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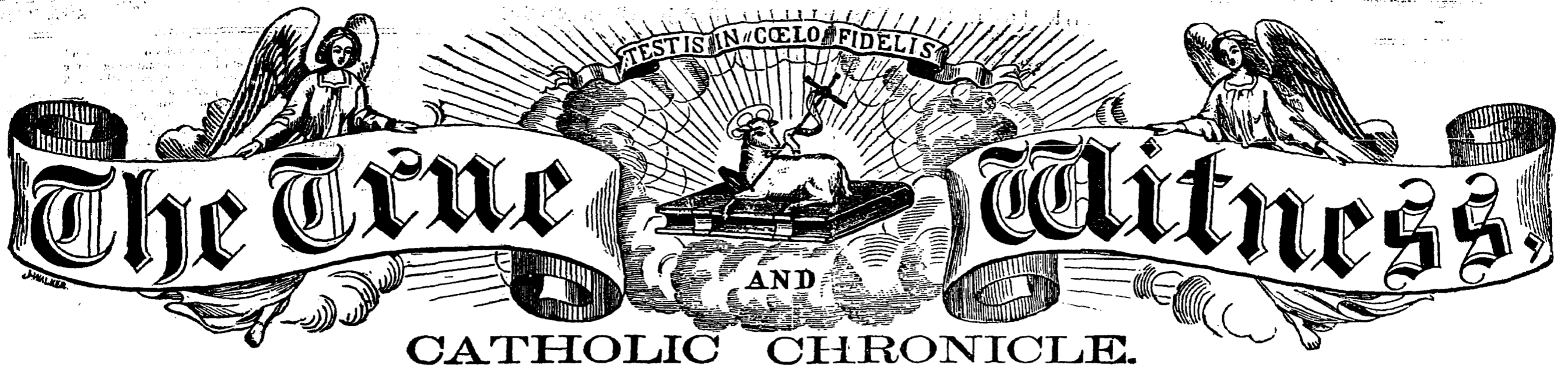
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THE REBELLION.

A SHARP FIGHT WITH RIEL'S FOLLOWERS.

FORT CARLTON ABANDONED AND BURNED.

BATTLEFORD CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

Indians 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 Parliament.

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 command 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 Beady'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 rebels killed is not known. The killed are Reg. No. 1065, Constable T. J. Gibson; Reg. No. 1065, Constable G. P. Arnold; and civilians: Captain John Meriton, W. Napier, James Bakely, S. Elliott, Robert Middleton, D. Mackenzie, D. McPhail, Charles Hewitt, Joseph Anderson, Alex. Fisher. The wounded are Captain Moore, leg broken; A. MacNabb, W. R. Markley, Alex. Stewart, all of the volunteers. The Northwest Mounted Police wounded are:—Inspector J. Howe; Corporal Gilchrist; Reg. No. 832, Constable Garrett; Reg. No. 1117, Constable S. E. Gordon; Reg. No. 1045, Constable A. M. Smith; Reg. No. 1048, Constable J. J. Moore; Reg. No. 835, 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 believed 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 scene 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 Northwest within the next week or ten days. Lord Melgund left last night for Winnipeg. It is said on good authority that Riel has withdrawn from nominal leadership of the rebellion, and put in his place a puppet, hoping thereby to save his neck.

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 John Macdonald—It is ordered to go at once.

Hon. Mr. Caron—I may say that when we received the news which the leader of the government has communicated, and previous to the time that the news was communicated, the department had taken precautions to provide for the transport and subsistence of about 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 just 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 manœuvres continue with increasing 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 unfit 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 tampering with the mails, telegraphed yesterday, at the mail stations were, however, seized. Riel is reconnoitring 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 Pitt. Musket, chief of the Stouies, 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 artillery. Telegraph lines are working along the main line of road from Winnipeg to Edmonton, but the branch to Prince Albert is still down. A despatch from Battleford just received says that they have organized a company of forty-five 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 to-day, 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 Gouvioue. 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 disappointment, however, the papers were not found on him. The prisoner says he left Riel six days ago and that he had then six American cannon 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 be 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 stock with a rather broad brim. Prisoner now stoutly denies any connection with Riel. He is 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 consisted, but a section man next morning found a large iron plate on the track and the prisoner a short distance off lurking in a suspicious manner. He is now in the police station.

Gen. Middleton, who takes charge of the arrangements of the expedition, arrived from Ottawa 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 forenoon 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 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 before last to undertake the transport of troops from Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert, such vigorous measures did the company take that the entire transport has been arranged 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 his 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 purchased to-day and the city has a decidedly warlike appearance, but the citizens are cheerful 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 Carlton. Colonel Irvine is said to have effected junction with Crozier at Fort Carlton. The latter made a sortie from the fort with 100 men to secure supplies from Duck Lake. They were intercepted by the rebels, who outnumbered 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 as slowly upon Fort Carlton. Ten civilians of Prince Albert are killed and two 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 Bakely, Robert Middleton, D. Mackenzie, D. McPhail, Charles Hewitt, Joseph Anderson, Alex. 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. If 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 junction.

"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 prevailed at the departure: the band played the men to the station, and a large number of citizens saw them off. The detachment consists of one hundred men, under command of Captain Peters and Lieutenants Hulon 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 necessary. At Winnipeg the excitement is intense. Two more regiments could be raised if necessary. At Portage la Prairie, in three or four hours, sixty-five names were obtained for a local infantry company. An offer was telegraphed to Col. Houghton, at Winnipeg, to raise a good company for active service immediately.

THE 65TH CALLED OUT.
 Brigadier-General Hughes at 10 o'clock last night received the following despatch from Ottawa from the Adjutant-General:—
 "Call out 65th Battalion immediately for active service and report action and result."
 (Signed),
 W. POWELL,
 Adjutant-General.

Major Hughes, on receipt of this telegram, at once communicated with the commanding officer of the regiment, Lt. Col. Oulmet, 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 morning at the 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. Oulmet, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Hughes, major on staff; Major C. A. Dugas; Capt. Robert, adjutant; Capt. Bossé, paymaster; Dr. Laschappelle, surgeon; Dr. Mignault, assistant surgeon; captains in command of companies: Messrs. Prevost, Giroux, Roy, Peitras, Laroque, Bannet, Ethier and Ostell; Lieutenants: Messrs. Doherty, Stearns,

Lavigne, Lafontaine, Des Trois Maisons, Plinquet, Villeneuve, and Leduc. The regiment consists of eight companies, each composed of forty-two non-commissioned officers and men, 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 make a good 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 excitement. Col. Otter has received instructions to leave himself in readiness to leave for the North-West to-morrow morning 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 banished 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 half-breeds. 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 rebels at Duck Lake, and, under a flag of truce, began communications with a view to a cessation of hostilities, and that it was while these were proceeding, under the flag of truce, 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 telegram runs as follows:—
 "Evacuating Carlton for Prince Albert, after despatching 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 Commissioner White, of the mounted police, received this morning, states that the post at Carlton was accidentally burned 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 whites, while Carlton comprises only the old Hudson's Bay post, a modest sized log building, and not more than half a dozen persons 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 minister 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 organization of ambulance corps in England. The force

ENTER 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, mandant of the Queen's Own, now at Ottawa, 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 field battery of 300 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 raise local corps, namely: Colonel Scott, of Regina, one company; Captain Wood, Battle-

ford, 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 Gibbons, of 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, prospects 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 Winnipeg 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 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 strike the trail leading from Battleford to Carlton. 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:

From Quebec to Winnipeg	1,875 Miles.
Winnipeg to Qu'Appelle	232 1/2
Qu'Appelle to Touchwood Hills	36
Touchwood Hills to Humboldt	95
Humboldt to Carlton	82
Total	2,421

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.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE
 expresses indignation at being suspected of giving countenance to the insurrection. He says he got tired of one scrape, but now that he has got into another he must take the odium of it and suffer as he deems 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 Dumont'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 Batoche 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.

SENIORS DESPATCH.
 WINNIPEG, Man., March 29.—Fort Carlton is reported to have been burned, and it is thought by some that the rebels have a military strategem to prevent it falling into the hands of the rebels, who thereby might secure additional stores, supplies and arms. It 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 Qu'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 between Clark's crossing on the main government line and Prince Albert. Messengers sent from Battleford to Fort Carlton have returned, being unable to force a way through the rebels, who seem to infest the whole country around the fort. A second battalion of infantry 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 200 police and volunteers left the post on Friday, the 27th, after burning the stores and other supplies likely to fall into the hands of the rebels. His 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, and then by telegraph to Winnipeg.
 The following additional particulars have been received of the fight at Duck Lake:—

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 rebel 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 demand upon the authorities. 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 a house to the west 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 behind it to a height of 200 feet above the level of the river. The Indian reserve here is in charge of Farm Instructer 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 Duck Lake and Prince Albert.

OTTAWA, March 30.
 There was a rumor to-night that Farm Instructer Nichols, near Qu'Appelle, had been murdered by Indians, but the story has not been confirmed and has not reached the government. The rumor was of the kind that relates to the possibility of an Indian uprising. General Middleton telegraphed that the Indians are becoming quiet, and that considerable apprehension prevails in the settlements near the reserve. Poundmaker and Little Pine, Cree chiefs, near Battleford, have donned their war-paint and collected their warriors, and will join the rebels. Poundmaker's tribe numbers 150 and Little Pine's 421, or together 571, 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, 2,021; at Carlton, 1,791; at Battleford, 2,423—a total of 8,325, probably one-half of whom are warriors.

The Pembina are reported to be holding a meeting at Fargo, Dakota. If they get the Indians to act with him, the latter may make a raid at the boundary, though the distance 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.—The most serious news of the day has just come in, namely that Poundmaker and Little Pine with a force of probably a couple of hundred Indians 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.

WINSIPEG, 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 Poundmaker's 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 the place has been enrolled for service. The Indians threaten to burn the town and were expected to come to-day to a parlay 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 officials 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 them. They seem unsettled and not at all well disposed."
 Later—Despatches this evening from Battleford are more alarming. The Indians gathered at Poundmaker's reserve, it is said, over 500 strong, and are now encamped in sight of the town. They threaten to attack the barracks. The half-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 moment."
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 File 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. These Indians number nearly three hundred, and embrace the following chiefs:—Little Black Bear's reserve, Star Blanket's reserve, O'Kanias's reserve and Popoikel's reserve. They have hitherto been considered very peaceable and industrious Indians. General Middleton, Lieut.-Col. Houghton, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Commissariat Officer Besson will

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure. The symptoms are moisture, the perspiration, 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.

Large round tides 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.

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 VOLTIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTIC 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.

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, Down's 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 known is it.

For looking through the keyhole of a door leading into a private residence in New York a 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 these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health.

Deseronto, Can., is said to be lighted with gas 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 1,000 feet.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East Indian 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 his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows.

After a riot which arose out of religious disputes at Winnebago, 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 extirpator.

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.

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 Desdemona's.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant.

FOR RUGH CONDITIONS OF THE SKIN, Shampooing the head, Pimples, Eruption and Skin Diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

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

THE KING OF SIAM, although not yet thirty years of age, has 1,000 wives and 263 children.

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, Chills and Pain or Swelling of all kinds, is that marvellous healing remedy, Haggard's Yellow Oil.

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 Frankfurt, 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 for 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.

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

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; another person informs us that he had to hide the bottle from his children. For Coughs and Colds, broken down constitutions, and all Lung Diseases, it has no equal.

A little borax put in the water in which scarlet napkins and red-bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them from fading.

HIGH PRICED BUTTER. Dairy-men often wonder how their more favored competitors get such high prices for 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 operation.

Prime Minister Gladstone visits second-hand 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. Add to these 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.

SUCH WORKS AT THE NEAR APPROACH OF SPRING.

The readers of the papers everywhere are, no doubt, acquainted by this time with the fact that the world-renowned Louisiana State Lottery draws on the second Tuesday of 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 \$25,500 will be scattered among those who buy tickets at \$5.00 each, or \$1.00 fractional parts, of which they can learn full on application to M. A. Daphin, New Orleans, La.

An 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, biliousness and liver and kidney troubles. In no cases has it disappointed those who used it. In Canada it gives the same general satisfaction.

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 Haggard's Pectoral Balm. 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-blowing by 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 disordered conditions of the blood.

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

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 Haggard'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 license 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, Chills and Pain or Swelling of all kinds, is that marvellous healing remedy, Haggard'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 of 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 Cohan. 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 follows:—

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 Portland—Thos. L. Bourke, John O'Regan. The Ladies—By a number of aspirants for feminine favor. The enjoyment of the occasion was further enhanced by a number of appropriate songs and recitations.—Com. Sr. JOHN, N.B., March 18.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure 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, cultivates 4,000 acres of land in Texas. Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, 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 give the luscious fruit away.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send three letter stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

"Flower weddings" promise to be all the rage in London this spring. At each wedding the bridesmaids will be dressed to resemble some spring flower—if it can be done.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Safety 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 occasion of the stomach and liver, aided by the internal administration of his Pills, will rectify the digestion, regulate the bile, and purify the blood—three sanitary actions which will speedily confer renewed vigor, brace up the falling 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 that can be given in the limited 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 pencil-makers manufactures its shaving and safety knives out of 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.Y., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured my badly swollen neck and sore throat on my son's forty-sixth birthday. 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 fifteen children.

A. D. Noyes, Newark, Michigan, writes: "I have inquired at the drug store for Dr. Thomas' Electric 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. Can 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 103 hours.

For Bronchitis and Asthma, try Allen's Lung Balm; the best cough prescription known—See 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 & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

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.

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 dissolved gum arabic.

There are cheap panaceas for various human ailments continually cropping up. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has no affinity with any of these. Unlike them, the article is derived from the purest sources, is prepared 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 tannery 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 those who are troubled with indigestion. I used a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It is a different way wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fullness after each meal."

The grand balls given by the President of the French Republic cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000 each, and are sometimes attended by 5,000 guests.

EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frames."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold every where in packets and tins, (24 & 48) by grocery stores. JAMES EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Enva.

ILL-WON PEERAGES. AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—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 heaven's Hoop met Greek—Hie! what is that? Ho! stand to your defence, Miles: we are burst!"

It was even so. Just as they had turned out of a lozenge, or lance, simultaneously with the loud report of firearms, and the whizz 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 militia, led by Hunter Gowan, and in their midst was Guildford Colandisk.

"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? a rebel at heart! cried Colandisk, fiercely. "Here goes—dead or alive, the croppy chief's my aim, and you for a deserter."

"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 Burke had not recognized the bloated visage of Beaky and the cadaverous one of Tickle, his companion fellow-apprentices. Now he knew them, and shuddered as the lifted carbines covered his head. There was but one moment's pause as the muskets of all were brought to a level, and each thumb rested on the trigger. In that pause the ear of Miles, preternaturally sharpened by nervous excitement to the smallest sound, heard a voice say close beside him, and in hurried whisper:

"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 smoke that blinded them dispersed away, Miles, Ned, and O'Driscoll found 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 authors of the mischief, scrambling through the hedge, exhibited themselves in the small persons of Effie O'Byrne and Nelly Doyle, considerably dilapidated in garb and appearance by some weeks of vagrant wandering and hardship and their present frightened aspect. Nevertheless, 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, and Ned, seeing Colandisk essay flight, and aware of the value of prisoners, without other reply than "More power to ye, Nelly! You a Miss Effie, God bless her! gave us a timely 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'Driscoll 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 aimed steady to the mark; while Miss Effie, with her two shots, had only wounded the other villain, whose 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 companion 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. Effie replied, as if addressing him:

"Since the yeoman came upon us in the farmhouse of Art O'Driscoll, where you left us, Miles—and which they turned to the ground after we all escaped in time everyone flying together—for a good while we lay 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

she brought us home with her, where do you think, but to a room she had settled very snug for herself in an old parlour, and we stayed with her there till somehow we thought it was haunted, and the woman was always silent, and the child used to say 'squeaky things' and at last, sure enough, one night I saw something, and we used to hear strange noises and have such troubles 'dreams, and I frightened and said we'd run away, and so we did; and it was hiding in the ditch we were from the soldiers when we saw you and Ned and this gentleman coming along; and when we saw them attack you we whispered to each other to beat them and kill as many as we could to help you. That's how it is."

"And bravely you did, my little heroine," smiled O'Driscoll, while Miles said: "And where's the child, Effie, in which Meelan Conroy has made herself a home? I 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 see Kitty," cried Euphemia, eagerly. "And is my mother with her, sir?" said Nelly. "She'll be sorry to see me, but I'm sure I carry the right word of him, or he'd have surely come after us."

Miles felt he could not answer to the interrogation of the anxious child; he merely said: "Kitty will tell you everything, little one; let us hasten on. How long is it since you left the castle, Effie?"

"Six or seven days, Miles. How is Hugh?—is he at the camp?"

"No; he went with Gerald to Gorey; but 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 afraid there's something amiss up there, sir. I see men hurrying to and fro, and signs of commotion," said Ned Burke, steadfastly gazing upon the heights they were approaching, looming dark and heavy in 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 you, farewell!" Each silently pressed the other's hand, and O'Driscoll, turning, disappeared in the obscurity, as if he had escaped his guard.

Upon reaching the camp Miles, handing the prisoner Colandisk over to the proper authority, demanded of Father John Murphy, who just then came up, with every sign of perturbation and wrath disturbing his usually serene countenance, had anything gone wrong among them in his absence; at the same time his eye fell upon the forms of O'Hart, O'Brien, Neil More, and Monney, O'Longhin and others, hand-tied and looking like scowling culprits, gloomy and discontented, before the eye of their indignant priest and leader.

"Yes, sir," returned Father John, severely, "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 from among us, of the cause, which it freezes my blood to think of but of."

Miles turned and looked at the culprits, who maintained dogged silence, till O'Hart spoke 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 bless him, had suffered himself the villainies we had sworn to rive back up in the villians who had injured us, an' made us what we are, maybe he wouldn't be so hard on us entirely. We fell upon some of the worst of the prisoners, our black Orange inmates, and paid 'em back all arrears in full. Troth we did put it out of their power to hurt us or our agin, an' if his riverence turns agin us for the same, why, we must only put up wid it."

Miles, without waiting to hear more, leaving Effie and Nelly to speak to Father John, whose ruffled brow cleared and softened at sight of the children, he hurried in quest of Percy Esmond, 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 cutthroats? For heaven's sake come back—take me with you! I'll go on my knees to swear I'll do anything you please; I'll give you any ransom! Oh, oh, oh! what will become of me! O good priest!—holly man!—protect me! I am a convert! I will go to Mass—anything you wish—only save from these monsters thirsting for my blood."

"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 treated as our own 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 colloquy with Percy Esmond, whose hand was locked in his; while Kitty stood by, assuring him that the boys never meant to hurt a hair of the young gentleman's head, seeing he had never done 'em any harm; an' that she came herself, knowing he was befriended by Mr. Miles, an' stood near him to keep up his heart, an' purtend him for fear thim as didn't know him would think him as bad as the rest, findin' him among 'em: all which Percy, who was deeply agitated and shocked by the sight of ten or twelve of his comrades sprung upon in slumber, and butchered around him, by their incensed and implacable foes, fully corroborated. 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 fortune 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 your 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 so I'm to be of them."

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

mysteries of the human heart, to analyze the ever-fluctuating phases of its impulses, emotions and sympathies? Nay, the very object acted upon, the owner and possessor of the organ affected by transmutation, and vibrating like an instrument of many chords to every slightest touch of the touch, is unable to explain the abstract question, to fathom the unexplored depth, and reach the hidden spring that propels the intricate machinery of human life, thought, and action.

It was who but, as we have seen lately, had beset with genuine affliction the supposed death of her friend and kinswoman, Moll Doyle, on the battlefield, and would not be comforted, now when that had 'actually' come to pass, and she had seen the brave woman struck down by her side, and left among the gory cañes of the slain on Vinegar Hill, no near came to her eye, no lamentation to her lin. In silence shouldering her well-used pike, she trudged along in the retreat with her spirited comrade; silent she had since continued, and still silent she sat apart on a hill, rearing 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 looked fast in sleep, with weapons in every hand to guard that needful rest, and hundreds of fires dotting the extensive vista, surrounded by swarms of busy women preparing the morning meal of whatever material supplied by the spoil of war—haggis, mutton, hearted, &c., while prisoners, jealously guarded, stood upon their scowling sentinels with impotent wrath. Contemplating one conspicuous among these, by his clamorous plaints and ostentatious demeanour, was Kitty for a moment beguiled by her mood thoughts, when a light, cheery laugh fell upon her ear, in company with a well known voice, crying out gleefully:

"There she is!—that's herself, sure enough!" 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 loud and violent fit of weeping, all the more violent from the reaction of the overcharged heart. But little time was afforded for the greeting of absent friends, or hurried question, or slow response. The trumpet sounded suddenly to march. Up rose at the signal the slumbering troops, and falling into rank, they snatched, as they filed along for Dunaine, at morsels of food, half-cooked meat, lumps of dough, and half-baked bread, to support them on the way. At Dunaine, when they arrived at five in the morning, joined by the Kilkenny militia, Father John proceeded to attack an English force stationed at Castlecomer. The town was soon taken, with the loss of fifty of the garrison, when loud volleys of musketry in the distance announced the arrival of Sir Charles Agill, with a squadron from Kilkenny, to the aid of the royal troops in Castlecomer. The insurgents, huddling 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 again the entire division of the English general, horse, foot, and artillery, wheel about and commence a rapid retreat to Kilkenny, whither they were at once followed by the seemingly invincible foe, who, marching through the miserably apathetic population of Kilkenny and Queen's County, without gaining a recruit or encountering a foe, directed their route to retrace the force to that which had proceeded on the 24th of June in the division of Wicklow, following for the ensuing morning great was the dismay and consternation of the gullant insurgents upon discovering an act of unparalleled treachery perpetrated upon them by their Kilkenny reinforcement, who not only deserted in the night, but had plundered and carried off to their pits and dens of their fire arms, leaving them nearly defenceless in the midst of their numerous assaults. Nevertheless, "the grand spirit that had animated these heroic men from the outset still upheld them under their accumulated misfortune." Word having been brought by scouts to Father John, while in the act of bemoaning, with Miles O'Byrne and 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, the presley warrior gave instant orders to force the pass of Scollagh Gap, and at the head of four thousand men he advanced to the charge. The soldier stationed in the defile made but feeble resistance to the furious harpoon assault, and once more the Lion and Unicorn of England inconspicuously fled the field. For did Sir Charles Agill at the head of four thousand trained veterans deem it prudent to engage in their present against such helter-skelter. 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 Kilagramh," said Miles O'Byrne. "What if we speid thither? 'Tis but five miles, and Dwyer's will prove no weak reinforcement 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 a short pipe with infinite relish, and he dived one hand into his foil-pocket and looked at Miles with a grim yet pleasant countenance, full of humor, as he added, glancing at his harpoon, tricking with glee: "An't it better for us take no partners in the business while we can carry it on our own shoulders?"

"'Tis was Father John's plan," said Cath-nagh of Arlow, 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 I, while I just turn to the women's division, and see what's doing. I hope none of our prisoners have slipped away. I left Kitty with Johnny Doyle and some others in charge over them, to keep her and that troublesome child Effie 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 the priest. None had seen him, none could give any information of the missing leader. The shades of eve began to fall, and still went round the call and the search for him who never more should answer to the call of friend or 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 victory, fame and glory, the Fates had cut

short his spirit. Riding out after the battle to reconnoitre the field, he, the arch-innocent, most modest and terrible of all, of whose dread power and dark and fearful spells heard, saw, and terror were rife in fabricating tales of horror to scare the credulous, he, the cruel foe, whose vindictive mafica, alone extending onward terror, full soon wreathed upon the captive atrocities which were by these martyrs-insulted, scourged, consumed by fire. Well the champion proved his gallant case, and wrestled in conflict final and severe with demons for the conqueror's crown in a happier world. But, oh! for the hearts that mourned him in this, when at last the astounding tidings were borne to their ears of the untimely doom of him whom their heart's blood, each man of that host had ransomed! Rushed in awe at every bosom, a pin had been struck into the insurgent camp! Then, with streaming eyes and inward vows, the mournful host separated into two divisions, one party taking the direction of the Wicklow mountains, the other marching to Killagrain 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 and heavy loss, unable to maintain their ground, had set out towards the Wicklow mountains to join their forces at this rallying-point to the detachment led by Father Murphy. Passing through Garry 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 soldier 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 Montgomerie, names accursed in Irish story. The insurgent corps moved swiftly directly to their arms, and having in many a fearful reprisal well avenged their massacred mothers and children, they set out for their destination, still ever as they passed on the riskily repulsing the enemy hanging round their ears and obstructing them in front as they gained Grogan Hill, one of the Wicklow 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 Monastud, which village they had scarcely quitted when the cavalry regiment of Ancient Britons, with several corps of mounted yeomanry, arrived, alate with the prospect of sure victory now at last over the insurgents, harassed by long march and death 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 smothering amid smoke and dust, and appearing from the ambush, Kyan, Roche, and Murphy in the van 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 infernal 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 hand over hand 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 Hallycarraig hills for the night. Early the ensuing morning troops of the various corps of infantry, impelled by rage, and burning to redeem their lost prestige, marched in serrated 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 woman's lines, and "in vain the hostile cavalry essayed to check, by their furious onslaught, that myriads of cohorts 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 stood." To break the stubborn forest of pikes the horse charged like a tempest, and shock, and careering, swept like wind upon the compact embattled ranks, and the levin shower belched fire the field; in lightning, and red rain down billows created vain the foot, like washed in surfy foam with glittering icicles, and swept back like mountain wind to oppose their force, the avalanche and shivered as upon a wall of lance, beating down all that barbed iron, on an hour's stern pent of conflict, Gerald Byrne, chief in command, observed the lines of the enemy drifting in broken array, and shouted:

"Press on!—bear down! Hurrah, *Feugh a ballagh!* Brave hearts! They scatter—they fly! Charge, Miles, charge and pursue!"

Thrown into utter confusion by the fresh and desperate onset, and unable longer to withstand the shock of Milesian arms, again the British cavalry, leaving the infantry corps to make the best way they could through the storm, fled in disorderly rout, leaving the field strewn with slain and the royal standard of Britain trampled beneath the foemen's feet, while laden with spoil and provisions, the victors pursued their way towards Wicklow Gap, where they pitched their camp. With patrician 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 hopes and lofty aspirations, till now but vaguely dreamed of, by the lordly name and stride of one who felt the soil he pressed was his own once more, walked beside Percy Esmond, 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 rhapsodize upon a feat he now owned, in silence, slight not to be quite a chimerical vision of Utopian fancy, and less confidently he asserted his creed in the fallacy of that his

adversary, while he expatiated in glowing language upon the theme of many hearts, "Ireland for the Irish"—a regenerated land wherein, beneath the protectingegis of equal law and kindly cherished human sympathies, the foeman abjuring strife, and the stranger claiming an asylum, might dwell together in brotherly love and harmony." As they walked along the green winding footpaths, moist with new-fallen rain, and the heavy brooding skies hanging gray and gloomy overhead, the cheek of Miles betimes grew sad and his voice deep and pathetic, as he reverted in thought to him who had led them thus far up the toilsome ascent to the eminence whereon they now stood—the country's avenger, the foeman's dread, Gallant Father John! how many tears should yet in days to come dim the eye at thought of him so cruelly snatched away and consigned to a hazy grave. But true for the present in this crisis of fate, with all unerring sorrow, let the dead be embalmed in the precious fragrance of the fond heart's memory, till the hour when the consecrated names shall be annotated with chrism of glory, their names inscribed in gold in imperishable record, and income 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 heige."
"Found what?" cried Miles, testily, and reddening in spite of his stoicism at the figure she presented before Percy, whose mild eye must have contrasted, he thought, her *haut ensemble* rather disparagingly with that other fair picture, no doubt, at this moment, present to it—Florence Esmond, and her refined beauty and cultured graces. "I really wish, Elsie, 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 hair. "I thought you wanted to see Meelan 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 camp rises, that we may be in time to follow you."
"Away she sped, with a merry glance at Percy Esmond, who smiled, amused, and deeming her a very libelotot. Miles, whose fortitude, when summoned to his aid, enabled him at all times to bear the inevitable with a good grace, even though he felt the keen sting of Percy's ridicule of the ludicrous, said good-humoredly:

"Come, let's follow. Miss Elsie, 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 boy shall find her wings clipped, and his liberty circumscribed within the bounds of decency and training. I'll show them a different aspect!"
"It will be no easy matter, I infer," said Percy, maliciously. "If it is true, as we are told, that first impressions are indelible—what is in the blood will abide to eternity, defying art and time to eradicate. The gipsies, for instance, who has ever heard of one of the tribe being 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 is the abode of some class of beings. Ned, if he had not run on with the children, would have insisted it was a fairy path, for I certainly saw while ago a very small object in human form creep out and creep in again. Just let's take a look at it as we go by."
Diverging slightly from the path, the three gossips walked in the direction of the bank mound of matted grass and rotten straw, which, before they reached, they were again overtaken by Elsie and her train, this 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 girl 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 chimney or casement, protruded a faint which well became a wretched frame, and they recognized Meelan Conroy.

"Musha, an, yon lookin' for ye up in the air, my brant, an' findin' no sign of ye, ye're as, exclaimed Kitty, anticipating the short person and dived into the dark den, while Hugh and Miles, stooping almost to their knees, found their way after, followed by Ned, Elsie, 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.

"Loth, 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 ould w'it is. What w'it is?"
"Why did you leave the castle, Meelan? I should have thought you would have been more comfortable there," said Miles, gazing upon the attenuated form 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 a 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 testimony of another; but, without heeding the interruption, she resumed on:

"No, it isn't the sun," piped the tiny voice of the child, sweet and musical, as if a silver chord of a *clearnatch* vibrated. "It was an 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 hotel and the gray curtain of the sky it beheld entranced the golden gates of the West flung open, and through a purple vista of rainbows arches and banners of purple and crimson the beatified vision passed into the white light of heaven."
For an instant, awe-struck, 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 musing:

"I don't know—'a little does it; 'ere 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 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 comes 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 cooing: "No, don't go, ma'm; 'at hair is comin', an' we'll be soon goin' home now. Ma'm, wash your face an' face: I must go now 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 world?"

"Oh, ma'm, I must go; they want me; and I'll come again beautiful to you in a dress of woden sashings, and I'll bring you flowers—oh, 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, spiritualized, and in its deadly pallor luminous with the celestial beam pervading every feature, like light shining through a semi-opaque vase—like that of 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!" fervently ejaculated Meelan, bending, with fearful 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'm, not him," gasped the child. "He's gone with the angels, an' can't come now. Oh, ma'm, I wish you could see him, sitting between Patrick and Mary, and angels upon angels—oh, millions!—crowding round him, and the Saviour looking down from a blazing throne and smiling on them all. Ah! when will 'at hair' come? I want to go."
"Poor child! your eyes are happy visions. Pray for us when you get to your happy home," said Miles, going out, followed by the others.
For heaven's sake, what charm detained you so long in that filthy den?" exclaimed Percy Esmond, in peevish, querulous tone, knowing him as he appeared. "I'm sure I don't know what attraction there can be in the squallid inmates of their mud level."

Miles returned, gravely. "Not much, perhaps, to you, of the earth's earthliness; but, believe me, Percy, the flesh is not the man, nor does the tenement limit the vision of his soul. To the squallid 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 Caesars in their purple never contemplated, and of which benefit they would not exchange their mud level 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."
Percy Esmond was not by nature heartless or hardened, but he had been trained in a school in which lessons of human wisdom, philosophy, and self-seeking were assiduously 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, practical common sense, that sternly excluded from heart and brain all feelings of sympathy or sentiment or imagination, he walked beside Miles, judiciously silent, and thinking within his own mind: "Silly fellow; that 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.)

THE LIBRARY AT PONTIAC.
His Lordship N. Z. Lorrain, formerly Vicar-General of the diocese of Montreal, and at present Bishop of Pontiac, residing at Pembroke, 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 Jail, and particularly for the young men 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 public library. This Lordship consequently calls upon the charitable persons for a little assistance in the matter. Persons wishing to contribute to this work can deposit 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 care of the Rev. Father Maille, S.J.; or at St. Patrick's, in care of the Rev. Father Desjardins. Done with their names on the book that they may be conserved in a register kept for this purpose by the Vicar at Pontiac.

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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 talk of the Democratic party's aggressive foreign policy is all nonsense. In case of war, it would be the country, and not an individual, who would decide the matter. As far as war is concerned, 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 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. Only 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, president of the Irish-American Land League, is 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 fanaticism Stephens has managed to take a leading part with Russia and others in keeping alive the Irish antipathy to English rule. It has been claimed that the Phoenix Park murders, the recent London explosions, and other similar occurrences, were more or less inspired by Stephens."
During the two years that I had spent in Paris I had frequent opportunities of meeting and conversing with Mr. Stephens, and am in 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 dispatches 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 advocates. The fact that the French police have expelled him from France as a dynamite supporter shows their intelligence to be about on a 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 complexity 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 in music, has been barely able to make out a very precarious existence. Knowing his circumstances I proposed in 1882, in company with some friends, to make a public appeal in his behalf; but he was so unwell that I consented to this, and as soon as he heard of my intention he peremptorily forbade 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 organization which for nearly a quarter of a century has been the great purifying elevation 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 his aid. (Signed,) PATRICK EGAN.

A BUFFALO BLAZE.

A MUSIC HALL AND CATHOLIC CHURCH DESTROYED.
DUBLIN, March 25.—The music hall erected by the German Young Men's Association in 1883, and in which the national songfest was held that year, was destroyed by fire to-night. The McCall Opera company were about to produce, the opera "Falk," and were in the dressing-rooms when the fire (which started from the lighter of the drop bag at one of the gas burners) broke out. The opera company made a hasty exit, losing all their property, and most of their costumes. But few members of the company were fully dressed when they were forced to leave. The fire consumed the music hall, which was consumed, and the fire communicated to the St. Louis French Roman Catholic church, just across Edward street from the music hall. The firemen were unable to fight the flames from the rear of either building, and Edward street being very narrow, operations were necessarily conducted from the front on the westward. Gen. Smith and Joseph Grimm assisted in the removal of the church to save 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 realized that it was useless there, he ran frantically to the edge and climbed to the ledge of the lightning rod, in full view of the multitude of people who had hastily assembled in the vicinity. As soon 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 rain was in flames, and he and his coat were quickly turned into cinders, and hung nearly ten minutes in his torment through the glamour of witchcraft—I mean priest craft. (Signed,) VINCENT A. WILLS, Chemist-Dentist.

AN ALARMING 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 relief 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, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gatter about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit 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 entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important 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 vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The most 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 Farringdon 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 spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise anyone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.
Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) R. TURNER.
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating and poisonous matters, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure constiveness.
St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.
I am, Sir, yours truly,
William Brent.
Hensington, Whitehaven, Oct. 10th, 1882.
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, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health. I remain, Sir, respectfully,
(Signed,) JOHN H. LIGHTFOOT.
15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Vatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took an end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.
Yours truly,
(Signed,) JOHN H. WELSH, Chemist, Calne, September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.
Faithfully yours,
(Signed,) VINCENT A. WILLS, 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 to my nephew 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,
(Signed,) W. BOWKER.
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.

SPEARING THE FLAG.

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

INDIA READY FOR WAR.

ALABABAD, India, March 24.—Earl Dufferin 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 with 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 Pindi to mature his plans. Earl Dufferin will start for Rawul Pindi to-morrow. It is expected the whole force will advance at the conclusion of the meeting between Earl Dufferin and the Ameer of Afghanistan. The greatest rivalry prevails among the regiments for active service. The monitors in Bombay harbor are being equipped on a war footing.

SPIRITED ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

At the St. Patrick's Day celebration in Montreal, 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 be 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 anything aggressive intended, in this. For his part, although a Conservative in politics, his training and his instincts were liberal—liberal in the sense of allowing every man and every people to follow their own dictates and of enjoying 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 attention 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 number of crimes 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 warm-hearted 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 granting of Home Rule would be the surest safeguard against separation, and that its continued refusal only tended to encourage and strengthen theories for separation by exasperating 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. Whenever they had settled, whether in the colonies or elsewhere, they had proved themselves to be reasonable law-abiding citizens, and in every civilized country but their own and every thing to say in its government. He would not enlarge on their services to the Empire; history proved all that. The true policy of 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 troubling us in Canada than they had of us troubling them. Our interests and theirs 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 countrymen 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 as any moment ready to risk their lives in the defence of their adopted country, and in showing that Irishmen in Canada enjoy all the liberties and protection that the finest form of government 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 desire of the English people to do justice to Ireland, but they were led away too much by prejudice and an ignorance of her past wants. They had heard a great deal about "dynamite" and "dynamiters" in Canada. A discovery has been made in Montreal, which had created 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 inconspicuous still which, having become frozen by the action of the weather, gave some difficulty—but that was all. We had heard of an explosion which had taken place in the Eastern block of the public buildings 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 quantity of ginger alcohol, which had been standing at his lunch in his office—over the upper part of the flagged pavement below. True, we were exposed at any moment to the action of a "crank" like the one who had so fully understood the president of the neighboring republic, but he (Mr. C.) had no apprehension whatever of the action of the so-called dynamite's action in Canada. Once again referring to the "Continental 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 university and Parliamentary career had taught him no other lesson than to be just. When the successful candidate had been to him, but that generally ended in a disappointed. So, in his case, his two friends who had preceded him had spoken too flatteringly of him and so raised great expectations, and in like manner he feared his audience that night would feel disappointed in him; but he assured them of his sincerity and his desire to speak—as he always did—the honest feelings of his heart. Mr. Costigan then retired amid loud and continued applause.

THE LAND DEPRESSION.

LONDON, March 25.—The depression in the value of lands, which has been felt with increasing pressure for the past two years throughout the country, is now beginning to affect property. Reports are being received from London and in response to the prevailing distress the Duke of Richmond, the largest owner of real property in the city, has issued an order reducing all rents ten per cent. In this connection I have made a note of some curious statistics. The average rental of land in the United Kingdom is \$8.75 per acre. The average charged by owners of over five thousand acres is \$3.17; from one thousand to five thousand, \$1.15; from one hundred to one thousand acres, \$8.15. Average charges by landlords in the House of Lords' 383; by landlords in the Commons \$411. Average rental charged by the members of the present Liberal Cabinet, \$1.16; by members of the late Tory Cabinet, \$3. From which it would appear that owners of large estates, who are generally Tories, charge the least; that small landowners, who are generally Liberals, charge the most; and that the upper orders charge less than the lower orders.

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

THE TRUE WITNESS

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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 be.

A LIVELY debate is taking place in the Legislature of Nova Scotia on the resolutions declaring for secession from the Dominion confederation.

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 77,579,521.

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?

We publish in another column an appeal on behalf of the widows and orphans left destitute by the disastrous accident in the Vale Clillery, Nova Scotia.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

Whereas, our young and vigorous free-born 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;

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.

ment if the grievances of the North-West could 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.

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.

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.

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.

and 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 confidence in which the patriotic Dr. Walsh, president of the Maynooth college, is held by the clergy and dignitaries of the archdiocese.

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.

HON. MR. ROBERTSON'S BUDGET SPEECH.

HON. MR. ROBERTSON, the Provincial Treasurer, placed the annual Budget before the House yesterday afternoon. His speech was a plain and unvarnished tale. There were no artful or misleading embellishments indulged in.

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.

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 annual receipts and ordinary annual expenditure would be about \$240,000.

An interesting comparison is made between the increasing cost of the public administration of affairs in Ontario and that in Quebec during the past fourteen years.

Table with 3 columns: 1871, 1878, 1884. Rows include Legislature, Civil Government, Justice, Education, Public Institutions, Immigration, Agriculture, Miscellaneous.

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.

Table with 3 columns: 1871, 1882, 1884. Rows include Legislature, Civil Government, Justice, Education, Public Institutions, Immigration, Agriculture, Miscellaneous.

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.

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 half-breeds and Indians got their mot d'ordre from the Catholic Church in their revolt against the constituted authorities of the Dominion.

"It (the Rebellion) is now beyond the control of the Church which so profitably to itself took part in and quelled the uprising on the Red River, and threw its cloak over the red-handed leader. This wholesale and heartrending slaughter of loyal citizens will leave the country in a humor to pay this time the enormous ecclesiastical tribute which forms the principal burden of Riel's rights."

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.

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."

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 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 peace and contentment in the vast domains to the north and west of the confederation.

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.

THE MONTREAL COLLEGE CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the convention have sent the following for publication:—

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1885. DEAR SIR,—Within the last few years several educational establishments have had convocations of their former pupils which have been attended with the most happy results.

It has appeared to a large number of former Montreal College pupils that it would be proper and agreeable, if all those who have received their education at the shadow of that old Alma mater, to return to the familiar haunts of their youth and, for the space of one day at least, to enjoy the hospitality of the ever kind gentlemen of St. Sulpice as well as the privileges of the ancient and honored Deo gratias.

Such a meeting as the one contemplated would naturally recall to our minds the early teachings and counsels of wisdom imparted to us with such fostering care by our worthy masters, and would give to our entire lives a 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 a 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. SENTNER, President. PIERRE CHAUVEAU, Secretary.

THE POPE'S NOMINATIONS. ROME, March 27.—The Pope to-day nominated several bishops to sees in America.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, March 25.

In reply to Mr. Casey, Sir H Langevin said that Riel had not been in the Government...

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...

NIGHTMARE. Sick headache, depression of spirits, and want of amission are symptoms of a diseased liver...

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

From our Special Correspondent.

When His Grace the Archbishop, and the Knights of Labor under the black list of dangerous and immoral secret organizations...

The budget speech, already placed before the readers of THE POST, is considered an excellent statement of facts and figures...

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...

Nearly all the officials about the departments, and many of the French, and if any one has a reason to complain...

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

Again the newspaper correspondents have discovered dynamite. This time they arrested two of them at Levis. That black bag was again to the fore and the Montreal papers have industriously telegraphed and big typed 'Arrest of two dynamitards in Quebec.'

QUEBEC, March 27.—One of the most pleasing features of the present session was the speech which Speaker Wurtzle, on the authority of the Legislature, sent to Monsignor Laroque, late Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, congratulating the grand old dignitary of our church on the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood. The reply of

Most Rev. Dr. Laroque, 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 inserted 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. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN.—It is with a 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...

At present, worn out by age and the infirmities inherent to our frail human nature, I live retired and in solitude, but not as an egotist. In my thoughts I follow the interests of my fellow countrymen, who labor for the public weal...

Under present circumstances especially my vigil is passed in prayer, while there are occupied in the fatiguing work of a legislative session, and I pray the great Law Maker to strengthen and support them in their self-sacrifice.

With sincere respect and gratitude I remain, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, your obedient servant.

Bishop of Gormainopolis, late Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

JOSEPH

Bishop of Gormainopolis, late Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

READ THIS

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. There is nothing equal to DR. HAYDEN'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and sold, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

A BOOM IN BUSINESS.—THE ANGLO-PHILES IN THE ASCENDANT.—PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S APPOINTMENTS.

From our Special Correspondent.

New York, March 25.

The people here are very anxious for a boom in business, and naturally so, for the depression has lasted long enough. No one that I have heard of can give an intelligent cause for depression in a country of such inexhaustible resources...

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...

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Central American troubles are regarded with apprehension in this city, because of the fear that Barrios is acting under a perfect understanding with the French authorities in control of the Panama Canal...

Public opinion here is pretty evenly divided in sympathy towards the very fusable belligerents. Russia was the only real friend of the Republic during the war: England her open, deadly, implacable enemy...

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...

Now, in order to have the children of Israel generously and properly represented in this aristocratic organization, Messrs. Ruskak 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 demnia 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."

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 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...

THE THREATENED WAR.

MORE ABOUT THE PREPARATIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CABINET.—A 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-Heuri rifles and revolvers has been sent to Birmingham. The arms are to be shipped to Bombay as rapidly as completed...

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 constituted in the opinion of Her Majesty a case of great emergency, Her Majesty has deemed it proper to provide additional means for military service..."

OBITUARY.

On March the 21st occurred the death of Ellen Walsh, aged 43, wife of James Williams, ex-mayor of Chertsey. 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 mother...

Wednesday morning at 9.15, an old and respected citizen of South Quebec, breathed his great spirit. He was, 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 in the presence of his spiritual advisor and his sorrowing family and friends...

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 a 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.

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 nature, disposition and pleasant manner the elements to attract and maintain friendships is amply testified in his college career...

THE WAR FEELING STRONG. LONDON, March 27.—The Queen's message calling out the reserves and militia has been received 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.

THE PREPARATIONS AT ALDERSHOT. LONDON, March 27.—Great preparations are being made at Aldershot for the reception of the army and militia. The troops are ready at Chatham for the force. The great activity prevails in the Ordnance department in hastening the armament of vessels for immediate service...

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NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS.

THE POSITION OF THE WHITEWAY CABINET—THE FINANCIERS 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. Donnelly, receiver-general. In announcing his retirement from office, Mr. Donnelly stated that he and his friends could no longer act 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 present 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. Donnelly spoke briefly and with great calmness and moderation. His resignation is, of course, perhaps, only a temporary one, 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 opposition, seven in number, and the Catholic party, who have broken from the ranks of the Premier's party. They form a party of themselves, thirteen in number. The Premier's party now consists of twelve, Mr. F. Winton, one of the members for Bonaville, having since gone over to the opposition. It is admitted on all hands that the Catholic members of the house have stood with much firmness and self-respect. In their utterances they have been temperate and 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 unconstitutional; and, in consequence, they have made places and amendments in Sir Ambrose Shea, Mr. Kent and Mr. Donnelly have all talented leaders.

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 has no office and no influence, but the interests of 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 absence of the people's employments. It is probable, therefore, that Sir William 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 feeling evoked by the tragedy in Harbor Grace and the results of the recent trials have led to a break-up in the coalition government, composed of Catholics and Protestants, under Sir William Whiteway. The next election, I fear, will turn out a sectarian ground, and will be attended with much excitement. The Protestant party anticipate a large majority in the next House, but the Catholic party are not without hopes of giving to Catholicity 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 vivendi in governmental affairs must be reached. Very likely the balance will be fairly adjusted. Jealousies and angry feelings are now rife; 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 hour, and act calmly and for the best interests of the colony. In a country like this, where the population is composed of two sections, differing in race and religion, such troubles as these, 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 1851 to the close of 1883, the country has been almost constantly in a state of disturbance, and the present troubles, we may hope, will teach a salutary lesson to all parties.

THE BUDGET.

On the resignation of Mr. Donnelly, Dr. Skelton, one of the members for Bonaville, was appointed acting receiver-general. On the 13th 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 \$1,170,022. The total expenditure for the year was \$1,170,022. The balance in favor of the colony at the end of the year was \$88,478. The interest on the public debt was \$88,478. 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 dispositions regarding the dry dock had been fully realized. (Continued.)

ARCHBISHOPIC OF DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, March 25.—Until the successor to the late Cardinal MacCabe is appointed to fill the vacant see, speculation in both clerical and political circles will continue. The appointment assumes a political aspect to the lay mind from the fact that Bishop Donnelly is a known lawyer, who would follow strictly in the footsteps of the late Cardinal, and Dr. Walsh, president of Maynooth College, is, as is now the case, in his home. At the Catholic clerical convocation of the Dublin archdiocese, held on March 10, Bishop Donnelly was named as second choice, while the other candidates were Dr. Walsh, Dr. Walsh, and Dr. Ryan. 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 present 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 COACHMAN.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The livermen of Washington are considerably exercised over the discovery that the British Minister's coachman has been seen in the company of a woman at the residence of the Minister. The woman is said to be a very attractive one, and the Minister is said to have been seen with her at a late hour of the evening. The discovery has caused much speculation, and it is believed that the Minister's coachman is a very important person in the Minister's household. It is also believed that the woman is a very influential person in the Minister's household.

DEMOCRACY 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 regarding that of the present members of the House of Commons almost one-half will decline to stand for reelection. It is calculated that there will be a change 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. They 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 gained 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 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 going to the polls, and will confine themselves to the quiet life of the country. Political philosophers say 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. All the indications show plainly that there is going 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.

UNPLEASANT READING FOR ENGLISHMEN.

LONDON, March 23.—The blue book regarding the Egyptian financial question, which was issued to-night, furnishes unpleasant reading for most Englishmen. It shows that Mr. Waddington, the French Minister to England, forced Lord Grenville to sacrifice almost everything by threats of what the Continentals would do. The only thing to be done by 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-SEMITIC FEELING.

VIENNA, March 25.—There was a great anti-Semitic demonstration in parliament yesterday. After the vote on the Northern railway arrangement, a number of anti-Semites began shouting "Down with the Jews!" The insult was resented by the other members. The president could not check the disorder. The disturbance lasted half an hour and the session was broken up. The people are greatly excited.

DEATH OF MRS. VALENTINE BAKER.

Mrs. Baker, wife of the unfortunate Lieut. General Valentine Baker, perhaps better known as Baker Pasha, died at Assiout on the Nile, on February 27. The deceased lady 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.—Faction intrigues with Turkey is becoming more audacious every day. M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador 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 waning ever since Lord Derby 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 Lord 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 advise that England shall promise to restore the Sultan to a full sovereignty over Egypt; shall allow Turkish troops to assist in the operations between Syria and Barbary, and ultimately allow the Sultan to govern Egypt with only nominal British control.

THE VALUE OF THE BALLOON CORPS.

SEARIM, March 25.—Gen. Graham has moved the headquarters of his camp two miles nearer to Taming. A company of Indian troops went this morning to Gen. McClellan's zerbah, acting as an escort for the balloon corps. On arrival at the zerbah, the balloon corps immediately began taking observations. 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 movements.

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 Lawrence. Robert Ferguson, of Thamesville, Ont., has been nominated to represent the reform interest of Bridgetown county in the forthcoming election, caused by the death of the late D. Craney, of Bothwell.

TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

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 shortly guarded by policemen. The new flag is becoming warmer every day. It is probable that the whole city will be divided into two fierce factions by the time of the Prince's arrival.

VIENNA, March 26.—Two prevailing characteristics of the Austrians are pride of birth and a punctilious observance of etiquette. Taking this as granted it can be easily imagined from the following little incident what a bitter pill M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, and his wife have swallowed. Some years ago, when Count Tassilo Peasottes 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 exception. Madame Tisza, an elderly and very strict and severe person, refused to receive the Countess at her house. She would not receive her until she had seen and approved of her. Madame Tisza, an elderly and very strict and severe person, refused to receive the Countess at her house. She would not receive her until she had seen and approved of her.

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 engagements, 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 Office is dissatisfied with Gen. Graham's management of the Sudan operations, and that he will probably be recalled. The St. James Gazette denounces the incapacity shown at headquarters, and says: "This murderous military scuffle would never have happened if Gen. McNeill and Graham had taken the precautions which should have occurred to a cadet." General press comments are in the same tone.

THE BRITISH LOSSES OF SUNDAY.

Latest returns place the casualties of Sunday'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 Haseeb zerbah to-day to meet a convoy from Snaikhin, 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 zerbahs on the road to Tama, but to intercept and destroy all convoys of water and provisions on the road to the zerbahs. It is said that the Ottoman Government is short of food and that the Arab forces are very much emaciated. Two powerful native tribes have rebelled against the Mahdi.

AN ITALIAN VIEW.

The Dittò 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 Massawa 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 Burma; but owing to the difficulty of communication and the public ignorance concerning the distant dependency little interest is taken in the events of the war. The occasional 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 Burma, comes a curious story of the insurrection in the Ithano district. During the recent siege of the fortified town of Biarno, the Chinese, who, like the Jews in Rome, live largely by themselves, were reduced to famine. They sent an envoy to make terms with the Burmese commander. The commander offered the Chinese 6,000 rupees and permission to loot the town on condition that they should deliver up the two leaders of the Chinese gang. Two deans of patients, hooked then with kamies, went then as the deans and ladies of the 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 out 4,000 rupees, has two corpses on hand, and the fortified town is in a better position to resist him than when he commenced his operations. Fighting the devil with fire is not always a successful undertaking.

"EDITING A PAPER."

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 they blame us for not giving selections, and if we publish selections folks say we are lazy for not writing something they had just read in some other paper. Ignorance of what good editing is, people imagine the getting up of words to do, where it is really the nicest work in the paper. If they find the editor with scissors in hand, they're sure to say: "Oh! that's the way you get up an original matter, eh?" 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 partial, 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 get up a notice, 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.

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 Government. In giving expression to my views therefor, for the sake of plainness, I shall confine myself to a single straight question; a glimmer of light, to be sure, has lately been thrown on old England, and the ink is scarcely dry on an act of the Imperial Parliament felicitously called "The Representation of the People Bill," as in reality the people of England have never before represented. That this is not an exaggeration of statement will appear when it is recalled that in round numbers of the 35,000,000 population of Great Britain only about 3,000,000 have hitherto been endowed with 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. This is not a small number of helots, when we consider that 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 yet a long way between the right of representation, 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 right 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 of his property or acquisitions in the most meretricious, and besides, the question as to whether a man should be vassal or free. The 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 no vote. No amount of casuistry can evade this simple fact, and no man, 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. Arnold's noble words when we put them in the mouth of any one of our representatives in the House of Commons. We are not free, but we have no vote. No amount of casuistry can evade this simple fact, and no man, 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. Arnold's noble words when we put them in the mouth of any one of our representatives in the House of Commons. We are not free, but we have no vote. 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Allan Line. Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

Table with columns: Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders. Lists shipping schedules for various routes including Halifax, London, and others.

FROM HALIFAX: Sarnatian, Saturday, March 21; Polynesian, Saturday, March 28; Parisian, Saturday, April 4.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX: Sarnatian, Thursday, March 19; Parisian, Thursday, April 2; Polynesian, Thursday, April 9.

FROM BALTIMORE: Polynesian, Tuesday, March 24; Parisian, Tuesday, April 1; Sarnatian, Tuesday, April 8.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE: The SS. Newfoundland is intended to perform a Winter Service between Halifax and St. John's.

GLASGOW LINE: During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched fortnightly from Glasgow for Boston.

Through Bills of Lading granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada.

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL: In the Superior Court of the District of Montreal, in said District, in and by the undersigned, the undersigned, the undersigned, the undersigned.

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SEED Warranted to Grow. GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.

NEWS FOR THE DEAF. Peck's Patent Improved Ventilated Ear-drums cure deafness.

ROCKFORD WATCHES. They are recognized as THE BEST in the world.

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.O.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, etc.

25 YEARS IN THE POULTRY YARD. COVE GATE, LEWIS CO., N.Y.

260TH EDITION, PRICE ONLY \$1 BY MAIL POST-PAID. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood. Exhaustive Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine purifies the Blood.

JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef. is the ONLY preparation of the kind which contains all the Nutritious Properties of Beef.

MEENEY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bell. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

STATUTES OF CANADA. The Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's office.

Health is Wealth! McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated CLOCKS and BELLS for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc.

\$500 REWARD! We will pay the above reward for any case of Live Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness.

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. We hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. 160 Fulton St., New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

PATENTS! These P. Simpson, Washington, D.C. No pay asked for patent until successful.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured.

NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS" by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont.

NEW OREGON NATIONAL BANK. 313 Broadway, New Orleans, La.

MEENEY & COMPANY. WEST TROY, N. Y., BELL. Favorably known to the public since 1826.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients.

KIDNEY WORT. THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

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BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS. THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Spains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosed Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

N. H. DOWNS' ELIXIR. Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases.

ALWAYS READY. That Old Reliable Bitter of Pain. Another Infamous Feverish.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint.

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WASHINGTON TOPICS. BLAINE ON CLEVELAND—THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF A EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

THE EUROPEAN WAR PARTY. In diplomatic and State circles instead of interest just now is attracted to the strained relations between Great Britain and Russia.

RESOLUTIONS OF A CONFERENCE. If these resolutions should be confirmed and carried out, they will follow an order which can be calculated, for some other European nations do not seem to have been involved in the struggle.

THE PRESIDENT BELIEVES THE CHURCH. President Cleveland surprises all Washington in his boldness of a church, in everything else.

HOT IN A CHURCH. WORSHIPING UNDER DIFFICULTIES AT VALLEY CITY, DAKOTA.

WORSHIPING UNDER DIFFICULTIES AT VALLEY CITY, DAKOTA. Mr. Woodford, pastor of the Episcopal church at Valley City, Dakota, who was arrested a short time ago charged with meeting and destroying valuable property.

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THE REBELLION.

(Continued from First Page.)

company the troops to quell the disturbance on this reserve. Twenty-four teams are taking the detachments.

ARCHBISHOP TACHÉ'S ADVICE.

At evening service at the Cathedral of St. Boniface last night, just before the sermon, Archbishop Taché referred to the uprising in the West. He had no authentic information 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's 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 manner 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 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 La-combe, 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 unopposedly.

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 responsibility of the North-West troubles on the opposition party.] He then proceeded: Sir, if this paper had referred to myself alone I should have followed my invariable custom of not bringing a newspaper article before the attention of parliament. But it refers to the whole reform party of the province of Ontario. It refers to a party of as loyal and as devoted Canadians as any set of men that can 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 vilification was ever perpetrated that this monstrous slander, false to the knowledge of those who uttered it. As for myself individually, 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 country. (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 before 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 authority 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 rifle than the Snider-Kelfield. 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 Snider. 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 accoutrements. The men he would gather would make the best troops that could be brought into the field.

Sir John Macdonald—I think the hon. gentleman 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 government. What I said was that if the government did not, at whatever expense and cost, fully provide the volunteers, 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 responsible, politically and personally, whether the hon. gentleman regards it as impudent or not.

Sir John Macdonald—"Pistol" spoke

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, curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep at night?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hop's!!!!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"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 emphatically "Hop's!!!!"

Ask the same physicians:

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., &c., and they will tell you:

"Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable, and recommended into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is varied in its operations that no disease or ailment can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is Harmless for the most frail 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 consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

Prose draws out of shape from exercising parts of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases from the least to the most violent.

Nature is heir to

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

No one 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, OUTWEIGHS HIS MOTHER.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Samuel Reynolds Tompkins is the biggest baby boy in the United States. He is 13 months old on the 31st of March, and he weighs 83 pounds and a few ounces over. He lives with his father and mother, at 112 Main street, New York. 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 he has grown heavier and she has got thinner, and Sammy is the bigger now.

Charlotte Frazer was the mother's name before she married Henry Tompkins in 1875. She was born in 1856 at Sligo, Ireland, and is a cheery, blue-eyed little woman about 5 feet high, and weighing 77 pounds. Sammy's father was born at Armonk, Westchester 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.

Sammy is a healthy child, and his fat is solidly laid on in big rolls and chunks. The only time he was ever sick in his life was when he had a little touch of cholera infantum at the age of two months. He has an enormous appetite and a strong digestion. He is not yet weaned, but nevertheless he manages at noon time every day to eat a potato, and his father cooks one from his work in the evening he gives Sammy some more meat, and after that meal Sammy invariably goes to sleep for eight hours. He does not like candy or pastry. He doesn't cry 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, Sammy is a shapely child, and is quite good-looking. The fat is evenly 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 small-sized baby's slipper. His waist and chest are already a yard round, though when Sammy stands up he isn't as long as a yard stick. A 62 inch would suit his head. The circumference of his legs is 10 1/2 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 upstairs bedroom beside his crib yesterday afternoon he had 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 anybody 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 eat 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 her clenches his teeth and compresses his lips.

Tomson is the coming rival to John L. Sullivan," said a visitor to Mrs. Tompkins. "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 hand 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 Verrieres, just across the frontier from France. The Swiss authorities had just expelled many Social and Anarchist plotters on account of threats to destroy public buildings at Bern, and they did not want to get Fenians in exchange. The police of the Canton invited Mr. Davis to go back to France. He remonstrated, saying that he was outraged in France, and that to cross the frontier would involve going to prison. The

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.

LAUREN.—Business is very slow, but the trade is steady; light splits have a good inquiry; 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 season.

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 slackened slightly. Sales of green cod are reported at \$3 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 martins, fox and fisher have dropped 30 per cent. Large stocks are held in London for which there are no buyers. Red fox sold here at 85c to 90c; we quote 80c to \$1; muskrat and other 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, full \$2, winter \$2.50, spring \$3; bear, per skin, \$7 to \$10; car, 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, 50c, winter, 35c, spring 12c; otter, per skin, \$3 to \$9; racoon, 25c, 30c and 70c; skunk, per skin, 15c, 20c and 40c.

GRAIN.—This branch of trade is more susceptible than any other; an attempt is being made to exact higher figures for grey potatoes. But few recent orders have been received from travellers, and they report a very bad country prospect. Travellers are preparing 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 total 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 firm.

GRAIN.—Teas have been the principal feature of this trade, large sales of Japans have taken place at better figures and the market is decidedly stronger. Japans were closed out at 1/2c, and 3,000 pigs sold to arrive at 1 1/2c to 2c. Good Japans sold freely at 3 1/2c to 3c. A Western house was offered 32c for a lot but refused to sell under 32c. China teas are also firmer, but not specially higher within the past few days. Sugars generally steady, with a moderate demand; yellows firm. In Molasses and Syrups there is the ordinary run of business, quiet and steady, increased consumption likely to take place. Rice firm, but little doing just now. 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. Summerize 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 two 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 week covered about 2,000 tons. Tin plates have continued in demand for future delivery. A London cable quoted tin week at 47 1/2 to 48 and passing in 45 1/2. A quiet and steady trade is doing in tin ware, and leading houses report remittances "fairly good." In rais, 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 Quebec regulars, 3 x 9-inch, have been sold as low as 60c 5c to 60c. Timber—Good shipments of oak and elm are wanted; birch and ash are heavy. About 500 loads of handys parcels of ash, yellow pine, etc., changed hands by "unreserved sale" with poor results. Pitch Pine—Timber reduced by over 3,000 loads since our last, but still much above an average stock. Fresh timber is coming forward at a moderate import cost.

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Cramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? 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 water? Fittil rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

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, diarrhoea, bloodlessness, heart disease, dropsy, 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.

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

BIRTH.

HAINES—On the 21st inst. at 212 Dalhousie street, the wife of G. F. Haines of a son. 71-c.

ERLY—On Sunday, March 22, at 147 Lavall avenue, the wife of L. J. Erly, of a son. 71-d.

MAIGRE—At St. Johns, 23rd inst., the wife of D. T. Maguire, of a son.

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

DIED.

LOONEY.—In this city, on the 23rd instant, Michael Looney, 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 70 years.

PRYAN.—At Quebec, on the 21st instant, John Pryan, 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.

DAVE.—At Lewis, on Monday, 23rd instant, Charles, aged 18 years and 8 months, eldest son of George T. Dave.

GANNON.—In this city, on Wednesday, 25th March, Sarah Jane Gannon, aged 17 years and 3 months, surviving daughter of William Gannon.

DAVIDSON.—At Quebec, suddenly, on the 21st inst., Ninian Davidson, aged 49 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 10 days. 71-g.

BARBY.—March 26th, T. F. Barry (late with D. Torrance Esq.), son of James Barry of Her Majesty's Customs, and brother of James Barry, Customs, Ottawa.

MALLON.—At Norwich, Conn., on the 21st inst., Felix Mallon, aged 86, grandfather of H. and P. N. Muldon, of this city.

McCLOSKEY.—In this city, on the 27th inst., Catherine, aged 2 years and 3 months, eldest daughter of John McCloskey.

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

CRAN.—At South Quebec, on March 25th, at 115 a.m., John Cran, aged 47 years, a native of Kenmare, County Kerry, Ireland.

DOHERTY.—In this city, on the 28th inst., Mary B. Doherty, aged 75 years, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, widow of the late Francis Doherty.

FRANEY.—In this city, on the 28th instant, John Franey, aged 40 years. (Boston papers please copy.)

FINAN.—In this city, on Sunday, the 29th inst., Jas Finan, native of County Roscommon, Ireland, aged 51 years.

FINANCE.

The New York stock market opened dull, and remained so to noon. Canadian Pacific and Erie closed yesterday at 3/8, and opened today at 3/8. Erie opened at 3/8, and closed at 3/8. Erie opened at 3/8, and closed at 3/8.

The above Government Bonds are to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, a lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

The above Government Bonds are to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, a lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

RUPTURE

Egan's Imperial Truss.

The last and best with a spring, ever invented. Never tips or moves from position, even the sixth-month of an inch. Can be collected in the night, or at any time of every ten of adults. Guaranteed to hold the worst form of Prolapsed Uterus, during the heaviest work or money refunded. Don't waste money on useless appliances, but send stamp for illustrated circular, contains price list, your neighbor's testimony, and questions to be answered. Call or address, THE EGAN IMPERIAL TRUSS COMPANY.

25 Adelaide street East, Toronto, Ont. Please mention this paper.

APPEAL!

Mine Explosion at the Vale Colliery, Nova Scotia.

By this lamentable and unaccountable accident a large number of men lost their lives. Nine Widows and Thirty-Two Children are thus left to be provided for. Most of them in a very destitute condition. Frequent appeals have been made to the higher powers, but much more will be needed than this far. Hence the appeal. By sending 4 to the care of the Secretary of the Society of Friends, 100 Broad Street, New York, N.Y., you will have secured the aid of the Society of Friends, and their services will be sent to the Treasurer, CHARLES McKINNON, Esq., Vale Colliery, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

Endorsed by Joseph H. Moore, Esq., William B. Moore, Esq., Vale Colliery; Rev. David Moore, Christian Church, Vale Colliery; Rev. David Moore, Christian Church, Vale Colliery; Rev. Joseph White, Methodist Ministers of Religion, Shelburne, and parts adjacent. C.

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 offensive 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 Court.

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 attention.

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

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

New Colored Cashmere. New Colored Cashmere. New Colored Cashmere. New Colored Cashmere. S. CARSLLEY.

Just received a large shipment of All-Wool (Wool) Dress Goods in all the following shades.

New French Grey. New Golden Brown. New Navy Blue. New Dark Terra-cotta. New Mid Blue. New Mid Port-wine. New Violet. New Green. New Spanish Brown. New Tobacco Brown.

New Wood Drab. New Wood Duck. New Wood Mouse. New Wood Peacock. New Wood Spanish Brown. New Wood Tobacco Brown.

New Seal Brown. Ac. do. do. do. To be sold at special low prices. S. CARSLLEY.

Black Cashmere. Black Cashmere. Black Cashmere. Black Cashmere.

Just received six cases of new All-Wool Black Cashmere in the best shade of Black to be sold at special low rates. S. CARSLLEY.

NOTRE DAME STREET

COTTON DEPARTMENT

Our customers all agree, and say that in WHITE COTTONS they are suited exactly; you can get Cottons that are good for every purpose, lengths of Cottons put up in one and one-half yard lengths, 2 1/2 yard lengths, 3 1/2 yard lengths, and 4 1/2 yard lengths, all in good assortment of WHITE TWILLED COTTONS, suitable for men's night shirts.

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

SHEETING DEPARTMENT

Our Sheetings are selling well, every purchase perfectly satisfied; anyone buying a whole piece of sheeting will get the discount off that price. Send for wholesale prices. Sheetings suitable for children's clothing, White Cotton Sheetings in large variety from 1/4 yard and upwards.

PILLOW COTTONS! PILLOW COTTONS!

A very good selection to select from, 40 inches by 25 inches wide.

LINEN SHEETING.

1875, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

S. CARSLLEY

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

Notre Dame Street

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE

Austro-Hungarian Government Bond

ISSUE OF 1870.

These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to

THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY

until each and every bond is refunded with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond you draw one of the following premiums, as there are 50 BANKS.

Premiums Florida, 150,000; 100,000; 50,000; 25,000; 10,000; 5,000; 1,000; 500; 250; 100; 50; 25; 10; 5; 2; 1; 1/2; 1/4.

Together 4,350 premiums, amounting to 1,110,800 Florins. The next Redemption takes place on the

FIFTEENTH OF APRIL

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 15th of April is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out of town orders sent in Registered Letters, enclosing 5c, will secure one of these bonds at the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly installments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address—

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City.

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