as to ourselves: we are engaged in fighting their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous cooperation. This co-operation can be rendered doubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the themselves superior to the people and look paper. In that way the usefulness of THE TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater henefits from its prosperity and progress.

A LIVELY debate is taking place in the Legislature of Nova Scotia on the resolutions declaring for secession from the Dominion confederation. The morning despatches tell us that brilliant and able addresses are being made in favor of the resolutions. The confederation appears to be getting a bad shaking up all round.

Russia has a pretty fair population to draw from for military purposes. The returns of the census taken in 1882 give the population of Russia in Europe as numbering 77,879,521, of whom 38.651.977 were males and 30,227, 544 females, making, with the grand duchy of Finland and other parts of the empire, a total of over 102,000,000.

WHERE is the gallant Col. Williams, M.P., who made such a fuss a few weeks ago to get out to the Soudan to slaughter the Arabs? How is it we do not hear of his eagerness to march against the North-West rebels? Perhaps he considers Riel and his half-breeds too small game upon which to waste his nowder and shot; but the gallant colonel hould not forget that it was the same Riel nat gave the British army its leading general ad made Wolseley a hero and a peer.

VE publish in another column an appeal on behat of the widows and orphans left destitte by the disastrous accident in the Vale Ciliery, Nova Scotia. The distress of these surering women and children is vouched for by repectable and reliable authorities, able and the generous in this city and elsewhere. The unfortunate families are in a cestitute ondition, and are altogether suprovided for. All donations, therefore, snall as well as large, will be thankfully received by the treasurer on behalf of the wicows and the orphans.

At the closing meeting of the Mock Parliament last evening the question of Canadian independence was dealt with. The resolutions declaring in its favor were only lost by the small majority of 4 votes. The advocates of independent had admittedly the best of the Even those who spoke against the resolution

amount to much until it abandons its colonial title and meets other countries and governments as a nation.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR had been condemned by Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec and had been placed by His Grace in the black category of dangerous and immoral secret organizations, to which it was formally and strictly prohibited to belong. In this a grave injustice appears to have been done to the Knights of Labor, for after a closer and fuller scrutiny of the aims and objects of this organization, the Archbishop has revoked his total number of immigrants arriving in New to the Archbishopric of the Irish capital. condemnation of the Knights of Labor and York and other American ports during The result of the ballot was as tollows :gives them the same countenance as to any the month of February was 11.019. other benevolent society. There was nothing as against 15,862 arriving in the same month in the constitution or the workings of the of 1884. The total arrivals for the first two Knights of Labor to warrant the anathemas of the church, and they have been withdrawn | 27,877 arriving in the first two months of in consequence.

In a recent debate in the English House of Commons on the Redistribution Bill, the Irish members entered a strong protest against the manner in which the constituencies in Ulster are being gerrymandered for the benefit of the Protestant portion of the population. Although almost half of the population in the northern counties are Catholics, things are so arranged that they will be able to elect only one out of five or six members. To the objections of the Nationalists, the Ministerialists replied that the "loyal minority" in Ireland had to be protected and to have their representation doubly secured. Mr. T. D. Sullivan pointed out that the loyal minority, as they called themselves, were only loyal while they were petted and pampered and favored by England. How long would they be loyal if they received the treatment which was dealt out to the majority of the Irish people? How long would they be loyal if they had to submit to confiscation and religious persecution? Which was it better for England that there should be a loyal minority or a loyal majority in Ireland? He could tell the House that there never would be a loval majority in Ireland until the so-called loyal minority were brought to their senses.

CLEVELAND'S administration is trying to earn a reputation for cleanliness and reform by passing over the names of tried politicians and party-workers in the appointments to office, and by filling them with men who have not been conspicuous dabblers in politics. There is something in all this which is quite foreign to representative government. As the N. Y. Sun pertinently asks, "Why should a man be chosen to receive political honors who does not himself take interest enough in politics to attend to primary elections, and to bear a part in the councile and efforts of the party he proposes to belong to? But for the earnest workingmen of a party who are devoted to its ideas and are willing to labor for their realization no party would amount to anything. It may be very well after election to scorn these earnest men of principle and labor, but when conventions are to be organized, nominations made, and elections carried, it will not do to scorn them. For our part, we cherish more respect for a single Bourbon who works at the primaries and is always seen at the polls, than for fifty superfine theorists, who think on politics and parties as only worthy of contempt."

ANOTHER State Legislature in the great American Republic has put on official record its sympathy with the people of Ireland in their struggle for liberty. The Senate and Assembly of Kansas, in commemoration of the birth of the young Irish martyr, Robert Emmet, adopted the following preamble and resolutions introduced by Capt. J. B. Johnson. They read :-

"Whereas, our young and vigorous freeborn State has ever been the prosperous and happy home of the formerly oppressed exiles as well as the freedman, with whose frugality and industry Kansas has been made to bloom and blossom in fragrant contentment;

"And whereas, in all struggles for liberty, Ireland and her sons have ever been potent allies and factors, especially in our own,herself, as the world's history records, a travail subject of crucifying oppression for over 800 years, making her sons and daughters exiles in the world; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, that on this the 107th anniversary of the birth of that brilliant young martyr. patriot of Ireland, Robert Emmet, who so heroically gave up his young life in behalf of human liberty, at the hands of its enemics, we do extend our generous sympathy to the oppressed and suffering people of Ireland, and hope that his wish may be soon consum-

In one of its last issues the Toronto Mail said that the sensational stories published in the papers concerning an insurrection among the half-breeds and Indians in the Saskatchewan region were a tissue of exaggerations. and ought to touch the hearts of the charit- There was "no rebellion" in that district or anywhere else. How far our contemporary was wrong in its calculations and assertions regarding the growing troubles in the North. West may be gathered from this morning's despatches, which give a detailed account of the first conflict between the rebels and the nition. Our morning contemporary, writing government troops. The attitude of the half- on this subject, remarks that "cerbreeds and Indians under the leadership of tain classes will, of course, always the notorious Riel is one of utter defiance, and | find an exponent of their views in the one which, from all appearance, will not be | Ministry, asforexample, the French-Canadians put down except by the strong arm of war. There has already been bloody work, and the authorities do not appear to be in a position to say when or where it will stop. A first arguments all through, its opponents appealing | battle has been fought at Duck Lake between mainly to sentiment to defeat the motion. | the rebels and the Canadian forces, with disastrous consequences to the latter, they having had to admit that Independence was only a had twelve men killed and eleven wounded. question of time. We believe it is a question | The losses on the other side are not reported. | fast rule of so many representatives to Nova | buildings, court house, railway subsidies and | common name and with the common impulse

ment if the grievances of the North-Westcould have been attended to and settled without any appeal to arms, or if all means had not been taken to prevent and suppress any attempt at insurrection from the start.

THERE is a very marked falling off in the number of European emigrants crossing the Atlantic this year. Of what does come Canada is getting but an insignificant share. The flow to the United States has decreased to the extent of about thirty-four per cent, compared with last year's returns. The months of this year were 18,830, against 1884. The following table shows the nationality of the immigrants arriving during the month of February :--

| England and Wales | 1,663 | Norway and Sweden | 221 | Ireland | 762 | Canada | 1,611 | Scotland | 409 | Other countries | 1,231 | Germany | 2,712 | Austria | 1,594 | Total | 11,019 | Italy | 816 |

According to these returns it would appear that the Dominion of Canada is almost on a level with England, only behind Germany, and ahead of all other countries in adding fresh numbers to the already immense population of the Republic.

ONE of the most useful provisions of the Quebec License Act is that by which the unfortunate wife of a drunkard can give notice to saloonkeepers to cease supplying her husband with liquor under heavy penalties and damages to the family. But, with the aid of a little conspiracy, liquor dealers manage surmount the difficulty and supply spirits to the drunkard without bringing themselves within the reach of the law. Instead of selling to him directly, third parties, or go-betweens, are employed; the liquor is given to them and they in turn pass it to the husband, thus leaving the wife without any recourse against the saloon or hotel keeper. This little game is destined to be spoiled for the future. Mr. Gagnon, member for Kamouraska, has just introduced a bill to amend the License Act in such a manner as to cover and frustrate all such manouvring. Mr. Gagnon intends to have the law so framed as to be able to reach these third parties and punish them as severely as the liquor dealers themselves. We are glad to see that Mr. Gagnon has been promised the undivided support of the house for his timely amend-

THE Ontario Legislature should learn a lesson from the State Legislature of New York in the matter of the Niagara Falls, and observe the way which New York is taking to save the American portion of the Falls from the hands of the vandals. The Niagara Park Bill was sent by the House to a third reading by an overwhelming majority. It was shown that the lands surrounding the Falls had gradually been obtained by private speculators, and the public had been either shut out or subjected to extortionate fees for admittance. The land owners had demanded four million dollars, but the commission that appraised the land only awarded a little less than a million and a half. Against the awards of the commissio only four appeals have been made, so that the cost to the State will be but a trifle. No compensation for alleged water rights was admitted, as the lawyer showed that these rights were already owned by the State What New York has done for the American people towards restoring the banks of the Niagara to their natural state, Ontario should not be behind hand in following suit. Canada cannot afford to have the beauty and the grandeur of the Falls detracted from in the least, and it is the duty of the Government to ensure their perpetual enjoyment to the public.

PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATION IN THE CABINET.

The system or policy of giving the several provinces a certain and specified number of representatives in the Federal Cabinet is not a good one, and may often lead to unhappy results. In the first place it would be absurd to make the number of Cabinet portfolios depend upon the number and influence of the provinces that would compose the Dominion. The membership of a government must be limited, and the more limited the better; number of provinces that may spring up within the confederation in the future. Consequently, the system of provincial representation in the federal cabinet is a bad one, conflicting as it would with the proper limitation of the Government, to might force into the Cabinet. We think it would be more advisable to follow as close as possible the principle that the most honest and capable men, no matter where they come from or what portion of the Dominion they represent, should be selected to fill positions in the Government. We accordingly fully agree with the Gazette when it says that sectional representation shall be made of secondary consideration. Let the general interest of the Dominion be served first by men of tried fidelity and capacity, then local or other interests may come in for recogand the Irish-Canadians, if for no other reason than that political expediency requires their being represented; and certain large sections of the Dominion will also continue to have in government men other hand, for the ordinary public service specially concerned in their welfare, as, for example, the Maritime provinces as a whole and the great North-West. But the hard and

on, must be departed from, and a national spirit towards a national view of the federal government cultivated."

VOTING FOR AN ARCHBISHOP.

THE voting for the successor of the late Cardinal McCabe as Archbishop of Dublin shows the almost universal esteem and con fidence in which the patriotic Dr. Walsh, president of the Maynooth college, is held by the clergy and dignataries of the archdiocese. Dr. Walsh has had the signal honor of having the highest vote ever cast for a candidate Dianissimus --- Very Rev. W. Walsh, D.D., President St. Patrick's College, Maynooth (Vicar Capitular), 46; Dignior-The Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, 12; Dignus-The Very Rev. Dr. Tynan, 3; The Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh, 2. Cardinal Cullen was dignissimus in 1852. but he received only 23 votes; and the late Cardinal McCabe was at the head of the list with 43 votes. But the President of Maynooth has now received 46 votes, the largest number ever cast for an Archbishop of Dublin, since the present mode of procedure was prescribed for Ireland in 1829.

The constitution under which the clergy act is peculiar to Ireland. In England it is only the members of the chapter who vote; and in America, Australia and the colonies generally the privilege is confined to the bishops of the ecclesiastical province. In Ireland the scrutiny is much more severe and testing, for the parish priests and canons, with of Quebec, however, this increase in expendithe bishops in the province, are all consulted. It may be interesting to know the Irish method of procedure, which is as follows :-

"Within a few days after the death or translation of the Bishop, the Chapter elects its Vicar Capitular, who is to administer the diocese during the vacancy. When his appointment has been made known to the Arch bishop, or, in his absence, to the senior suffragan Bishop, the latter orders the Vicar to summon the Canons and Parish Priests for the 20th day, at a place and hour appointed, to recommend three priests whom they judge

to be the fittest to fill the vacancy.
"The assembly opens with Mass of the Holy Ghost to beg His light and guidance on so important a choice; then the list is called when it has been shown that all have been legitimately summoned, each priest approaches the urn in order of seniority, and having taken an oath in the presence of the Bishop, that he is giving his vote uninflu enced by favor or fear, or hope of temporal advantage, he places hissecret paper in the ballotbox for him whom he honestly believes to be the best titted for the vacant See. all have cast their votes, they are taken out by the presiding Bishop, examined by sworn scrutineers, and registered by the secretary. Two copies of the votes are then taken, one to be sent to the Propaganda, and one to be kept for the meeting of the Provincial Bishops, who meet to deliberate on the chosen ecclesiastic within ten days, and to send their judgment to Rome.

HON. MR. ROBERTSON'S BUDGET SPEECH.

the House yesterday afternoon. His speech was a plain and unvarnished tale. There were no artful or misleading embellishments indulged in. He considered it to be his duty to explain things just as they are, to show the dark side of the picture as well as the bright side. The task might be disagreeable, but he was determined to let the House and the country see the true position of affairs. There is no disguising the fact that the financial condition of the province is not as sound and prosperous as we would all like it to be, and Mr. Robertson attempts to throw no veil over that fact. He, on the contrary, emphasises it, and warns the House that the closest attention to our finances and the strictest economy are required if we want to make ends meet. The sources of revenue for the province are exceedingly limited, and many of these are being altogether dried up with time, while, on the other hand, the expenditure for the administration of the public concern increases, and necessarily so, with the growth of the population and the development of the country. The Hon. Treasurer complains, and we believe his complaint well founded, that the Provincial Treasury is opened to too many absolutely local objects, which should be managed and cared for by the various municipalities. There should, as a matter of principle and as a general rule, be no government but there is no limit to be placed upon the assistance given to purely local concerns. Then another complaint is that the Government has the utmost difficulty in collecting what is honestly due to it. Mr. Robertson says that "while hundreds of thousands of people practically ignore their obligation to pay Government claims and hold back from say nothing of the inferior representatives it | payment, and furthermore, are clamorous for money for thousands of different objects which they consider legitimate and necessary from the Government, it is hardly possible for a Government to do as they would and begin to satisfy the people of the country."

The sentiment of the country would be with the Government if they pushed and forced the collection of these claims. From the detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for the past fiscal year, there appears to be a deficit of some \$240,000. The treasurer was able to state that this figure was considerably smaller than the deficits of previous years, and that with time he hoped to establish the much desired equilibrium. His financial statement shows that the ordinary receipts for the year amounted to \$2,885,-081.59; and with receipts from extraordinary sources, such as trust funds, railway receipts and proceeds of loans, the amount of the total revenue was brought up to \$5,893,593.08. The expenditure, on the amounted to \$3,125,126.28, which was increased to \$4,669,232.31 by expenditures for extraordinary purposes, such as parliament

and towards construction of North Shore Railway. This would leave a difference of \$1,224,360.77 excess of gross receipts over gross expenditure, while the difference between ordinary usual receipts and ordinary. usual expenditure would be about \$240,000. The approximate statement of liabilities and assets of the province made up to the last fiscal year indicates a fair improvement, although the amount of the liabilities is still very considerably in excess of the value of the assets, the liabilities being \$20,995,348.89 and the assets \$12,290,580. 58, leaving a balance of nearly nine millions

in favor of the former. An interesting comparison is made between the increasing cost of the public administration of affairs in Ontario and of that in Quebec during the past fourteen years. Ontario has the reputation of being well and economically governed, and is generally looked upon as a model for other provinces to follow. The following table deals with the leading items of the public service and snows the increase in Ontario's expenditure at three different periods :-

Legislation..... Civili Government 74,927 34,559 \$1,094,954 \$2,085,056 \$2,107,644

This increase is very marked, but it is only natural, for as the country is settled and population multiplies the cost of the administration must necessarily increase. In the case ture has been much less marked, as can be seen by the following:

Legislation .. ublic Works...... haritles—Lunatic 172,193 **∠08,2**99 11/27,087 \$1,775,202 \$1,420,001

These statements show that Ontario has increased her expenditure on certain services from one to over two million dollars in the space of 14 years, while the increase in Quebec has been about 65 per cent. less, or only \$355,201 in the same time. The fact of the matter is that it is not so much the enormity of the expenditure that he people have to complain of, and that straightens the treasury, as the limitedness and porruess of the sources of revenue at the command of the Govern-

IS IT A CIVIL REBELLION OR A RELIGIOUS WAR?

Our pious contemporary, the Montreal Daily Witness, is at its pestiferous work again. It is making the most disloyal efforts to give the rebellion in the North-West a religious complexion, and even goes so far as to give its readers to understand that the halfbreeds and Indians got their mot d'ordre from the Catholic Church in their revolt against Hon. Mr. Robertson, the Provincial the constituted authorities of the Dominion. Treasurer, placed the annual Budget before What loyal or patriotic purpose the Daily Witness has to serve by this malignant misrepresentation of the situation, it is difficult to fathom. The rebellion is grave and serious enough, God knows, without the Daily Witness attempting to make of it a religious war. Our contemporary makes out that the rebel lion is got up mainly on in the interests and for the benefit of the Church, and appeals to the country to frustrate the design. It is fortunate that the religious dog of the Witnew, if not altogether dead, is at least quite toothless, Its barking attitude will lead to m serious complications, but will elicit an expression of mingled indignation and contempt from all citizens who do not share in its venon and deep-rooted bigotry. This is what its impotent hatred of the Catholic Church pronpted that religious daily to write about the secious and painful shape the North-West Ruellion has assumed; it says;

"It (the Rebellian) is now beyond the control of the Jurch which so profitably to itself took part in and quelled the uprising at the Red kiver, and threw its close over the red-handed leader. This work and heartrending slaughter of country in a contract will leave the country in a second control in the country in the c citizens will leave the country in val humor to pay this time the enor-mous ecclesiastical tribute which forms the principal burden of Rlel's What has the Church got to do with

the rising of the half-breeds and Indians that the Witness should consider itself authorized to say that the rebellion is now beyond the control of the Church? If it is beyond the control of anybody we should imagine it would be the mounted police and the Government. What does the Witness mean by the absuid contradiction that the Church took part in the uprising at the Red River, and that she quelled the said uprising? Its fanaticism is even a barrier to grammatical construction and to a clear exposition of its views.

The Witness next describes the important and invaluable services rendered to the Confederation by Archbishop Taché, who was specially brought from the Vatican Council in Rome by the Dominion Government to act as a healing intermediary, "as throwing a cloak over the red-handed leader." An enormous ecclesiastical tribute, says the Witness, forms the principal burden of Riel's bill of rights, and the country will be in no humor this time to pay it. Whatever may be the size of the tribute referred to in the bill of rights, nothing will be exacted but what is right and just, and we can assure our contemporary that it will be none of its black-hearted diatribes which will put the country in no humor to fulfil its obligations. We fully agree with the Gazette when it says that "there will be no sympathy for Riel in any quarter in his present course. Protestant and Roman Catholic, English and French, are united as they never were before under the

which is opportune, as it counteracts the recklessness and maliciousness of the Witness, statements, states that Archbishop Taché expresses indignation at being suspected of giving countenance to the insurrection. He says he got Riel out of one scrape, but now that he has got into another he must take the odium of it and suffer as he deserves for his indiscretion. The movement has no sympathy from the Roman Catholic Church. To start a civil rebellion is a traitor's work. but to stir up a religious war is the devil's pastime, and that is what our pious contemporary is at just now.

THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIANS AND HALF-BREEDS. It is a mistake to imagine that the rebellion

in the North-West is of Louis Riel's making and that the mere capture and stringing up of the half-breed leader will settle the difficulty, and establish pcace and contentment in the vast domains to the north and west of the confederation. Riel is not the cause of the insurrection ; he is simply the leader of it, chosen and accepted as such by the hardy pioneer settlers of the North-Western territories. It is stated on very excellent authority that early last sum. mer Riel, who was then living quietly in Montana and who had become a citizen of the United States, was waited upon by a delegation of half-breeds from the Saskatchewan country and made acquainted with their grievances against the Canadian Government. After much persuasion and many promises of protection, Riel was induced to champion their rights, as he did for the Metis or half breeds of Manitoba in 1870, and he returned with the delegation to their home. He first directed his efforts to settle the trouble in a lawful and constitutional manner. Meetings were held and resolutions passed calling upon the Government to secure the Indian and half-breed population in their rights. The first demand for consideration was preferred by these reople ten years ago, when they asked to be placed on the same footing as regards free homesteads, as the Metis in Manitoba. Apparently their demands were but little heeded, and they began to despair of ever obtaining justice by peacable means, Last fall they drew up a sort of ultimatum in the shape of a bill of rights, which was adopted at a large and enthusiastic public meeting at St. Laurent. The bill contains seven de mands, none of which are extraordinary; they are : first, the subdivision into provinces of the North-West territories; second, halfbreeds to receive the same grants and other advantages as Manitoba half-breeds; third, patents to be issued at once to colonists in possession; fourth, the sale of half a million acres of Dominion lands, the proceeds to be applied to the establishment on the buil breed settlements of schools, hospitals and such like institutions, and the equipment of the poorer half-breeds with seed, grain and implements; fifth, the reservation of a hun dred townships of swamp land for distribution among the children of half-breeds during the next one hundred and twenty years. sixth, the grant of at least \$1,000 for the maintenance of an institution to be conducted by the nuns in each half-breed settlement. and, seventh, better provision for the support of the Indians.

This bill was presented to the Government at Ottawa; but it appears no action was taken upon it. This indifference to their demands has caused discontent to ripen into open revolt. That is the reason why we say that the shooting or hanging of Riel will not be a solution of the problem, nor will it restore peace and contentment to the North West. It is to be deeply deplored that the spilling of blood, the destruction of property, and the spending of immense treasures, have been rendered necessary in the settlement of a question of justice and right. The losses to the country will be far-reaching and incal-

THE MONTREAL COLLEGE CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the convention have sent the following for publica-

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1885. DEAR SIR,-Within the last few years converged acational establishments have had have been tended with the most happy re-

It has appeared to a large number of former Montreal College to a large number of former proper and agreeable, and those who have received their education and the shadow of that old Alma mater, to return the shadow of haunts of their youth and, for the familiar one day at least, to enjoy the tost tality of the ever kind gentlemen of St. Sulline to well as the privileges of the ancient and onored

Deo gratias. Is it not right to halt, for a few moments a least, in the rugged road of life, to rest one's weary limbs by the dust roadway and to cast a retrospective glance upon one's early recollections, upon the pare and bright joys which hovered about us is our boyhood and in the days of early youth.

Such a meeting as the one contemplated would naturally recall to our minds the early teachings and coursels of wisdom imparted to us with such fostering care by our worthy masters, and would give to our entire lives fresh impetus in the proper direction as well as renewed strength to carry out the noble mission which a sound training had prepared us for.

These are the motives which prompted large number of your old College mates to form a committee and, with the approbation of the gentlemen of St. Sulpice, to call a convention of all former pupils of the Montreal College to take place on the 17th of next June

This Committee desires to know, without delay, whether it can rely on the pleasure of your presence at the Convention and desires to add also that it will be happy to ascertain from you whether you are aware of any other former pupil living in your immediate vicinity to whom a similar invitation might be addressed.

On behalf of the invitation Committee. A. L. SENTENNE, President. PIERRE CHAUVEAU, Secretary.

THE POPE'S NOMINATIONS. ROME, March 27 .- The Pope to-day nom of the very near future, for Canada will never A grave responsibility rests upon the govern Scotia, so many to New Brunswick, and so guarantee, repayment of temporary loans, of Canadians." A morning despatch, inabid several bishops to sees in America.

or

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PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, March 25. In reply to Mr. Casey, Sir H Langevin said hat Riel had not been in the Government

imploy at any time.
In reply to Mr. Blake Sir John Macdonald aid the government had no fresh information the North-West, and there could be one until the junction of the mounted police ander Cols. Irvine and Crozier. The Indians sere stated to be indignant at the idea that their loyalty was impeached. Father Lacombe sted that the Blackfeet at Battleford and Edmonton were perfectly quiet. The government was unaware of the approximate cause of the trouble. Riel was invited

of the trouble. Mel was invited by the half-breeds to go to the North-West some time ago, and went probably for the purpose of extorting money. but for the purpose of the gov-baring the summer he had notified the govmment that for \$5,000 he would go. ofer, of course, was refused, and he had since been inciting the half-breeds to insurrection. The danger was not great unless the Indians came into the field, but thus far they were quiet, and there was no danger of their joining the half-breeds. One Indian there was who was always troublesome—the ex-minister of the interior would know who was meant—but he was a mere blus-bergr. The most influential Indian in the North-West, Crowfoot, the head of the Blackfeet, was loyal, and he would, if necessary, give proof of his loyalty and fidelity. The right hon. gentleman then explained the pretensions of the half-breeds, and said they vere in many respects not receivable.

The budget debate was then resumed. Mr. Blake again referred to the North-West difficulty, and, in the course of a long speech, complained that the Government did not give full information, and read from a number of newspapers to show that the rouble had been brewing for some time past. He moved: "That in the opinion of this House it is the duty of the Government forthwith to lay before this House the fullest information on the subject of the claims or the alleged grievances of the inhabitants of Prince Albert, N.W.T., and neighborhood. and the action of the Government and of its officers thereon, and of their action in reference to the movement last summer, and in reference to the present disturbances."

Sir John Macdonald said he hoped the matter would end well; if it did not, some responsibility would be with gentlemen opposite. He regretted that any one holding the position of the hon. member should, at such a time, when men were in armed insurrection against the government, make a speech for the purpose of attacking the government. In his speech, which would doubtless be read by the half-breeds, he (Mr. Blake) had announced that the Government was wholly to blame and The and neglected the rights of the Metis. hon, member had made many a dubious speech, but never had he probably made one lisplaying such a want of patriotism and adnerence to factious opposition. He (Sir John Macdonald) said the information asked could not have been given sooner for politic reasons, and said the country might congratulate itself on the success which attended the administration of Indian affairs. He entered into the subject at some length, after which the House divided on Mr. Blake's motion, with the following result :- Ayes 57 . noes

The House then adjourned.

NIGHTMARE,

men-neadache, depression of spirits, and want of ambition are symptoms of a diseased liver. The lungs, stomach, and bowels are all in sympathy. Life is only a fiving death. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" acts upon the torpid liver, and effectually removes all these difficulties and disorders. Nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper all disappear.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, March 25.
When His Grace the Archbishop put the Knights of Labor under a ban and included the rganization among the black list of dangerous and immoral secret organizations, of which Freemasonry is the hydra-headed chief, Mgr. Taschereau appears to have been laboring under a wrong impression as to the aims and objects of the horny-handed Knights. A deputation a couple of weeks passed waited on Mgr. Fabre, who sent a commissioner—a clergyman—to Quebec to submit the code of rules of the organization to Archbishop Taschereau. Mr. O'Rourke had a second interview on the subject, and the result is that the anathema has been revoked and the

Knights of Labor have obtained a carte blanche from the authorities of the Church.

The budget speech, already placed before the readers of THE Post, is considered an excellent statement of facts and figures, and Mr. Robert-on is awarded praise all round for the ability which the speech evidences and the despatel which has enabled the house to receive the esti

mates so early this year.

As an instance of the crookedness of some of our French Canadian deputies I give you the following: When the Provincial Treasurer had concluded the budget speech Mr. Demers roseas quickly in his place as his rheumatics would allow him and commenced to abuse everybody lescause the speech was not delivered in French. He was not satisfied that he would have a French translation in a few days. Your corre spondent has been six months struggling with the idioms in the "language of diplomatists," as somebody calls the French, and he thinks there is just enough of it hanging around the Quebe legislature. But there is a stronger reason than this. Over two-thirds of everything done here is French. Hon, Mr. Flynn always speaks, writes and thinks it. Mr. Taillon can't be in duced to favor us with a few remarks in the Saxon tongue, although he speaks it well. Mr. Blanchet holds similar opinions about the language. Mr. Ross always uses French, and Mr. Lynch and Mr. Robertson are only ministers who relieve the monotony of the paricyvouzing.
Mr. Demers and others ought to be satisfied

Nearly all the officials about the departmenta buildings are French too, and if any one has a reason to complain, and we are likely to make complaints very soon, is is the English-speaking members, who sepresent the backbone of the province.

The feast of the Annunciation was te-day observed as a holiday. There was no sitting of

Again the newspaper correspondents have discovered dynamiters. This time they arrested two of them at Levis. That black bag was again to the fore and the Montreal papers have items industriously telegraphed and big typed, "Arrest of two dynamitards in Quebec." There is no truth whatever in this rumor. Your correspondent heard of it on Sunday evening last and on making inquiries he found that the dynamiters of the newspaper item were two men suspected of petty larceny and detained by the police. or petty larceny and detailed by the police.
The only thing true about the news is that one of the men carried a bag, but it was not a black one of ther. It contained a few toilet adjuncts and not even a bottle of pomatum which the life of the properties which the income of the contained a positive which the income of the contained a positive or the contained and the co active and intelligent constables might be inspired to submit for analysis.

QUEBEC, March 27 .- One of the most pleasing

Most Rev. Dr. Larcoque, which we append, was read by the Speaker amidst the plaudits of the members. On the motion of the Hon. Attorney-General, seconded by hon. leader of the opposition, the letter was ordered to be in-

serted on the journals of the house. St. HYACINTHE, March 25. 1885. To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec :

MR. SPEARER AND GENTLEMEN, -It is with deep feeling of gratitude that I acknowledge the honor you have done me in telegraphing your congratulations on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of my priesthood. Such a demonstra-tion, which I had not the slightest expectation of receiving, is all the more valuable that it comes from a body occupying so high a position in society, and I, therefore, beg to tonder a thousand thanks. During the course of my very humble existence, my country and every-thing affecting its interests have always been dear to me, and I have endeavored, within the limited measure of the talents and capacity with which heaven has endowed me, to devote myself to them-

At present, worn out by age and the infirmities nherent to our frail human nature, I live re-tired and in solitude, but not as an egotist. In my thoughts I follow those of my fellow coun trymen, who labor for the public weal, and, it particular, for those hard-working legislators who devote themselves to the arduous task of framing our laws and promoting, by wise measures, our various interests.

Under present circumstances especially my vigils are passed in prayer, while theirs are oc-cupied in the fatiguing work of a legislative session, and I pray the great Law Maker to strengthen and support them in their self-With sincere respect and gratitude I remain,

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, your obedient Bishop of Germainopolis, late Bishop of St.

Hyacinthe.

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

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

A BOOM IN BUSINESS-THE ANGLO-PHILES IN THE ASCENDANT-PRESIDENT CLEVE-LAND'S APPOINTMENTS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

New York, March 28.

The people here are very anxious for a boom in business, and naturally so, for the depression has lasted tong enough. No one that I have heard or read of can give an intelligent cause for depression in a country of such inexhaustible resources, and many are beginning to think that a depression or a boom can be written up just as the bulls bull and the bears bear the stock market. Patriotic citizens are on the boom at present. They say it is due and must come, and probably it will if they persevere. Faith moves mountains, and conceit kills and cures. Many of the factors for a business boom are come or are near at hand. The Democratic president is in the White House, and no violence has been used against his inauguration. On the contrary, Republican Senators vie with Democrats in ratifying presidential nominations of robel brigadiers to cabinet and other high offices. Blaine has visited Cleveland, and all goes smoothly as a well oiled machine. Then again Spring has left her place in the lap of Winter and is coming rapidly this way. Surely it is time, for a colder, gloomier Winter I have never witnessed. But, best of all, the war tension between England and Russia is making the provision howl with delight. Business men have their sympathies for this party or that, but a rousing order for 5,000,000 lbs. of canned beef chokes up the flood gates and crushes their tenderest international susceptibilities. "God send us war, we pray," seems indeed to be the prayer of American business men. A war between Russia and England, they think, opens up immense probabilities for American trade. Russia supplies the world with large quantities of cereals and provisions, England floods it with her manufactured articles. Now, the place of each can be taken by the United States, for it is a great manufacturing as well as a provision producing country. Just fancy the stream of gold will flow across the Atlantic in case of war! And it is always possible the country may regain the commerce, and more, England took from her during the late unpleasantness.

Public opinion here is pretty evenly divided in sympathy towards the very fusible belligerents. Russia was the only real friend of the Republic during the war; England her open, deadly, implacable enemy, and so com-mon gratitude should impel her towards the former. But that is one of the failings of the Yankee character. It has no gratitude. Witness its conduct towards the French. Look at the poor Bartholdi statue, weary for a pedestal whereon to rest the soles of its feet. Blood is thicker than water, you know, and every German and Polish Jew on the New York stock exchange, after having Anglicized his name somewhat, speaks proudly of his English descent. The Auglomaniac feeling grows apace too, and no won-der, for it is popular with the Government at Washington, A political club in New York having lately formed itself into a military organization, adopted a uniform copied exactly from that of Her Brittanic Majesty's Tenth Hussars. There were two Jews in this organization who were metamorphosed with the rest, and from election bummers became gorgeous cavalrymen. They are Messrs. Russak and Bache respectively. Now, in order to have the children of Israel generously and properly represented in this aristocratic organization, Messrs. Russak and Bache immediately proposed each a member of the stock exchange descended from some one of the tribes, probably from Benjamin. This set the other members thinking and this is how they reasoned :- "If them two demnition Jews, you know, are elected, that will be four, and them four will propose four others, and so on until this troop, you know, becomes a Hebrew organization." The reasoning was logical, and hence they blackballed the two aspirants. And new Messrs. Russack and Bache threaten to resign, and the club is delighted. If, however, affairs continue to march as they are now marching the Jews will, in the sweet by and bye, have

all they want. They will be the masters.

The President's appointments are creating considerable amazement among all sections, and of white rage in the breasts of the Democrats, that is some of the Democrats. Cleveland has so far complied with the wishes of the Damocracy as not to have taken a mugwump into the cabinet, but on the other hand he has consulted the mugwumps as to its formation and the appointments about to be made. The mug-wumps are pro-British, intensely so, and as a matter of course anti-Irish. It was on the recommendation of the mugwumps Paelps of Termont was given the British mission. is known to be a monarchist and an ardent admirer of Queen Victoria. Still, if he manEnglish duchesses extracted it from him, or perhaps it cracked while making his bow to the Queen. I was yesterday speaking to James Redpath, who is no politician, but has as clear an insight into the muddy stream of

politics as any man in this country.
"I don't profess to understand the policy
of Cleveland," said Mr. Redpath, "but it certainly has a British aspect. He may labor under the same delusion as Johnson, that this country can be governed on non-partizan principles, but I honestly think it cannot. Seeing the Irish compose the backbone of the Democratic party in the Northern States, and that they are becoming alarmed and disgusted I fancy the days of the Democracy are num bered, and that after a few years we shall have new political combinations."

"But what about the Irish ?" "Their fate rests in their own hunds. If united they can do the old land an immense amount of benefit; if not-well, if not, they will be as they are now."

Mr. Redpath was requested by both par ties to take the stump for them last fall, but refused, although to him it meant a good deal of money. He did his best for Butler, probably because he could not conquer his old sym pathy for the under dog in the fight. J. C. F.

OBITUARY.

On Maren the 21st occurred the death of Ellen Walsh, aged 49, wife of James Williams, ex-mayor of Cherrier. The deceased lady had been ailing for three months, caused by a shock of paralysis, which terminated in death. She was very much respected in this vicinity, and was a loving wife and good until after mother. A husband and seven children change. mourn her loss. Her funeral procession was followed by a large concourse of people.-

Wednesday morning at 9.15, an old and respected citizen of South Quebec, breathed his last, we refer to the death of Mr. John He was ill for some time, but his friends had no idea it would be fatal until last Sunday, when Mr. Crean bade them good bye He was fully resigned and passed away n the presence of his spiritual advisor and his sorrowing family and friends. Deceased was are two other brothers and two sisters. To his sorrowing friend we extend our heartful sympathy.

A NEW IRISH-CANADIAN CATHOLIC M.D.

Amongst the names of gentlemen who have taken their degree in medicine at the graduation examinations held recently in McGill University we are pleased to notice that of promising young Irish Canadian Catholic, Mr. Frederick Harkin, second eldest son of the late Dr. Harkin, M.P.P., Prescott County whose course of studies has been brilliant and distinguished.

Tendering our hearty congratulations to Dr. Fred. Harkin on the receipt of his highly merited diploma, we may also avail ourselves of the opportunity to congratulate his large circle of friends in the old home county on

his return to their midst. In addition to his professional attainments and reputed skill the young doctor, like his late father, is liberally endowed with the graces of a genial, happy disposition. That Dr. Fred. possesses in his kind good natured disposition and pleasing man. ner the charm to attract and recollege career, for, notwithstanding the gen erous rivalry of competitors, whilst our under graduate was carrying off first class honors at examinations, he was elected president of the undergraduates for the year past and chairman of the annual dinner, at which, as readers of city journals will remember, he made very interesting and witty speech. On the same occasion a song of his composition, "Alma Mater," was sung by the University Glee Club. We understand the Doctor is about to reopen his late father's office at Vankleek Hill, where we very cordially wish him the ullest success, prosperity and happiness

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, March 26.-The Central Amer ican troubles are regarded with apprehension in this city, because of the fear that Barries is acting under a perfect understanding with the French authorities in control of the Panama Canal, who are determined to prevent any su Canal, who are determined to prevent any su-premacy of this country looking to digging the Nicaraguan Canal. In striking proof of this are the declarations made to-day by Rear Admiral Jewette, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, who has just received orders to take charge of the fleet in Central American waters. He says: "We'll have to take a hand in this matter sooner or later, in my opinion. The French are going to do everything in their power to prevent the construction of any canal but the the Panama Canal, and, in my opinion. but the Panama Canal, and, in my opinion, Barrios's povements are not made of his own accord, but you will find the French are at the bottom of it. They will stay at the bottom until the time to come to the top, and then they will come, and we had better look out. Now, look at the Panama canal; the French have spent millions and intend to spend millions more, and they do not intend that it shall be wasted. To this end they have secured the ownership of nearly the whole of the Panama railroad, and on the little strip of land, less than 50 miles wide, they have massed 15,000 workmen. They are workmen now, but when the time comes they will prove to be so many trained French soldiers. I tell you these French are everywhere, and they know what they are about. The Germans are the same way; in fact, every nation is on the alert except ours. Why, during the Franco-Prussian war every one of our naval vessels had a German officer on board in the disguise of a a German officer on board in the disguise of a common sailer. Every now and then a seaman common sailor. Every now and then a seaman would be met with who displayed extraordinary intelligence at times, and he would be found to be a German or a Swede. He performed his duties as a seaman, but he had others that he performed for his home government. He knew everything that this government was doing, and he took care to give that information where it was most wanted. Do you suppose that there are no French army officers on the that there are no French army officers on the Isthmus of Panama among these workmen, and do you suppose that every move we make, or rather that we don't make, is not known in France immediately? If you do you are mistaken, and it won't be a great while before you ind out your mistake."

CITY MEXICO, March 28 .- Over twenty Mexican officers not in active service have left for Central America to join the government force of San Salvador and Nicaragua. It is understood that the services of these veterans were solicited. Barrios is also endeavoring to secure officers here. The war feeling is rapidly extending and is growing stronger. A large meeting was held Thursday night to consider the Guatemala question. Every speaker advocated aggressive determined action toward Guatemala. An intense feeling of hatred toward Barrios is manifested. A resolution has been passed commending the action of President Diaz. There is no accurate news obtainable regarding the Central America war. It is supposed the Guatemalan government is withholding mails and

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been disis known to be a monarchist and an ardent admirer of Queen Victoria. Still, if he manages to abase himself and his country Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, congratulating the grand old dignitary of our church on the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood. The reply of St. Lowell went over with a backbone, but the CATARRH.—A new treatment has been customed an ardent admirer of Queen Victoria. Still, if he manages to abase himself and his country as a readicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on regard old dignitary of his priesthood. The reply of Lowell went over with a backbone, but the

THE THREATENED WAR

MORE ABOUT THE PREPARATIONS

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CABINET -HEAVY INDIAN CREDIT AUTHORIZED.

LONDON, March 26.-The calling out of the reserves and militia has increased the excitement over the Anglo-Russian dispute, especially in military circles. Orders for twenty thousand Martini-Henri rifles and revolvers has sent to Birmingham. The arms are to be shipped to Bombay as rapidly as completed. The factories at Birmingham are working night and day. The Queen's message, calling out the reserves and militia, is as follows:—"The present state of public affairs, and the extent and demand on Her Majesty's military forces for the protection of the interests of the Empire having case of great emergency, Her Majesty has deemed it proper to provide additional means for military service. She has therefore thought it proper to communicate to the House of Commons that she is about to cause the reserve peace. In this respect we are one with Ger forces, and such proportion of the militia as might be deemed necessary, to be called out for permanent service," The Marquis of Harting-ton will call attention to the message in the Commons on Monday. A special Cabinet Council was held this afternoon at Windsor Castle, by command of the Queen. Just as the Ministers were leaving a messenger arrived, bringing despatches for Earl Granville from the English Minister in Russia and Lord Dufferin. A second council was immediately held. The fact that the Queen had sent a message to Parliament was not known until after the official close of the Stock Ex-

The Standard says: "The calling out of the reserves is not such a serious matter to the in-dustry of the country as the mobilizing of a continental army. The entire reserve with the militia reserves, comprise only 150,000 men. All the preparations now being made indicate that the Cabinet consider a declaration of war more possible than an amicable settle-ment of the difficulty. The nation is in the humor to settle this business once and for all. The general impression is that England IS BETTER PREPARED FOR WAR

now than she has been for years. She can cona brother to Mr. Edward Crean, the popular tinue the war in the Soudan and also send conductor of the Grand Trunk railway. Their seventy thousand men to India. India was never so tranquil. The Soudan campaign proves that the troops are still what they were in the old days. Never was there such a time in the present generation when the nation would so calmly accept as necessary that which she would never accept as her choice. The Standard continues:—We appear to be on the verge of what is likely to draw into its vortex the whole civilized world. There is no tendency to boasting but a firm national conviction that there must be an end of visibling. It would be a matter of regret if Russia should allow the whole fabric of the government. finances and society to fall to the ground with crash. Still nothing less is expected. If, owing to the madness of their rulers, England and Russia come to blows, the peace of the world

The Times says :- The risks of rupture with Russia are now greater than they were in 1878. down the falls, one after the other, or capid succession, say that the scene remind d them of a stantinople. Even if the Cabinet were disposed gigantic water steep chase. The steeping of The Czar's forces are almost at the gate of Constantinople. Even if the Cabinet were disposed stantinonic. Even if the Cabinet were disposed giganite water sterni chare. The steering of to preserve the peace by concession after control to be tween the consider mode casion, such a policy would be as insafe islands was admirable. One serious inclining would be dishonorable, Yield only occurred. A whater of the Scaffordship ing would alienate the Attahans and to grade us in the eyes of all the people of the actin cather, swamp record by some accelerations. The Times concludes as follows: -We and came to the fall broad ide on. The heat are persuaded that it Russic is reckoning upon a capsized in a moment, and three of the new configuration want of spirit and inadequate recourses in band were swept away before they read be a want of spirit and inadequate resources in be in order for hor to test the stree shot color experiences of the voyage amount to have made be in order for her to test the strength of cohe-sion of her vast empire, which will bring the sion of her vast empire, which will bring the dreams of her authitions statesmen and soldiers tavel, on these who look, part in its pecils and t to a cruel ending.

ALLEGED AID TO RUSSIA.

Agents of an Ivish or ganization have approach ed the Russian carbassy in Paris with offers of assistance in case of war between Russia and England. The agents propose to toment a in Afghanistan and to fit out privateers in America to prey on British commerce. They ask Russia to furnish her brish attracted to the Service of the Servic ask Russia to furnish her trish allies with the Arabs on Sanday. The force that will attack means to carry out their part of the bargain. Tamai will be composed solely of British and

GETTING THE IRONCLADS READY. London, March 27 .- Active preparations are being made to get all the available cruisers and ironelads fato condition for active service as soon as possible. The destination of these vessels is the Baltic and Black Seas. the entrance to the latter being conditioned

A SEIZURE OF HERAT ADVISED.

Parts, March 27.—Capt. Abkanoff, governor of Mery, who induced the Khan of Mery and other chiefs to petition Russia for annexation, in an interview to-day said:—"Russia should seize Herat before England could get an onnow tunity to fortify it. Russia manufacture of the Russia should seize Herat before England could get an onnow tunity to fortify it. Russia manufacture of the Russia should seize Herat before England could get an onnow tunity to fortify it. better chance to secure Herat than at present.' THE PREPARATIONS AT ALDERSHOT.

LONDON, March 27.—Great preparations are being made at Aldershot for the reception of the army and reserve and militia. Quarters are ready at Chatham for a large force. The greatest activity prevails in the Ordinance department in hastening the armament of vessels for immediate service. All available quarters at Chelsea have been made ready for occupation. It is reported that the naval reserve will be immediately called out. The Government has given contracts for 100,000 uniforms.

THE WAR FEELING STRONG.

LONDON, March 27.-The Queen's message calling out the reserves and militia has been received by the country with great enthusiasm. The war feeling is strong among the reserves.

A proposal partaking of the nature of an ultimatum was telegraphed by the Government to St. Petersburg yesterday. The Russian Government was requested to send an answer not later than Monday.

RUSSIAREFUSES TO WITHDRAW HER TROOPS.

LONDON, March 27.—The Globe says:—Lord Granville, on the 16th, proposed to Russia that the Russians and Afghans should withdraw from the disputed territory and remain outside during the continuance of negotiations. Russia did not reply unless last Wednesday. She refused to accede to the proposition, on the ground that the withdrawal of her troops would be humiliating. The Calınet then decided to embody the reserves and militia and send the ultimatum referred to. In the event of war 25,000 militia will be assigned to garrison duty in Ireland, and that number of regulars will be released for active service.

THE QUESTION OF WAR.

INTERVIEW WITH A HIGH RUSSIAN OFFI-CIAL ON THE PROBABILITIES OF WAR.

BERLIN, March 31.-Your correspondent has just had an extended conversation with a high Russian dignitary, whose rank and intimate official relations give his thoughts more than usual weight. When asked his opinion about the possibility of war between Russia and England, he said:-

"Such an event would be a great misfortune to both countries. I need not tell you the reasons therefor. I do not believe in the eventuslity of war. I am convinced that our military position in Asia is far better than that of Eng land, but this will not lead us into warlike experiments. The Emperor wants peace, and, as in Germany, there is in our army only a small

party liking war for war's sake.

"As far as my information reaches I can assure you that Russia does not think now of proceeding toward Herat. Our generals in Asia have strict orders to keep their positions and to

avoid anything that would give reason for com-plications. They perhaps want war, but that does not amount to much. On the other side, Gladstone's calling out of the reserves and the militia is an imprudent act. But it makes no impression on us, because we know our military superiority in Asia. Nor will it make a deep impression in England, where it seems intended to draw public opinion from Gladstone's

result in both parties, while wishing peace, pre-paring for war, and finally being compelled to make the dreaded war against their will.

" For my part I see in the English mobilizapeace. In this respect we are one with Ger- | noi. many, and if Bismarck does interfere in our inhis influence to prevent war.

"I hope and believe the end will be the evac-

uation of Pendjeh by the Afghans. Then we shall have the possibility of receding from our present positions. In any way, one thing is sure-Russia will not humble berself, and if war should prove inevitably necessary she will have to do her duty."

FIGHTING THE ARABS.

A CONVOY ATTACKED BY THE ARABS-GEN. M'NEILL'S RECALL REFERRED TO WOLSELEY-GEN. GRAHAM'S TACFICS CAUSING DISCONTENT.

SUAKIM, March 26, -A convoy, under General Graham, accompanied the Shropshire, Surrey and Sikh regiments, this morning, on their departure for Tamai as far as Gen. McNeill's zarceba. The zarceba was reached with a loss i of three men, who were wounded in the fight on the way. The Arabs rushed on the troops. The latter formed square. The Arabs recklessly charged upon it with such impetuosity that they get within twenty yards. They were repulsed with the loss of one hundred killed. Skirmish parties are creating the bushes

of the Arabs along the road to Tamai.

The officers of General Brackenbury's column give interesting accounts of their voyage down the cataracts. The course was full of perils, as the rapids abounded in difficult places, and the danger of wreck was constantly present; but risk was forgotten in the excitement and interest occasioned by the exceptional circumstances The 300 whalers, with their the voyage. soldier crews, mostly in scarlet coats, swept down the river in a scenningly endless line at the rate of seven miles an hour, sometimes gliding easily with the current in comparatively smooth water, and then swooping down a raipd with a fall of several feet at territic speed. These who from the banks watched the bests as they code steadyly over the calm water and then leader Cocitements.
Lagranov, Marsa vs. The Dake of Cambridge

has reterred to Lord Wei chey the question of the reall of Gen. McNeill. Gen. Go is a tactics in netwants from Enaleim as causing in crew sed disquate interiors officers and no it. It is reported that the decisive attack on Tanai Sikh regiments.

GORDON BETRAYED BY HIS SECRE-

TARY,
LONDON, March 30—1t is now reported that
Gen. Gordon was betrayed by his secretary,
Wolseley is going to Cairo under orders from the Government.

Falipe de Jativa, Valencia; 15 persons died within 24 hours of colic with choleraic symptoms. A report has spread that the province is threatened with the return of a cholera epidemic, which would be complete ruin. It

is caused by carthquake. THE POPE AND THE DIPLOMATS. ROME, March 28.—The allocation delivered by the Pope yesterday consures all Catholic diplomats who attended the recent ceremony of laying the corner stone for the monument to King Victor Emanuel, and denounces the ceremony as a senful tribute to one of the greatest enemies of Holy Church.

MISS VAN ZANDT'S TROUBLES. Paris, March 27 .- Miss Van Zandt has informed her manager that she will not sing again at the Opera Comique. The theatre vas surrounded by 10,000 noters last night. Most of them were students. Miss Van Zandt received an ovation, notwithstanding the disturbance. She was mobbed when leaving the theatre, but escaped bodily vio-

OPPOSING THE GOVERNMENT. LONDON, March 28 .- In the division in the Commons last night on the Egyptian financial agreement, the Parnellites opposed the government.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE. The Hampstead liberals have invited the Marquis of Lorne to be their candidate for Parliament.

COMMITTED FOR TREASON. LONDON, March 27.—The examination of Cunningham and Burton having been finished both were this afternoon committed for trial on a charge of treason-felony.

A CONFLICT WITH ROME.
BUENOS AYRES, March 29.—A rupture is imminent between the government and the Vatican. The government ordered the arrest of priests preaching against the government and civil marriage. The bishop thereupon ordered the priests not to preach upon any subject.

A PLUCKY TRAMP. WADESBORO', N.C., March 16 .- On Tuesday

evening an Irish tramp called at a house occu-pied by two ladies and asked for lodgings. They pied by two ladies and asked for lodgings. They declined the request, but finally agreed to lock him in a closet for the night. About midnight the ladies were awakened by a negro in the room, who threatened to kill them if they made any outcry. He demanded money. One of the ladies said she would get it. She went to the closet and unlocked the door. The tramp, who had heard the conversation, sprang out, pistol in hand. The negro started to run, but the tramp fired, killing him instantly. The supposed negro was a white man, and a near neighbor of the ladies, who had blackened his face.

FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

THE FRENCH DEFEATED AT LANGSON AND GEN. NEGRIER SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Panis, March 29 .- The Chinese forces defeated the French at Langson on Friday.

They carried the key of the position and the entrenchments. The French retreated beyond Dong Dong, and are falling back on the grave mistakes to some other enterprise, where possibly there is more glory to be won.

"But the act has one very serious side. It might possibly produce a counter act from Russia. I should not wonder if we were to hear from St. Petersburg that orders have been given to have about sixty thousand troops on the quiver in the neighborhood of the Caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly make the situation of the caspian Sea. Such an event would certainly ma organs predict the early fall of Ferry.

Gen. De l'Isle telegraphs from Hanoi to-day

Gen. Negrier has been severely wounded and been obliged to evacuate Langson nese in three large columns made an impetuous attack upon the French positions before Kilua. Col. Herbinger, in the face of a superior number of the enemy and exhausted ammunition, was obliged to retreat to Dong Dong and Than

PARIS, March 30.-The cabinet mot last even terest with England I know that he will use all | ing and will hold another conference this morn ing. The Journal des Deshats says:—"France will make the necessary efforts in behalf of her sons in Touquin. Reinforcements will be sent not to-morrow but to day. To morrow, however, we shall see with whom the responsibility rests? The Surdements of Francis of States. The Eucle urges a French expedition to

> A FRANCO-CHINESE WAR DECLARED. PARIS, March 30 .- War with China will be

officially declared to-day. 50,000 reinforcements will be despatched. A march to Pekin will be ordered. It is expected Admiral Couret will bombard Canton. PARIS, March 30.—The ministers agree that

50,000 fresh troops must be sent to Tonquin at once. Ferry intended to ask this force from the Chamber to-day, and is confident he will able to command a majority by a declaration that in a grave crisis, requiring that national honor shall be avenged, all political shades of opinion should disappear. There is fear of an anarchist manifestation here.

MINISTER FERRY'S HEAD WANTED. PARIS, March 30.—Gen. Negrier has been promised to be general of the division. The newspapers urge the country to act with energy and coolness. Immediate mobilization of all

and coolness. Immediate nobilization of all fourth battalions of infantry has been or dered. The government will ask for volunteers from each regiment and call for 5,000 maritime conscripts. The excitement caused by the French defeat growsapace. Rents have fallen to 75f 90c on the run,or that popular mainfestations were being made outside or the Chamber of Deputies. Stocks have also declined. The action of the government is awaited with anxious suspense. Rochefort's parer demands Ferry's head for blunders which have cost the loss of so many

The r. President Grevy presided at the connect of ministers to-day. He insisted on the prompt and vigorous prosecution of the war with China. The cabinet decided to mobilize two divisions, to be commanded by four brigadiergenerals, for munodiate service in Touquin ats the good 10,000 reinforcements to Admira

A CHINESE SITEAMER SUNK. Sansarvi, Merch 30, The British steamer Creates, Capa, Webster, from Liverpool for Parang, collided with and sunk a Chinese to ones. Sevency persons were drowned.

THE BUTTER FEELING AGAINST FERRY-THE PRENCH LOSSES.

Parts, March 20. President Grevy presided at a council or numbers this mosning. He in-issed on the prompt and vicorous prosecution

of the war in Chine.

Long before the hour set for convening the chamber of deputies, the streets in the vicinity were packed with excited growds. Thougalleries were crowded with people, who showed their irritation over the defeat at Langson by hesping up a noisy descussion and huding de-nametatory epithete at members of the cabi-net and their supporters as they entered. When M. Feny arose to announce the decision of the cabinet conneil this morning he was loudly hissed by those in the galleries. He had barely finished when a number of deputies of the Right sprang to their teet yelling, "Down

ith the wretch Above the din could be heard the voice of Jemenceau, as he fairly screamed " Traitors I It was some time before order was restored, and had it not been for the presence of the troops there is hardly a doubt but that violence would have been done. During the scene the crowd outside became a howling mob and made several unsuccessful attempts to pass the guards. At the oponing of the chamber M. Ferry presented the government's request for a credit of forty pullion france on account of the military operations in China, immediately moved for the appointment of a committee to examine and report pointment of acommittee to examine and report upon the credit, and demanded that the motion be given priority. The motion was rejected by a vote of 308 to 361. Merry immediately announced the resignation of the entire ministry. President Grey accepted the resignation of the ministry. The chamber adjourned and the committee on the credit was appointed. As the deputies were leaving the chamber cries were raised of "Down leaving the chamber cries were raised of "Down with Ferry," "Down with the majority." The boulevards were crowded with an excited throng, but no acts of violence were committed. No change is expected in the French policy in regard to Egypt. In the Senate M. Le Royer expressed the Senate's admiration for and sympathy with the forces in Touquin. (Applause.) He said it was the duty of the House to vote the research with did for carrying on the war.

the necessary subsidies for carrying on the war. The Sonato finally adjourned upon hearing of the resignation of the Ministry. Grevy asked Henry Brisson, president of the chamber of deputies, to form a new cabinet. Brisson declined. The President then asked DeFreyeinet to form a cabinet. The latter asked twenty-four hours to consider the matter. The loss sustained by General Negrier's forces is estimated at 1,500 men. One of Negrier's aides-de-camps, Colonel Berge, received a bullet wound in the hewl. The Caulois says a fourth of the whole effective French force at the control of the whole effective French force at the control of the whole the fold. Langson was left on the battle field. A hundred thousand Chinese troops are advancing on Chu and threaten to destroy the French forces there before there is a chance of their being reinforced. Gen. Giovannelli is entrenched at

Phudohan. He is also in a critical position, being surrounded and his line of retreat cut off by 12,000 Black Feet.

Hong Hong, March 31.—The Chinese have captured all their positions in the vicinity of

Langson. LONDON, March 31.—All the interest in the lobby of parliament last evening was absorbed in the downfall of Ferry. It is believed the crisis will weaken the influence of France abroad and limit her power of meddling with

English projects for a long period.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is inpossible for DeFreycinet to think of the French advancing to Pekin. The arsenals are empty and the state of the country is unfavorable for such a resolution. Gen. Negrier's despatch on Sunday concluded with the sentence,

spatch on Sunday concluded with the sentence,
"I am expecting most serious events."
PARIS, March 31.—In his speech yesterday
Clemenceau said the members of the cabinet
were not ministers but culprits who ought to be
dealt with by law. The speech was loudly applauded. It is reported that Leon Sey declines
the portfolio of finance minister in the now
cabinet. Great excitement prevailed in the
streets over the condition of the ministry.
Frequent cheers were given for Rochefort.

Frequent cheers were given for Rochefort, Clovis, Hughes and other extremists.

MARSEILLES, March 31.—Ten thousand persons were assembled here yesterday awaiting news of the ministerial crisis.

THE ANAMESE RISE AGAINST THE FRENCH. PARIS, March 31.—It is rumored that the Anamese have risen against the French.

A LACK OF TRANSPORTS. PARIS, March 31.—Owing to the lack of transports considerable delay will occur before rein-forcements for Tonquin can be forwarded.

NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS.

THE POSITION OF THE WHITEWAY CABI-NET-THE FINANCES OF THE COLONY. The political crisis, which I described in my

last letter, has taken the course which I anticipated. The resignation of Mr. Kent, Speaker of the house of assembly, was followed by the resignation of the Hon. W. Donelly, receiver ceneral. In announcing his retirement from office, Mr. Donelly stated that he and him triands could no larger act. that he and his friends could no longer act along with the government in consequence of along with the government in consequence of the amendment proposed by the Premier and passed by the house. They had, therefore, withdrawn, but would offer no practical opposition to the government, and would sustain them in all those measures of progress, in the promotion of which they had borne a part, and especially would aid the Government in getting through the necessary business of the session. Mr. Donelly spoke briefly and with great calmness and moderation. His loss to the Government is great, for he is, perhaps, our Government is great, for he is, perhaps, our best financier, and has discharged the duties of receiver-general with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the community. By all parties he is highly respected.

There is no union between the original op-

position, seven in number, and the Catholic party, who have now seceded from the supporters of Sir William Whiteway. They form a party of themselves, thirteen in number. a party of themselves, thirteen in number. The Premier's party now consists of twelve, Mr. F. Winton, one of the numbers for Bonavista, having since gone over to the opposition. It is admitted on all hands that the Catholic members of the house have acted with much dignity and self-respect. In their utterances they have been temperate and their are now pursuing a national firm, and they are now pursuing a patriotic course by expediting the business of the country. They felt that the resolution adopted by the house reflected on themselves and their co-religionists, while they regarded it as unconsti-tutional; and, in consequence, they resigned place and emoluments. In Sir Ambrose Shea, Mr. Kent and Mr. Donelly they have talented

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT. Sir William Whiteway's position is sufficiently trying. Not being sustained by a majority of the house, he can introduce no measure of importance this session unless with the concurrence of the party who have seceded. He holds office on sufferance; but the interests of the country forbid his resignation at present the country forbid his resignation at present. Everything would be thrown into confusion, and the public service would not be provided for if he were to resign, for there is no possibility of forming a new government without an

appeal to the country.

No election can take place till November next, owing to the nature of the people's employments. It is probable, therefore, that Sir Williams. liam will get through the necessary business of the session as soon as possible, retain office till the fall, when a dissolution will take place, and a general election in November. The strong feelings cooked by the tragedy in Habor Grace and the results of the recent trials have led to this dead-lock in our legislation and to a break-up in the coalition government, composed of Catholies and Protestants, under Sir William Whiteway. The next elections, I fear, will turn on sectarian grounds, and will be attended with much excitement. The Protestant party anticipate a large majority in the next House, but at the Isame time profess their intentions of giving to Catholics their just share in the Government and in all offices of trust and emolument. Any other course would be unjust and most impolitic, and would lead to a most unhappy state of affairs. A compromise must be arrived at, and a modus virendi in governmental affairs must be reached. Very likely we shall have discords and sharp contentions till the balance is fairly adjusted. Jealousies and angry feeling are now rile; but the healing influence of time will remove these. Fortunately we have some men of influence, intelligence and moderation, who can rise above the stormy passions of the nour, and act calmiy and for the best interests of the country. In a country like this, where the population is composed of two sections, differing in race and religion, such troubles as those which we now experience are liable to recur, when the exciting causes come into play. It is a hopeful sign, however, that these outbreaks are now appearing less frequently and with longer intervals between. From 1861 till the close of 1882, nothing occurred to disturb the harmony between Protestants and Catholies. The present troubles, we may hope, will teach a which we now experience are liable to recur, salutary lesson to all parties. THE BUDGET.

On the resignation of Mr. Donelly, Dr. Skelton, one of the members for Bonavista, was Skelton, one of the members for Bonavista, was appointed acting reconvergeneral. On the 12th inst, he presented the budget for the year in a concise and clear address, which showed the finances of the colony to be in a thoroughly sound condition. The total revenue for the year was \$1,170,602, being \$81,385 less than that of 1883; the decrease had been on a few articles of import such as flour, park, tobacco, tea, The decreased duties on spirits amounted to \$19,113, and on park to \$22,651. On the other hand, manufacpork to \$22,651. On the other hand, manufac tured goods showed an increase (80,261); manufactured tobacco an increase of (89,211); sugar, \$2,709. The balance in favor of the colony at the end of the year was \$73,908. The interest on the public debt was \$88,236. The loan of \$600,000, at 4 per cent., for the construction of the dry dock, had been put up to public tender and was taken at par. The work was now completed and the favorable satisfications regarding the dry dock had been fully realized.—Gazeti

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, March 25.—Until the successor to the late Cardinal MacCabe is appointed to till the vacant see, speculation in both clerical and political circles will continue. The apand political circles will continue. The appointment assumes a political aspect to the lay mind from the fact that Bishop Donnelly is a strong loyalist, who would follow strictly in the footsteps of the late Cardinal, and Dr. Walsh, president of Maynooth College, is as pronounced in his Home Rule opinions as Archbishop Croke himself. At the Catholic clerical conclave of the Dublin archdioces, held on March 10, Bishop Donnelly was named as second choice, while the other two candidates. held on March 10, Bishap Ponnelly was named as second choice, while the other two candidates were Dr. Walsh dignissimus, and Dr. Tynan dignus. The public interest is divided between the first two. It is rumored that the English Government is bringing pressure to bear upon the Vatican to secure the succession for Bishop Donnelly. The story is very unlikely, and it may be taken for granted that even if pressure be attempted the Pope will be exceedingly slow to mix up politics with his appointments, which will estrange the Irish people. It will be recollected that in 1849 Archbishop McHale was very outspoken on behalf of the Irish cause, and when he was summoned to Rome, it is believed at the request of the English Government, the Archbishop very plainly told the Pope that he did not recognize his authority in political matters. This is well within the recognized line of personal freedom and strict ecclesiastical obedience. It may be taken for granted that His Holiness will not be influenced in his appointment by England's political requirements, and that in naming the Archbishop of Dublin he will not wantonly create a breach between the Irish Nationalist party and the Church.

THE BRITISH MINISTER'S COACH-MAN.

TWASHINGTON, March 25.—The liverymen of Washington are considerably exercised over the discovery that the British Minister's conchmun is doing business in opposition to them in stables on Her Majesty's property, on Con-necticut avenue and Nineteenth street, and without the usual formality of alicense. Minister West's stud is not an extensive one, and the coachman evidently hated toses so much room in the spacious legation stables go to waste. He therefore got hold of a few good saddle and driving horses, and a couple of buggies and cutters, and allowed it to become known to other private coachmen that he was able to fill orders | tion, caused by the death of the late D. Mofor an afternoon's drive or evening sleigh ride | Craney, of Bothwell.

or canter over the heights as the case might be or canter over the neights as the case might be. The result is that he does quite a respectable business among the best families. What legitimate liverymen are indignant about is that "the Britisher not only avoids getting a license, but that the property on which he is located is exempt from taxation, so that the odds are decidedly too great in his favor for them to sit by anically and make the signs?" quietly and make no signs.

DEMOURACY IN ENGLAND.

THE OLDER TORIES AND WHIGS SAID TO BE DISPOSED TO GET OUT OF ITS WAY.

LONDON, March 24.—Both the Liberal and Conservative political agents are manifestly preparing for a general election in November next. They almost unanimously concur in reporting that of the present members of the House of Commons almost one half will decline to stand for re-election. If this calculation stand for re-election. If this calculation proves accurate the next Parliament will be the product of one of the most thorough political changes ever witnessed in England. The majority of those members of the House who, it is thought, will decline renewals of candidacy are the older Tories and Whigs. Singular as it may appear, the bulk of these will not retire from active politics because of advancing age and increasing physical debility, but because of profound discontent with the progress of democracy in Great Britain.

It cannot be gainsaid that the most energetic and effective political missionaries in Queen Victoria's dominions for several years past have been the Radicals or Democrats. The old Tories and the old Whigs understand this, and Tories and the old Whigs understand this, and are convinced that democratic elements will so largely control the next House of Commons as to make Parliamentary methods and posts disagreeable to English gentlemen of the old fashion. Hence these gentlemen will "refrain from politics," and, from their own standp int, matters will get worse. Political philosophers see plainly that if ever there is to be a real and established democracy in England its advent will be much hastened by the very disposition shown by these Tories and Whigs to run away to avoid it. And the indications show plainly that there is going on in England a steady retreat of conservation before democracy. The whole tenor of the reports from the provincial whole tenor of the reports from the provincial centres is to the effect that the next Parliament will be radically changed in character; that the number of aristocratic, military, and law representatives will be greatly lessened, and the number of commercial men, traders, and representatives of the middle class in the House will

sentances of the mark class in the Transaction.

The Tory agents, in view of the necessity of making a timely recognition of the inevitable, have advised their leaders to adopt an electoral programme based on democratic lines. Lord Randolph Churchill has been asked by cable to return from India as speedily as possible to consult with the Marquis of Salisbury, the leader of the Tory Peers, and with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the reported successor to Sir Stafford Northcote in the Tory leadership in the

UNPLEASANT READING FOR ENG-LISHMEN.

London, March 23 .- The blue book regard-LONDON, March 23.—The blue book legacting the Egyptian financial question, which was issued to high, furnishes unpleasant reading for most Englishmen. It shows that M. Waldington, the French Minister to England, forced Lord Granville to sacrifice almost everything by threats of what the Continental powers would do. The hoity-toity tone adopted by the English waysessmitting in the Egyptian y the English representative in the Egyptian conference held in this city was abandoned almost as soon as the conference adjourned, and France has driven England back step by step, but steadily, from almost every position taken at the conference. The general impression is that France has ridden a waiting race, and has won the stakes.

ANTI-SEMETIC FEELING.

VIENNA, March 25. - There was a great anti-Semetic demonstration in parliament yesterday. After the vote on the Northern railroad arrangement, a number of anti-Se-

DEATH OF MRS. VALENTINE BAKER. Mrs. Baker, wife of the anfortunate Lieut. General Valentine Baker, perhaps better known as Ecker Pasha, died at Assiont on the Nile, on February 27. The deceased kaly remained true to her husband through all his trials, and was a great comfort to him when the English people, following the example shown in very high quarters were almost a unit in his denunciation.

ENGLAND'S POWER OVER TURKEY. LONDON. March 24. Alassian intriguing with Turkey is becoming more audacious overy day. M. Nelidoff, the Russian Am-bussador at Constantinople, has the ear of the Sultan and seems to enjoy his fullest confidence. England has no diplomat on the ground skilful or wily enough to cope with M. Nelidoff. It is generally admitted that England's power over Turkey has been wan-ing ever since Lord Dufferin left Constantinople. The Tories say it has been on the wane in Turkey and everywhere else in the world ever since Mr. Gladstone came into power. Two weeks ago the subject of a Russo-Turkish treaty was treated with haughty scorn by Lerd Granville, when he was asked about it by a committee from the House of Commons. Lord Granville has since changed his mind. He is now the leader of a faction in the cabinet which urges immediate action to defeat a Russo-Turkish coalition. His principal ally is the Earl of Kimberley. These two are begging their colleagues to do something to detach the Sultan from Russian influence, in view of the immense advantage that would be given to Russia in case of war with England by a secret alliance with Turkey. They ad-vise that England shall promise to restore the Sultan to a full suzerainty over Egypt ; shall allow Turkish troops to assist in the operations between Suckim and Berber, and ultimately allow the Sultan to govern Egypt with only nominal British control.

THE VALUE OF THE BALLOON CORPS. SUAKIM, March 25,--Gen Graham has moved the headquarters of his camp two miles nearer to Tamai. A convoy of Indian troops went this morning to Gen. McNeil's zereba, acting as an escort for the balloon corps. On arrival at the taking observation. A captive balloon remained up several hours, and the observers descended with valuable information concerning the positions and movements of Osman Digna's men.
The balloon corps will be invaluable in the
work of assisting Gen. Graham to make forward

A CATARRH CURE FRAUD. BROOKLYN, March 24. - James L. Connelly was arrested last night. It is believed by the detectives that he is the man who, under the name "Dr. Lawrence" has been extensively advertising a catarrh cure About a hundred thousand a year in money orders addressed to Lawrence has been received at the post office here. Connelly drew the money on an alleged power of attorney from

Robert Ferguson, of Thamesville, Ont., has been nominated to represent the reform interest of Bridgetown county in the forthcoming elec-

TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

Dublin, March 26.-Lord Mayor O'Connor DUBLIN, March 26.—Lord Mayor O'Connor has procured another flag for the Mansion house to replace the one stolen by a party of students, and the new flag is strictly guarded by policemen. The feeling over the coming visit of the Prince of Wales is becoming warmer every day. It is probable that the whole city will be divided into two flaces factions by the ime of the Prince's arrival.

time of the Frince's arrival.

VIENNA, March 26.—Two prevailing characteristics of the Austrians are pride of birth and a punctilious observance of etiquette. Taking this for granted it can be easily imagined from the following little incident what a bitter pill the following little incident what a bitter pill M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, and his wife have swallowed. Some years ago, when Count Tasrilo Fesstetres married the divorced wife of the Prince of Monaco—the Duchess of Hamilton before her marriage—they went to reside on the count's Hungarian estates. There was some difficulty at first in having the divorced lady received in society, but her own amiability and her husband's wealth and social standing broke through the usual barriers and the Countess was well received with one excepthe Countess was well received with one exception. Madame Tisza, an elderly and very strict old lady, refused to return the Countess' call, and the Count determined to avenge the insult. and the Count determined to avenge the insult. He applied himself, to politics and became leader of the Conservative aristocratic party in the Magyarian Upper House, and devoted his best energies to thwarting all M. Tisza's political schemes, and making his life as miserable as possible. Last week a political crisis was approaching and the Count held the balance of power. Not a word regarding old sores was spoken; but Madame Tisza visited the Counties and was well received, the Count's opposispoken; but aladame Tisza visited the Count-ess and was well received, the Count's opposi-tion in the House was withdrawn, and having swallowed the bitter pill which has been in readiness for the Premier and his lady for so many years, all is now smooth sailing.

LONDON, March 24. - In the House of Lords this evening Baron Greville gave notice that he would ask the Duke of Cambridge whether in view of the heavy losses in Sunday's engagement, which were due to a disregard of the most ordinary military precautions, Gen. McNeill retained the confidence of the Duke. It is said on the streets that the War Oflice is dissatisticd with Gen. Graham's management of the Soudan operations, and that he will probably be recalled. The St. James Gazette denounces the incapacity shown at headquarters, and says:—"This murderous military scuille would never have happened if Gens. McNeill and Graham had taken the precau-tions which should have occurred to a cadet.' General press comments are in the same tone.

THE BRITISH LOSSES ON SUNDAY. Latest returns place the casualties of Sun-lay's engagement, including Indian troops and exclusive of camp followers, at six officers and ninety-four men killed and six officers and 136 men wounded. One officer and seventy men are reported missing. The Guards and marines, while advancing from the Hasheen zareba to-day to meet a convoy from Suakim, had several skirmishes with the rebels during which sixteen British were wounded and one killed. Osman Digna has ordered the Arabs not to attack the British positions in entrenched zarebas on the road to Tamai, but to intercept and destroy all convoys of water and provisions on the way to the zarebas. It is believed Osman Digna is short of food, as the dead Arabs found apon the field after the recent engagements were very much emaciated. Two powerful native tribes have rebelled against the Mahdi

AN ITALIAN VIEW. The Divitto of Rome alludes to Sunday's fight as a tremendous defeat of the British which will inspire with new courage the whole Arab world and make it necessary for Italy to send two thousand more men at once to Massowah in order not to risk beginning a campaign with such an experience as that of Graham's expedition.

STORY OF CHINESE DUPLICITY.

London, March 19 .-- An insurrection has

been in progress for some time in British Burmah; but owing to the difficulty of communication and the public ignorance concernsional reports of towns being destroyed and whole communities massacred are wiped out of memory by the more stirring interest of the Afghan question. From Rangoon, the capital of British Burmah, comes a curious story of the insurrection in the Bhamo district. During the recent siege of the fortified town of Bhamo, the Chinese, who, like the Jews in flome, live largely by themselves, were reduced to famine. They sent an envoy to make terms with the Barmese commander. The commander offered the Chinese 6,000 rapees and permission to loot the town on condition that they should deliver up the two leaders of the place. These terms were accepted and the Chinese got two dead fever patients, hacked them with knives, sent them as the dead bodies of the leaders and actually got paid, and having taken advantage of the delay caused by the parley to lay in a stock of provisions, refused to carry out their agreement to evacuate the town. The Burmese commander has been horribly "sold." He is

operations. Fighting the devil with fire is not always a successful undertaking. "EDITING A PAPER."

out 6,000 rupces, has two corpses on hand,

and the fortified town is in a better position

to resist him than when he commenced his

\[From Our Society Journal.\] Editing a paper is a very nice business and those who know nothing about it consider it a very easy business. If we publish jokes people say we are rattle-headed, and if we omit jokes we are told we are an old fossil. If we publish original matter why they blame us for not giving selections, and if we publish selections folks say we are lazy for not writing something they had not read in some other paper. Ignorant of what good editing is, people imagine the getting up of selected matter to be the easiest thing in the world, to do, where it is really the nicest work on the paper. If they find the editor with seissors in hand, they're sure to say :-'Eh! that's the way you get up on original matter, ch?" accompanying their new and witty questions with an idiotic wink or smile. The facts are, that the interest, the morality, the variety and usefulness of a paper depend in no small degree upon its selected matter, and few men are capable of the position who would not be able themselves to write many of the articles they select. A sensible editor desires considerable selected matter, because he knows that one mind cannot make as good a paper as five or six. If we give a man a complimentary notice, we are censured for being par-tial, and if we fail to give complimentary notices, we are informed that we are a hog. If we insert articles that please the ladies the men are jealous, and if we do not cater to the wishes of the ladies, the paper, in the dear ones' opinion, is not fit to make a bustle of. If we remain in our office and attend to our business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows, but if we go out, they say we never attend to our business. If we wear old clothes it is insinuated that business is bad, and if we wear good ones, they say we are extravagant.

The estimated revenue of Newfoundland for 1885 is set down at \$1,186,556, and the estimated expenditure \$1,168,080, which would leave a balance in favor of the colony at the close of

CORRESPONDENCE. THE FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,—I will invoke the privilege of a reader for publication of some reflections on the electoral franchise, some alterations in which, as I am informed, are now contemplated by the as I am informed, are now contempasted by the Government. In giving expression to my views it is just possible I may offend your amour propre, for the average Englishman somehow appears unable to see straight on this question; appears unable to see straight on this question; a glimmer of light, to be sure, has lately broken in on old England, and the ink is scarcely dry on an act of the Imperial Parliament felicitously called "The Representation of the People's Bill," as in reality the people of England have never before represented. That this is not an exaggerated statement will appear when it is recollected that in round numbers of the 35, 260,000 repulsition of the 35 and 100 repulsition of the 35 and 090,000 population of Great Britain only about 3,000,000 have hitherto been endowed with the right of representation—that is say, until the right of representation—that is say, until the last few months 32,000,000 of the people have been in the position of helots. Of course, this large residium includes both sexes and all ages, but even then it is phenomenally large. The new act will emancipate 2,000,000 more, so, as Matthew Arnold would say, the Philistines are beginning to see straight, and perhaps to think clear; but there is not a large way between the right of repreis yet a long way between the right of repre-sentation, founded on principles, as it is in Gersentation, founded on principles, as it is in Germany, Austria, Italy, France, and the United States, and the fancy franchises, which by various expedients are still made to exclude the great bulk of the people from so plain a sight in Great Britain and her dependencies. Every man in a civilized community, as he eats and is clad, pays taxes, and is entitled to representation as of right; chopping logic as to the amount of his property or acquirements is the merest moonshine, and besides the real question as to whother a man should be vassal or free. The misapplication of wealth or education might be misapplication of wealth or education might be used as justly as the want of these conditions to take the right away. The man is not free who has not's vote. No amount of casuistry can obscure this self-evident fact, and no phrases however adroit will make a man or party liberal who endeavor to perpetuate the subjection of the great majority to the class of whatever complexion. We stand alone in distrusting our own people, and practically we give the lie to Dr. Arne's noble words when we put them in the mouth of any of the disfranchised 32,000,000, "Britons never shall be slaves!" Here is nothing but rhodomoutade: If it wasn't that there is a pathetic side to the picture, one might indignantly join with our author already quoted, and say the British Phistine is the most omnivorous swallower of claptrap in the world, but it is a prtiable sight to see great people hitherto so completely and system-atically cheated and humbugged out of their natural right, first by this, then by the other, selfish or interested little class or coterie, or doctrinaires who for the time being might constitute them-selves arbiters of popular 1...12. We have been so long accustomed to this trainer it wouldn't be at all surprising to find some sai-disont Liberals telling us now again how much land or money or income or what kind of a house (never the man) should vote, suppressing all the time the knowledge of the way this great question, underlying all civil liberty, has been settled by the rest of the civilized world; but there is a day of retribution speedily coming, and we will have a real representation of the people in which the greatest number will themselves be enabled to leclare their greatest good.

THE NORTH-WEST RISING.

INDIAN CHIEFS INTERVIEWED BY GOV DEWDNEY-"A" AND "B" BATTERIES UNDER ORDERS TO PROCEED WEST-WARD.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 26.—Excitement still prevails in the city over the North-West difficulties. The parading of the troops with bands and the playing of martial music tends, along with the absence of reliable news from the west, to prolong excitement. At two o'clock a portion of the battalion remaining in the city was inspected by Major Mackeard. The battalion was instructed to master at the the same hour to-morrow afternoon, when it will be inspected by General Middleton. the event of an unforeseen emergency requiring the battalion to assemble at an earlier hour, an ing the distant dependency little interest is taken in the events of the war. The occa- bugles will be sounded. Private telegrams Reserve Indians at North Broadview this morning. His Honor says, "Their auxiety is to go on the reserve and not to create any disturbance. No war dance has taken place on the reserve as has been reported. I also had a telegram from the Agent at Touch wood, who states that matters are quite satisfactory on the principal reserves, and he believes the same of others which he is visiting." It is cone ded that a larger force than is available will be necessary to overswe the rebels. It is stated that General Middleton will recruit is stated that General Middleton will recruit more troops here to supplement those going to the front. Two more regiments could be raised in Winnipeg, most of whom have had volunteer experience in Ontario or Europe, and are chanoring for active service. The field battery under Major Jarvis and Captaia Coutlee paraded 52 strong to-day, and are a fine body of men. Riel is sending runners among the Indians, but as yet without success. Military ardor is eroused at Portage la Prairie. Military ardor is aroused at Portage la Prairie, and in three or four hours sixty-five names were obtained for a local infantry company. An offer was telegraphed to Col. Houghton, Winnipeg, to raise a good company for active service in the west, A train with troops arrived at Portage last night at 10.45 p.m., Brandon, 1 a.m., Broadview, 7 this morning. A long line of crowds turned out as the train rushed through. By arrangement Gov. Dewdney, who was on the train, met a deputation of Indians here. The coufab took place in the caboose. A number of fudians from Round and Crooked Lakes reserves were present, including Beadagk Birke-wistap, cluef of the Cree tribes, the only sur-viving Cree chief, son of the chief who signed the treaty with Lord Selkirk. Yellow Calf was unable to be present, having gone on a hunting trip. Little Child's son is dying, and he was not present. These are the tribes who revolted last Spring and seized spores. Instructor Howie acted as interpretor, and Gov. Dewdney de-livered an address. The pow-wow was satisfactory, and the peace calumet was smoked. QUEEEC, March 26.—Telegraphic orders were received to-day from Ottawa ordering 85 men of

A Battery to hold themselves in immediate readiness to proceed to the Qu'Appelle in the North-West. The menare under arms to-night awaiting a telegram from headquarters. A pecial train awaits them at the depot. Th theors ordered for service are Caut. Peters. Lt. Hudson, acting adjt. Lieut. Rivers and Second-Lieut. J. B. Peters. The route at present planned by the government is that the detachment shall proceed to the end of the C.P.R. track, then march 80 miles to a connecting branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, thence to Winnipeg and Qu'Appelle. A detachment will remain at Winness to await stores, etc. Two companies of the 8th Battalion and the Quebec Field Battery garrison the citadel in the absence of A Battery. The officers of the local militia have ffered their services for the North-West if

necessary.
Kingston, March 26.—B Battery has received instructions from the militia department to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the North-West on short notice.

A prominent Catholic clergyman telegraphed

last night from Edmonton that the announcement that the Dominion Government had aprointed a commission to consider the claims of the half-breeds and investigate the cause of the present troubles was having a very beneficial and pacific effect upon the half-breeds. He expressed the opinion that the appointment of the commission would result in an amicable settle ment of the difficulty.

A bill providing for compulsory education in Ireland has passed the first reading in the House of Commons.

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS. In the Court of Appeals last week judg-

mente were given in some cases important as bearing upon the question of the right of exemption from municipal and other taxes. The case of Wylic vs. the City of Montreal, the appeal was by a lady who keeps a day and boarding school on Sherbrooke street, against a decision of Justice Rainville ordering her to pay \$440 for municipal taxes. Exemption was claimed under a clause in the Act which states that "Every educational institution receiving the corporation or municipality. no grant from the corporation or municipality in which they are situated, and the land on is which they are situated, and the land on which they are erected shall be exempted from municipal and school taxes, whatever the act or charter under which the taxes are imposed." The judgment below was this morning confirmed, Judges Cross and Monk dissenting. The Chief Justice took thr ground that a comparison of the acts of 1845 and 1876 showed that no exemption could be claimed. If it was a right contention there would be no end to exemptions. A father having a private tutor for his children would claim exemption, a lawyer reading for half an hour a day to his clerks or a dancing master might all set up a claim to be an educational establishment. The fact that from 1845 to the present time the claim had never here advanted was the best proof that the right been advanced was the best proof that the right had not existed. In the case of Les Sours de l'asile de la Providence vs. the Corporation of Terrebonne the appeal was from a judgment of Mr. Justice Belanger, condemning the sister to pay \$125 for municipal taxes on property in Terrebonne, they claiming exemption. The property was bequeathed by the late Mad. Masson, subject to the condition that they should not use it for old and sick persons, as they have their several establishments, but as a boarding house for respectable ladies possessed of means sufficient to provide for their wants. This condition had been complied with, and the Corporation demanded the ordinary taxes. Examp ion was claimed under Article 712 of the Cod Municipal, which exempts property belonging to religious, charitable or educational institu tions not possessed solely to derive a revenu therefrom.

The judgment of the court below was reversed Judges Tessier and Cross dissenting. It is thought an appeal to the Privy Council may be made in the case.

In the case of the School Commissioners vs. the School de Coogregation, in which a question of taxation was also involved, the former judgment was reversed.

RETURNING VOYAGEURS ..

THE LONDON "WORLD" SAYS THEY WERE LAZY, INSUBORDINATE, UNCLEANLY AND

The remainder of the Canadian voyageurs are now on their way home to their native land and they are to have a hearty welcome on their arrival at Quebec, where they are expected shortly. There is little doubt that the authori-ties in Egypt "heartily welcomed" their de parture, and from the accounts of the leading English papers relative to their doings in that land of milk and honey, it would be thought that any demonstration here would be unneces-News, the Lambard and Navy Gazette, the Daily News, the London Graphic, and the World do not spare them. The latter recently writes re-lative to those who have already returned:

"An end has at last come to one of the most useless of costly experiments of the Nile expedi-tion, and Lord Wolseley's Canadian boatmen are on their way back to their native shores. From their first starting they have been lazy and insubordinate to a degree that would never have been tolerated in any other men. There was no necessity for their presence, as our blue jackets have proved themselves fully equal to any emergency. On their way home the Cana-dians gave perpetual trouble, and at Malta and Queenstown the Poonah had to be guarded to prevent them breaking out of the ship. Uncleanly n their babits and unruly in their behavior, their disappearance from the scene is an intense re-lief to those who were placed over them."

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

THE FRANCHISE BILL PASSES A SECOND READING.

TORONTO, March 24 .-- In the house to-day the Treasurer moved the third reading of the bill to extend the time for the repayment wars received from Gov. Dewdney this after certain municipalities still indebted to the noon, in which he states that he held a most province on account of the municipal loan satisfactory interview with the Crooked Lake fund. Mr. Meredith submitted that the bill was not yet in shape for the third reading and the order was discharged.

The house went into committee again on the redistribution bill, when the Provincial Secretary moved an amendment that the township of Logan be transferred from North Perth to South Perth. The amendment carried and six o'clock was called at half-past four to enable the members to attend the last

reception of the session at Government house, After recess the second reading of the bill amending the election law was moved by Hon. Mr. Hardy, who explained that it was to meet the East Simeoe case, by providing that the Court of Appeals may report a seat to be vacant to the clerk of the house,

The bill was read a second time. Mr. Fraser moved the second reading of the franchise bill, whose provisions have already been explained in the columns of The Post. Mr. Mcredith, in a well considered speech, repudiated the old fendal idea that the right to the franchise should rest upon property, and declared for manhood suffrage pure and simple. The bill proposed was one of fancy franchises, and one it would require a Philadelphia lawyer to inter pret. Under it school teachers carning less than \$300 a year and all students and others would be excluded from the frarchise, He advocated a simple system of registration, which would give every young man of full age an active interest in the affairs of the country. He concluded by moving a man-hood suffrage amendment. Mr. Fraser called upon his followers to vote down the amendment, and on division it was lost by 30 to 42, a straight party vote. Hon. Mr. Fraser then called significantly for the year and nays, and was chagrined to find the entire Opposition vote for the second reading on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. The House passed the bill through committee with the consent of the Opposition and adjourned at 12.15.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

The owners of steamers on the Newfound-land coast have come to an understanding to terminate the sealing voyage on the 30th April. A deputation of Indian chiefs are in Ottawa for the purpose of interviewing the government and will have an audience. They claim that King George III. granted their tribe a belt of land bordering on Grand river, from its source to its month, a distance of 160 miles. They afterwards surrendered 120 miles of this reserve to the crown and claim compensation.

The inquest on the body of the late John Provan took place yesterday at the Jeffrey Hale hospital, Quobec, when the jury rendered the following verdict:—"Death from gangrene and bed-sores, the result of old age and want." The doctor was also of conjunct that the result of the second seco doctor was also of opinion that the rats must have hastened his death by the pain their bites and bleeding caused.

An action has been entered in the books of the Superior Court, Quebec, on behalf of Tancredo Toussaint Moreau, of Montrea!, vs. Evans John Price, claiming the seignory of Grondines, which comprises the parishes of St. Casimir and St. Alban. The action is for \$100,000 based on a judgment rendered on the 14th June, 1884, by Judge Caron, declaring that the said seignory was the property of the government. The plaintiff claims that he has since bought it from

TROUBLE AT PANAMA. ASPINWALL, March 25.—The revolution in the interior of Colombia has made its infin ence felt here. Yesterday afternoon Gen Aizpurn, with a large number of men, took up a position two miles from Panama. This morning they commenced desultory air firing in Cathedral square, and then captured the barracks. Resistance was slight, and few were killed. Two cars with the whole public force of the city left here this morning for the overnment encampment, 43 miles distant, At 1 p.m. the revolutionary movement was carried out by Senor Preston. The shops were all closed. Marines were brought ashore from the U. S. ship Galena and stationed around the Panama railroad and canal proper ties, but their services were not required.

The revolutionists in the interior are in a majority, and it is expected they will succeed They have good men under their control, and strictly obey all international laws.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S * VEGETABLE COMPOUND * * * * IS A POSITIVE CURE * * * .

For all of those Painful Complaints and * * Weaknesses so common to our best * *

* _ * _ * FEMALE POPULATION. * _ * _ IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FE MALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN FLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DE-

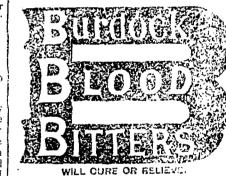
UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMOUS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY 1TS USE. IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROTA ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAK

NESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEAD-ACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION. DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

* THAT PEELING OF DEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN.
WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANERTLY
CUBED BY ITS USE.

* IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CHOUM STANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM. * * *

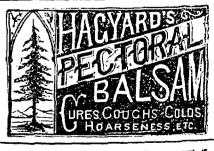
* ##-ITS PERPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE SELIEF OF PAIS, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. "TO # ** FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED ** • LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND D LYDIA E. PIAKHAMS VEGETARIES CONTOURS to prepared at Lyan, Mats. Price 81. Six Loatile for \$2.
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The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, team Portland and Baltimore alternately, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scot-and, are intended to be dispatched,

FROM HALIFAX:

Sarmatian	Saturday,	Mch. 21
Polynesian	Saturday,	** 28
Par sian		
Caspian	Saturday,	11
Maidmian	Saturday,	18
Perman.	Saturday,	" 25
Circassian	Saturday,	May 2
At TWO o'cle	ck P.M.,	

ran the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train from the West.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX.

At ONE o'clock P.M.

Sarmatian	. 	 Phursday.	Mch. 1
Sardivian		 Thursday.	. ' 1
Pireassian		 Thursday,	
	arrival of	nd Trunk	

FROM BALTIMORE.
t'atynesian Tuesday, Mch. 24 Caspian Tuesday, April 7 Peruvian Puesday, ** 21
Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax:
Cabin
Intermediate
Rates of Fassage from Montreal vin Portland :
Uabin
.ntermediate

NewFoundland Line,—The SS. Newfoundland is intended to perform a Winter Service between Halifax and St. Johns, Nfld., as fol-

Connecting with steamships leaving Liverbeol for Halifaz, March 26. From Halifax—March 24th; April 7. From St. Johns-March 30; April 13.
The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line,

from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, Nfld., are intended to be despatched. Hates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's. Cabin \$20.00 | Intermediate...\$15.00 Stoerage......\$6.00

GLASGOW LINE.—During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched fort-nightly from Glasgow for Boston (via Halifax

when occasion requires) and fortuightly from Boston to Glasgow direct as follows:— FROM BOSTON;

Grecian. "April Carthagenian. "April 2

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow— FROM PHILADELPHIA:

Manitoban.....about Meh. 25
 Norwegian.
 " April 4

 Nestorian
 " 22

 Manitoban
 " May 6
 22

Through Bills of Lading granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

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for East-bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Railways. For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street. Glasgow; Allan Brothers. church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington treet, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson, 1364 St. sames street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN,

1 India street, Portland,

86 State street, Boston, and

25 Common street, Montreal.

TREAL. Superior Court. No. 1684. Dame Elodie Gregoire, of the City of Montreal, in said District, wife of Vital Paradle, of the safe place, proprietor of tow boats, duly authorized to ester en justice, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property. tion as to property.

J. B. LAFLEUR, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 8rd March, 1885.

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in anily and leading to misery, decay and death, Promuture Gd Age. Berreinnes, Loss of power in citizer sex. Each low contains one month's treatment, a last a low, or six hoves for \$5.00, sent by and prepaid on

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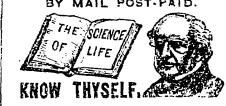
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Nutritious Properties of Beef. 29-tf

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEDEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, District of Montreal. No. 883. MARIE LOUISE LABELLE, wife of EDOUARD BASTIEN, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Printer, and herete duly authorized by a Judge of the Superior Court, Plaintiff; and the said EDOUARD BASTIEN, of the said City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Printer, Defendant. An action enseparation of them has this day been instituted in this cense. Montreal, Prince, Defendant. An action respiration de biens has this day been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 26th February, 1885.

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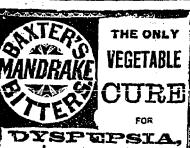
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Can plants, such as D nechan, Dysentery,
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Bick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billious state of the system, such as Diz ziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after cating, Pain in the Bide, &c. While their most remark able success has been shown in curing

SICK

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

Ache they would be almost priceless to those whe suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing.

to do without them. But after all sick head

the bane of so many lives that here is where we take our great boast. Our pills care it while there do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In valsat 25 cents; five for \$1. Bold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, and blood diseases.

KIDNEY DISEASES,

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

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WASHINGTON TOPICS.

BLAINE ON CLEVELAND-THE BENEFI-CIAL EFFECTS OF A EUROPEAN CON-FLICT.

Washington, March 25.—Mr. Blaine, who has been considerably impressed by President Cleveland, says that he is a man with an univer-Cleveland, says that he is a man with an universally stiff backbone. This he regards as a danger signal for the Democratic party, and is of the opinion that if Mr. Cleveland lives up to the letter of his inaugural address, as he believes he will, when Congress meets next year the President will find himself dependent upon Republicans to make up a majority for the support of his policy. Mr. Blaine foreces a split in the Democratic party, and says that the day is not far off when the President will find himself deserted by the bulk of his party.

THE EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD.

In diplomatic and State circles unusual inter est just now is attracted to the strained rela-tions between Great Britain and Russia, and an pen rupture is regarded as not improbable. Treat Britain has not had a European war on ter hands for many years, her policy for obvious reasors being to avoid by every means consist-ent with honor and dignity, complications of that character. In the meantains she has constantly added to her possessions by preying on weaker Powers in other continent until, as remarked by a tronment diplomat, the other great Powers of Europe have awakened to a realization that if they do not demand and take their share of the spoils Eugland will get all. Private information which has just reached here from jourope gives the impression that Russia has determine t to continue her aggressive policy in the East without regard to consequences, and that England will have no afternative tut disgraceful surrender of all points or issue or a deel ration of war,

RESULTS OF A CONTLICT.

If these impressions should be confirmed and war ensue, what will follow can sea cely be calculated, for ever it other. European mations do not somer or later become involved in the struggle, the contest between such Powers as Rus in and Great Britain will entail results ithis in and Great britain win entail responsible which will be sensibly felt the world over. To the United States it would being an era of prosperity never before known, opening up, as it would, an unlimited custom for our products would, an unlimited custom for our products and manufectures. The foreign commerce of these two great producing countries, hampered and fettered as it would be by war, would be practically destroyed, and the world would have to look to us for what it now obtains from them. But Great Britain has so long escaped hostilities which it was not her interest, to provoke by hamiliar to be seen to provoke by begnifting her autagonists in devious and tortu-ous ways of diplomacy that she may, after all, find some loophole through which to make credit-able retreat from the prosest emburrassing on innglement,

THE PRESIDENT SELECTS HIS CHURCH.

President Cleveland surprises all Washington Tresident teverance surprises an Washing else, in his choice of a charch, as in everything else. He has taken a pew in the Rev. Dr. Sunderland in dest and inconspicuous Presbyterian church made to the surprise of the attendants of the fashionable churches in Washing ton, who had compared for the honor. Satur fon, who had computed for the honor. Satur-day a node from Ar. Longout came to Dr. Sun-de claud, requesting hanks send to the Presi-dent is diagram of the charlet, with the pres-sort their trace, which was sent. A pew was extended a chief, given for the tent for a very analysis order Miss. Covoland and Mrs. Proceeding their search to Sanchund in the presi-tation of the constant the Resident's pear. Funity by venes of the Sunderland was pas-tered a Preplyterian datach in Beff lo, and went riche that they to West ington. Among these an estimated his chetch there was Mrs. The second, the President's mother, and in all probability of show theyer was strong taken to Sout the many location will proved to him as the detail to. Since that's church is situated on your end admit street, between D and C, in an original manifer part of the city. The minister, part of ty, is a Republican, as one most of the longer. billa Laguerra.

------RIOT IN A CHURCH.

wolchfoling Under Difficulties Ar VALLEY CITY, DAROTA.

Maryana, Wis , March 25 Rev. Joseph

Westford, paster of the Episcopal church at Valley City, Dakota, who was arrested a short Valley City, Dakota, who was arrested a short time ago charged with meiting not and destroy by variable property, has just preced through Mirwankee on reads for New York, where he will visit friends for a few weeks. The despitches merely told of the reverend gentleman's arrest on the serious charges mentioned. To the *Telegram* correspondent Mi. Woodford today told a very sensational story. We wor hip in a church which belongs to a man manned Kod," and Mr. Woodword, "and I am assemed to say he was formerly an Episcopal cirtyyman. He is a banker now, and is one of the tor most men in Valley City. and is one of the foremost men in Valley City. Some months ago this man Root imagined that he had received some offence at my hands, and he had received some offence at my hands, and he and his family at once began annoying me in every possible manner. Their conduct in clauch because unbearable, and I finally told Root that he must cease attending services if he didn't become more decorous while in the house of God. The next day I received a most house of tord. The next day a received a most scarrilous letter from him, in which he said that he would comped me to leave town. He also aunounced that his wife had purchased the church building and that he intended closing it. I read the letter in church the following Sunday I read the letter in church the following Sunday and a great sensation was the result. The following Sunday, when I reached the church, there was a padick on the door, and a card bearing the words:— "Harriet Root has purchased this building, and it will remain closed until further notice." Members of the congregation were standing around wondering what to do. I got an axe and chopped the door down, and proceeded with the services. In the evening, when we reached the church, the door had been repaired and was fastened on the inside. Members of the congregation came to my assistance. ors of the congregation came to my assistance, and, procuring a fence rail, we battered in the door. What was our astonishment to find Root on the inside. I was so vexed that I was fairly frenzied. I told some of the conwas fairly frenzied. I told some of the congregation who had reached the scene to hold Root until I could get a rope, and we would lynch him then and there. I remembered that evergreens had been string down, and actually had the cord around the fellow's neck before my senses came to me. Then it was with difficulty that I could restrain the others from hanging the badly frightened man. Of course, we could not hold services after such a scene. The matter was then taken to the courts and will come to trial before long. I was arrested for inciting a riot, leading a mob, destroying property, assault and battery, and am out under heavy bonds. I had Root arrested for disturbing public worship, descrating the Sabbath, and on about a half dozen other charges." Mr. Woodford said that he expected there would be a lively time when he returned to Valley City. He is a mild-mannered man in appearance, has red hair, wears glasses, and is apparently about fifty years old.

LOWELL ON PHELPS.

LONDON, March 25 .- The Pall Mall Gazette publishes an interview with Mr. Lowell in ref-orence to the appointment of Mr. Phelps as United States minister to England. Lowell said President Cleveland was the last man who would make an inconsiderate appointment, especially to such a high office as that of munister to the Court of St. James. Phelps, minister to the Court of St. James. Freque, he said, was a gentleman of high character and marked independence. He was most agreeable in his manners, and had fine social qualities. The change was unavoidable, owing qualities. The change was unavoidable, owing to the ascendancy of the new party to power. Both countries were to be congratulated on Mr. Cleveland's wisdom, as shown in his selection of Phelps. The Gazette says editorially: "Phelps is a Vermont lawyer, unknown on this side of the Atlantic, but doubtless he is a most respectable person. respectable person.

Berath are

DRESS GOODS

THE REBELLION.

(Continued from First Page.) company the troops to quell the disturbance on this reserve. Twenty-four teams are taking the detachments.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE'S ADVICE.

At evening service at the Cathedral of St. Boniface last night, just before the sermon, Archbishop Taché referred to the uprising in He had no authentic information the West. regarding them, but there was, no doubt, serious trouble. He advised his hearers to be very cautious, and to stay away from any gatherings at which heated arguments might be entered into. They should stay at their homes deploring the loss of life. He besought them to pray to God, the Prince of Peace, to bring about peace to the world at large and to the North-West in particular. His Grace had a letter from Riel last October from St. Laurent, saying that he had only come into the country to help his country to get their rights, but that he did not intend to create any trouble. The only object he had in view, he said, was to assist his friends. The archbishop wrote him telling him that the only way to get satisfaction was by constitutional means and by making the necessary representations in a proper manuer to the proper authorities. He never received an answer to that letter, His grace also stated that a commission is now too late, and, as far as control by the clergy was concerned, it was also too late. The half-breeds are naturally not inclined to bloodshed, but when once excited are not controllable. His grace thinks that the present prompt action of the Dominion government will deter the Indians from joining the rebels. He further states that there are 500 half-breeds in the four settlements of St. Laurent, Duck Lake, Batoche and Langevin. Some of them are well armed and good fighters. About one-half moved west from Manitoba and they want their holdings, claiming that if strangers in the land could get a second homestead they should be accorded the same privilege. They also wanted indemnity for Riel for his being banished by the Dominion government, and His Grace mentioned their other demands.

A SCARE AT CALGARY.

The citizens of Calgary were excited to-day over rumored signs of an outbreak among the Blackfeet. The mayor telegraphed for troops, and a large number of men, armed to the teeth, patrolled the streets. In the middle of the excitement a telegram from Father Lacombe, at the Blackfeet reserve, was received and read, stating that the Blackfeet camp was all quiet and the fear unnecessary. Captain Steele, with a detachment of police in the Rockies, has been recalled to take charge at Calgary. Private advices indicate that these Indians have been on the verge of starvation the last three months.

STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT. OTTAWA, March 30. - After the Speaker had taken his seat this afternoon, and the usual

routine proceedings had been gone through, Mr. White (Cardwell) said:—I beg to move that in the opinion of this House the full sessional indemnity to such members of the House as have or may volunteer their services in the North-West and whose services have been or may be accepted should be paid them on their departure from Ottawa. (Cheers.) The motion was carried unanimously.

Hon. Mr. Blake then rose and said :- I desire for the first time since I have been in parliament to refer to a newspaper article which appeared in the Hamilton Spectator of the 27th instant headed "The Real Criminals." [The hon, gentleman here read the article in question which cast the responsi-bility of the North-West troubles on the opposhould have followed my invariable custom of not bringing a newspaper article before the that his battalion would be the first to join the first to join that his battalion would be the first to join to eat a little rare and juicy steak bands with the insurgents.

The should have followed my invariable custom has always given the settlers and operations. He is not yet weapen, but neverther too. He is not yet weapen, but neverther to yet weapen, but neve rio. It refers to a party of as loyal and as devoted Canadians as any set of men that are to be found in this wide Canada. I say that that article is a gross and an atrocious and a malignant insult. I say that no viter calumus was ever perpetrated than this monstrous slander, false to the knowledge of those who uttered it. Asformyselfindividually, the blood of my cousin already stains the snow of the North-West-a nephew of mine and six men out of my office are on the train to day with the volunteers, and my son, and my brother's son, have offered their services to their coun try. (Cheers.) Sir. I cannot control myself when I think that a newspaper, claiming to be decent and the organ of hon, gentlemen opposite, should dare to say such things as I have now read,

Sir John Macdonald-I can only say, Mr. Speaker, that I totally disagree with the spirit of that article, and that I quite sympathize with the hon, gentleman in the indignation he has just expressed.

Several questions were then asked by honorable members regarding the troubles in the North-West, but only elicited information which have already appeared in the press.

Hon. Mr. Blake-I shall not, as I said, today, at any rate, make any remark upon or draw any inferences from the public documents which I have beside me, as to the character of the arms, but I shall only say I hold the gentlemen opposite personally, as well as politically responsible, if, at whatever expense it may cause, the forces that go up are not supplied with the very best arms it is possible to procure-no matter what the condition of things may be, no matter what it may cost, no matter what express trains you may have to use to get them there, no matter through what territory they may have to go-I hold it would be nothing short of murder to send them up with arms inferior to any.

Mr. O'Brien-I desire to say for the information of those hon, gentlemen who are not practically acquainted with the subject, that there is practically no better rille than the Snider-Enfield. Our men know how to use it. Many military authorities consider it for general purposes equal to the Martini Henry. It is an unsettled point whether there is a better weapon than the Suider. I am perfectly satisfied to use it.

Mr. Gault.—There is a gentleman in the North-West, whom I know very well, who will gather a hundred mounted men. He has been in more than one military expedition. I hope the government will see their way to furnishing him with the necessary arms and accontrements. The men he would gather would make the best troops that could be

brought into the field.
Sir John Macdonald-I think the hon, gen tleman has not exercised a wise discretion in making his attack upon the government. What right has he to hold us personally responsible. It is a piece of impudence on the

hon, gentleman's part, Hon, Mr. Blake—I made no attack on the ccet, fully provide the "clunteers, who are going to the North-West, with arms of the very best, and equal to those of the enemy, I would hold them politically and personally responsible. As a man who has relatives—dear ones—among those going to face the enemy, I shall hold them reposible, politically and personally, whether the hon. gen-

tleman regards it as impudent or not. Sir John Macdonald—"Pistol"

brave words at the bridge, and the hon. gentleman can speak brave words here. Let him go and volunteer himself. Hon. Mr. Blake-Has a commission is

sued?

Sir John Macdonald-I cannot say that a commission has issued. Hon. Mr. Blake-When are all the commissioners expected to start?
Sir John Macdonald—Next Thursday.

Hon. Mr. Blake—May I enquire whether or not the commission has issued yet? Sir John Macdonald—I cannot say that it

Hon. Mr. Blake-Can the hon. gentleman tell me when the commissioners are expected to start for the North-West?

Sir John Macdonald—Next Thursday. Hon, Mr. Blake—Will the hon, gentleman state whether or not he proposes, in conformity with the understanding arrived at on Friday, to lay all the papers and information on the table in reference to the points which

formed the subject of a former discussion? Sir John Macdonald—I really do not at this moment remember what the points were to which the hon, gentleman referred.

Hon. Mr. Blake-I am sorry it should have passed away from the hon. gentleman's memory so easily. I pointed out on Thursday that there had been long standing questions with reference to the half breeds' claims to land on which they had settled. There were also claims to stand in the same position as the Manitoba half-breeds. We asked for full information as to what the government has done with reference to these claims since they took office, and what proportion of them have been adjusted.

Sir John Macdonald—The papers connected with the half-breeds and their claims and the

survey are now in course of preparation.

Mr. Ives said that although he did not wish to belittle the situation in the North-West, it was possible to give this matter a little too much prominence. It seemed to him that if the people of the country spent relatively as large a portion of their time discussing this matter as the house did it would be a very serious matter. It seemed to him that while the government should take every means of putting down the rising it was possible for the parliament of Canada to deote too much attention to the matter and thus create a false impression.

MORE REASSURING NEWS.

WINNIPEG, March 30.—News from Battletord this morning is more reassuring. The Indians have not committed any serious depredations as have not committed any serious depredictions as yet. The night was spent in a pow-wow; their demands were not very exorbitant, and they said they will be granted. Yesterday they took possession of the industrial school and raided houses on the way. They asked the Indian agent, Ray, to go and confer with them, but he will only meet with the chiefs and head men on neutral grounds. The Crees and Stonies of Eagle Hills keep aloof from the movement. The citizens are confidently holding out avainst any attack until reinforces. ly holding out against any attack until reinforcements arrive. All business is suspended. The Indians are still encamped around the agency buildings. No conciliation was obtained at the pow-wow held yesterday, and the Indians are behaving as if they owned the country, but it is hoped a satisfactory understanding will be arrived at to-morrow. The report that the bile almost as much as his mother. Since then Hills Indians killed their instructor still he has grown heavier and she has got thinner, lacks confirmation. Gen. Ferry, commanding and Sammy is the bigger now. United States troops in Montana, denies the rumor that the American Indians are crossing the boundary to join Riel. The left wing of the Fortisth Rilles arrived at Fort Qu'Appelle yesterday afternoon. The men were immediately high, and weighing 77 pounds. Sammy's set to pitching camp, and the campaign is now father was born at Armonk, Westchester considered as having opened. They do not expect to make a forward movement for tor 5 days. We are still without further news from Prince Albert. All sorts of rumors are m circulation. A great many have doubted the truthfulness of the despatch from Battleford to solidly laid on in big rolls and chunks. The the effect that the Indians had risen and the only time ho was ever sick in his life was bility of the North-West troubles on the opposition party.] He then proceeded: Sir, if barracks. Later in the day, however, private barracks. Later in the day, however, private despatches confirmed the rumors. Pondmaker has always given the settlers and Government has always given the settlers and Government has always given the settlers.

> A half breed named Saptiste Buoyier has just returned from Foot Carlbon. He reports he was inqui oned by Riel for refusing to join his party. He, however, escayed, and says Riel has a thousand well arned men, many being Indians.

ORDERED OUT.

Quante, March 31.—Peremptory orders were vectored at mon-to-day calling the 9th Battalion to the front; they will likely be mustered within a few hours and leave immediately. The battalion is composed of nearly all French Canadians. About 260 hundred officers and men will fill the call list. They are commanded by Col. Amyot, M.P. The cavalry school also received orders. In case of their leaving the 8th battalion will be called for parrison at the citable.

MILITARY NEWS IN THE CITY.

On account of the unfavorable news from the North-West, there was considerable excitement on the streets this morning. The 65th Battalion paraded at 10 o'clock in their armoury, if anything stronger than yesterday. It was decided to have a thorough weeding of the regiment, and those who were physically unfit to go through the hardships that may present them-selves on the expedition were noted unfit for service. Not more than about 270 men and officers will be sent to the front. The regiment presented a good appearance on parade, and are now thoroughly equipped and ready to start at a moment's notice. The fur caps and boots, articles which they were in most need of, arrived to day. Colonel Culmet returned from Oltawa and was with his men this merning. About 11 o'clock Major Dugas brought a tele gram to the armory, and it was announced to the men that it was settled they were to go to the front and would leave to-morrow morning. This annuancement was received with loud cheers. They paraded again this afternoon at two o'clock. There are a good many recruits in the ranks, but many who have joined to-day and yesterday had served before, and several privates in the ranks have held commissions, Among them was noticed Mr. Chas. Duchesnay, who held a commission in the Victoria Riffes, and joined this morning as a corporal. The officers have applied to be supplied with revolvers, and a requisition was sent to Ottawa. The other corps in garrison are making every preparation to be ready at a moment's notice, and now are almost all completed with equipment. It is expected that at least two more regiments will be called out before many days, but the Sixty-fifth must first be transported across the gap in the C. P. Railway. Teams and waggons enough could not be procured to send more troops at present. Lieut.-Col. Worsley still acts for Lieut.-Col. Straubenzie at the 5th Brigade Office, and has all he can do arranging matters and answering the hundreds of questions which are put to him by commanding officers of corps and heads of departments.

HOW THE SULTAN WAS COERCED. LONDON, March 30.—The recent meetings beween Musurus and Hassan, Fehmi Pasha, and Lord Granville, were in connection with the Egyptian financial convention. Turkey was reluctant to sign the convention, thinking it imgovernment. What I said was that if the plied a recognition of the bombardment of Alexgovernment did not, at whatever expense and andria and of England's subsequent action in andria and of England's subsequent action in Egypt, which are considered as opposed to the Sultan's suzerain rights, and likely to produce a bad impression on the Mussulmans. It is re-ported that Lord Granville threatened to give Musurus and Fehm their passports and break off diplomatic relations with Turkey unless the Sultan signed a firman for the loan of nine milion pounds. The Sultan then agreed to issue a firman, and has since signed the convention with certain reservations which Lord Granville accepted.

But still me he was outlawed in France, and that to cross the frontier would involve going to prison. The import cost.

Vital Questions!!!!

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

And they will tell you unhesitatingly " Some form of Hops!!!

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physi-

cians:
"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments

peculiar to Women" "And they will tell you explicitly and mphatically "Buchu!!!"

Ask the same physicians "What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases : constipation, indiges-tion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you: Mandrake ! or Dandelion !!!!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is Harmless for the most trail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

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

tion, have been cured. Women gone nearly crazy!!!!! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from exeruciating paning f rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering om scrofula.

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases

Nature is heir to

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

AT None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their names.

CONNECTICUT'S BIG BABY.

SAMMY TOMPKINS, AT 13 MONTHS, OUT-WEIGHS HIS MOTHER.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Samuel Reynolds Tompkins is the biggest baby boy in the United States. He was 13 months old on the 3d of March, and he weighs 83 pounds and a few ounces over. He lives with his father and mother at 113 Main street, Norwalk. When he was born he didn't weigh five pounds. At the age of three months his weight had doubled. Three months more quadrupled that, and when the heavy infant was ten months old he weighed 72 pounds, or almost as much as his mother. Since then

Charlotte Frazer was the mother's name before she married Henry Tompkins in 1875. She was born in 1856 at Slige, Ireland, and is a cheery, blue-eyed little woman about 5 feet county, the same year as his wife. He is over 6 feet high and weighs 165 pounds. Sammy Reynolds is the first and only child.

when he had a little touch of cholera infantum at the age of two months. He has an enormous appetite and a strong diges-tion. He is not yet weared, but neverthehome from his work in the evening he gives Sammy some more meat, and after that meal Sammy invariably goes to sleep for the night. He does not like candy or pastry. He doesn't ery except when people clumsily try to lift him. He stays awake in the daytime and

not at night. Sammy held a reception yesterday, and Mrs. Tompkins was kept busy explaining about her son. There are twenty teeth in his mouth. All of them are double but the two top front teeth, and some of them are beginning to fall away already. He is expected to get his second teeth before he is 3 years old, and cut his wisdom teeth at 6.

Notwithstanding his fat, Sanmy is a shapely child, and is quite good-looking. The fat is evently distributed over his shoulders. chest, stomach, legs and arms. His hands are as small as those of any baby of his age, and his feet below the ankles take a smallsized haby's slipper. His waist and chest are already a vard round, though when Samms stands up he isn't as long as a yard stick. A 6! hat would suit his head. The circumference of his leg is 16½ inches above the knee and 14 inches below-bigger than his father's.

His skin is soft and clear. As he sat on the floor in his up stairs bedhad three flatirons and a heavy cane for toys to play with. The irons weighed between five and seven pounds, and muscular Sammy tossed them around as an ordinary baby would play with wooden blocks. He is proud of his strength, and appreciates it when any body mentions it in his hearing. His development has been steady, though it started all of a sudden when he was three months old and began to cat cabbage and potatoes.

Mamie Moore, the little daughter of a neighbor, dropped in on Thursday afternoon to play with sammy. They didn't get along very well, and Sammy hit Mamie in her eye and blackened it. He had a slight disagreement with his mother and blackened her eyes the other day. Yesterday he threw around his heavy cane with considerable vigor. When he goes to hit he cleuches his teeth and compresses his lips.
"Your son is the coming rival to John

L. Sullivan," said a visitor to Mrs. Tomp-

Sammy seemed to understand, or it may have been a coincidence. He said "Yes."

"My husband is a Methodist and I am a
Catholic," said Mrs. Tompkins. "I never will exhibit my son, or use him to make money. He is self-willed at times, and hauled off and hit me the other day; but on the whole he is a good boy, although he is a terror to other children. People have asked me if I wouldn't let them have my son, but I won't, not even if Barnum himself were to come for him.

EUGENE DAVIS IN SWITZERLAND. LONDON, March 28.—Eugene Davis, the Fenian suspect, who was expelled from France and took refuge in Switzerland, is to be allowed to remain in that country. When he first reached Switzerland he stopped at Verieres, just across the frontier from France. The Swiss authorities had just expelled many Socialist and Anarchist plotters on account of threats to destroy public buildings at Berne, and they did not want to get Fenians in exchange. The police of the Canton invited Mr. Davis to go

police then subjected him to a cross-examina-tion to see if he had any connection with ex-pelled plotters. He succeeded in satisfying them that he had neither affiliation nor sympa-thy with any plotter in continental Europe. Then the police desired to be convinced that he was really an Irishman, and demanded that he should produce a certificate of his birth. Mr. Davis had to send to Ireland for such a docu-ment, and meanwhile he was kept under sur weillance at Verrieres. He has now obtained and exhibited to the police a legal certificate that he was born in county Cork. The police surveillance has been withdrawn, and the authorities have assured him that he will be unpleated as love as he observed to remain in molested as long as he chooses to remain in Switzerland and obey the laws of the country. He has proceeded to Lausanne, where he will remain for the present.

HANLAN BEATEN.

The race between Hanlan and Beach was won by Beach by six lengths.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE. Weekly Review of Montreal Markets.

The past week has witnessed no change in the markets. The wholesale as well as the retail trade suffered from the delay of

European mails. BOOTS AND SHOES .- Spring orders are plentiful, travellers are still sending in a few, but their general report is that affairs are dull in the country.

LEATHER.—Business is very slow, but the trade is steady; light splits have a good enquiry; other goods are in moderate supply for the demand. The business cannot be equalled to last year; there is a moderate country trade, and remittances show that farmers are paying their bills better. A few lots of bull realized 16c, and a round lot of No. 1 Spanish sole brought 25c.

HIDES.—The trade has kept very quiet, and the market can only be described as being dull and unchanged. Western hides are firm. The demand for hides here is lighter than previously, owing to the bad quality at this

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- In butter and cheese there was a good local business done during the past week, but the figures were irregular, which is hoped to continue. Butter is expected to finish up the season badly. The price for eggs is 19c for fresh and 14c for limed, which is a further decline. The market is unsettled and the trading light. The season for dressed hogs is about finished and no late sales recorded.

FISH AND SALT. - The fish market, as usual in this season, has done considerable trade, although for the past week or so it has slack ened slightly. Sales of green cod are reported at \$4 to \$4.50 for large and \$3.25 to \$3.50 for ordinary. No. 1 Labrador herrings sold at \$5.20, and No. 1 large are offered at \$6. Salt is quiet and steady.

FURS.-Reports from London prove to be very unsatisfactory. Canadian furs have been sold at a considerable reduction from last year. There has been a great downfall in the Russian fur trade. Recent cables state that martin, fox and fisher have dropped 30 per cent. Large stocks are held in Lonfor which there are no buyers. Red fox sold here at 85c to 90c; we quote 80c to \$1 : muskrat and otter have gone down. Skunk of poor quality and white striped sold at a decline of 30 to 40 per cent in England. while prime black was wanted, and was placed at a small advance. The following are city quotations for prime skins :-Beaver per lb, fall \$2, winter \$2.50, spring \$3; bear, per skin, \$7 to \$10; bear, cub, per skin, \$5 to \$7.50; fisher, per skin, \$3 to \$5; fox, red. per skin, 80c to \$1; fox, cross, per skin, \$2 to \$3.50; lynx, per skin, \$1.75 to \$2.75; marten, per skin, 60c to 80c; mink, per skin, large dark, 50c, small 25c; muskrat, per skin, fall, 5c, winter, Sc, spring 12c; otter.

DRY Goods-This branch of trade is more susceptible than any other; an attempt is being made to exact higher figures for grey cottons. But few recent orders have been received from travellers, and they report a very bad country prospect. Travellers are prepar ing to start on a sorting up trip as soon as the weather moderates. Millinery goods are quiet at present; the demand was active up to lately, but it gradually slackened. Clothing houses are doing a very small business compared to last year, and many hope and

expect an improvement. FLOUR AND GRAIN .- A few sales of flour are reported each day, but the weekly footing makes up but a small total: holders do not press sales, and buyers are very cautious about their wants. Coarse grades have been taken hold of to some extent. There is a larger traffic in oats than usual, which are

GROCERIES. - Teas have been the principal feature of this trade, large sales of Japans have taken place at better figures and the market is decidely stronger. Japans were closed out at 141e, and 3,000 pkgs sold to arrive at 151e to 20c. Good Japans sold freely at 31c to 32c. A Western house was offered 32c for a lot but refused to sell under 32 hc. China teas are room beside his crib yesterday afternoon he lalso firmer, but not specially higher within the past few days. Sugars generally steady, with a moderate demand; vellows firm. In Molasses and Syrups there is the ordinary run of business, at last week's quotations. Coffees quiet and steady, increased consumption likely to take place. Rice firm, but little doing just Spices-An easier feeling in pepper in chief centres. Cloves are easier and other spices quiet. Fruits—Valencia oranges are dull and inferior are offering lower. There has been no change in other fruits.

IRON AND HARDWARE, -The demand which was noted last week in iron has continued with great satisfaction to merchants. Several lots have been placed on Western account. Summerice was sold at about \$18.25. Sales of No. 1 Calder pig, amounting in all to upwards of 1,000 tons, have been made within the past ten days at figures slightly in advance of current prices for other leading brands of No. 1 Scotch iron. Fair sales have also been made in No. 3 Calder at the usual difference in price. The sales in iron this week cover about 2,000 tons. Tin plates have continued in demand for future delivery. A London cable quoted tin weak at £77 178 6d and copper at £51. A quiet and steady trade is passing in hardware, and leading houses report remittances "fairly good." In raits, lead, etc., there is no change this week, and business is an average one for this time of year.

LUMBER. Business has been quiet and quotations are unchanged; fine weather is expected to bring a good jobbing business. Although the stock is light, prices are unremunerative, and a limited business has been done for forward delivery. Third Quebcc regulars, 3 x 9 inch, have been sold as low as £6 5s to £6 10s. Timber-Good shipments of oak and elm are wanted; birch and ash are heavy. About 500 loads sundry parcels of ash, yellow pine, &c., changed hands by 'unreserved sale' with poor results. Pitch Pine—Timber reduced by over 3,000 leads since our last. but still much above an average stock. Fresh timber is coming forward at a moderate

Hot and dry skin?
Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins? Acid stomach? Acing loins? Oramps, growing nervousness? Strange screness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid teelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-side headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart?

Albumen and tube casts in the Fittul rhoumatic pains and neurajgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?
Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?
Drowsliness by day, wakefulness at night?

at night?
Abundant pale, or scanty flow of

dark water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KUDNEYS.
The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoploxy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

plaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Wurner's SAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BIRTH.

HAINES—On the 21st, fat 72 Dalhousistreet, the wife of G. F. Haines of a son 71-71-1 ERLY-On Sunday, March 22, at 147 Laval avenue, the wife of L. J. Erly, of a son. 71 1 MAGUIRE-At St. Johns, 23rd inst., the wife of D. T. Maguite, of a son.

DORAN. -At 22 Courville street, on Thursday, 26th inst., the wife of W. E. Doran, of a

DIED.

LOOBEY.—In this city, on the 23rd instant, Michael Loobey, aged 50 years, native of County Clare, Ireland.

FLYNN-On the 23rd March, Catherine Darcy, wife of John Flynn, native of Queen's county, Ireland, and resident of Quebec since 1829, aged 76 years. PROVAN-At Quebec, on the 21st instant, John Provan, aged about 90 years, a native of

Scotland. ENGLISH-On the 22nd March, 1885, at Quebec, Mary O'Connor, widow of the late Edward English, aged 64 years, a native of

Glyn, County Limerick, Ireland. DAVIE-At Levis, on Monday, 23rd instant, Charles, aged 18 years and 8 months, eldest son of George T. Davie.

GANNON-In this city, on Wednesday, 25th March, Sarah Jano Gannon, aged 17 years and 3 months, surviving daughter of William Gan-DAVIDSON-At Quebec, suddenly, on th

21th inst., Ninian Davidson, aged 19 years. MADDEN-At san Francisco, California, March 11, 1885, James A. Madden, eldest and beloved son of William J. and Minnie Madden, (late of Montreal) aged 12 years 7 months and 19 days.

BARRY-March 26th, T. F. Barry date with D. Torrance Esq.), son of late Martin Barry, of Her Majosty's Customs, and brother of James Barry, Gustoms, Ottawa.

MALLON .- At Norwich, Conn., on the 26th inst., Felix Mallon, aged 86, grandfather of 11. and P. N. Muldoon, of this city. McCLOSKY .- In this city, on the 27th inst., Catherine, aged 2 years and 3 months, eldest

daughter of John McClosky. QUIGLEY .- In this city, on the 27th inst. Mary Fitzpatrick, aged 58 years, a native of Mountmellick, Queen's Co., Ireland, widow of the late Martin Quigley, and mother of J. J.

Onigley. CREAN-At South Onebec, on March 25th t 9.15 a.m., John Crean, aged 47 years, a native f Kenmare, County Kerry, Ireland.

DOHERTY -In this city, on the 28th inst., Mary Boyle, aged 75 years, a native of County Armagh, Ireland, widow of the lete Francis Doherty.

FRANEY-In this city, on the 28th instant. John Francy, aged 46 years. [Boston papers please copy.]

FINAN-In this city, on Sunday, the 29th inst, Jas Finan, native of County Roscommon, Ireland, aged 34 years.

FINANCE.

The New York stock market opened dull, and remained so up to noon. Canadian Pacific in New York closed yesterday at 365, and opened to-day at 37. In London Consols sold at 971 money; 98 1-6 account; Canadian Pacific, 38½; New York Central, 96½; Erie, 129; Illinois Central 129. The local stock market opened firm, with sales as follows:—55 Montreal, 193½; 20 Commerce, 120; 80 do, 120; 25 City Passenger, 120; 200 North-West Land Co., 368. Land Co., 36s.

THE EASTER CATTLE MARKETS. At the Viger market this morning the crowd and crush was so intense that the gates had to closed. Craig street was completely blockided opposite the market, and many of the adloing cross streets were crowded with butchers horses and sleighs. Mr. Robert, clerk of the market, asserted that this was the largest Easter market they have had for many years. The supply of cattle was nothing but the very best, only a few striplings could be seen, and these the purchasers passed by without taking any notice of them. As usual on this occasion a great number of weighty steers were up for sale; Mr. Archambault had four vary large ones weighing respectively 1,840, 2,190, 2,260 and 2,000 lbs. Mr. Taillfeur had a very large cow which

tipped the scale at 2,200. For choice animals Mr. J. B. Ray might have been awarded first prizes, he had over 125 head; which were faultless, Mr. St. Michael benght which two heifers from him, weighing 1500 and 1640 ibs. each, these were considered the best on the market. He also had others weighing 1360, 1400 and 1495 lbs. cach. The receipts were about 680 head of cattle, 25 sheep and lambs, 100 calves and about 30 spring lambs. For cattle the average price was from 4c to 6c, but a considerable number of choice were sold for file per lb. Very few sheep and lambs were sold, the price asked being from 3 to 6c for sheep, and 3 to 5c for lambs. Calves had a good sale from \$4 to \$18, the general price, but many were sold for \$20 and \$22 each. Spring lambs went very slow, the price ranged from 31c to 63c per lb.

ANTI-POLYGAMY MEMORIAL. WASHINGTON, March 26.—A delegation of clergymen to-day presented the President a memorial, signed by a thousand clergymen and laymen, urging him to strengthen and support the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Act. The President promised to give the subject his early at-

Mr. William Kerr, Q.C., is chosen to represent the liberal interests in West Northumberland in the coming election for the local

tention.

TRESS GOODS

New Colored Cashmere, New Colored Cashmere, New Colored Cashmere,

S. CARSLEY

New Wood Drab,
New Bark Blate,
New House,
New Peacock,
New Spanish Brown.
New Tobacco Brown

de., do., de., de., To be sold at special low prices. S. CARSLEY

Black Cashmere, Black Cashmere, Black Cashmere, Black Cashmere Just received six cases of new All-Wool Black Cook mere in the best shade of Black to be sold at specially actes.

S. CARSLEY. NOTRE DAME STREET

COTTON DEPARTMENT

Our customers all agree, and say that in WHITE COT TONS they are suited exactly, you can get Cottons suitable for every purpose; lengths of Cottons out up a suit all, 5 yard lengths, 12 yardlengths, 30 yard 1 agths Good assortment of WHITE TWILLED COTTONS, so a SHEETING DEPARTMENT. Our Sheetings are selling well, every purchaser per 'early satisfied; anyone buying a whole piece of sheet inggets the discount off, that being equal to wholeselvices. Sheeting suitable for children's Cots and single

Grey Cotion Sheeting in large variety from 166 y. PILLOW COTTONS! PILLOW COTTONS

A very good selection to select from, 40 inches to 5 inches wide.

LINEN SHEETING. [We kep a full and well assorted stock of lanea sheeting always on hand, bleached and unbleached. Also Pillow Linea.

S. CARSLEY

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1776 177⁴

Notre Dame Street

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

TOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Austro-Hungarian Government Bond ISSUE OF 1870.

These bonds are shares in a loan, the intereswhich is paid out in premiums threatings

yearly. Every bond is entitled to THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond west draw one of the following premiums, as there-

3re NO LLANKS. 120,600

800 Florins. The next Redemption table

place on the FIFTEENTH OF APRIL

And every Bond bought of us on or become to 15th of April is entitled to the whole paraises that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out of-town orders sent in Registered Left with a inclusing \$5, will source one of these bonds to the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly in stalments. For orders, circulars, or any sig-information, address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City

established in 1874. an The above Government Bonds are not be compared with any Lottery what sever, a lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and d not conflict with any of the laws of the Unite

States.
N.P.—In writing please state that you saw this in the TRUE WILLESS 25-th

CORPULENCY to harmlessive enterth ally and rapolity our starvation, dictary, etc. European Moil, our 21th says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amount of far, but by affecting the source of obesity without says radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge windover; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his westy windover; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his westy windover; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his westy windover; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his westy windover; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his westy windows. We sending 6 ets. 16 cover postage to F. CRUSSELLs Esq., Woburn House, Store St., Redford St. London, Eng.?"



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APPEAL!

Mine Explosion at the Vale Colliery, Nova Scotia.

By this lamentable and unaccountable accident a large number of men tost their fives. Nino Widows and Thirty-Two Children are thus left to be provided for most of them in a very destitute condition. Feedmark help is being collected in the neighborhood, but much more will be needed than can thus be raised, hence this appeal. "He gives twice that giveth quickly." Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer, CHAS. J. MCKINNON, Esq., Vale Colliery, New Glasgow, Nova Scotta.

Scotta.

Endorsed by Joseph B. Moore, Esq., William B. Moore, Esq., Vale Colliery: Rev. David Moore, Christ Church Rev. Chas. Dann, St. John's Church; Rev. W. E. Moore, Our. Lady of Lourdes; Rev. Joseph Hale, Methodist Ministers of Religion, Stellarton, and parts adjacent.

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. SHARPSVILLE, Pa., March 27 .- The Catholic citizens have petitioned Mercer county courts to restrain the school directors from allowing the use of the Bible in public schools. The petitioners claim that the service is offen sive to the members of the Catholic Church and calculated to injure their children by inculcating erroneous views. The question is agitating the whole county. The defeated side will take the matter to the Supreme