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VOL. XXXI.-NO. 35.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1881.

SONG OF THE LAND LEAGUE. (AFTER BARNEY MCGLONE)

AIR .- "Protestant Boys."

Tenants rejoice and Landlords deplore, Biavery's cloud is passing away; Twasa low voice but 'dis a houd roar "Bary your feuds and join in the fray!" Up with the League and down with the Landlords! Never again will bend to their sway With Parnell our friend, We'll fight to the end, And standing together we'll carry the dsy !

We flooded the soll with our tears and gore, While folly and fraud has led us astray; Landlords' intrigues shall bind us no more, Our brothers and friends to torture and slay. O : how they fooled us, Dured and misruled us, Fanning our passions to make us their prey; Now in their spite, We Irish unite, And Tyranny's minions shall mourn the day!

Shrink not back from the Men in the gap Tho' Shaw and his renegades basely betray; Stumble not blindly into the trap Of those who advise to halt by the way. Conquer we must, If true to our trust, Never to failer, never give way-Let renegade slide, And with Parnell our guide, To lead us to freedom we'll carry the day!

To lead us to iffection work over y every Mark the results of the landlords' sway, Buckshot and bayonets, bloodshed and tears! Is it not time to conquer our fears? Cursed ny slavery-Robbed by knavery-Long have we watched for liberiy's ray; Now for the right, We'll rise in our might, And God on our side we'll carry the day! R.C.

Silver Lake, Ont. March 19th. 1881.

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY BISHOP CLEARY

At the conclusion of the induction ceremonies yesterday afternoon, the address of the clergy was read by Rev. Father Farrelly, Vicar-General, after which that of the laity was read by Dr. Sullivan. Before commencing, the doctor said he hoped he would be pardoned for mentioning the singular coin-cidence which occurred to his mind. The day was the festival of St. Celestine, who it was that sent St. Patrick to Ireland. On the anniversary of that day the descendants of the same people in an entirely new country were receiving from the Pope, after the lapse of nearly fifteen centuries, a new Bishop also.

hold the bond of freedom and the safe guards of life, and regulate and make their own laws by which the rights of citizens are defined and developed. May God give to their people a similar state of affairs, whereby they may have a voice in their own legislation. Then misery will be driven from their doors and sorrow turned into joy. Outside of this daily prayer in behalf of his old people, however, from that day forward, he was the Bishop of Kingston, and from that day forward his thoughts, his energies, his aspirations, his aim, projects, efforts and calculations would be for Kingston and Kingston alone. Its spiritual interest claimed his attention first, and it would be his lot to see that all the means of grace were supplied to them abundantly; that virtue should be encouraged, strengthened and developed in their hearts and that the seed of faith and holiness should be planted in the minds of their children, so that if it pleased God to call him away he could lay his hand upon his heart and say: "I have done my work; I bave fulfilled my mission ; I have preserved

FOUGHT THE FIGHT

the faith; I have

according to my power and as occasion demanded, and have sown the fruitful work of Jesus Christ among you." Not only spiritually would he be their adviser, but in social questions, if his word had any weight, if his counsel could have any guidance, they would always find him their devoted servant and faithful friend. He came to Kingston with a commission similar to that of the apostles who were sent north, south, east and west, without friends, political alliances, worldly interests or treasures, but solely with the cross of Christ to preach the Gospel to rich and poor, strong and weak, learned and unlearned, Jew and Pagan, and every creature on the face of the earth. The word of God came to him through the Vicar of Christ, from Him who had said "whatsoever is bound on earth shall be bound in Heaven, and whatsoever is loosed on earth shall be loosed in Heaven." He (His Lordship) when called by the Vicar of Christ to a new field took the command "go" as firmly as if it were the word of God to him, and it was the conviction of his heart that God was with him. Naturally he was weak and had no reason to feel confident in himself; no one

could tell him of his infirmities better than his own conscience, but it was not upon STRENGTH AND VIGOUR

that he relied for success. In the affairs of worldly life they would naturally consider each one's dispositions, and each one would choose for himself, calculate his chances in life and look for a position whereby he could establish a family and provide for them. But counted for nothing, and grace counted for Barnes.

with him their counsel in regard to the public interest. He would not soon forget the solemnities nor ceremonies of the day. Again, he said he was pleased to see such a large representation of his flock. He believed that the declarations made to him were in

PERFECT SINCERITY :

he trusted they would believe in him and that God would bless and give them one mind and heart; he would do his best in their public interest, also that of their homes, families and society, and in all things he would be their bishop and father. He had heard of their patient spirit, and was of opinion that the more he would know them the more would love them,-he knew he would be beloved by them. He had been assured of this by the Sovereign Pontiff himself. When he visited the Holy Father before his consecration he asked for a

SPECIAL BLESSING

for the day of his episcopal elevation when the Pope, in a solemn and most pathetic manner, laid his hands upon his head and invoked the Holy Spirit to come upon him, fill his heart with holy aspirations and fit him for the Diocese of Kingston. He (His Lordship) told the Holy Father that he was going among strangers, the face of uot one of whom he had seen, whereupon the Pope, in a naternal and affectionate manner, stroked his cheek and said :

" HAVE GOOD COURAGE;

you are going among people whom you will like; you will find them faithful and loving." This prophecy he had seen verified. They had shown him a genuine and sincere welcome. He loved them the more for it. He concluded as he began by stating that he would be to them a father and a pastor ; that he would love them us his first love; he was the Bishop of Kingston and they were his people.

PERSONAL.

Bradlaugh has been elected for Northampto^{n.}

Labouchere still belongs to the Beefstenk Club.

Prince Pierre Napoleon died yesterday at Paris.

Bishop Sweney, of St. John, N. B., has arrived in Liverpool.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine has sent a challenge to the French Ambassador at Madrid.

We are happy to state that Sir John A. Macdonald has almost entirely recovered his health.

John T. Raymond, actor, was married at in the supernatural order of things nature Philadelphia, yesterday, to Miss Courtney-

THE IRISH LAND WAR.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND PEOPLE OF BALLAGHADEREEN.

The Irish World has received the following cable despatch :---

DUBLIN, April 7 .- The Crowbar Brigade is again at its devilish work. Landlordism infuriated by the spectacle of an uprisen people to reclaim those rights which are inslienable to humanity, has cast its life upon the hazard of a single throw. The enemies of the Land League are bent on bringing on a physical conflict. A desperate encounter between the police and the people took place near Glogher, in the County Sligo, on Saturday last. A process server tried to serve a number of ejectment writs on the Thursday previous and failed. Popular opposition proved to formidable. Driven back by the people, he sought and was afforded protection by the police. Forty men of the constabulary, with rifles loaded with buckshot, escorted him to the nearest barracks. Word was likewise sent to the military commandant at Ballaghadareen, who gave orders to the soldiery to hold themselves in instant readiuess. Meantime, the process server, guarded by Police Sergeant Armstrong and five men, set out from the barricks determined

to serve the writs on the devoted tenantry. Very soon they were in sight. On their approach, they were met by a crowd of men, women, and children, who groaned for the process-server and landlord French, in whose service he was now acting. The processserver gnashed his teeth and pushed on. Arriued at the scone, Sergeant Armstrong halted his men. The people stood between the police and the to be demolished cabins.

Intense interest was depicted on the assombled crowd. Old white haired women wept and little children clung to their mothers. They were to sleep that night in the roadside ditch! The yonng and middle-seed men looked sullen and cast menacing eyes on the armed evictors. The aged men wore an anxious face, and with prayers and gestures held in check the spirit of resistance that chafed to break forth and scatter the Crowbar Brigade. A brief consultation was held. Then one young woman advanced from the ranks of the crowd and addressed the police. "We don't wish to have any crossness or trouble. The men here don't want to hurt the police. But they say they will not be driven cut of their houses. They bade me say to you, sirs, that you must walk over their lifeless bodies before you will be allowed to quench the fires on their hearths. Don't push them to that, sirs. Sure you cannot blame them. Where will the little children sleep

colleges, libraries and hospitals. Throughout the Levant, as in Western Europe, the Chinns had established the wealthiest and most considerable greenhouses. Their characters partook of the softness of their climate and of the delicacy of the products of their soil. Mild, gay, lively, acute and industrious, the men succeeded alike in commerce and its literature, the women were celebrated for their charms and grace, and the whole people, busy and contented, neither sought nor wished for a change in their political condition theywere burried into the insurrection of

1822 by bands of adventurers from the neighboring island of Samos. An army of fanatical Moslems was ferried across from Asia Minor and let loose upon the Island. The inbalitants, taken by surprise, and enervated by long peace and prosperity, offered no effectual resistance. The archbishop and the head of the clergy, with many of the leading citizens were hanged with every mark of ignominy, and their bodies were thrown into the sea, where with shoals of other corpses, they floated around the Ottoman ships. A populous city, fifty flourishing villages and many splendid convents and churches, all reduced to ashes, attested the fierconess of the Mahommedan revenge, and it was calculated that within two years 25,000 Chians had fallen by the sword and 45,000 had been dragged into slavery. But the Grecks of neighboring Psyra were preparing their revenge. Constantine Canaris and his thirtythree comrades ran into the midst of the Tarkish fleet, grappled their fireships to the huge vessels of the Captain Pacha, blew it up with its crew and 2,000 men, and, shouting "Victory to the Cross!" made good their escape to Psyra without a single wound. Greek independence was won, but Chios was ruined. Ffty years have passed without effacing the signs of the havoe which then was wrought, and the earthquake of Sanday comes to desolate the groves of olive and mastic that were slowly bringing back prosperity to the island.

THE TRANSVAAL.

London, April 8 .- Despatches from Newcastle, South Africa, say that the continuance of outrages by Boers in the interior tend to imperil negotiations for permanent peace between Great Britain and the Fransvaal on the basis proposed by the Royal Commission.

LONDON, April 11.-President Brand, of the Orange Free State, on returning from Natal, was received by great demonstrations along the route. He expressed the conviction that the terms of peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal now being arranged by Boyal Commission would units all the nations of South Africa, and pave the way possibly to a barked at 8 20, the Oxford at 8,25. The tide union under one Government of the white was nearly spent, neither strong nor high

PRICE FIVE CENTS

INTER-UNIVERSITY RACE.

DARK BLUE WINS.

BARNES April 8, 7, 30 a.m. -The crowd of spectators does not equal that of former years. Vehicles of every kind are arriving, but waggons and other accommodations for standing spectators are not much patronized.

PUTNET, April 8, 8.20 a.m.-The haze began to clear away at 8 o'clock. Before 8 o'clock the two crews were on the ground, and also a large access of spectators. The Oxford crew took a preliminary spin before 8 o'clock, but the Cambridge crew did not take the water until they were ready for the start. The umpire's boat appeared soon after 8. On entering their boats the crews were greatly cheered, Cambridge seeming to hold firstplace in public estimation.

PUTNEY, April 8, 8.30 a.m-The University boat crows have just started for the race. The Cambridge boat has the Surrey side of the river, and Oxford the Middlesex side.

Lospos, April 3, 9 a.m.-At Hammorsmith bridge Oxford was leading by scarcely a boat's length.

LONDON, April S; 10 a.m-Oxford won the race.

Later .- Oxford got the best of the start and led for a short distance, but neaving Hammersmith bridge, the Cambridge crew, who were evidently working very hard, made astrong effort and drew nearly on a level amid great cheering. The Oxfords did not seem much distressed, but quickened their stroke slightly, and passed the bridge a clear length ahead. As soon as the boats were through the bridge, Cambridge again made a bid for first place but the Oxfords shook them off without difficulty and increased the gap to nearly two lengths. The Oxfords evidently felt that they had the race in hand, and were rowing strongly and stendily.

BABNES, April 8, 8:50: - A transformation has occurred since 7:30: The scene is now of the liveliest description. As far as the eye can reach multitudes line the bank on both sides of the river, and the water is covered with all sorts of craft. The railway bridge is crowded with spectators ; good order pre-

vails. The weather is superh; the bowls-have just passed; Oxfords two lengths ahead, and both rowing well.

LONDON, April 8 .- The steamers accompanying the race were well filled. Sir Charles Dilke was among the passengers on the press boat. The Cambridge Crew emflood. The Cambridge boat was fitted with a wind sail. The Oxfords won the choice of

But he did not come with the fears and anxieties of St. Patrick-he came confident in the love and affection of his people.

The committee who presented the address on behalf of the people were : Dr. Sullivan, and Messers D. R. Murphy (Trenton), A. McAuley (Picton), J. Mengher, W. Powers, James Donoghue and P. Lenes.

At the conclusion of the address His Lordship ascended the pulpit and delivered a most eloquent discourse. He has not a powerful voice, but his delivery is very easy and fluent, and his language the very best of English.

He began his discourse by saying that the address of which this (showing a paper in his hand) was a copy, and which has been read to me so feelingly and vigorously by Dr. Sullivan, has been presented to me in the name not of the city of Kingston alone, but of the entire Catholic community of the diocess. He accepted it most thankfully-it gave him intense pleasure. He was happy to be with the people, and felt the sincerity of the sentiments uttered to him. As regarded the welcome given to him both on the streets and in the church, it was another evidence of the true-heartedness and loyalty with which they received their Bishop. For the last six months he had yearned to see this day, to rest his eyes upon the people whom God had given into his charge, whose spiritual welfare he had taken into his salekeeping, in whose interest he would devote the whole energy of his roul and look forward towards God in the ways of plety, holiness, justice and peace. The welcome of that day was a consolation for the

WOES OF HIS MEART

received by the separation from His people to whom he was bound by the ties of nature as well as grace. They had loved him, he had loved them; they had worked together harmoniously, and God blessed them in their mutual operations. He was grieved at the separation, but was to-day consoled -being like the mother, who after the pains of labour, rejoiced in having a new fold, new family, and a new flock in God. He was their pastor and their spiritual father. He had some apprehensions in coming among strange people ;--- in a geographical and secular sense they were strangers ; but he felt, what the world knows, that they were a Catholic people in Canada ; that they were a people of great and good works; that they had been tried and not found wanting ; that they had made the sacrifices demanded of them, and in coming among them he felt he would meet such as those whom he had been among before. He had worked harmoniously with the people he had left and had no doubt would do the same with his flock in Kingston. He owed to his late parlabioners, and would give to them, to his last breath, this affection, remembrance, daily prayer and aspirations for the interest of the

OLD CATEOLIC LAND

from which he came. He would pray God to fulfil the wish with which the address was

everything. Unce Jesus said to His Apos tles, lest they should think that any success attending their efforts was the result of their

own knowledge: "I have chosen you; ye have not chosen me." Having sketched the character of the anostles' work on earth briefly but fluently, he alluded to the fact that poets, warriors, painters, sculptors, legislators, and others had been passed by, and that those selected by Christ for his special work were poor, illiterate fishermen, to whom he said "come with me and I will make you fishers of men." While passing a certain vineyard Christ beheld a man basking indolently in the sun, and calling upon him to join Him, He sent him forth to do a work of universa activity, to go from nation to nation and evangelize the world, and to stand in the face of persecution, and bring souls to God in the

NAME OF JREES CHRIST.

Again Christ in passing through the street noticed a man counting money-he was a hard, ielentless, grasping man, and never gave a thought for the poor-He said to him "Follow me." He too was sent forth to preach the Gospel and in his poverty latterly was heard to declare that it was " better to give than to receive." Again a learned man, a bigot of power and influence in the State, on his way to Damascus, surrounded by soldiers, seeking the followers of Christ to bind and put them to death, was, in his breathing of fury and slaughter, spoken to from Heaven by a voice saying, "Saul, Saul, why persecu-test thou me?" He was made an Apostle to go before princes and nations converting the people. The reason of God's selection of these men for his service was that His ways were not the ways of men; that the principles which govern the world were not the priuciples which ruled with Jesus Christ ; that in the selection of men it was not the world's calculations that were considered by God-He would choose the instruments which the world would condemn. It was the same voice that appealed to Saul in the lightning that rang in his (the speaker's) heart, therefore was he strong and hopeful, having no apprehension in regard to his people's co-operation. He felt that if he discharged his duty God would bless his labours and cause the seed sown to fructify. Why then should he be happy when hereceived such a hearty welcome; when the people gathered around him and gave in their salutations, was such not an expression of their faith ? It was an expression of faith. Because he represented

the principles of divine faith and the mission of Christ, through his Vicar, and because he was the impersonation of the power of the Catholic Church. He was glad to see so many gathered together from various portions of this extensive diocese, at great inconvenience, and to meet a stranger. When placed upon the throne by the venerable Archbishop, who gave his salutation, and when the clergy kissed his hand, so cheerfully showing their allegiance, should he not naturally feel happy and rej ice with the re-

joicing of the spostles ? It was an evidence that they were of the one mind He referred to the presence of the representatives of the terminated-that distress and want might Hierarchy from other parts of this and the be converted into abundance and that peace usighbouring provinces-they had all emand harmony might prevail. He hoped braced bird and declared him a brother in the Jonada. He was appoint liveland would procure a constitution Huly Ghost; gave him the kiss of posce and some thirteen yeas ag similar to that of Canada, where the people a cat on the E iso pail bence, and shared streng Conservative.

Miss Anna Parnell is as witty in her speeches as her famous brother is dry and caustic.

John O'Leary, of Paris, ex-Fenian Centre, condemns the Land League, and everything else besides.

Among the prominent candidates for the Chilian Presidency is the victorious General Bagnedano.

Miss Hattie Deull, of Iowa City, after completing her 47th day of fasting, died yesterday at 12:45 p.m.

Thurlow Weed, of New York, heads a subscription for the sufferers in the Chios earthquake with \$500.

Sir Charles Tupper's health is better. He consults Dr. Andrew Clarke, and remains in London for the present.

It is rumored this time when the estimates are passed Gladstone will go to the Peers as Lord Liverpool.

Mr. A. H. Dymond. of Toronto, has been appointed Principal of the Brantford-Blind Institute in place of Mr. Hunter.

Archbishop Croke has reinstated two priests, removed by the Bishop of Cork for the crime of being Land Leaguers.

The editors of the Toronto Mail are now all wits of the first water. The consequence of this is that it is a buge joke all over.

The health of Sir Charles Tupper is improving. He is at present in Ireland. The rumor is revived that Sir Alex Galt will return to Canada and succeed Sir John A. Macdonald as premier.

Parnell will, during the Parliamentary Easter recess, whilees meetings in Manchester, Birmingham, Bradford, Glasgow, and other large centres. He will be accompained by T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., will hold the leading brief for the de'ence of Herr Most, and he is instructed to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to compel Sir James Ingham, Chief Magistrate of the Bow Street Police Court, to admit Herr Most to hail

We must only conclude that the Princess Beatrice has refused an offer of marriage from Mr. James Gordon Bennett, for the latest number of the New York Herald come to hand praises Parnell, and says an Irishman's first duty is to Ireland. And this in large editorial type!

The name of Mr. W. H. Higgins, editor and proprietor of one of our best weekly exchanges is mentioned in connection with the Shievalty of Ontario county. The place could not be given to a better man. We understand that a certain rising barrister of Toronto will soon lead the accomplished daughter of Mr. Higgins to the altar.

FROM MORRISBURG, ONT.

MORRISHURG, April 7 .- John Pliny Ciysler, Registrar for the County of Dundas, died this morning in his 81st year. Mr. Crysler was one of our oldest and most respected inhabiants. He represented this county for a number of years in the old Parliament of

to-night if you drive them out? Ah! sirs, go back and deliver up the processes, and say ye can't do it. Only let us keep the roofs of our poor cabins over us for at least another year!" To this touching appeal the police made no reply; but, forming on the road, they fixed bayonets, and fired on the people! The treacherous volley brought down five of the crowd. There fell dead Farmer Corcoran, into whose breast had entered a charge of buckshot, penetrating his heart; while s young man named Flannery was pierced through the head with a bullet which the process.server had fired from his revolver. Five were injured altogether, of whom two were mortally wounded.

Incensed by this unprovoked and dastardly attack. the people rushed upon the police, seized two of the constables, wrenched their rifles from them, and then best them mercilessly with sticks and stones. Armstrong, the sergeant, was left dying on the ground Then began a stampede by the rest of the police. Leaving their wounded comrades in deviltry to thair fate, they fled to the neighboring hill, where, hid behind rocks and bushes, they changed their tunics, in order that they might the better svoid detection; and then, trailing their rifles after them, they

escaped to the barracka. Hays, another policeman, was beaten severely, but he managed to crawl to the barracks, which he reached before the process-server and the others who had run away.

The news of this terrible event filled the was among the tearful possibilities. The reserve force immediately turned out, and with forced march proceeded to the scene, where they found Armstrong a mass of wounds, with his rifle broken in fifty pieces, not yet dead but with no chance of recovery. The murdered men were all Land Leaguers and were active and untiringly zealous in battling for the principles of the cause. Corcoran was a married man, and leaves wife and six children behind him. Flannery was the sole support of an aged father and mother and a helpless sister.

The Birthplace of Homer.

wholly passed away. It is to-day little more than a stopping place for the packets between Smyrna and Constantinople. The currents of the tideless tos glide wavelessly around its shores; the rays of the unclouded sun beat fiercely down on its unsheltered hills. Its once famed vine is rarely cultivated now, and such wealth as it has it mainly acquires from the mustic which it sends to the seragilos of Australia, as the greater length of arm Stamboul. Its natural advantages are great. and elasticity ofmuscle peculiar to that region Its area is nearly four hundred square usiles, and it is only separated from the shore of Asia | sturdy build of John Bull. Accordingly a Minor by a strait about seven miles across. Before the Greek revolution the island contained numerous villages and several con-aiderable towns. Its capital was built chiefly of as a trial of skill, soon became a brutal by the Genoese, and has been compared with | and disgusting exhibition. Men and backers its environs to Genoa the Superb. It contained 30,000 inhabitants, and was remarkable for the beauty of its churches, convents and Oanada. He was appointed to his late position houses. Atdent promoters of education and completely besten when it came to rough

RUSSIA. OVERTURES FROM THE NARILISTS.

ST. PRTERSBURG, April 8 .--- It is reported that the Czar hus received from the Nihilist Committee a printed proclamation, dated March the 22nd, offering to lay down their arms in return, among other things, for a constitution and amnesty for all revolutionists. The Government continue the search for mines in the purlieus of the Annitchkoff Palace, and another is spoken of as having been discovered leading from the Admiralty to the Soltykoff entrance of the Winter Palace.

Sr. PETERSBURG, April 8 .- General Ignatieff has been appointed Minister of Domains, succeeding Prince Lieven, who has been appointed a member of the Imperial Council. ST. PETERSBURG, April 8 .- The trial of six persons concerned in the assassination of the Czar has commenced.

EARL BEACONSFIELD.

THE RARL IN A CRITICAL CONDITION-112 LORD-SHIP'S BIOGRAPHY.

Losnon, April 11, midnight .- Lord Beaconstield has had another evident attack. of spasms and it is believed that his death is imminent and cannot be delayed many hours. In an interview between Lord Benconsfield ship gave directions as to the publication of papers and voluminous correspondence. All these-both in the materials for the biography and the great mass of letters, covering the political, official and private correspondence of his lordship's public caseer-passed through Mr. Corry's hands, and most of them were written by him. As to his illness and approsching end, Lord Beaccosfield spoke without the slightest despondency or regret. He said he had lived beyond the usual limit of buman life, and had no sorrow at being obliged to leave it.

LONDON, April 12 - Lord Beaconsfield, since the last bulletin was issued, has slightly insproved, and has acquired some strength.

"MANLY SPOET."

A renewal of the indiscreet experiment made by George I W., when Poince Regent, was made at the house of Lord Queensberry recentry, when the long suite of drawing rooms were thrown open to a regular boxing match in the good old style. This nobleman had always maintained that much good could be obtained from training a boxer from would compensate for the compaciness and regular professor from the land of the kangaroo, of Tricket and Laycock, was imported grew excited beyond all control of temper. and both boxers were severely injured. The Englishman, having the best in science, was some thirteen yeas ago. In politics he was a passionately fend of their native land, the Alahfing. Then tottion of the House of Com-strong Conservative.

position. The skiffs were moored very close together. At 8:0 the men stripped; and were all ready at 8.37. They started well together, both crows striking 36 strokes to the minute. They kept together to the top. of the concrete wall; time, 2 mins. 42; secs. Here the Oxford boat drew slightly ahead. but the Cambridge boat new anguty andar but the Cambridge boat got the lead again at Walden Wharf; time, 4 mins: 25 decs. Up to now there was little to choose is time or style, the crews having kept very close together and rowing very steadily. At Crab Tree, a mile and two furlongs from the start, Cambridge drew over a little toward the Surrey shore. The race was magnificent; the crowds asbore and aboard steamers loudly cheered and applauded. The time to the Sony Works, about two furlongs further on, was 7 min. 20 sec. At Hammersmith Bridge, one mile and six furlongs from the start, the Ox brd's were two seconds ahead -- time, 8 minutes 46 seconds. They drew away just above the Mall, and seemed to be going better than the Cambridge crew, though the latter quickened up and got within holf a length when off Oil Wells. Time to the bottom of Chiswick, 61 furlongs from Hemmersmith bridge, 11m. 44s., with Oxfords nearly a length a head and both rowing 36 to the minute steadily, but Oxford with a longer and cleaner stroke. The Oxfords had now and Lord Rowton, otherwise Mr. Montague | clearly the best of what was nevertheles a. Corry, his former Private Secretary, his Lord- | most determined structionand scouled to have barracks with consternation. A general ship gave directions as to the publication of the race well in band. When Barnes rising of the people of the entire district his biography and disposal of his private bridge was sighted they: were quite clear of each other's boy and passed the bridge in 18 minutes 3 records. Cambridge followed in 18 minutes 8 seconds. Oxford now went clear away, and when the bend was made for. Mortlake they were threelougths abund, rowing with the same case and power regularly from the shart to the finish. the Cambridge crow rowed a splendid racefor three miles. The course was admirably. kept throughout, and there was no accident or hitch.

Later-The Oxfords won by fully four lengths; time of race 21, mins. 31 secs. The Mortlake towpath was densels crowdad with spectators, and expectably that portion commandings view of the turn autorier Sods and that opposite the winning post.

Among those who arrived to witness the finish of the race were the Chiness Ambassador and suite. As the crews came in sight it. was evident that Orford was the winner. At the brewery the Oxfords were about two. lengths absad, the Cambridge crew slashing considerably. The Oxfords palled up fresh at the finish, but the Cambridge crew showed great distress.

The time of the race, taken by a Benson, chronograph, was 21 minutes 564 seconds, which differs from all times taken on the

Press boat. Lewis Lloyd, an old Cambridge carsman, officiated as umpire, in the unavoidable absence of J. W. Chotty.

Hand-bills have been circulated in London offering £300 to anybody bringing to the Social Democratic Club the latter Bismarck wrote to Lord Gianville, Foreign Secretary instructing the Government to prosecute the

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CHIOS. The ancient fame of Chios has almost

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

HITTE

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REDMOND O'DONNELL

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

PART II.

CHAPTER X1X-CONTINUED.

" Let us hope your headache will not prove so serious as all that, my lady," he remarked. " Your vertigo (how odd you never had a vertigo before) I am quite sure will be entirely gone to-morrow.

"He means mischief," Miss Herncastle thought, watching him from her cover. "He sees through her transparent ruse, and will follow her to the ball. The Fates are working for me as well as I could work myself."

She glided unobserved from the room after my lady, and joined her in the violet boudoir. A substantial repast was spread here. Lady Daugerfield's appetite was unexceptionable, and she had had no dinner. In an instant every trace of headache and vertigo disappeared. The door was locked, the heavy curtain of violet cloth dropped over it, Lady Daugerfield sat down to refresh her inner ladyship, and Miss Herncastle produced the exquisite page dress. The idea of doubting Major Frankland's appearing was too preposterous an idea ever to occur to her.

"And you think-you are sure, Miss Herr castle-Sir Peter has not the faintest suspicion ?" my lady asked, as she rose from the table, and placed herself in the skilful hands of her governess, to be dressed. Delphine had been dismissed as not sufficiently trustworthy. "You are perfectly sure he suspects nothing ?"

"I am perfectly sure of nothing in this lower world, except that I am in it," Miss Herncastle answered coolly; "but the pro-babilities are he does not. Major Frankland is in London-you are ill in bed of headache -how then can either of you be at the ball? And it doesn't seem likely he will accept Mrs. Everleigh's invitation himself and go." Lady Dangerfield gave a faint sbriek.

"Good Heaven, Miss Herncastle ! what an idea !-Sir Peter go. Of course, he'll not go -the very idea is absurd. 1 don't believe he ever attended a ball in his life, and he detests Mrs. Everleigh much too cordially even to cross her threshold. I wish you wouldn't suggest such preposterous things-I was pervous enough before, you have made me a hundred times worse. Has the box gone yet?

"The box is safely disposed of, my lady. Have no fears-Count Lara will be there."

Her nimble fingers flew over her work Lady Dangerfield's short black hair was artistically curled over her temples and shoulders. and the little plumed cap set sideways there-on. The little high-beeled shoes, with their glittering paste buckles, were on; doublet, hose, cloak, rapier, scented gloves, all; the the palms. Count Lara's garments brushed exquisite tint of rouge given to the cheeks, the eyes darkened, all the mystic ceremonies of the toilet gone through ; and my lady, robed and radiant, looked in the full-length mirror, and saw a charming vision-all velvet, gold lace, flashing buttons, carmine, silk, and waving plumes. Her sallow cheeks actually flushed under their rouge vegetal.

"It is exquisite-it is lovely!" she murmured. "I have not looked half so well in anything for years-it brings my waning youth back-I fancy it will surprise even Jasper. Now, Miss Herncastle, my cloak, and go down quietly and see if the fly you engaged at Castleford is in waiting. Find out mean?" if Sir Peter is in his study, too. Somehow I She r feel horribly nervous to-night."

"I will ascertain," Miss Herncastle's soft voice answered, as she moved noiselessly from the room.

Horribly nervous. I es, my lady was that. Was it some dim presentiment that with her own hand she was flinging away to-night all that made the hanniness of her shadow life If Sir Peter should come to the masqueradeif he should find it out. "You shall not live under my roof and dishonor it-that I swear !" were those not the words he had used? And he had been so quiet-he had looked so grimly in earnest. What if he found it out? What if he kept for one instant, amid the crowd, the facehis word? She shivered a little under her not of Major Frankland, but of Sir Peter cloak. Was it too late yet? Would it not Dangerfield, looking at her. For one instant be wisest to stop at the eleventh hour, forego the party, take of the lovely page's dress and stop at-

"The Obief of Lars," in the picturesque dress of a Spanish cavalier, stood behind her, his mask over his face. But for one instant she had not recognized Jasper Frankland's well-known tones. "No-don't reproach me, Ginevra, as I see you are going to do, and as Iknow I deserve. I couldn't help it-only just got down-serious illness of my grandtather-ought to be by his bedside at this instant. Ah-a redowa-my favorite dance. Come, Kaled, let me look at you. A gem of a dress indeed it is exquisite. Come." He whirled her away, but for the first time

in her experience the major's step and hers did not agree. For the first moment or two they absolutely could not dance togetherwhirled away to the admiration of all beholders.

"What is the matter with you to-night Jasper ?" Lady Dangerfield asked half pettishly. "Your voice sounds strange, you don't dance as you used-and-and some-thing about you, I don't know what, looks unfamiliar. Take off your mask, sir, and let me see you.

"Not likely. A pare must never presume to command his master. Rest assured that I am I, and at supper we will unmask, and become the cynosure of all eyes. Ginevra, your dress is absolutely perfect-there is nothing to equal it here to-night."

A passing domino caught the half-whispered words, and paused to watch them. From that moment, wherever the knight and page went the black domino was sure to follow.

It was an indescribably brilliant party, there was hardly a moment's cessation in the whirl of dancing-the hours flew by like minutes-and Lars and his page never parted company for an instant, whether they waltzed or walked, whether they sought the cool stillness of half-lit balconics and boudoirs, or plunged into the whirl of maskers. And still all unnoticed-stealthily and sure as Fate itself, the black domino followed, and watched, and bided his time.

They wandered into a conservatory at last, filled with the moonlight of shaded lamps, where the music came faint and far-off, and tall tropic plants reared their rich heads tar atove.

"How hot it is-how noisy they are," Kaled murmured, sinking into a moss-green seat. "I must take off my mask-I shall look as red as a milk-maid when we unmask. In the ten minutes that intervene between this and supper, let me try and get cool if I can." He stooped over her with the whispered

imbecility he knew was expected of him, and fanned her with a palm leaf. "Shall I fetch you a water-ice ?" he asked :

it will help you to feel cool. You will have it esten before we go to supper." She assented languidly. Her mask lay in her lap, and watching her with glittering eyes, the spectral domino stood in shadow of him as he went by-but Lara's eyes had no-ticed him from the first. In a second Count Lara had vanished. My lady, looking flushed and handsome in her boyish travesty, fanned herself in the cool shade of a myrtle-tree. And behind the palms the domino waited. Both waited for what never came-the return of Count Lara.

The moments passed on-the summons to supper was given-the masquereders were crowding to the supper-room, and still Count Lara did not appear. In a storm of wrath and impatience, my lady lingered - twice tonight he had made her wait-what did he

She rose at length, when patience had ceased to be a virtue, and taking the proffered arm of an ogre, made her way to the suppertables. The laughter and excitement were at their wildest-everybody was unmaskedeveryhody was making the most astounding discoveries-everybody was present-everybody but the exasperating Count of Lara. No, far or near he was nowhere to be seen

an' his diviltry in Algiers, and Ameriky' and England will be over, an' meself back in 0'-Donnell Castle on the ould sod once more! Talk about graudeur-about yer Windsor Castles, an yer St. James' Palace-be me word, the two av them together couldn't hould a candle to Castle O'Donnell. Sixty-three rooms-sorra less-a stable fall of cattle-the best blood in the country, a pack o' hounds, a butler in silk stockings, an' futmin as high as Fin McCoul, the Irish giant, if iver ye heerd av him. Whiskey galore, champagne for the then Count Lara seemed to catch it, and they axin', an' waitin' maids that it ud make yer mouth water only to look at. It's little 1 thought, six years ago, whin I left such a place as that, that it's an English ion I'd come to. It's thim were the blessed times all out."

"Blessed times, upon my life," responded Mr. Lafferty, there's yer master a calling of yer.

Lanty seized the boots and made a rush for his master's room. The soft silvery gray of the summer evening was falling by this time. and with his back to the faint light, the chasseur sat when his man entered.

. Come in, Lanty, and shut the door-perhaps you had better turn the key. I see you have made the acquaintance of that fellow in the inn yard already." "Jist passin' the time o' day, yer honor.

They're civil crathurs thim English chaps mostly, an' shure I'm not proud."

"I'm glad to hear it, and it's just as well your pride has not stood in the way of your sociability on the present occasion, as you would have to make his acquaintance whether or no. Lunty, can you keep a secret ?" "A saycret is it! Upon me conscience thin that same's a question I didn't expect from yer father's son. A saycret ! Arrah, Misther Redmond, is there a bad turn ye iver did since ye were breached I didn't know! Is there a bit of divlement ye iver wor in (an' faith yer divilment was past countin') that I didn't know better than my prayers, and did I ever tell-did I now ! Faith it's late in the day, so it is, to axe me such a question as that."

" Well, Lanty don't be indignant-of course I know you can. Then I want you to keep quite this evening, and perfectly sober, remember; to retire to your room early, but not to go to bed. About half-past eleven, when the town is quiet and every soul in the inn gone to sleep, take your shoes in your hand, steal out as though you were a mouse, and wait for me under the clum of larches beyond the inn. You'll find your London acquaintance there before you-1 brought him down, and I want you both to-night. Lanty, did you ever hear of a resurrectionist-a sack-'em-

"Sorra hear. Is it anything to ait or drink?" up?'

" Nothing to eat or drink. A resurrectionist is one who opens graves, steals dead bodies and sells them to medical students tor dissection '

"The Lord betune us and harm !"

" And this fellow you have been talking to all the evening is a professional sack-'em-up." The chasseur's gravity nearly gave way at Lanty's look of horror. "Never mind, my good fellow, he won't sell you for dissection; and, as I said before, you must be civil to him despise his profession, for I have brought him down on purpose to open a grave this very night, and you are to come along and help. "Open a grave! Oh, king o' glory '"

"It's all on the square, Lanty-no stealing dead bodies, no selling to doctors-I haven't quite got to that yet. But I have reason to believe that a very great fraud has been perpetrated, and that very great mischief may corne of it. To prevent that mischief I open this grave, open the coffin, see what it contains, and place it exactly as I find it before You understand ! " morning.

Understand. Mr. Lafferty was staring at

these parts, an' me gettip that fat in it, that lated pedestrian—one doctor's gig they met, sorra a waistcoat I have in the world that'll no more, and the trees screened them even button on me good or bad. Oh, blessed hour 1 from them. They walked so rapidly that will I iver see the day when all his sodgerin' they were in the churchyard before the Castleford steeples tolled twelve. As the first sonorous boom of the midnight hour tolled out, Lanty Lafferty crossed himself devoutly, and looked fearfully at the white tombstones

gleaming in the ghostly light. Redmond O'Donnell strode steadfastly along between the two rows of graves, the lonely paths, until under its solitary tree he looked up. paused at Katherine Dangerfield's. His lips were set, his eyes stern-for good or ill he would know the truth soon.

"This is the grave," he said, curtly. "Go to work ; I'll keep watch."

The resurrectionist opened his bag, produced his shovels, gave one into the reluctant bands of Lanty, and set to work with professional rapidity and dexterity. The two men worked with a will until the perspirahis listener, smoking philosophically. "I say tion stood in great drops on their faces. Mr. Lafferty, there's yer master a calling of O'Donnell had brought a brandy flask, and gave them copious libations, until even Lanty's drooping spirits arose. No sound but the subdued noise of the shovelling clay -nothing living or dead to be seen. O'Donnell worked with them-there was no need of watching-and at last, far below in the faint light of the stars, the coffin lay revealed.

The men lay on their spades, wiped their faces, and drew a long breath. Then the Afterward you will do as you please. resurrectionist and Lanty raised the coffin between them-the damp clay clinging to it, et of papers, and spread two of them out upmaking it weighty-and placed it at Red- on the table.

mond O'Donnell's feet. At last! He drew one long, hard, tense breath-his eyes gleamed. "Open it," he said, in a composed sort of voice, and Mr. Joggins produced his screw-driver, and set to work once more. The screws, one by one, were removed-the last lay in the palm of the lid and see either the mouldering remains of Katherine Dangerfield, or-

He made a sign, Joggins raised it, all three bent forward to look. There was a simulagain to reassure themselves. The late through the mists of coming morning, shone suddenly for a moment full upon the ghastly object before them, and lit it brightly up.

They saw what Redmond O'Donnell had expected to see-AN EMPTY COFFIN.

CHAPTER XXL

"THE LENGTH OF HIS TETHER."

That fateful July night, destined to be marked forever in the calendars of Lady Dangerfield and Captain Redmond O'Donnell, was fated likewise to be marked with a red cross in that of Sir Arthur Tregenna.

"Sir Arthur Tregenna has run the length of his tether," Lord Ruysland had calmly said to himself while pacing the Castleford station; "it is high time to pull him short up.'

For Lord Ruysland to decree was to act. This very night Sir Arthur should receive his *short pull up."

He waited placidly where he was; he saw Major Frankland return, still gloomy and in been prepared with some plausible story the sulks, saw him depart an hour later by to account for it. This much I must certhe Parliamentary train, and not until then tainly say for Miss Herncastle-she is did he summon the fly, and give the order to one of the very cleverest women I ever met. Scarswood Park. There was no hurry, the Do you need further proof that she is a de-Morecambe ; they were to return to dinner, my own eyes have seen-sufficient in itself to not sooner. He was going to play cure you of your folly, if this sort of folly is his last great stake to night. If he ever to be cured.

failed, his whole future might be told in one brief, forcible word-ruin; not one pulse beat quicker, not one sign of dock before him, and went on. agitation or eagerness marred the screenity of his handsome patrician face. As cooly, as de-saw the ghost under the King's Oak, of which doom upon young O Donnell six years ago, moonlight, and it is a failing of mine that I he was going to bring Sir Arthur to his bear- | can never sleep well on very bright moon-

ings to-night. a brief space, and met again at dinner. My to go to bed, so instead I sat down to write ing. Yes, in those days he had loved h lady was seized with that distressing head- half a dozen letters. It was half past twelve He had changed-she was no more to ache, and disappeared immediately after, Miss when 1 finished the last-I lit a cigar and sat Herncastle in her wake. Sir Peter in a few down by the open window to smoke myself minutes followed suit. Miss O'Donnell into sleepiness if I could. The stable clock looking pa'e and fagged, made her struck one, still I felt no inclination toward Cecil insisted upon accompanying her. surprise, I saw, at that hour, a woman and Squire Talbot cut short his visit and moodily departed. Lord Ruysland and Sir Arthur were left alone before it was quite half-past nine. Fate seemed inclined to take sides with the peer. Two minutes after Talbot's departure he opened the duel, and fired the first shot. "What is this about a letter from Cornwall and your departure to-morrow, Sir Arthur? I heard you telling Lady Dangerfield at dinner, but did not quite catch your drift Business, I suppose ?" business - business too long " Yes. deferred. Pennwalder wrote me a week ago urging me to return. There's a fever among my people, there have been mining accidents and much distress. It

to do so-hitherto I have held you as my own son-all that too is changed. You have deliberately chosen to become infatuated with a woman of whom you know nothing-except that she is your inferior in station-deliberstely chosen to throw us all over, and fall in love with a designing adventuress."

That deep, angry red still burned on the baronet's face, his lips were still resolutely compressed, his eyes still fixed upon the table At the last words, however, he suddenly

"Designing adventuress!" he repeated, slowly. "You use strong words, Lord Ruysland. Of course you do not make such a statement as that upon mere suspicion."

"I do not. I condemn no one upon mere suspicion. That I suspect Miss Herncastle of some deep, mischievous, latent object in coming here, is true; that I suspect her of maliciously working upon that poor little superstitious tool, Sir Peter, and his fears, and of playing ghost for his benefit, is also true. But let that go-it has nothing to do with you, and for your sake simply I speak. You have haunted Miss Herncastle like her very shadow from the moment you met her firstfor her you have pointedly, almost rudely, I had said, neglected and overlooked all others. There was but one way for this to end with a man of your high sense of honor-in marriage. Before that disastrous consummation is reached I lay a few plain facts before you.

He took from his pocket-book a little pack-

"Be kind enough to glance over these Sir Arthur. They are the testimonials of character, and references given by Miss Hern-

castle in London to Lady Dangerfield." Still dead silent, the young Cornishman took them. The testimonials were carefully worded, the references were to a Mrs. Law-Joggins' hand-nothing remained but to lift ton of Wilton Crescent, and a Jonas Woodwidge, esquire, of St. John's Wood. He read and pushed them back.

" Well." he said in a compressed voice.

"Read this also." The earl pushed another taneous exclamation from all as the bent letter across to him. " I wrote that, as you see, to my solicitor, asking him to call upon rising moon, which had been struggling Mrs. Lawton. You have read it now read his answer."

He pushed a third letter across. For the third time the baronet read.

"LINCOLN INN, LONDON, July 29th. " My LORD :- In compliance with your demand I called at Wilton Crescent at the number given. No Mrs. Lawton lived there, or had ever lived there. I next called at St. John's Wood ; a Mr. Jonas Woodwidge had resided there about a year ago, 1 ut has emigrated with his whole family to Australia. This is all the information I have been able to obtain.

"I am, my lord, etc." Sir Arthur laid down the letter. The flush bad faded from his face, leaving him very pale.

"It is plain to be seen by any one not will fully blind, that the references are forged, hy Miss Herncastle, of course, for her own ends. If Lady Dangerfield had taken the trouble to seek them and find this out for herself, no doubt her very clever governess would have young baronet was with the Park party at signing adventuress? Let me tell you what

He leaned back in his chair looking sternly at Sir Arthur sitting like a culprit in the

liberately as he had pronounced sentence of more anon. It was a hot night, brilliant

light nights. It was past eleven when I went up to my room. I knew it was useless

moment, you know only too well-it is a sort of madness that I suppose few escape. For a time I was blind-I saw no danger lately my eyes have been opened to my own guilt There is but one who can be my wife-whe ther or no I have wronged her too greatly t ask her, you may decide. If so, then I leave England the moment my Cornish business is England the moment my contain business is settled—if not," he paused. "It shall be as you say, my lord." He folded his arms, very white, very stern, and awaited his answer. The bound that battered old organ, the early

April 13, '81,

heart, gave at the words! He was saved! But his immovable face remained as immov able as ever

"You are but mortal, Arthur, and Miss Herncastle is a most attractive woman Without possessing a single claim to beauty she is a woman to fascinate men, where the perfect face of a goddess might fail. She is a Circe, whose power all must feel. It not too late, I hope, I trust; and yet Cecil is very proud. If she can forgive and accept you, I can, with all my heart. I shall no say good-by, then, but good-night and an revoir.'

He left him before SIr Arthur could speal -left him alone in the brightly lit, empty drawing-room. He stood irresolute, ther turned and followed the earl into the room.

Now was the time-now or never ; let him hear his fate at once. Something lay like a stone in his breast-the dark, beguiling face the soft flute voice of Helen Herncastle was before his eyes, in his ears. Of all the women on earth she was the one woman he would have chosen for his wife, and Destiny had written that he must never look on her fac again.

In passing the length of the drawing room to the door, he had to go by the tiny boudoiwhere, on the evening of the theatricals, he had followed Lady Cecil. The curtains were only partly drawn and seated within, he hands folded listlessly in her lap, her eyes fixed on the dim starlight, he saw once more as on that evening, the earl's daughter. on that evening, he swept back the curtai and stood, tall and dark, by her side.

Her half-uttered exclamation died away. E fore she could speak one word he was saying what he had come to say-hurriedly-incohe rently-his face all set and stern, looking a unlike a lover as can well be conceived. She drew little away from him, her clasped hand tightened over one another. She sat perfect. ly still and listened --- a sort of scorn for hin --- a sort of scorn for herself--- an atter wear iness of everything, the only feelings she we conscious of. She listened with steady pa tience to the end.

"He was unworthy of her-infinitely m worthy ; he esteemed and admired her with all his heart; it had been his dying futher wish---he had her father's consent. Would Lady Cecil Clive do him the honor to b come his wife?"

She looked up at his last words, flushing red in the darkness.

" My father's consent," she repeated slow; "Sir Arthur tell me the truth. My father has been talking to you to-night? He has...a! how shall I say it --- he has ordered you to i low me here and say this ?"

"On my sacred honor no. I have be talking to your father asking his permissin to address you. I have said before I am uworthy; if you refuse me I shall feel I m recoiving the punishment I richly merit. you accept me it will be the study of my li to make you happy."

He stood and waited for her answer. " punishment," he repeated with inward scor "Ab, yes, Sir Arthur, my refusal would be punishment not over hard to bear. Head me, hoping-yes, hoping-though he may se acknowledge it himself, that I will refuse,at I—I must say yes."

She must say yes-her whole future, I father's, depended on it. She could not be his anger-she could not live this life for -what would become of her if she refused All at once Torryglen rose before her, at nond O'Donnel face, bright eage

Miss Herncastle, silent and swift, was back at her side.

The fly is in waiting. Sir Peter is in his study-the rest still are in the drawing room -there is not a soul to be seen. Now is your time, my lady, and make haste."

But still for a second she stood irresolute. In that moment one word from Miss Herncastle would have turned the scale either be strode away at once through the town and way. That word was spoken.

"Take one last look, my lady—is it not exquisite? Mrs. Everleigh will be ready to expire with envy. You look absolutely daz-zling in your Kaled dress-you never in your life wore anything half so becoming-Major will tell you the same. Now, then, my lady, ferty. quick."

over. From that moment until the grand de- it's dull wid sorra sowl to spake to maybe nouement came, Lady Dangerfield never paused to think.

They descended one of the back stairwaysthey met no one. Miss Herncastle softly opened a turret door, and they glided through. they made their way in the dim starlight along the shrubbery, skirting a belt of dark woodland, and gained the highroad. In the shadow of a clump of beeches the hired fly waited. A moment and my lady was in; another and she was off as fast as a stout cab could carry her "on the road to min."

In Mrs. Everleigh's stuccoed mansion, in Mrs. Everleigh's gorgeous reception rooms, half a hundred lamps shone dazzlingly o'er fair women and brave men. It was the usual scene-nuns and demons. " Friars of orders gray" in juxtaposition with brigands, hooded Capuchins flirting with ballet dancers, Levantin pirates waltzing with Queen Elizabeth ; negroes and flower girls, Indian Chiefs and Spanish donnas-all the grand personages of history and opera, a motley and bewildering had been "over and above well," and he could spectacle-all unmasked. And over all clashed out the music. The air was heavy with perfume, the eye grew blind with light, and dazzle and color.

Among the brilliant-robed throng there was not one who excited more attention than the little glittering page, Kaled. But where was Lara? An hour had passed since the page's arrival, but the page's master was absent still. And under the silken mask an angry flush was rising at length over the page's face.

What could keep Major Frankland? She flung herself into a seat as she asked the question-alone for a brief moment-the first since the ball began. "Did he not come down after all? How dare he disappoint me so? And how absurd I must look-the page without the knight. I'll never-"

She stopped---some one had approached behind her unseen-a voice spoke low in her ear.

"The Chief of Lars has returned again. Look up-my faithful Kaled-my prince and paragon of pages-and welcome your knight and master !

A dozen voices called his name; no one could tell what had become of him. Infuriated, mystified, my lady looked up and down. What was it she saw that made her leap from her seat with a low cry of fear, that drove the blood from her blanched cheeks? She sawonly, then it too disappeared.

> CHAPTER XX. A DARK NIGHT'S WORK

WHEN my Lord Ruysland had finished his

little paternal lecture to Major Frankland and saw that gallant officer ride off, he turned to address Captain O'Donnell, and found to his surprise that Captain O'Donnell was gone. The chasseur, indeed, had lingered a moment. With his straw hat pulled low over his eyes, to his quarters in the Silver Rose The slouching, cockney-looking individual to whom he had spoken at the station was at the Silver Rose before him, and as the captain passed through the inn yard, sat on a bench in friendly converse with Lanty Lat-

" Dull ?" Mr. Lafferty was repeating as his The scale was turned-the last hesitation master passed through; "troth ye may say from mornin till night. But thin, on the other hand, there's the hoith of aitin and dhrinkin goin on late an' early, an niver a han's turn to do half yer time, not to spake ov the barmaid an' the cook, two as purty an as pleasant spoken crathurs as ye'd wish to kiss. It's a comfortable life entirely it would be av the town was only Ballynahaggart instead of Castleford. But arrah 1 shure we can't have iverything. By the hokey, here's the masther himself. long life to him."

"All right, Lanty," his master responded. passing through with a nod, and taking no notice of Lanty's companion. "How are they all at the Park ! Seen Miss Rose lately ?"

"I was at the Park above this morning, Misther Redmond and I saw her ladyship, the lord's daughter, an' she was axin for ver honor. and bid me tell you the young misthress was over an' above well."

O'Donnell merely nodded again an hurried on. It was a very long time since his sister see plainly enough it was more a mind than a body diseased ; and that this Gaston Dantree -the scoundrel who had wrecked another noble life, was in some way the cause, he know thanks to Miss Herncastle. But that he was or had been Rose's actual husband, had neve for an instant occurred to him.

Lanty Lafferty resumed his place of occupa tion of brushing a pair of his master's tops, and the conversation with the stranger from London, interlarding work and social converse with a little music. His rollicking Irish voice came through the open windows to his master's ears:

"'It was on a windy night, about two o'clock in the morning. An Irish lad so tight, all—'

Bad scran to ye fur tops, shure the art o'man wouldn't git ye the color he loikes!

"' An Irish lad so tight-

Ob. thin, divil fear him but he was tightshure it's a weakness all his countrymen

his master with an expression of blank horror and consternation. Open a grave in the dead of night to see what a coffin contained. All the "divilment" of the past paled into insignificance beside this crowning act. Was his master suddenly going mad !

" I can't explain any furtner, and it is not necessary for you to know. Be on hand as I said : keep sober make no noise, and lot me find you with Juggins under the larches at half-past eleven. They keep early hours here -all will be still by that time. Now go, and mind, not a word of this to a soul."

Lanty Lafferty went-his month had fallen onen, and he forgot to shut it, his eyes were like full moous, that blank expression of consternation still rigid on his face.

"Open a grave ! Oh, wirra ! After twelve o'clock ! The Lord look down on me this night! To see what's in a coffin ! Arrah ! is it taken lave of his sinsis intirely he is! Faith it's little rhyme or raison there iver was wid him or wan av his name, but av this disi'nt bang Bannagher! Bannagher! upon me sowl it bangs the divil."

But to rebel, to disobey, Mr. Lafferty did not dream. Had his master informed him it was his painful duty to murder some one, and he (Lanty) was to assist at the sacrifice, that faithful benchman might have groaned under the awful duty assigned him, but he would have obeyed. And he would obey now, al. though a legoin of ghosts should rise in their winding-sheets to warn them from their dreadful deed.

The evening gray deepened into dark. Ten came-the stars were out but there was no moon. Captain O'Donnell sat at his open window and smoked. To him this last act was but an act of simple duty to save his friend-the one last proof needed in the strange discovery he had made. No harm should be done-the coffin would be opened, and replaced precisely as he found it, the grave re-closed. And then Miss Herncastle should hear all-should contess to the man who had made love her the whole truth, or he would

At half-past ten the inn was already dark and closed n for the night; there were but few guests, and those few kept primitive hours. At eleven not a light was to be seen. Still O'Donnell sat at his window, looking out at the dim starlight smoking and waiting. Halfpast eleven, and punctual to the moment, he saw Lanty stride across the inn yard and disappear in the shadow of the larches. The time had come. He had removed his own boots, and with them in his hand, made his way out of the room, down the stairs, and through the door Lanty had noiselessly unbolted. Not a creature was to be seen-the whole town seemed to be still and dark. He seated himself on a bench and drew on his boots, then he made his way at once to the place of tryst.

Lanty was at his post-upright as a ramrod, silent as a tomb, and giving his companion a wide berth-Mr. Joggins, with a sack over his shoulders contaning spade and pick, and instruments for opening the coffin -spoke as he drew near.

"Here we are, noble captain-up to time. and not a minute to be lost. Lead the way, and we follers and gets to business at once.' Keeping all in the shade of hedges and wayside trees, with an uncomfortable feeling heart's broke a drinkin' the beer they have in ' thing, the chasseur led the way. One be-

is greatly to my discredit that I have neglected my duty so long." "Humph! then you positively leave us tomorrow?

had gone last week."

He said it moodily, drumming with his fingers on the table, and not looking at his companion.

"So do I," Lord Ruysland spoke gravely, and with unwonted energy; "so do I with all my soul. For the last week Scarswood

has been no place for you."

" My lord !" "It is high time for me to speak-a false delicacy has restrained me too long. I would indeed prove unworthy the dying trust of my dearest, my truest, my best friend, your dead I will speak, be the consequences what they may-to-night I will do my duty, however

my intention that we three shall ever mands change-she is falling into low spirits-I will take her to Scotland to the Countess of Strathearn's for the winter. I merely mention this that you may make your farewells to her final when you part to-mor-

row.' A flush rose up over the blonde face of the Cornishman, a deep permanent flush; his lips compressed, his eyes did not leave the

table. Guilt, shame, contrition were in his countenance, and guilt held him silent. Let Lord Ruysland say what he might, he could not say one word more than he deserved.

"I see I do not take you by surprise," his lordship coldly went on; "I see you are prepared for what I would say. How bitterly I have been disappointed in you-of all I had expected from your father's son-of-I may say is now on the eve of parting forever-of the what I came to Scarswood for-you must plans I had formed-of the hopes I had cherished -- it would be idle to speak to night. Hopes and plans are all at an end-your father's dying wish binds me no longer since | On the night I first met," he paused, and you have been the first to disregard it. But still for your father's sake I will speak. On this minute, fresh from the still-me very night's work was an underhand and dastardly his death-bed he asked me to stand in his to the boudoir to place my fate in her hands. gins, in a third-class car, went back to heart's brokes drinkin' the hear they have in third-class car, went back to heart's brokes drinkin' the hear they have in third-class car, went back to heart's brokes drinkin' the hear they have in third-class car, went back to heart's brokes drinkin' the hear they have in third-class car, went back to heart's brokes drinkin' the heart her hands. place toward you. Altherto I have striven Of the spell that seemed to seize me from that don. By the same early train in a first

now than his cousin Ginevra, and while I lasted, she must love him. No time to shi the truth now, she loved Redmond O'Donne and this man who stood beside her aski and sought her room. Lady drowsiness. While I still sat there, to my her to be his wife loved Helen Herncast What a miserable travestied world it v man crossing the fields and approaching what wretched hypocrites and cheats they Scarswood. If you have noticed, and beyond were.

doubt you have, Miss Herncastle possesses a very stately walk-a very commanding figure. I knew her instantly-I also, after a moment or two, recognized the man. Of him, however, it is needless to speak. He accompanied her to the very house; they parted almost directly under my window. I heard him promise not to betray her. She appear-

ed to be absolutely in his power. When he left her she stood and watched him out of sight. All this was nearly about two in the morning, mind, when overybody supposed the

governess to be in bed and asleep. How she got in I don't know. She came down the next morning, looking as self-possessed and inscrutable as ever. My suspicions were aroused, and I watched again the following night. Sir Arthur Tregenna, as surely as tell you, I saw her steal softly under my win-

"I positively leave to-morrow. I wish I dow, a few minutes before midnight, and take her post under the King's Oak. The gallop of Sir Peter's horse could be distinctly heard

on the road. She wore a long dark mantle, and as he rode up the avenue I saw her fling it off and stand before him all in white-he hair flowing, her eyes fixed. What followed

you know. She picked up her cloak and made her way back-how, Heaven knows. I tell you the simple truth-to-morrow I shall

tell it to all the house-to-morrow Miss Herncastle quits Scarswood, and forever, Tonight I warn you, Arthur, my lad-my son almost. Pause while it is yet time-give up father, if I beld my peace longer. To-night this miserable designing woman, and forever. Do not bring disgrace on your dead fatheron your honored name-and lifelong misery distasteful that duty may be. Long before on yourself. Go to Cornwall-go abroadyour return to this house, if return you are do anything—anything, only see Miss Hern-mad enough to do, I and Cecil will have castle no more."

The earl's voice broke-grew actually husky in the intensity of his emotion-in the meet again. My daughter's health de- perfection of his-acting. And still Sir Arthur sat like a stone.

"It has been a bitter blow to me-a blow more bitter than I can say. But I have learned to bear many bitter things in my life -this is but one more keen disappointment added to the rest. It will be better perhaps that we do not meet to-morrow-let me say it

now-good-by, and may Heaven bless you, Arthur."

He rose and grasped the young man's hand Sir Arthur arose too-ouite white now, and looked him full in the face.

' One moment, my lord-then good-by if you will. All you have said I have deserved -no one can feel how I have fallen from honor and manhood more than I. Whether it is still too late to repair my great fault must rest with you. What I have returned to England for-Fate-Lady Cecil Tregenna. surely know. I shame to speak it. It was to see and know Lady Cecil C.ive, and if she could so far honor me, make her my wife.

By the first train on the morning follo the discovery in the churchyard, Mr.

"I have lost all hold on your respect and teem, as I deserve. Lady Cecil, will you speak at least, and let me hear my fate? "What is it you wish me to say?" shea ed wearily, a touch of pain and impatience her voice. "You ask me to be your wife Arthur Tregenna-you are a man of truth bonor-you have lost neither my respect my esteem. Tell me truly-truly-do really wish me to say yes?" "I really wish you to say yes. If you not say it, then I leave England again

Why had she not been born a farm

daughter to hold life with a wholeto

hearty interest, to love her husband and

"You do not answer." Sir Arthur

loved in return?

month-for years-tor life." She drew her breath hard-she spoke a sort of gasp.

"You will leave England! Then the no one else you will marry if...."

"There is no one else I will marry if refuse-no one."

He said it resolutely-a hard, metallic in his tone, his lips set almost to pain. "There is no one else I will marry-!! refuse me I leave Eugland. Once more, Cecil, will you be my wifs?"

" I-will be-your wife."

The words were spoken-her voice falls her face was steadily turned to the moonlight. It was over. He took her b and lifted it to his lips. How chill its to but scarcely so chill as the lips that tout it. Then it was drawn away and she stool

"I leave here for Cornwall, as you know be absent two-almost three weeks. morrow, before I go, I shall speak to L Ruysland. Whatever I have been in the p -this much, Lady Oscil, you may beliere me-that you will ever be first in thoughts from this hour-that I will m you happy if the devotion of a life can doll "I believe you," she held out her hand

her own accord now, "and trust and hi you with all my heart. It is late, and tired. Good-night. Sir Arthur."

"Good-night, Lady Cecil." She left him standing there and went " her own toom. What a farce it had all b -she half smiled as she thought of it, lo making without a word of love, a propos marriage without a spark of affection bet them. They were like two puppets Marionette comedy playing at being in l But it was all over-her father was save she would make a brilliant marriage alter She had accepted him, and fulfilled her tiny. Her name was written in the Book

CHAPTER XXII. AFTER THE MASQUERADE.

spoke the name with a sort of effort, " Miss Herncastle, I had followed the Lady Cecil in-

gone, and it is neither my wish nor

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

April 13, 1881.

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30.

ompartment, Captain Redmond O'Donnell John up to London also. It was a murky, dismal morning-this It was a the first of Amount

noraing of the first of August ; a 'sky like borang of the sultry oppressiveness in the deb paper, a sultry oppressiveness in the smosphere. It would rain and thunder presently, and rain it required an absolute effort to breathe. Captain O'Donnell had the comto present all to himself, and ample time, as partment and whirled him London-ward, to the express back with folded arms and think. He set back think. Hiss Herncastle's pale, set, cold bent brows bent brows im all the way. His doubt had ince beroved-the Kutherine Dangerfield of been removed the Helen Herncastle of the present, the past, and the same. He knew as well as were thew after the whole truth-the whole beerer knew after the the whole heever have . It had not been death, that strange that held her, but one of those mystic trance which minds and bodies have fallen into often belore-a cataleptic trance, so closeinwollow bling its twin sister, death, as to dely (shown, as to de-ceive Dr. Graves. But the eyes of love a e cente bi not easy blinded ; Henry Otis had guessed from the first, no doubt, what it was. Why he had not spoken --- why he had let the matter go for as to permit her to be buried, rather go to build, rather staggered the chasseur. Was it that he feared to find his opinion of her being still living idiculed? or that by saving her from the horrible faith of being buried alive he wished to forge a frame of gratitude and love ? One or the other it must have been --- if the latter he had certainly failed, or by this time she would have been his wife and that same night _sided no doubt-he had reopened the grave and taken the still iuannimate form from its still resting-place. He could see it all-the resurrectionist, the story trumped up for the servent next morning, the mysterious sick young lady, who was yet able to take midnight walks with the "master" in the garden the brooding of that powerful mind-that shong intellect in the solitude of the lonely, cottage. In that quiet upper room, no doubt the whole plan of the fature had been laidthe whole plot of vengeance woven. Perhaps, too, the narrow boundary line that seperates maduess from reason had been crossed, and

much thinking had made her mad. Then had come her flight-her exile to A. merica-ber theatrical success. Her object in this had probably been to make money to carry out her plans, and she had made it. She had returned-had worked her way into the family of Sir Peter Dangerfield-and for the past six weeks played her role of nursery gov erness. But where was her revenge? What had she gained ! what had she accomplished beyond playing ghosts, and frightening the little baronet nearly out of his senses! Was it worth while to take so much trouble for that, to risk so much to gain so little-or was it that some deeper, darker, deadlier plan of vengeauce lay yet allead ! If so, then perhaps he was in time to frustrate it, and yet in this moment there was more of admiration than any other feeling for Miss Herncastle uppermost in his mind. "Has your own faith been or-. dered so smoothly that you should be the first to bunt down to her ruin a poor wretched with whom life has gone hard!" The bitter pathos of her own words came back with a feeling almost like remorse. "With whom life had gone hard " indeed-who had been gifted with a great, generous, loyal, loving heart, such as is rarely given to woman, a heart that had been broken, a nature that had been brutally crushed until it had become warped and wicked as he found it now. One of these women formed of the stuff that makes the Charlotte Coudays, Joans of Arc, or Lucretia Borgia as Fate will.

"Surely the saddest, strangest fate that over befel woman has been hers," he mused; "ninety-nine out of a hundred would have sunk under it-died of a broken heart, a ruined life, or given up the battle years ago, and drifted into eternal obscusity. But Katherins Dangerfield is the hundredth who will fight to the bitter end. For Sir Peter it sigmaking him suffer—but Sir Arthur Tregenna

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. BRAY'S ONSLAUGHT.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Sin:-Your violent personal abuse of the Rev A. J. Bray carries its own condmnation with it, and, therefore requires no reply You should have been aware that the reading columns of the Spectator do not give editorial opinions-they give those of correspondents. The Rev. A. J. Bray was not, and is not, responsible in the slightest degree for the article, having no cognizance of the article until it appeared in print. The responsibility rests with me alone, and if it would afford you any satisfaction, you can transfer the personal abuse from his shoulders to mine. If "Sappho's" articles were so untrue and abusive, it were an easy matter to prove them so. This you have failed to do, and I must still hold that the opinions therein expressed are true. Your threats of personal violence are contemptible and further confirm the opinions given in the article. My object in writing is to relieve Mr. Bray from the painful onus of remaining under your displeasure.

Yours, " SAPPHO," OT

HIRAM B. STEPHENS.

Montreal, April 5th, 1881. [In this connection we may say that, speaking from our journalistic experience, the editor is responsible for every article that appears in his paper. If, however, Mr. Hiram B. Stephens assumes responsibility that he is personally offended, all we can say is that the Editor of THE POST is will- MD. ing, and even eager (on national grounds), to give him the satisfaction due from one gentleman to another.-Ep. Post.]

FACIAL CONFIGURATION.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. heading in the last number of the Spectator, and he now states that until the contrary is pointed him out at once as the most worthy proven he will still hold to his expressed facial configuration " or general character ? Nobody appears to know Hiram and neither the city directory, and for aught you or I know Dublin. he may be what is termed a "dead beat" though that, I presume, would make but little difference to the proprietor of the Spectator provided the inkslinger could slap off a good anti-Irish article.

By the way, Mr. Editor, of course you intended to be sarkastical when you offered to which he had rendered to theology; and to give Mr. Stephens the satisfaction due from | the advancement of the Catholic Church in one gentleman to another, as you must know the his native country. vulgar and insolent article in question could never have been written by any one claiming James Vincent Cleary the services of one of J. J. H. to be a gentleman.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND. A RUMOROUS LECTURE BY REV. A. J. BRAY.

This new work comes upon us like a revelation; we had hitherto supposed that Canada did not possess a single humorous writer of merit, but this lecture assures us that we were mistaken. The keen sarcasm morning. At various stations from Toronto and bitter irony are so well veiled as to be castward deputations of twos and threes eninappreciable, while the historic truths are tered the car, which, by the way, was the told in such a manner that one is reminded of private car of Mr. F. Cumberland, president Robinson Crusoe and Munchausen. The of the Northern Railroad. On being preraison detre of this lecture springs from the sented, each devoutly kissed the ring on the fact that the Rev. A. J. Bray was asked by two Irish citizens and himself to repeat the into Belleville at 12.15 o'clock, there was a lecture fit having failed to attract any at- great crowd upon the platform, and they tention when previously given]; notice what use is made of this fact—the lecturer boarded the train and handed the Bishop out. nifes little-he richly deserves all she is says in effect that he was requested by a He was introduced and said, many citizens to repeat the lectureand Lady Cecil Clive are quite another mat- it reminds one of the best efforts of Mark As a literary effort, the lecture is despicable influence over her. If she defies it then and superficial in the extreme; it is a mere tremely happy to meet the people of Belle-Tregenna shall know all. The epitaph of rechauffe of a few authors; it were an easy ville; he was grateful for their kindness in Maria Theresa applies well to her, " Seca | task to show where the subject matter has | comiling to see him. He came to them in the tached itself to this labored effort of the and sugar-coated pills, and it was instructive, but the "authorized edition" is only funny. As a matter of fact, the reverend gentleman was giving "taffy" to the Irishmen, and he is very much mistaken if he thinks Express publishes a letter dated Toronto, he has added anything to the historical knowledge of any of his hearers it is a very simple matter to "cram' from several authorities and give it out couched in impotent and egotistical language. Much has been made of the wrongs of Ireland pathy with the wrongs of Ireland and his statement in his lecture on orangemen "that you should not hold a red rag before a bull" [referring to the Catholics]. What is this raking up of old quarrels but "holding a red rag before a bull?" Has the reverend lecturer ever heard the story of the Irishman who, being told by the priest that the Jews had killed our Saviour, immediately sought out a Jew and nearly killed him :- he was asked "Why are you beating me ?" "Because you killed our Saviour." " But that was eighteen hundred years ago." "Yes! Well, I only heard it yesterday." The humor of this lecture on England and Ireland is immense, were it not for this the lecture would be consigned to a deserved oblivion. It will be read to make people laugh-at the simplicity of the author ; it the morning opened most favorably so far as will be perused by many in order to learn the weather was concerned. The display of bistory-of imagination, it will remain for a binning has certainly been better than that few days a monument — of folly, and it will be seen on most set days. At 2 o'clock the as-always considered a buge joke. The reader semblage of spectators was the largest that is requested to read the lecture, not as a has been seen since the welcome to the means of gaining information [it is too diffuse | Governor-General. The spectators congreand inaccurate] not as a means of profitaoly gated at the foot of Brock street. The train employing an idle ten minutes, but read it approached the foot of Brock street amidst in order to see how easy it is to be dubbed a cheers and the booming of fog signals. lecturer. The lecturer "knows twenty times Bishop Cleary promptly came out upon the more than anybody else" [a fact, see Devins'] carplatiorm, wearing an ermine robe. He edition] and we leave him in his historic ignorance to say in his Times that the Duke addressing the assemblage said he was obof Leinster did not reduce his rents. [The | liged to them for their presence. His Lord-Duke of Leinster reduced his rents twenty per cent.] The reverend lecturer had better get some one to lecture him on history .--Waterloo Advertiser.

BISHOP CLEARY.

THE BIGHT REV. JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, BISHOP-ELECT OF THE DIOCESE OF KINGSTON, CANADA. THE QUEST OF FATHER KIELY, OF THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.

Among the passengers who landed vesterday from the City of Chester, at the Inman Pler, was the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, the recently consecrated Bishop of Kingston Canada. On Wednesday, March 23, he took his departure from Queenstown. in the City of Chester. Among the many friends who as- | for prayed for his success as Bishop of Kingsembled to bid him adien and a pleasant voyage were the Most Rev. Archbishop where the clergy of the diocese were pre-Croke, Bishop McCarthy, of the See of Cloyne; the Very Rev. Monseigneur Byrne, of Linsmore, and a deputation of gentlemen from Dungarvan, Ireland, his native town. consisting of the Rev E Toran, C C, the Very Rev Wm Dundon, O S A, Rev P F Flynn, Rev J J Walsh, Superintendent of the Christian Schools, at Dungarvan; Monseigneur Wm Gibbons, Dr Henry Anthony, Mr Haran, J P, Maurice Hackett, R E B ennan, Maurice Daniel Farrelly, was presented. Flynn, John Lynch, and Thomas Hackett,

There were also present in the deputation the Rev Father Kelleher, Administrator of Queenstown; the Rev Father O'Byrne, of Cork, and other prominent gentlemen.

The Bishop on landing in New York was cordially welcomed by a large number of his friends and admirers in this and adjacent cities, among whom were the following : The Very Rev. James Farrelly, Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston ; Rev John M Kiely, for the article we criticised, and if he thinks pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, year. this city; Rev T F Spratt, P P, of Kingston; the Rev Michael Reardon and John Purcell.

Dr Cleary will enjoy a few days rest after the fatigue of his voyage in this city, as the guest of his old friend and acquaintance, the Rev John M Kiely.

After the decease of the late lamented Bishop O'Brien, the renowned scholarship, practical administrative abilities and remark-Sin,-I see by your issue of yesterday that able piety of which Dr. Cleary had given one Stephens assumes the responsibility of ample proof, both as pastor in his own untive an article which appears under the above parish of Dungarvan and as President and Professor of St. John's College, Waterford, proven he will still hold to his expressed successor to the See of Kingston. Ordained opinions. How dreadful? What a misfortune in Rome he afterward continued his studies for the Irish race? Mr. Hiram Stephens in the celebrated College of Salamanca, be-(whoever he may be) does not approve their came Professor of Theology in St. John's College and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity with the greatest honors at a public his name or local habitation is mentioned in examination in the Catholic University of

After his consecration in Rome in the month of November last, Bishop Cleary, while in audience with his Holiness Leo XIII., received a handsome gold pectoral cross and chain from the Pope as a token of appreciation for the many eminent services

While Ireland loses in the Right Rev. her brightest sons and most zealous prelates, the Diocese of Kingston has many reasons to copgratulate itself in securing his services.— Brooklun Times.

His Arrival at Kingston-An Imposing Ceremonial.

hingston, Ont., April 7.-His Lordship Bishop Cleary left Toronto at 7 o'clock this Bishop's finger. When the express steamed

the Bishop walking under a canopy borne by six members of the congregation, the priests singing the anthem "Sacerdos Magnus." At the door the ceremony of the formal giving over of the cathedral to him took place. The procession then proceeded up the aisle, the choir and clergy

SINGING THE TE DEUM.

The Bishop having reached the sanctuary went up to the altar of the blessed sacra ment and prayed a short time, after which he returned to the middle of the sanctuary in front of the main altar, and the administraston. He was next placed on the throne, sented to him by the administrator, and they paid their allegionce. Addresses then followed; then the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Vicar-General Farrelly presented the address of the clergy, Dr. Sullivan that of the people, and T. A. McGuire on behalf of the Land League. The new Bishop made an eloquent reply. Every clergyman in the diocese, with the exception of Rev.

SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB.

Annual Meeting - Elections - Challenges: Cornwall Reds, Toronto Club-Bright Prospects.

The annual general meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held last Wednesday evening in the St. Patrick's Hall, for the election of office-bearers during the ensuing

Mr. TUMITY, 2nd Vice-President, occupied the chair ; there was a numerous attendance of the members,

A letter from the retiring President, Mr. W. Stafford, was read by the Secretary to the meeting, by which the club was informed that he had retired from their midst and had gone to live in Cornwall, and would therefore not be in a position to do such active work as he had been happy to perform in the past in the interests of the club.

Mr. POLAN moved, seconded by Mr. W. O. FARMER, that as an appreciation of the past services rendered by Mr. Stafford to the club. it do elect Mr. Stafford to the position of Honorary President.

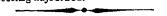
The motion was carried unanimously. Messrs Hoobin, Butler and McElroy having been appointed scrutineers, the elections were proceeded with, and the ballot gave the following result :-

President, James McShane, Jr; 1st Vice-President, Dr Guerin; 2nd Vice-President, M Fitzgibbon; Secretary, W L Snow; Assistant Secretary, J Hoctor; Treasurer, P J McEtroy; Captain of the Club, M Polan.

The Executive Committee is composed of the following gentlemen :- Messrs J Hoobin, P McKeowa, T Butter, J Morton, P J Ronayne, O Neville and M Arrahill. Auditors-Messrs Butler, Cloran and Wall. A large number of new members were

elected during the course of the evening, Communications were received from Ottawa and Cornwall. The latter was a challenge from the Cornwall Island Indians to the Shamrock Lacrosse Club to play a match on the 24th of May next. These Indians are the champion reds, and have only to beat the Shamrocks to assume the title of virtual champions in lacrosse circles, and they say in their challenge that they are able to treat the Shamrocks to a defeat as they did the Montreal and Toronto clubs. The Ottawa communication was from the Secretary of the Oddfellows, who desire to arrange a match between the Toronto club and the Shamrocks. to be also played on the Queen's Birthday in Ottawa, at their annual gathering. Both the communications were referred to the committee for consideration.

The Club is in a very favorable condition, and its prospects are of the brightest. After a vote of thanks passed to the retiring officers the meeting adjourned.



THE JUBILEE.

Apostolical Letter of our Most Holy Lord Leo XIII., by Divine Providence, Pope, Proclaiming An Extraordinary Jubilee.

To the Venerable Brethren, Patriarchs, Pri mates, Archbishops and Bishops, in peace and communion with the Apostolic See, and to atl the beloved faithful sons of Christ, Health and Apostotic Benediction.

LEO PP. XIII.

VENERABLE BROTHERS AND BELOVED SONS,

The Church Militant of Jesus Christ which avails most of all to procure salvation and troubled in these times of calamity, that as, may she be compared to that boat of Gene-Christ and his disciples, was dashed about by the greatest waves and most boisterous winds. name are now growing more than usually in-

with might and main to drive the Church referred to in procession. either wholly out of the civil community of

divine manner, she received from her Author, and retarded by great difficulties. The most bitter results of this nefarious

placed upon this beight of sacred power, and busied in the administration of the whole and declared how bitter and wretched is that state into which the viscissitudes of the times have driven us. We do not wish to particularize them; but for all that, the events which have been happening for several years past in this our city, are manifest

the majesty of the Pontiff exposed to the frequent affronts of depraved men.

We have been shorn of much which our preestablished, and handed down; to their sucforbearance been shown, but injury done, to the rights of the Sacred Institution for propagating the Christian name; which, having won distinguished favor, not only from religion, but also from civilized races, no violence of former times ever infringed. Temples of Catholic worship have been closed, not a few of them profaned, and those for heretical service multiplied; and by writing and deed the teachings of depravity are scattered around with impunity. They who have the supreme power, study to enact laws detrimental to the Church and Catholicity; and that, in the sight of us, whose whole solicitude by God's own command, is to see to it. that Christianity and the rights of the Church shall be preserved safe and sound. But with no respect for that right to teach which resides in the Roman Pontiff, they excluded our authority to teach youth; and if permission is accorded to us, which is denied to no private person, to open schools for the instruction of youths at our own expense, the violence and harshness of the civil laws bear down upon these very schools. We are much the more earnestly affected by this sail spectacle of affairs, because the means of remedying it, which we would most desire are wanting to us. For we are more truly in the hands of our enemies than in our own, and that very enjoyment of liberty which is concoded to us since it can be taken away or diminished at the behest of another,

Eucharist, and contribute in the name of charity toward some pious work. We mention by name in this behalf, thus- lestitutions, whose safe-keeping we communed a letter not long ago to the manipust contains, to wit-the Propagation of the Fasta, the Secred Childhood of Jesus and the Schouls of the cast; which, in distant and savage land, it is our greatest wish and design in establish and advance, that they may be equal to their needs.

Let all others residing anywhere outside the city go, in said interval, to three churches to be designated by the local ordinaries, or their vicars or officials representations, or of their mandate, and, themselves being absent, by those who have the charge health for the human race, is so gravely of souls there, twice, if there be only two churches, three times, or if one, six times; day by day, she encounters new storms, truly | likewise, like them perform the other works mentioned above. We wish that this indulsareth, which, while bearing of old our Lord, gence may also be applied by way of suffrage to the souls of those, who united to God in charity, have departed this life. Moreover we Indeed, they who bear ill-will to the Catholic allow local ordinaries in their prudent judgment to reduce to a less number these visits solent, in number, strength and sudacity of of chapters and congregations of seculars as purpose; they do not deem it sufficient openly well as regulars, sodalities, confraternities, to disown the teachings of heaven, but strive universities or colleges visiting the churches

We allow travelers by land or sea, when men, or at least force her to be of no avail in they have repaired to their domiciles, or other shaping the public life of peoples. Hence it ascertained abode, having visited six times the s, that in fulfilling that duty which, in a larger or parochial Church, and having duly performed the rest of the works prescribed she feels that she is, on all sides, involved in, above, to obtain the same indulgence. And

we grant and allow to regulars of both sexes. even perpetually dwelling in cloisters, also conspiracy fall upon the Roman Pontiff; to to all others, laics or ecclesiastics, seculars whom, deprived of his lawful rights, and, in or regulars, who are hindered by prison, many ways, hindored in the discharge of his | bodily infirmity, or other just cause whatever, chief duties, a certain shadow of kingly from performing the works mentioned or any mujesty, as if in mockery, is left. Wherefore of them, that their confessor may commute of them, that their confessor may commute to other works of piety, or postpone them to some near time, given even power of dispenchurch, we have, for a long time, both felt sing from communion children not yet admitted to first Communion.

First we grant the privilege to all and every one of the faithful of Christ, lales as well as well as occlosiastics, seculars and regulars of whatever order and institution even speciaity to be named, to choose in this behalf to all. Here, in the very centre of Catholic any approved priest as confessor, secular as truth the sanctity of seligion is jeared at, well as regular; which privilege nuns, the dignity of the Apostolic See insulted, and novices and other women leading a cloistered life may enjoy, provided the confessor be approved for nuns. We confer upon confessors, only for this occasion, and during the time of decessors had, in their devotion and liberality, this Jubilee, all these very faculties which were granted by us in the other Jubilee given cessors to be preserved inviolate; nor has through our apostolic letter, dated the 15th of February, in the year 1879, which begins Pontifices Maximi, with all the exceptions, however, that were made by us in that letter. And that the salutary results which we have proposed to ourselves, may be more readily and abundantly drawn from this Sacred Jublice, lat all strive carnestly to deserve well of the great Mother of God by special devotion and veneration during that time. We submit this Sacred Jublice, and commend to the care and protection of St Joseph, the Blessed Virgin Mary's most chaste spouse, whom Pins JX. P.M., of glorious memory, declared the patron of the whole Church, and we desire that his aid be humbly emplored every day by all Christ's faithful-Furthermore, we exhort every one to try to make pilgrimages of devotion to the shrine of the heavenly saints, which were wont to be voncrable and holy, by a peculiar devotion in various places, among which in Italy is the holy house of the Virgin Mary of Loretto, which the remembrance of the loftiest mysteries commands.

Wherefore, in virtue of holy obedience, we order and command all ordinaries, and each of them, their vicars and official representatives, or, these wanting, those who have the care of souls, when they have received copies, either written or printed, of this letter, they shall'take care that it is published within their jurisdiction, and they shall designate, as previously directed, the church or churches which

ter. There she must go no further. This Twain. last warning she shall have-Otis may have forming ingenio vie." 'A woman by sex, but a man in mind."

(To be continued.)

A Successful Combination . - The successful combination of the six oils composing Da. TEOMAS' ECLEOTRIC OIL is a genuine triumph of chemistry. Whether applied externally for the relief of pain or to allay inflammation, ortaken internally to remedy a cough, it is speedily and entirely effective.

THE EXODUS FROM CANADA.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 7. - This morning's signed "Young Canadian," on the subject of the exodus from Canada. It says :-- " We are governed to death in Canada with a popula-tion less than 5,000,000. We have seven Legislatures and Governors and Lieutenant-Governore all at large salaries, and in addition we have a House of Commons or Dominion Parliament; also the Senate, a useless body of men appointed by the Government for life. They are not elected by the people and are not bound in any way to carry out the wishes of the people. The Governor-Gene-ral may be a good enough man in England, but he is a mere figurehead in Canada at an expense of over \$150,000 a year. "Young Canadian" thinks that the tour of the Princess and party through the North-West means a large additional expense to an overtaxed people. He complains of the income tax, and says: "In addition to this grievance when the Government gets too many defeated -caudidates on hand, some of those civil service men who have enjoyed a large salary, free of taxes, are superannuated and receive a handsome pension for the rest of their lives. The defeated candidates fall heir to the offices. In 1878 the demand for petty offices was so great that the Government passed a law compelling a change in measures and appointed inspectors in every electoral district. This cost the country over \$500,000. The weights and measures bill is the greatest fraud ever forced on any civilized people. It created a few offices however. We have natural advantages in Ontario and in the Great North-West second to none in America. Thousands of young Canadians are disgusted with our multiplicity of Legislatures, exemptions and pensions. They believe that the true government of the people is by the voice of the people. Hence the exodus.

Wieler Kieffer, Buttalo, says :-- "I was badly Date a by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occur-Jense to try DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds."

The Agent-General of New South Wales has received a telegram stating that the Parliament of that colony has voted £40,000 for the purposes of emigration. The emigrants are to consist of young married couples, with half the passage money to be paid by the emigrante.

GRATEFUL WOMEN.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as or without children, and single women; and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassi-I moved by these Bitters.-Courant.

"I AM HAPPY TO MEET YOU.

A speech was demanded, to which he cheerfully acquiesced. He said he was exbeen extracted verbatim et literatim, notably name of the Catholic Church and by the from Lecky. Some fictitious interest has at- order of the Vicar of Christ. He intended to devote his services to the Church so long as reverend lecturer on account of a certain God gave him strength. He had come to druggist having attempted to make it a live and die in their mldst, and his bones vehicle for the sale of worm lozenges, and would be laid amongst theirs. He thanked it appears to us that this was more attractive them for the enthusiastic way in which he than the "authorized edition." It was inter- had been received. Their kind regards were, esting to read about lozenges and hair restorer no doubt, due to the instructions of the parish priest. He asked God's blessing upon the entire multitude assembled, and then asked them to get down on their knees while he gave them the

EPISCOPAL BENEDICTION.

The vast multitude knelt, and the benediction was pronounced. It was an affecting scene. Cheers were given for the new Bishop, His Grace Archbishop Lynch and the parish priest. All were enthusiastically given. At precisely 12.30 o'clock, amidst car were His Lordship Bishop Cleary, D.D. and Rev. Thomas Kelly and Dungarvin, his private secretary, and the following distinguished passengers :- His Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto; Bishop Mahony, To-ronto; Bishop Walsh, London; Bishop Jamot, Sautt Ste. Marie : Vicar-General Heenan, Hamilton; Very Rev. C. Vincent, of St. Michael's College, Toronto; Hon. C. F. Fraser, and a host of priests from the west.

An address was read by Mr. J. B. Murphy on the train, and a reply made thereto by His Lordship.

AT KINGSTON

performed a short devotional exercise, and ship was then handed to a carriage drawn by (our white horses. The procession moved off in good older, headed by the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The reception committees of Kingston and Belleville, a host of children, attendants at the Obristian Brothers School, the young men of the Kingston congregation and Portsmouth with the

LAND LEAGUE IN THEIR WAKE.

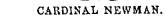
women. It is the only remedy peculiarly The carriage containing the Bishop, Archadapted to the many ills the sex is almost bishop Lynch, Bishops Jamot and Mahony universally subject to. Ohills and fever, in-digestion or deranged liver, constant or the rear was a long line of carriages containthe rear was a long line of carriages containperiodical slok headaches, weakness in the ing the reverend gentlemen who had accomback or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and panied the Bishop. The procession moved up Brock street to King, out of King to Johnson, tude and despondency, are all readily re- up Johnson to the Church. A procession was formed and proceeded to the Oathedral, I dom."

LAND LEASING IN IRELAND.

(Dublin Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.)

The Rev. Thomas Finn, the parish priest of Newcastle and Four Mile Water, gave working of an estate in his district. Lord Ashton lately bought an estate worth £7,000 increased. A new lease was drawn up, which they were ordered to sign within three days on pain of eviction. Unlack Towshend was the agent. In one case the rent was raised from £84 to £94, the valuation being £48 108, and four acres of the land was taken from rent, and it was under coercion that he had

signed the lease. A Mr. Perry, another landlord of the same different times, and in the case of one man with whom he had a quarrel, raised his rent five times. The rents were raised from 28 shillings an acre to 51 shillings. These men could not pay, and had refused to pay. Nine years ago the loases on all this property fell in. Each man got a notice to quit. Then a baliff was sent around to tell them to come into the office and sign a lease. They never saw the lease or even a copy of it. They saw only the place where they were to sign their names, and it was sign or go out, and in those times if a man went out there were pleuty to take his place. One farmer of Lord Ashton's had seven acres of river measured to him, for which he paid rent, and he dared not throw a line in that river to catch a fish. Another man had 15 acres river and road mea. sured in his farm.



"Far different," writes Froude, "from my prother, Keble, Dr. Pusey, and the rest, was the true chief of the Catholic revival, John Henry Newman. For many years he had dropped silent and disappeared from the world's eyes. He came out suddenly in a conflict with an Oxford logician, and appeared to be foiled. The immediate result was the publication of the famous 'Apologia," a defence personally of Newman's own life and actions and next of the Catholic cause. The writer is again in power, in modern society, a prince of the Church; surrounded, if he appears in public, by adoring crowds, fine ladies going on their knees before him in London salons. Himself of modest nature, he never sought greatness, but greatness found him in spite of himself. To him, if tual recovery of Romanism. Fifty years ago it was in England a dying creed, lingering in otirement in the halls and chapels of a few half-forgotten families. A shy Oxford stulent has come out in its behalf into the field of controversy, armed with the keenest weapons of modern learning and philosophy, and wins illustrious converts, and has kindled

es not possess the sure basis of salety ar stability.

Meanwhile, it is clear from daily experience, that the contagion of inquity is creeping more and more through the rest of the body of the Christian Commonwealth, and becoming the knowledge of all, let the same more propagated. For the nations estranged some very interesting evidence as to the from the Church are falling day hy day into greater miseries; and where the Catholic faith has been most extinguished or weakened of some ecclesiustical dignitary, which would a year from Lord Stradbroke. As soon as the the way is at haud to unsoundness of leases dropped he sent his agent around to opinions and hungering after novelties, but hibited or shown. warn the tenants that their rents were to be | that very great and noble power of him, who is God's vicegerent on earth, being scorned, it is plain that there remain to human authority no checks, able to bring under restraint the untamed spirits of revolutionists, or to stay the ardor of mad license in the multitude. And, for these reasons, the civil society the farm as well. This tenant was the other of men although it has suffered grievous disday served with a writ for the payment of the asters already, is menaced by the suspicion of

still grave: perils. Therefore, that the Church may repel the attacks of her enomies, and achieve her own district, acquired his property eighteen years mission, for the common good, there must be ago, and since then had raised the rents four much work and a hard stungele. But in this much work and a hard struggle. But in this carness and varying battle, in which the glory of God is at stake, and the fight is for the overlasting welfare of souls, vain would all man's strongth and zeal be, unless assistance from heaven was furnished suitable to the times. Accordingly, in the troubles and Key; Rev P Quin, Chaplain. J W Kennedy athlictions of Christianity, this has always been the usual sanctuary of her labors and anxieties to beg of God with the strongest petitions to aid His suffering Church, and grant her ability to battle, and to triumph. We, therefore, imitating this excellent custom and practice of our predecessors, fully aware that God is the more easily entreated in proportion to the greater degree of repentance in men, and their desire of regaining favor with Him, in order then to obtain heavenly aid, and for the helps of our souls, we proclaim to the Catholic world by this, our letter, a special sacred Jubilee. Belying, then, on the all-powerful mercy of God, and the authority of the blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul, of that power at binding and loosing, which the Lord has conferred upon us, unworthy though we are, we grant to all and every one of Christ's faithful, of both sexes, the amplest indulgence of all sins, in the form of a general Jubilee, if only they, who live in Europe from the next 19th day of this month of March, the feast of St. Joseph, the holy sponse of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to the first of November, the solemn festival of all Saints, inclusive; and who reside out of Europe, from the same next 19th day of this month of March to the last day of their current year 1881 inclusive-perform what is herein prescribed ; namely, as many as are citizens or visitors in Rome visit twice the Church of Lateran, also the Vatican and Liberian, Basilicas, and there, for a time, to any one man, the world owes the intellec. offer up their pious prayers according to our intention, for the prosperity and exaltation of the Catholic Church, and of this Apostolic See, for the extirpation of all heresies, and the conversion of all who are in error, for concord among Uhristian Princes, and the peace and unity of the whole faithful people; let them, using only fast meats, fast one day besides the days included in the Lonten Indult or hopes that England herself, the England of otherwise devoted to a like fast of strict obli-Elizabeth and Cromwell, will kneel for ab- gation by the precept of the Church; moresolution again before the father of Christen- over, having duly confessed their sins, let them receive the most boly sacrament of the ing and .orrective powers.

are to be visited by the people, duly prepared as far as possible, by the preaching of the word of God,

And that this letter which cannot be carried faith precisely be put everywhere in conies taken in writing or printed, subscribed by a notary public, and stamped with the seal be placed in this present letter, if it were ex-

Gives in Rome, at St. Peter's under the Fishermau's Ring, the 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1881, the fourth of our Pontificate.

LEO, PP. XIII.

RICHMOND, P.Q.

The election of officers of the St. Patrick's Society for the coming year took place this evening. The greatest harmony and good will prevailed during the evening. The following are the names of the gentlomen elected :-John Murphy, jr., President; R Sullivan, 1st Vice President; T Flaherty, 2nd Vice President ; J J Kane, Secretary. Committue: J H Griffith, P Healey, G Kinch, H Purnon, A Donnelly, M McWilliams, F Larwas elected Treasurer by a slight majority, vice James Murphy, resigned. This seems to be a good choice, and the Society under their guidance will be sure to advance, and we may expect to hear of successful entertainments during the coming year.

Richmond, P. Q., April 5, 1881.

A NEW RELIGIOUS SECT.

According to the Russian papers, a new sect has been formed at Ancyfrov, in the Government of Moscow. It already has some hundreds of members of both sexes, and its chief characteristic is that all religious ceremonies, such as christenings, marriages, funerals, &c., are performed by a woman, who is young and unmarried and has been elected by the members of the sect as their pope. They have struck out of their religious service all the prayers for the Czar and the Bishops, and have introduced prayers for the United Greek Metropolitan in Galicia and for the Emperor ol Austria instead, on the ground that "all religions are tolerated in Austria and enjoy entire freedom there, while in Russia every one is persecuted who does not profess the orthodox faith."

HOLLOWAY'S FILLS -ludigestion, Stomach, and Liver Complaints .--- Persons suffering from any derangements of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. Its peculiar properties strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, and rouse the sluggish liver. For bowel complaints it is invaluable, as it removes every primary derangement, thereby restoring the patient to the soundest health and strength. These preparations may be used at all times and in all climates by persons affected by billousness, nausen, or disordered liver; for flatulency and heartburn they are specifics. Indeed, no ailment of the digestive organs can long resist their purify-

. . i de la composición d يو بعب:

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. April 13, 1881. "Great Britain, and in Germany especially, not complain over much nor pride ourselves bear the old country and the friends and re- and as the negroes are at present in possess. the emigrants like republican govern- on our superiority since the late scenes in the lations they have left there, are often dision of the field, it is with them the white markable curative properties of Buidock "ment. It has a charm for them. As the Imperial Parliament, in the American Senate tracted in their affairs of business, and have True Witness Blood Bitters, we are quite ready to believe race has to deal. They are a reality, whereas that Meters. T. Milburn & Co., of Toronto, the Chinese are a shadow looming up in the poor American slaves used to watch the between Mahene and Voorhees, in the Canadistant future. It was foretold by a number they were not called periodically to cast their AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE Northern Star, when sighing for liberty prior dian House, in the Victoria Legislature or in of writers, pretending to be scientists and

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company, AT THEIR OFFICES, 761 CRAIG STREET, - - MONTREAL.

TERMS:

LOVERTISING RATES;

10 vents per line first insertion. for every subsequent insertion. CONTRACT RATES. 8 Moraks.... 1.00

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

Special Notice To Subscribers.

Commencing Dec. 22nd, 1880 All subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For April, 1881.

THURSDAY, 14. - MAUNDY THURSDAY. - Epist 1 Cor. xi. 20-32; Gosp. John xiii. 1-15 Cons. Bps. Gilmour, Cleveland ; Dwenger, Fort Wayne; Ryan, St. Louis, 1872. Bp. Pellicer, San Antonio, died, 1880. FRIDAY, 15. -GOOD FRIDAY.-Less. Osee vi. 1-7 and Exod. xii. 1-11 ; Passion, John xviii. and xix. SATURDAN, 16 .- HOLY SATCRDAY. Epist. Col iii. 1-4; Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 1-7. Ep. Timon, Buffalo, died 1867. SUNDAY, 17 .- EASTER SUNDAY. Epist. 1 Cor w. 7, S; Gosp. Mark xvi. 1-7. MONDAY, 18 .- EASTER MONDAY. TUESDAY, 19 .- EASTER TUESDAY. WEDNESDAY, 20 -Of the Octave.

THE following gentlemen have consented to act as agents in their respective localities for THE FOST and TRUE WITNESS, and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers :-- John F. McKenzie, Sheet Harbor, N.S.; F. Fitzmaurice, St. Catharines,

are doing a good work in the line of Proprietary Medicines. The sales of this new preparation during the past few months of its introduction upon the market, we are informed, is something truly wonderful, requiring the atmost facility of the house to supply the demand. We are usually quite cautious in praising a patent medicine, but from the well known integrity of this firm, and judging from the voice of the people who speak in unqualified terms in favor of this remedy, we can safely venture to recommend our readers

who may be afflicted, to notico the claims set forth in the advertisement and give Burdock men] and journals. The Conservatives Blood Bitters a trial.

By all accounts President Gaifield has a difficult task before him, if he is really serious in driving polygamy from Utah, and the difficulty will rest chiefly with the women, most of whom are sincere, and some of whom are intelligent. Those women are firm believers in pluarality of wives, and think that the status of their husbands in heaven will depend upon the number of women and children they had upon earth. And besides they point to Solomon and the

patriarchs as proof of the good of polygamy. IT is hardly probable that the arrest of Boynton will have the effect of disturbing the relations between the United States and Eng-

land. It is true that Mr. Boynton is an American citizen, but it is also true that he came under the lash of the Coercion Act, and however unjustifiable that piece of tyranny is, the American Government did not protest against it. 'To speak frankly, the Americans are not as forward to look after the rights of American citizens as are the British to guard the rights of their subjects.

FIGHTING in earnest has commenced in Tunis, and though hostilities are at present confined to the French and what are known as the marauders, the Bey of Tunis bas adopted the latter as his subjects, and is prepared to back them with all his power, whatever that may amount to. The Bey has asked for the assistance of Italy and Russia, assistance which will of course be refused. In times of difficulty the Bey pretends to owe allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey, and now calls for the aid of his liege lord, but as the sublime Porte cannot help himself assistance from that quarter is not to be hoped for. There is little doubt but that the whole of the northern part of Africa, a territory so famous in the time of Hannibal, and even later in the times of Belisarius and the

Caliphs, will now fall under French control.

IT will require another Sir Francis Hincks to arise and cleanse our silver currency from the mixture of American creeping into it. The man who receives change for a dollar today, if he is not attentive, will find on after examination, or in handing back some of the change for articles purchased, that it is American and liable to discount. This not be quite so bad if the would knife cut both ways and if the THE report that His Grace Archbishop depreciated coin were accepted all round; but it is not, and it is the unwary and unbusiness-like who suffer. It often occurs too, that the Americans who first present THE Lord Carlingford whe succeeds the themselves are charged discount, but that the Duke of Argyle (retired unto the care of traders forget alterwards that there is any difference, and hand the same coin cheerfully over the counter to their customers in change as if it were at par value in Canada. The peerage a few years ago on his defeat for nuisance is rapidly increasing and steps should be taken to do away with it before it becomes great enough to call for legislation.

to 1860, and wended their way by circuitous other English-speaking assemblies. The "routes to Canada, so the people of Europe French have got a reputation for politeness, and many of our people are attracted by the fame, the glory, the free intercourse—as they think-the free life of the Great Republic." Every word of the above is true, and the sooner Mr. Charles Durand and others like him realise it the better for Canada and the sconer our people will cease moving to the States. There is a terrible lack of moral courage among Canadian public

are now denying the exodus the Liberals so loudly and persistently proclaim, just as to-morrow, if the Liberals attained power, bill, but so copious have been the reports by they would do the same, in order to prove that under their regime no one would be foolish to leave Canada. Party is surely a wonderfully mad cap.

COMMENTING on the cable despatch which informed us that Sir William Harcourt, the Home Secretary, had received a box contain- has been depleted sufficiently during the ing dynamite, which was to blow him as high past forty years to have made it the as he stands in his own estimation, we ridiculed the idea and expressed an opinion that bone and sinew could have accomplished it was what is commonly termed a put-up job. But we were wrong, and have to apologize to the Home Secretary. The following account, taken from the London Times, will shew that the thing was nothing but a practical joke :---

"The box was opened, and it was found to contain an old rusty pistol, loaded, but not capped. A sheet of paper, lying at the bot-tom of the box, had the following words written upon it, in an apparently disguised hand The first instalment of the Arms Act. From an admirer of your policy.' The news spread during the afternoon while the House was sitting, and as an example of the rapid growth of exaggerated reports it may be mentioned that for a time many members were led to believe that a box of dynamite had been discovered in no less alarming a situation than under the Speaker's chair. In order to put an end to these absurd rumors, the inspector of police explained the circumstances to many members of the House, who seemed to regard the matter in the light of a practical joke.

Which, in fact, it was. And yet our contemporaries in Canada wrote serious editorials on the subject, and lamented that the Irish could be so bloodthirsty or Nihilistic as to attempt doing away with a member of the Government in such a sanguinary fashion

WE commend the following passage taken from a lecture delivered lately in Belfast, is the best proof that his words come from Ireland, by Col. T. H. Grant, of Quebec, to | his heart. If he is to be censured at all it the consideration of the Canadian Spectator: "Mr. Chairman, it has passed into a proverb, | first bringing his healing measures forward "and it is a truism worthy of all acceptance, and then, if it were still found absolutely any journalist. The Canadian Spectator "that Ireland has produced men who, for necessary to proceed to coercion. This policy is sought to be modelled in all respects "genius, gallantry and greatness, are the would have prevented the slaughter of a num- on its English namesake, but we "equal of every nationality and the superior ber of Irishmen and women, driven to desper- candidly ask the proprietor of the puny imitield of battle, in the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce, in the subtle and in-" tricate walks of diplomatic intercourse, in Mr. Gladstone, and he has millions of such the higher regions of eloquence, poetry and bong, Jrishmen, I am proud to say, have acquired fame and glory. (Applause.) in the resignation from his Cabinet of such And much as the history of this country has been ennobled and beautified by the pure and lofty patriotism of its sons, by the brilliant and memorable deeds of its ancestors, and the virtues and graces of its women, let us remember that 'no pent up Utica,' has contracted the powers of the Irish race, but that there is not a free spot " in the world to-day where Irish tact and talent and bravery have not shed additional lustre upon the name and character of the Irish people. (Applause.) Canada affords a bright example of the truthfulness of this picture. In all the walks of life, the Bill, the malcontents resigned. All this " from the highest to the lowest, you will find " that the history of the country teems with records of remarkable achievements of Irishmen and their descendants. In this noblemen who stood between the Sovereign of the aristocratic element, and that and her Canadian people to encourage, to advise, and conciliate, were Irishmen-Monck, Lisgar and Dufferin. (Applause.) THE French have the reputation of being the best-mannered people in the world, and a cultivated Frenchman is certainly a model we congratulate the Shamrock Lacrosse Club of grace and breeding. But those of them who go into the stormy arena of politics. contest for almost every office which display- especially if they enter the Legislative ed spirit and emulation, and if the best men | Chamber, seem to absolve themselves from the conventionalities of ordinary society. The language members of the Lower House (and sometimes even of the calmer Senate) permit themselves to use towards each other. would certainly not be tolerated elsewhere. There was a scene in the Chamber of Deputies on the 29th of March, caused talents and means were at the disposal of the | by an explosive exclamation from M. de Champions whenever called upon. And we Cassagnac. "Are you not a Frenchman, may say the same of Alderman McShane, the | sir !" asked M. Ferry, sharply, forgetting, in President-elect, and his confreres. New blood his irritation, that he should address himis necessary in all constitutions that wish to self to the Chair. M. de Cassagnac replied direct, and in these terms :--- "There was a time when it was easy to see which of us two was the better Frenchman; I have remedied. Perhaps the ten million mean when I was a common soldier on pounds in exchequer bonds proposed for the battlefield, and you were at Paris playing the part of a baker. I was exposed to shot migrants who have come here leave for the and shell, while you were distributing bread mixed with bran and straw. I fought for my country, and you, sir, at the same period confined your efforts to starving the city of Paris. the real truth when he says : -) I prefer my way of proving myself a Frenchmen to yours." Breaches of order and politeness are constantly occurring in this way amongst men who, chosen by the nation to

that is all, and more is therefore expected from them.

THE Irish land agitation comes again to the front, to the exclusion of almost all other topics of discussion; and no wonder, for the bill it has forced Mr. Gladstone to introduce aims at a revolution, not perhaps so sweeping as that which a victorious army would bring about, but certainly as great as could be effected without fighting. We are not yet in possession of the full details of the proposed cable that the general features can be distinguished. The bill is satisfactory in some respects; eminently unsatisfactory in others. We cannot fail to perceive that the Government will not give up the idea that emigration must be one of the means of bringing prosperity to Ireland, although the country

richest on earth if the exodus of its such a result. It was known that Mr. Parnell yesterday, and it was looked forward to with matter what they may say, know in their hearts that he is the accepted leader of the Irish people at home and abroad, and that his decision, therefore, was the voice of the nation.

Mr. Parnell is not enchanted with the bill, but he believed it should be accepted as an instalment of justice, and that is in fact the view of it taken by every intelligent Irishman. There is little use in dwelling any longer on the measure at present, it is, at best, only a proposal by a Minister who is at the head of a large majority which may melt away under strong pressure and prejudice; the House of Lords stand menacingly in front of it, and it is so beset with difficulties that no man knows what may be its ultimate fate. What is, however, known is that if Gladstone's bill be not passed it will be so much the worse for the landed proprietors.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

When Mr. Gladstone says that is a satisfaction to him to leave the dreary repression system for awhile and proceed to measures of reliet for Ireland it is not difficult to believe that he is sincere. The past history of the man would be for his lack of moral courage in not their powers fo: evil had been swept away all over the world, can furnish an excuse for this putting of the cart before the horse, it is men as the Duke of Argyle and Sir William Harcourt, for it must be presumed, now that they have shown their dislike to the Land Bill, that it was their pressure on the Prime Minister which drove him to coercive measure. We can well imagine what scenes passed at the Cabinet meetings on Irish questions, and how fiercely the Land Bill must have been debated when twenty-two changes were made, some presumably to please the Whigs, and some to sooth the Radicals, and why at the last moment, when too much of a Radical shape was stamped on half justifies Mr. Gladstone's singular conduct of the past year, and wholly justifies the position taken by the Home Rulers and is though the Ministry may fall, a good Land measure must be swallowed by some party, if not by the present Ministry then by one still more Democratic. We believe that this is desired by the vast majority of the electors in Great Britain and Ireland. We refrain we could not make things clearer than they are. All that we can know for certain is, that in future, always supposing the Bill is not thrown out or emasculated by the Lords, the Irish tenant will be no longer the serf that he is. The Irish Parliamentary party seems to be pretty nearly satisfied with the provisions of the measure, but Mr. Parnell regrets that no clause has been inserted which provides for the migration of the peasantry from barren to fertile districts. During the past century the tenants were gradually driven to what he termed from bad to worse. that is to say from the valleys to the bleak mountains, and the lands from which they had been evicted turned into pastures. It is this state of things Mr. Parnell would purchasing lands by tenants from landlords, mentioned in one of the clauses, may partly have the effect of realizing Mr. Parnell's theory. If so it will be well, but we fail to see any provision against the curse of absenteeism, which, as the French Admiral Maxse

eyes over the ocean, to subscribe money, to attend meetings, and to lose their time and

have to keep up a continuous quarrel with the contrary is the actual fact; they are their fellow-citizens of other nationalities, who cannot understand this eternal bother about Ireland and her grievances, grievances which affect our status as citizens in Canada, the United States and elsewhere, for it stands to reason that if matters in Ireland went on to our satisfaction we could let the old country drift, certain that she could get along without our aid or supervision. At the same time, it will be remembered to the credit of the Irish abroad-when peace is restored and prosperity reigns-that they did not turn selfishly away from the land of their ancestors in its days of travail and despair, but that they stood to it loyally and lovingly, as was their duty.

A VERY REMARKABLE MAN.

We would have thought, that in deference to the intelligent Irishmen for whose opinions he professes to have some respect, was to make a pronouncement at Cork on the editor of the Canadian Spectator might advance an apology for the insolent anxiety and interest by all parties, who, no article which appeared in his paper last week, and for which he is undoubtedly responsible. But he does not apologise, except the following choice morceaux be considered an apology :---"A Montreal evening paper, devoted to Fenianism, has been pelting me vehemently for an article that appeared in this journal

on the Irish question ; it was not in accordance with the sentiments I hold on that question, and the editor of the paper referred to knew it perfectly well. He also knew that I was not the author of the article, and that the often declared policy of the Spectator is to allow the discussion of all sides of all questions, so that the pub-· lic may have a chance to judge between differences of opinion.

From the above one would infer that the Editor of THE POST and the Editor of the Spectator were bosom friends; that the Editor of THE POST had the run of the Spectator office; and that the articles of the organ of culture had been submitted for his inspection in a spirit of gushing friendship. We need hardly say that such is not the case. What we know is that the article in question was disgustingly insulting and grossly untrue, and that it was neither the first nor the second time effusions of a like nature had appeared in the columns of the Spectator. The Editor of that paper may succeed in convincing a few innocent people that he is not responsible for the article, but he will not convince "of many. In the senate and the pulpit, ation by the tyranny of the landlords, who tation if the editor of the famous London ruin awaits us. To remain loyal and law "at the bar and upon the platform, on the sought to extract their pound of flesh before weekly would allow such a filthy article to appear in its columns, or if, having unfortuforever. If the most enthusiastic friends of nately allowed its insertion, he would afterwards claim irresponsibility ? No, that would not be journalism, and we now take the liberty of telling our contemporary that Canadian journalists are not so stupid, so prejudiced, or so unmanly as not to severely condemn his conduct in the premises. It is only given to great men to be masters of many professions or trades, and we respectfully submit-as the editor of the Canadian Spectator is not a great man-that he should surrender the idea that he is a successful journalist and lecturer both. One cannot, no matter how clever he may be, jump into the field of journalism and be a journalist all at once. Attention, diligence and labor are required to ensure success. But if one (not being great's cannot succeed as a lecturer and journalist, how much less are his chances of success as a preacher of the Gospel, a lecturer, a journaliet, a politician, a speculator, a man about town, and a the Land League. One thing must President of an Emigration Comvery question of Canadian union, the three now take place, despite the resistance pany, for we believe to all these positions this admirable Creigton of Canada aspires. There is positively an airy grace forwarded to Mr. Patrick Egan, Treasurer o about this gentleman which must command a certain amount of respect, and in saying this we refer less to his " configuration of THE Post as contributions from outside Moncountenance" than to the manner in which | treal; the balance, \$400, is from the Monhe emerges from difficulties of his own creat. | treal Branch proper. from commenting on the provisions of the | ing, or at least to the manner in which he Bill, as received by cable, for the reason that imagines he emerges. One thing we would like to impress in the mind of the Editor is. that in this age of enlightment and culture one cannot be all things to all men for longand he cannot, more especially, play the role of a humbug and a lover of the human race with any degree of success. We may be wrong but such is our opinion.

political economists, that when slavery was their means in assisting the people at abolished the negroes would decline in num. home, much to their own loss. Besides, bers and ultimately disappear altogether they find it an ungracious task to from contact with the Caucasian, but multiplying, and if they continue to multiply in the future, as they have multiplied in the past decade, they must, according to the law of arithmetical progression, become more num. erous than their white bredren, and perhaps dispossess them. We don't know whether it was the fear of this that impelled certain philanthropists to start a movement after the close of the war for a negro emigration to Liheria. We think not, but at all events it failed for then umber that emigrated did not amount to much. After awhile the colored population, feeling the South too small for them, developed a tendancy to go west, and many of them went accordingly to hansas, and even to Nebraska. But the movement was never very popular, and a year ago it ceased almost altogether. Of late a negro migration has received a new impetus from some undefinable cause and the American papers report them as again moving in sections to their beloved Kansas. We may presume that it is the most energetic of them who are leaving the South, for numbers of the uneducated colored people prefer its warm climate, and its water melons and easy means of living, to the colder climate of the West; but it is certain that those people live and prosper wherever the white man can, as witness the thrifty, well. to-do colored population of Canada. If the migration we speak of extends itself it will form a problem to be solved in the near future, always bearing in mind the extraor.

dinary increase in their numbers.

THE farmers of the North of Ireland, who are represented by the landlord press to be so content with their lot, are engaged signing the following petition :---

"We, your Majesty's loyal and law-abiding subjects, tenant-farmers of the North of Ire. land, humbly beseech thee to hear a few of the grievances we, cultivators of the soil. have to complain of. First, the millions of money that are being annually sent out of the country to absentee landlords, without any return or circulation whatever. Second -That the landlords will neither build, fence, drain, nor reclaim land for us. Third -Owing to a succession of bad seasons, our capital has melted away, our stock has become less, our farms barren and sterile for want of capital. Fourth-The flax that we northernmen always depended on to pay our rents is unsaleable, or, if sold, we have to submit to a price two-thirds less than what we were receiving some years ago. Fifth-We have to compete with the Americans in their enormous produce exported here off free land. We are no longer able to pay the present exorbitant rents. This is owing to no fault of our own. We consider ourselves as sober and as industrious as any of you Majesty's subjects, and beg your Majesty to use your great influence with your Parliamer to get us a reduction of rent, or elso complete abiding we must have fair rent, free sale, and fixity of tenure. By granting this our humble

Out.; Hugh McGill, Kearney, Ont.; Michael D. McCormack, Launching, P.E.I.

McCabe has been created Papal Legate by the Vatican is contradicted.

adullam) is the former well known Liberal member and Chief Secretary for Ireland, Chicester Fortescue. He was raised to the Louth by Mr. A. M. Sullivan.

THE Duke of Argyle's defection from the Liberal Ministry foredooms the fate of the Land Bill in the House of Lords. Well, let us wait and see, it may be so much the worse for the Lords. The pill they will have ultimately to swallow will be still larger and more bitter than that now about to be presented for their acceptance.

SINISTER rumors are afloat anent the financial state of the Province of Quebec which we hope have no foundation in fact. It is stated for instance, that the four million dollars borrowed in France have already been expended and that still the Government finds itself in financial difficulties. It is premature to speak of difficulties until the meeting of the Legislature towards the end of this month, but it may be said it is easier to raise rumors than to prove them.

IF the New York Skirmishers can do nothing better than attempt to blow up the Mansion House and plot against the life of Gladstone, the sooner they take a rest from their labors the better. Suppose the Mansion House were blown up, and the Prime Minister slain, what next? A better building would be at once constructed and a worse Minister would take Giadstone's place. As a matter of course, the reports are landlord canards, propagated for sinister purposes.

THE withdrawal of the Duke of Argyle and Sir William Harcourt from the British Cabinet will not cause great surprise, but the wonder is that the Marquis of Hartington has not also resigned, great territorial magnate that he is. As we have often predicted the great Whig landlords are as much averse to radical changes in the land laws as their Tory opponents. If any further defection take place the Gladstone Ministry must either region or appeal to the country for fresh strength.

We desire to call the special attention of our readers to the supplement issued with this number of our paper. He who discovers a remedy that tends to ameliorate human suffering is really a public benefactor, and well merits the confidence and co-operation of the people. From the multitude of testimonials

We have always been in favor of annual changes in the personnel of the officebenrers of the Irish Societies for the reason that a contest creates interest and emulation. When the office-bearers remain the same every year, when there is no contest, it is a pretty good sign that little interest is manifested in the Societies, and still less ambition for the honor of office-bearership. When the same officers are elected every year it tells badly for the intelligence of the Society, for unless the President or Treasurer or other officers be absolutely necessary to its existence, as is sometimes the case, a change is always beneficial. It shows, at all events, that the principle of democracy obtains, and the principle of democracy is good when not abused. Hence it is that

on its election of last night. There was a were not elected in all cases we should imagine they were generally. The services rendered to the Shamrock Club by Mr. Stafford, the out-going President, Mr. Scullion and Mr. Farmer, the Secretary, are simply incalculable. They were always present when required, and their

be vigorous and healthy.

A MR. CHABLES DUBAND writes a letter to the Globe of Saturday in which he tries to explain why it is that not only will the stream of emigration not flow to Canada, but im-States after a while, and native born Canadians as well. He cites several causes for this phenomena, and merely touches on " Now it cannot be concealed-it is no use " in concealing the truth---that many of our people think the American Republic bet-Republican country. Not only is it so verbal and other amenities which are better Bill. And with reason is this interest taken. is due to education and industry. that have been published regarding the re- with many of us, but in Europe and suited to a cafe at Montmatre. Still we can- The Irish abroad, on account of the love they As, however, the influx has not yet appeared,

Second only to that of the Irish people at

land to England.

THE NEGRO.

The American census for 1881 shows that the negro element has increased in ten years from something over four to nearly six millions, an increase which is more than the white race can show, and that too when it is considered that there has been no negro immigration. This increase will no guarantee to produce them, and yank them doubt bring out a swarm of statists and political economists who will try to prove to the satisfaction of themselves, and some others, that the whole thing is owing to natural causes, which in fact is as true as the gospel, and they will also show that if the causes are not checked the negroes will go on increasing until they will be the supreme rulers of this continent, unless, indeed, a declares, is equivalent to a tributs from Iretremendous influx of Chinese spreading westward over the Rocky Mountains and filling the basin of the Mississippi, may in turn home is the interest taken by their fellow- check their growth, and, perhaps, obter than our Dominion, because it is a make laws and govern, descend at times to countrymen abroad in the proposed Land tain the ascendancy over them, which

natition, we shall ever pray.

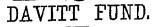
THE DAVITT FUND.

The following note has been received at this office in connection with the Davitt Fund :---

To the Editor of THE POST:

DEAR SIR :- Many thanks for your letter of the 24th February. Davitt's friends and approve of the project, and will be very much gratified if you will kindly put the matter in hands at once.

London, March 21, 1881.



THE POST	\$50	00
A few friends of the cause, Ottawa	<u>,</u> 3	00
Henry J. Stafford	5	00
W. C.		00
John Curran		00
Father Graham		.00
James Kelly		00
Francis Curran, Teacher, Charlotte	•	
town, P.E.I	, 1.	.00
A Friend	3	00

LAND LEAGUE REMITTANCE .- The Monires Branch of the Land League have this day the League in Paris, via French line from New York, a drait for £163 sterling, equal to \$800. Of this amount \$400 was received by

In addition to the Speaker of the House of Commons, Capt. Gossett, the Sergeant at Arms of the House, who has been terribly strained by late obstruction events, is anxious to retire. He is an old man, a son of Si William Gossett, who was for many years Under Secretary of Ireland, and his duties, hitherto nominal, have suddenly been changed by the Irish members into the most aggressive and wearing. He evinces at absolute terror of risking a repetition of the same demand upon his moral and physica powers as that of the famous Irish debate. suggestion made by a young nobleman, i cently in this country, to replace him b gentleman from Florida who has been app ing for the same office in the United State Senate, and who, he states, gave in as his qualification, "I am six feet high and strong in proportion. If a quorum is required, and l am sentout to arrest absent members, I can out of any place without delay," has created much amusement. This is the man for the place and the hour.

PROTECT FUIND

כ	FATHER BROWN FUND.	
•	Michael Clarke, corner of Ottawa and	RS 00
	McCord streets	1 00
	James O'Reilly	2 50
1	James O'Reilly An Old Penitent	2 00
3	An Old Penitent Mrs Jas Clarke	1 00
.		
1	Tomas Kaller	- 60
5	A Sincere Friend	- 00
۱	A Stavedore	5 00
. (Mrs. Poter Donovan	- 00
	Mrs. D. McCarthy	4 00
1	Mrs. Patrick Hayes	4 00
•	Mrs. Patrick Hayes Mrs. B. Connaughton	ĩ í 0(
۱,	Mrs. B. Connaughton	

MONTREAL TRUE WITNESS.---Supplement.

the White Rose of Scotland. A HISTORICAL SERTCH.

"Catharine, we must part. The king this morn contemptuously refused me further aid. Indignant at his want of faith, I retorted in nongeaurel terms, and am enjoined, on no measure i terms, and am enjoined, on no measure i terms, and am enjoined, on peasity of paying my life a forfeit to my provide the second second second second displacience, to quit the kingdom, three days displaced and the kingdom, three days departure. I must return to Flauders, there to seek that support which is denied me here. Toils and dangers await me, to which here days and to the exposure (that I cannot consent to thy exposure. tender form of thine, my love, is not suited tender form of thine, my love, is not suited to endure the builtet of my stormy fortune." Such were the words of the husband of the Lady Catharine Gordon, on his return from an unsuccessful interview with James

IV. of Scotland. "And shall Huntly's daughter," replied the lady, "thus consent to desert her husband? No, my dear Richard, I have shared your short-lived splendor, let me IV. of Scotland anared your short reverses. Let us leave participate in your reverses. Let us leave Scotland; let us together seek our exile, and scottanu; net us together seek our exile, and a kindred fate be ours. Where thou goest will I go, where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God !"

"Noble-minded woman !--but it must not be!" ejaculated the youth. "Catharine for I dare no longer wear a mask-prepare 5e!" to curse thy unworthy husband. Thou deemest me the rightful heir to England's grown, but know me as a base impostor. I won thy love by a lie. Ambitiously aspiring to the heart of one fair and noble as thyseli, have I entailed on a great and glorious race ruin and dishonor. Yet, oh ! forgive me, and do not execrate my wild ambition.

"Oh, Richard, was this deception generous? Yet hold, my swelling heart, and let my duty as a wife subdue my woman's pride. My husband, avert not from me thus thy tearful eyes. Whoe'er thou art, thou has been to me all teuderness. It will be now my grateful task to prove to thee that Catharine Gordon's love was unalloyed by interest and ambition. If she adored thee when, 'mid thy gullant train, thou stoodest unnatched, 'twas not the splendor of thy royal name that bade me wish thee mine. Yes, my husband, I loved thee, and still I love those, for thyself alone. Let us, then, ily these shores; desist from the wild pursuit of what thou hast no claim to, and let us seek a happy, a contented privacy."

"Alas, my beloved ! it is impossible. Bound by a solemn oath to pursue, while I have being, the claim I have asserted, no rest, no peace remains to me. Leave me to my woes-leave me to my dishonor. Why why should both be wretched ?"

As the unbergy speaker concluded he indiced in his arms his faithful wife, and ineffectually endeavored to subdue her deter-

The reader will ere this fortunes. The reader will ere this have discovered in the husband of the Lady Catharine the youth who, during the reign of Henry VII., and arrogated to himself the title of kichard, Duke of York, second son of Edward 1V., who with his brother had been murdered in the Tower by the inhuman Nichard III.

Possessed of every accomplishment that could engage affection, the youth, whose name was Perkin Warbeck, a Fleming, had gained the ready respect and confidence of many persons of rank in England.

After the failure, however, of his endeavors to excite a revolt in that country, which were discovered by the vigilance of the king, and frustrated by the immediate execution of his adherents, he had repaired to Scotland, and solicited the assistance of James IV. to place him on the throne of England,

pointed Catharine, who, with her husband, repaired to the boat that was to convey them to the vessel which was about to wait her forever from her native land.

As she spoke she turned from the disap-

As the boat was rowed from the shore, the beggar's discordant voice was heard chanting the following song :

"The White Rose has bloomed Through a briof summer day, Yet the White Rose is doomed To a rapid decay.

" Thy smile may impart A' its sweetness awhile, Yet the worm's in thy heart That shall banish that smile.

* Farewell—oh, farewell ! 'Mid the tempest that blows, In my ear rings the knell O' Scotland's White Rose.

"Swift to bear thee sway, itound thee hearse billows swell Ance again, an' for aye, Hose o' Scotland, farewell!"

As the last words of the song pealed on the ears of the terror-smitten Catharine, she ascended the side of the vessel, and, with eyes tearless from agony, perceived the shores of her native land receding fast from her view.

By an agreement between the English and Flemish courts, all English rebels had been excluded from the Low Countries.]

Perkin, though born in England, was a Fleming by extraction, and might therefore have clamed admission into Flanders. But, as he must have dismissed his English

retainers, the brave companions of his dangers, and as he had to apprehend a cold reception from a people who were determined to maintain an amicable footing with the English Court, he resolved not to hazard the experiment, but repaired to Ireland, where he remained for some time in insecure and comfortless exile.

It is not to be expected that we shall follow the historian in a detail of his subse-quent attempt upon England, of his landing quent attempt upon England, of his landing in Coruwall, being joined by the populace, and taking upon himself for the first time the title of Richard IV., King of England. It was at this period that his too faithful wife, following the fortunes of her unhappy husband, fell into the hands of the enemy.

This was a fatal blow to the adventurer. In all his wanderings she had shared his fortunes. With all his faults he had still adored his

lovely, his ill-fated bride, his fair and spotless "White Rose."

We shall not depict the humiliating scene of his surrender to King Henry-of the exposure of his fictitious claims, of his ignominious treatment and close confinement, of his repeated efforts to escape, and lastly, of his arraignment and condemnation-but pass on to the scene of execution.

The last morn that ever broke upon the eyes of the unhappy pretender to royalty dawned heavily and slowly.

At an early hour the roads and lanes adjacent to the hill of Tyburn, the place of execution, were thronged with anxious and expecting thousands.

A detachment of soldiers surrounded the sledge on which the culprit and his confessor

were placed. As the procession approached the fatal spot, Perkin threw his eyes upon the gallows that frowned on the hill, and observed to his confessor, with a smile of bitter disappointment:

"Yonder is the throne to which ambition has exulted me."

The father entreated him to dismiss from his thoughts everything that might distract and established beyond controversy, him from the awful duty of preparing to that all ordinary discases of the Blood, meet his Maker, adding, that though disappretensions. It received him with the highest distinc-tion, and in a short time consented to his union with a relative of his own, the Lady Catharine Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Huntly. Batwaan the first and first a number of the first of the present place was to be a stepping stone to an eternal one. "Were not these arms pinioned," cried and, since my tongue is not restrained, I thank thee for the blest assurance." He was now urged to a public "Is not then your master yet content?" said he; adding, "but I consent, and thus proclaim my infamy. Urged on by restless ambition, but more by the ready tool of others' designing, I have disturbed the quiet plexy, Dyspepsia, Uterine Diseases, &c. of these realms, and sought a crown to which I had no claim. Father," he added, lowering his voice, " Heaven is my witness that had I not been bound by oath, I had long discontinued this iniquitous and futile enterprise. My unhappy Catharine' how does my heart bleed at thought of her. She long, long entreated me to resign the ambitious claim. That angel woman, father, in the flower of youth, in beauty's hour of pride, resigned her fate to my keeping; the descendant of a line of princes, she brooked alliance with a wanderer, an outcast. "She loved me-she wedded me-she clung to my misfortunes-she joined in all my miseries, to prove the fervor of her truth. Of thas she wiped my burning brow, stream-ing with drops of anguish-oft has she the with arous of angular-of has she cheered, with sounds of hope, my sinking heart. But now, now, father, she pines in bitter restraint, the captive of your master. Heaven's curse light on him if he give her gentle bosom aught of pain! "Twas well for both we were spared the misery of a last adieu. I deemed it, in thy king, refinement of hatred to deny a final interview, but my heart now tells me he did it more in mercy than in anger. But no more. I have done with earth-I have done with Catharine." He knelt, and crossing his hands on has breast, ejaculated a silent prayer. At that moment a stir was perceived among the crowd, and a female broke through the soldiers that surrounded the drop, and and Mansio's een, ye wadua leave the land threw herself into the arms of the criminal. o' yer fordbears to roam 'mang ruthless facs, a lanely exile. Fareweel, fareweel, leddie; dinna forget the warnin' o' and Mansie!" arms!" she ejaculated.

" My poor mourner, 'tis too late," replied the condemned. "Oh, no, no, no!" replied Catharine, "i

is never too late for mercy. Take him back to his dungeon-respite him but a few hours. I will again to the king, throw myself at his feet, nor cease till he forgives !"

Nature could do no more. She sank insensible into the arms of her

husband. "Now is the time," cried he, printing a

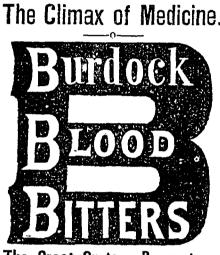
last kiss on her pale cheek, as he consigned her to his confessor, directing him to remove her from the spot. "The bitterness of death is past," ejaculated he, as he threw on her one lingering look, and calmly sub-mitted to the hands of the executioner. The motion attending the removal of the

Lady Catharine restored animation. Involuntarly she turned her eyes towards

the fatal spot. What she saw may be conceived from the

sequel. The fiends have murdered him !" she shrieked.

They were the last words of expiring reason that burst from the lips of the White Rose of Scotland.



Kidney Regulator, and Health Restoring Tonic in the World.

vigorate the flagging vital powers will find the long sought remedy in

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

The discoverer of this marvellous medicine does not claim that it is an infallible cure-all, well knowing that there are certain advanced stages of disease, such as Consumption, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Cancer, etc., that often bafile all medical science and Is put up in a neat package, containing DEAR Stus, —Ifad a severe cold and gen-eral debility of the system; used some of your BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, which gave skill, but it is claimed, demonstrated, a bottle of twelve fluid ounces, and me immediate relief and cure. Liver and Kidneys, General Debility, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Biliousness, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Constitution of the Bowels, Obstructions, Retention of the Urine, Dropsy, Enlargement of the Spleen, Fits, Lowness of the Spirits, Headache, Weakening Discharges, and all forms of Female Weaknesses, whose name is legion; Piles, Heart Disease, Apo-For the purification of the blood and toning of the system no combination known to medical science can equal the life-giving principles of

system. Diseases that have baffled all other treatment speedily yield to their benign influence.

Blood is the vital fluid by which the Blood is the vital fluid by which the the Canada Presbyterian, and the body are printer for the Province of Outario. nourished ; being the source from which we derive all physical and mental vigor. how necessary that it be kept pure. If the blood contain poisonous matter all the organs become impaired. The majority of diseases that allict the human family arise from an impure or from oft-recurring bilious headaches. impoverished state of the blood, or an improper action of the Liver.

The Liver is the largest gland of the body, and the only one that is supplied with voicous as well as arterial blood : testimonial of this kind before, but recogits office is to secrete bile, which is nature's proper cathartic. When the Liver is Affected When the Liver is Affected

The bowels are constipated, the skin becomes pale, or else of a dark and sallow hue: the healthy elements of the blood become separated, and it is either loaded with thick and offete matter becoming clogged in the system, or the watery portion may prodominate, giving rise to bloating, dropsical swel-lings, etc., headache, biliousness, pain in the back and shoulders, dyspeptic symptoms, such as distress after eating, pain in the region of the stomach ; a languid, tired, exhausted, stupid feel-bave entirely disappeared. WILLIAM TRAINER, Fruiterer, them depressed in spirits, gloomy and miserable. General weakening and debility of the whole system follows, and the weaker organs of the body take on inflammatory or diseased action; congestion or consumption of the special organs affected is the result.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Are composed entirely of herbal modicines, prominent among which is that well known, valuable plant, Arctium Lappz, or Burdock, that grows so plentifully by our waysides.

This invaluable plant, like many ancause of its simplicity; yet the best botanical authority ascribes to it golden virtues as a blood purifier, and as such it ranks second to none.

Burdock possesses Alterative, Aperient and strong Diuretic properties, with a marked action upon the skin and secretions; alone it has wonderful power in Dropsics, slow perhaps in action by itself, but when combined, as it is in these bitters, with other choice alteratives and tonics, its action is truly marvellous, so marked and decided in its effects that a sample bottle of three or four doses will readily convince the most sceptical.

sold everywhere at

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

TESTIMONIALS.

Bilious Headache.

The following is from the proprietor of

THE PRESEVTERIAN OFFICE,

TORONTO, April 13th, 1880. GENTLEMEN,-It affords me unqualified pleasure to hear testimony to the great beneht I have experienced from using your Burdock Blood Bitters.

For several years I have suffered greatly I was induced to try the above remedy; I did so, with the happiest results. I now find my-self in better health than for years past. I trust by using a couple of additional bottles to be permanently cured. I never gave a

Ulcerated Sore Leg Cured by one Bottle. April 16th, 1880.

T. Milburn & Co. GENTLEMEN, -I, the undersigned, do here-by certify that I was for some weeks past afflicted with a rapidly increasing ulcerons sore leg, accompanied with hives all ove my body. Satisfied that it was the result of impure blood, I applied to you for some remedy for the purpose of cleansing the same, I have used the bottle of BURDOCK BLOOM BITTERS given me by you, and to my great surprise my leg is entirely cured independent of any outward application, and the hives

480 King Street East.

Cure of Kidney Complaint. 344 Parliament Street.

Toronto, April 17th, 1880. T Milburn & Co.

GENTLEMEN, - I wave been for over a year subject to serious disorder of the Kidneys, often being unable to attend to business. Your BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS was recommended as a good remedy; I obtained a bot-tle and am happy to say that I was relieved before the bottle was half used. I intend to continue, as I have confidence that it will ontiroly cure me.

Yours truly, BRUCE TURNER.

Kidney Disease.

Had strain across loins caused by shoring a colt; cold settled into it causing Kidney Disease with tremendous pain. Tried several cures recommended; all failed. One half bottle of B.B.B. cured me.

JUHN BUCHANAN, Blacksmith, York P.O., Unt.

York P.O., March, 1881.

This is to certify I had an unknown discase causing swelling of the limbs ; tried all recommended medicines, but got no cure until after using one bottle of BURDOUR BLOOD BUTTERRS, which has cured mo sound and given me vigorous health.

WM. HARRING, Farmer.

York P.O., March, 1881.

Messra, T. Milburn & Co., Torouto.

Yours truly, HENRY GRILSON.

The Great System Renovator. The Best Blood Purifier, Liver and

Warranied to cure every form of disease arising from a Torpid Liver, Jother, has been underrated in value be-Impure Blood, and disordered Kidneys, and every species of Humor from an ordinary pimple to the worst Scrofula, if taken in time, faithfully adhering to directions. Broken down conditions of the system requiring a prompt and permanent Tonic that will restore and in-

James, whose credulity was equal to his

Between the "White Rose of Scotland' -for such was the appellation which the extraordinary beauty of this young lady and gained her-and the adventurer an ardent attachment had existed from the carliest period of his arrival in Scotland.

But finding the English people by no means disposed to join the fictitious prince, the Scottish king gave up the cause as Joneless.

The sun was attaining to his meridian height when the unhappy adventurer and

his devoted bride embarked at Leith for Flanders,

"Bless thee, leddle ! bestow a bawbee in charity on puir auld witless Mansie.

Such were the words addressed by wretched-looking figure to the Lady Catharine, as, leaning on her husband's arm, she

She threw her a small coin, which the beggar received, ejaculating :

"Mony thanks, leddie ; Mansie's prayers shall swell the breeze that wafts thee ower the wide saut wave. But," almost shricked she, gazing intently on the astonished Catharine, "muckle fear has I ye needlan wish a speedy voyage-better a watery grave than a bicken heart-better a pillow on the facturing brine than a sleepless bed in a foreign land.

"What meanest thon ?" earnestly demunded Catharine, whose curiosity and alarm were strongly excited by the words of the beggar.

"Ah, leddie, dinna ask. Gin ye saw wi'

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Do not exhaust and debilitate the system with drastic cathartics and strong purgatives, when a few doses of so pleasant and palatable a remedy as BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will produce the desired result without harm or inconvenience to the most delicate constitution.

STRICTLY VEGETABLE.

And one of the best medicines in use

for regulating the bowels,

Burdock Blood Bitters

Are Tonic, Laxative, Alterative (purifying), Diurctic (acting upon the urinary secretions), gently stimulating and invigorating all the organs of the body to a healthy action.

They act beneficially not alone upon the Liver, but upon the entire glandular system, carrying off impurities and all morbid and offensive accumulations, and regulating the secretions to a proper action; they thus impart a healthy tone and vigor to the whole

One bottle of BUNDOCK BLOOD BIT-TERS will do more to break up the no relief; used one bottle of B.B.B., which most obstinate forms of disease than a half-dozen of any other similar preparation now or ever on the market. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS is the Great Household Panacea, And a combination covering so many indications and meeting so many requirements, that no family should be without it.

Sickness comes when least expected, and no remedy contains so many valuable properties of Materia Medica as this great blood purifier.

CERTIFICATES.

HONEYWOOD, Jan. 21, 1881. MR. T. MILBURN & Co.-I inform you that my wife was taken bad with what the doctors pronounced liver complaint and pleurisy, for which I doctored for a long time, and she got worse ; indeed, so bad that she could not sleep except on her hands and knees-could not lie down at all ; indeed, I tried almost everything, and no result, when I was advised to try your Blood Bitters, which I did, and before the bottle was half gone she could lay on her back and sleep just as good as ever ; and before the whole bottle was gone she was comparatively well, and which she now is, and for which we thank your Burdock Bitters. Yours truly,

JOHN B. STEVENS, Honeywood.

VACURLI, 2nd March. MRSSRS. T. MILBURN & Co. - I have auffered for years with constant pain in the head, and at regular intervals, terrible sick headaches. A half bottle of your Burdock Bitters has entirely relieved me from both. I am recommending it toall my acquaintances afflicted with this trouble.

Yours traly, MBS, R. MCULELLAN,

GENTLEMEN,-Had unknown disease; tried loctors and all kinds of medicine, but gave gave me wonderful relief. Another bottle I think will cure me.

MRS. GRILSON.

Had a sovere cold and cough, cured by BURDOCK BLOOD BUTTERS. WARNER N. YOUNG, S.M. Agent, York P.O., Out.

Every Lady Her Own Dyer.

THE QUICKEST PROCESS KNOWN.



Mrs. Freeman's New Domestic Dyes in Powder.

Excelling in brightness of color, strongth and permanuery, all other dyes in the market. Clean in process, simple in method, degant in effect, cheaper, more convenient and more durable than any other form of dyes as operated by the old process of dyeing.

By different research and unifying labor, we have succeeded in bringing these dyes to a uniform stand-ard little short of perfection, by which we are able to produce the most beautiful, brilliant and perfectly permanent colors known in Art; while their use is so simple that all may meet with success in their efforts with them. offorts with them

Properly blended, TWENT-FIVE DIFFERENT COLORS may be produced by these dyes in the clonnest and quickest possible manner.

LIST OF COLORS.

Navy Blue, Brown, Dark Green, Dras, viciet, Magenta, Orange, Salmon, Orimson, Light Green, Light Blue, Black, Pink, Purple, Scarlet.

WHAT BECAME OF HER?

In a little village church in a small coun-try place, a small congregation gathered to-gether one Sunday. Every pew held people well known to each other, and who knew each other's business. Nobody there but had heard that Thomas Benton had courted annie Bedraced and how all was going on Annie Redwood, and how all was going on well, when the two grandfathers quarrelled about an acre of ground in a stony, unpro-ductive spot, and a family feud commenced,

and they were separated. And there the obstinate old grandfathers sat, not caring a whit for all the trouble they had caused, and never forgiving each other' trespasses, despite the fact that they repeated the Lord's Prayer together every Sunday. Sometimes in summer there would be

strangers from the city in church ; but now it was winter, and every one wondered to see a large old woman in a great fur hood come into church, and seat herself in a back pew.

Who she was no one could guess, and why she came to church with such a cold as she seemed to have was a wonder to all. She coughed lond and long, interrupting the sermon and the prayer, and at last was seized with such a fit of choking that every head was turned. She seemed to try to rise, but found herself unable to do so. Then Annie Redwood, leaning towards her mother, whispered :

"It's a shame! People ought to be more Christian-like in their conduct. I'll go and help her out."

Then she arose and went softly down the aisle, and bent over the old lady and whisper-ed something, on which the poor old soul arose and took her arm, and they went out of whurch together. The coughing was heard outside for a moment or two, but the services went on as before, and no one wondered that Annie Redwood did not return.

The family expected to find her when they reached home, of course ; but she was not there. She did not come in to dinner, nor did she come to tea. By evening much alarm was felt, and inquiries were made, but without avail. No one had seen the girl since she left the church doors.

There was a Sunday train to a large city, and a man kept watch at the station all the day. He, seeing fewer passengers on Sunday than at any other time, had noticed them all

The old woman in the plaid shawl had come to the station, but Miss Redwood was not with her.

A young man had been with the old lady The old lady could not be traced after that, and nothing more was heard of Annie Redwood.

Many thought the old woman was some dreadful person in disguise, who had murder. ed Annie for the handsome watch and ring she wore.

The woods were searched and the ponds dragged, but in vain ; and the poor girl was at last given up for lost.

The old people had been very cruel to her The old people had been very cruel to her about Thomas; now they shed bitter and unavailing tears. How much better would it have been to let Annie marry, and have her till with them still with them I

The old grandfathers shook hands for the first time for years. The families were re-conciled; but Annie was gone, and Thomas

was gone, and what was the use ? "If only I knew what became of my girl," sighed Mrs. Redwood. "Ah, yes; and if I knew my boy was alive," said Mrs. Benton.

A year passed, and it was the day that

Annie had disappeared; and they had all gone to church as usual, and were going bomeward Mrs. Redwood was in tears.

"I think of Annie all day to-day, " she said. " Oh, it is more than 1 can bear. Who was that old woman? What did she do to

the daughters. All looked. Before them on the road tot-



The Most Popular and Efficient

Remedy known for External and Internal Use.

There is no one remedy offered to suffering humanity whose use is so universally and frequently required as

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL.

It should be found in every house for instant use in accidents and emergencies. For all forms of

Inflammatory Action and Pain, SUCH AS

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

Burns, Scalds, Bruises,

Wounds, Frostbites, Chilblains.

Croup, Sore Throat, Quinsey,

Lame Back, Spinal Affections,

Contractions of the Cords & Muscles

And all manner of Lameness and Soreness in any portion of the body,

Asthma, Congestion and

Inflammation of the Lungs,

And, in short, wherever and whenever Lameness, Soreness, Pain or Inflammation exist,

HAGYARD'S YELLOW O'L

lings and callous lumps disappear as if by magic.

AS A LINIMENT

For universal application it is unsurpassed, while for internal use in proper doses it is safe and agreeable.

There has never been a preparation like it in the market, and it is beyond the art of medical skill to produce its parallel as a remedy for pain and inflammation.

USED EXTERNALLY.

my girl?" "Oh, mother, there she is 1" cried one of from a burn; it prevents the swelling It stops pain and prevents blistering and discoloration of a bruise; it relieves tered a large figure in a plaid cloak, coughing violently. The same old woman, no doubt. But who supported her? Who— disperses Tumors, and all swellings and sperses Tumors, and all swellings and Callosities. Rheumatic pains and stiff joints yield promptly to its influence, even after years of annoyance and resistance against all other treatment.

COOLEY'S DOG.

Cooley's boy has a liver-colored dog, which he has upon several occasions made the subject of very interesting and instructive experiments. Originally the dog's tail curled up over its back ; but Cooley's boy was preju-diced in favor of tails that hung down behind, so after amputating the dog's tail with a hatchet, he spent a whole morning trying to graft a skate-strap on the stump. It was not a courageous dog. It would bark all night when nobody was about, but if a tramp came near the house in the daytime the dog would put the skate-strap between his legs, and go in and lie down behind the stove. Cooley's in and he down behind the stove. Cooley's view was that he would prefer a fighting dog, and one day he read in a paper that a timid dog could be made brave by filling his meat with gunpowder and red pepper. Accordingly he put about a quarter of a pound of pepper and a little powder in some meat, rolled it up in a kind of a ball and tossed it to the dog.

The dog swallowed it as quick as a flash. For a few moments the animal seemed contented. But presently he gave a little start, and then paused and looked around to see if anything had happened. Then he gave an-other jump and began to assume a very solemn appearance. All of a sudden he uttered a sharp howl, and began to circulate around the garden. He went faster, and faster, and Cooley is willing to swear to at least four hundred revolutions a minute. Over the gooseberry bushes, through the asparagus bed, across the fences, among the bean poles he flew with fury, snapping at Cooley as he pass-ed him, scaring the chickens and setting them to cackling, and smashing the vegetation to ruin. The loader Cooley called to him to stop the faster he went, and at last he got his gun and tried to shoot him. He shot lifteen times, and blew holes into the smoke-house door, killed four chickens, and put half a pound of quail shot in his Durham cow; but the dog still revolved, and went so fast that he looked like a single streak of dog reaching all the way around the garden. At last the animal ran against the pump, and, being switched off of his course, hedashed

through the kitchen door, knocked down the stove-vipe, whirled into the dining-room, across the table, smashing two dollars' worth of crockery, burst through the open door to the parlor, and brought up against the mirror, which he shivered to atoms. Then he fell on the Brussels carpet, had spasms around over the floor for an hour or two, and finally expired with his hind legs in the grate, and his head on a forty dollar rug which was covered with beef and red pepper. They buried him at the roots of the lsabella grape-vine, and Cooley's boy, after recovering from the thrashing his father gave him with a fence paling, finally came to the conclusion that as a matter of practical fact, red pupper will not make a dog anxious for war.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The handkerchief with which Maximilian too.

Yellow Oil Testimonials

York P.O., March 1st, 1881. Messrs. Milburn & Co.

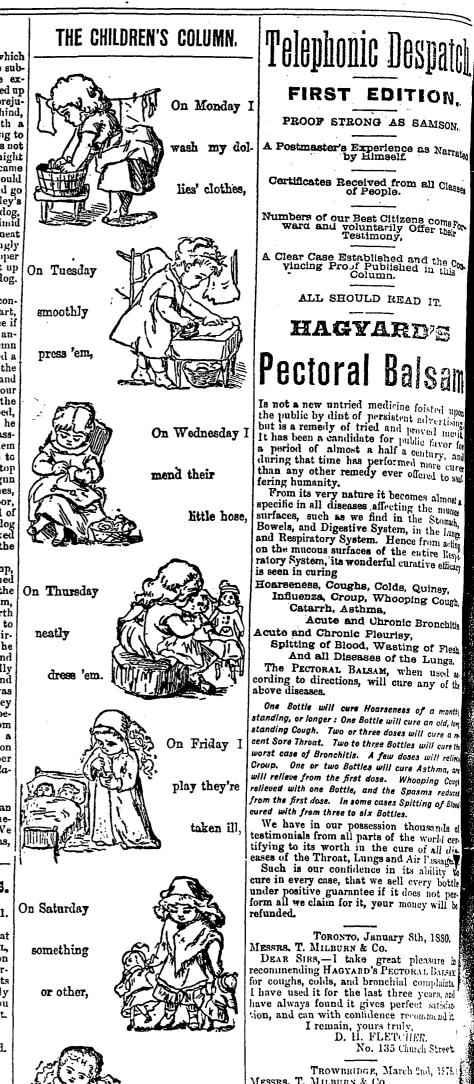
GENTLEMEN,-I wish to inform you that ince I commenced to sell your YELLOW OIL, can scarcely keep a sufficient supply on hand. Nearly every person in my neighbor-hood has used it for the different complaints it is recommended to cure ; the result is really astonishing. I think it my duty to let you know, that others may have the benefit of it. I remain, yours truly, WILLIAM STACY,

Merchaut, Fleetwood.

TORONTO, March 9th, 1881.

Thos. Milburn & Co.

GENTLEMEN,-I have



FIRST EDITION. PROOF STRONG AS SAMSON. A Postmaster's Experience as Narrated by Himself. Certificates Received from all Classes of People. Numbers of our Best Citizens come Forward and voluntarily Offer their Testimony, A Clear Case Established and the Con-vincing Projf Published in this Column. ALL SHOULD READ IT. HAGYARD **Pectoral Balsam**

Is not a new untried medicine foisted upon the public by dint of persistent advertising but is a remedy of tried and proved menit it has been a candidate for public favor for a period of almost a half a century, and during that time has performed more cure than any other remedy ever offered to suf-former humanity.

From its very nature it becomes almost a specific in all diseases affecting the muone surfaces, such as we find in the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive System, in the lang and Respiratory System. Hence from acting on the mucous surfaces of the entire head ratory System, its wonderful curative efficient

Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough,

Acute and Uhronic Bronchitis cute and Chronic Pleurisy,

Spitting of Blood, Wasting of Flesh And all Diseases of the Lungs, The PECTORAL BALSAM, when used a ording to directions, will cure any of the

One Bottle will cure Hoarseness of a month standing, or longer : One Bottle will cure an old, log standing Cough. Two or three doses will cure an cent Sore Throat. Two to three Bottles will cure th worst case of Bronchitis. A few doses will relieve Croup. One or two Bottles will cure Asthma, and will relieve from the first dose. Whooping Cost relieved with one Bottle, and the Spasms reduce from the first dose. In some cases Spitting of Block ured with from three to six Bottles.

We have in our possession thousands of testimonials from all parts of the world certifying to its worth in the cure of all dia eases of the Throat, Lungs and Air Lissage. Such is our confidence in its ability to cure in every case, that we sell every bottle under positive guarantee if it does not per-form all we claim for it, your money will be

TORONTO, January Sth, 1880. MESSRS, T. MILBURN & Co.

DEAR SIRS, - I take great pleasure in recommending HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BASIE for coughs, colds, and bronchial complaints I have used it for the last three years, and have always found it gives perfect satisfac ion, and can with confidence recommend it. I remain, yours truly, D. H. FLETCHER. No. 135 Church Street

TROWBRIDGE, March 2nd, 1878. MESSRS. T. MILBURN & Co. GENTLEMEN,-About the first of Novem ber last I contracted a very heavy cold, which

"Good Heaven 1 it is a ghost 1" screamed Mrs. Redwood. "What is it? Oh! what is it?"

"Annie," screamed the girls together; and screaming, sobbing, regardless of what any might think of them, they surrounded

the pair. It was Annie, alive, and holding fast to the arm of the old woman she had helped out Its effect is none the less wonderful, of church just a year before.

"Don't question me on the road," she said. " Let us go home."

And glad and angry, and a little terrified, the Bentons and the Redwoods entered the Redwood homestead, and closed the door.

"We thought you dead, Annie," solbed the mother. "Oh, you have been cruel 1" "But 1 see my death has reunited you all," said Annie, returning the embrace. "All are here but Tom." "Oh, poor Tom 1" said his mother. "If he were only here too 1"

he were only here too 1" "But I must have an explanation," cried

Mr. Redwood, turning upon the old woman. | hold. "Who are you, madam? And what life has

my daughter led with you ?" "A happy one, I hope, sir," said the old woman, tossing off her bonnet and throwing away her cloak ; and before them stood a tall young man-Thomas Benton, and no other, who said :

"In this disguise I ran away with Annie a year ago. We changed costumes in the church porch, and so got safely off. Now we are here again, ready for your blessing, if you will give it to us. Are we forgiven ?"

It was Annie's mother who said "Yes' first, but the others followed in chorus.

Yellow Oil Testimonial Токомто, Sept. 13, 1880. Measure. T. Milburn & Co., City. DEAR SIRS, -1 can honestly recommend HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL as the best reliever of rheumatic pains of all the many specifics offered for sale, and as a sufferer for years, I have tried very known remedy. I remain, respectfully yours, JOHN TAYLOR, Alderman, 190 Parliament St,

one or two doses curing Hoarseness and Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis and Swelled Tonsils. In Croup, that dread destroyer of children, the first dose gives magical relief. In Colds and Kidney Complaints its effects are prompt and reliable. No matter from what cause pain and soreness arises, HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL is a certain relief. No other Liniment or external

application is required in the house-

The purchaser of HAGYARD'S YEL LOW OIL incurs no risk, as every bottle is sold under a positive guarantee, and the money in all cases will be cheerfully refunded when satisfaction is not received. Finally, the best recommendation we can give the public of the efficiency of HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL is its greatest popularity where it has been longest used.



YELLOW OIL in a case of badly sprained ankle, and recently in severe case of inflammatory rheumatism, with the very best results. We also use it successfully in the family for croup and sore throat, and would

not be without a supply in the house. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public.

Yours very truly, JAMES H. NEILSON.



Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cramps, Sea Sick-ness, Vomiting, Canker of the Stomach, and all other irritations of the Stomach and Bowels.

DR. FOWLER'S

Extract of Wild Strawberry

Valuable alike for Children or Adults.

SOOTHING SYRUPS SUPERSEDED.

For Children Teething, Cholera Infantum, and all Summer Complaints,

IT IS UNRIVALLED.

Curing without the use of Opiates and other poisonous Narcotic Drugs. For all manner of Fluxes, even in that inveterate disease, Leucorrhea, so exhaustive to the Female System, it will be found very beneficial.

The Cooling, Cleansing, Healing properties of the Wild Strawberry Plant, combined with other Veget-able Anodynes and Astringents, impart a healthy tone to all diseased mucous surfaces, correcting all forms of canker, hence Dr. FowLwis Extract or WLD STRAWBRART is also an invaluable remedy for PiLES, curing that painful and prevalent disease when all other remedies have failed. It allays inflamma-tory Action, and gives tone to the debilitated system when weakened by exhaustive discharges.



But when Sunday comes, I say, "Lie still! I'm going to church with mother."

There are few who can receive the honors of a college, but all are gradu-ates of the hearth. The learning of the university may fade from the recollection-its classic lore may moulder in the halls of memory; but the lessons of home, enamelled upon the heart of childhood, defy the rust of years, and outlive the maturer but less vivid picture of after years.

To all parties who sell Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

So well satisfied are we that this OIL is a medicine that the public will like and continue to buy, that we wish you to refund the money on all 25 cent sample bottles sold, in every instance where the purchaser says it is not as represented, and where the empty bottles are returned. All such empty bottles returned to the druggist from purchaser will be made good by full ones. This has the Throat, Lungs and air passages than a been the mode of introducing it for years other remedies combined that have be been the mode of introducing it for years past; and out of many thousands sold, seldom has a bottle been returned. Price 25 cents

ettled on my lungs, and through it I was hoarse for about two months that I could hardly speak. I used a number of different dollar bottles without any good effect. One day, reading your almanac, I noticed that HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM WAS ROOM mended. I resolved to try it, and after usig three 25 cent bottles, was entirely well. Yours truly, CHAI:LES COSENS, P.M.

OFFICE OF "THE MAIL," TORONTO, 7th January, 1890. T. W. MILBURN, Esq.

DEAR SIR,-I have used HAGYARD'S PRO TORAL in my family for colds, etc., for several years and have found it to be an excellent remedy. It is so pleasant to the taste that children are always satisfied to have medicate time come round.

Yours truly, THOMAS W. DYAS.

DIXIE, Feb'y 17, 1830. GENTS,-I have much pleasure in recom-mending your PECTORAL BALSAM. I halt in my store for three years and never wasked for it. My wife tried one bottle for bad cold, which completely cured her befor it was all used. I then recommended it? my customers, to their entire satisfaction and am completely sold out. L'lease # and oblige J. KENNEDI me three dozen at once, and oblige

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM has 2 a candidate for public patronage for 25 year and during that time has favorably expl lished its claims to be the best remedy all diseases of the Throat and Lungs M offered to the public. The proprietors at fidently assert, and have proof to the effet that this remedy has cured and relieved and cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Where ing Cough, and other kindred diseases d placed upon the market during the presul

Price 25 cents, and sold by all Druggi and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

per bottle.

BUILING & U., PROPRIETORS, 31 Church Street, Toronto.

April 13, 1881.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Nontreal Land League Meeting

The usual weekly meeting of the Montreal The usual the Land League was held Sun-Branch of the Lanu League was held Sun-ay afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall. Mr. Hanley, Vice-President, occupied the chair; Hanley, and the minutes of the pre-the Secretary read the election of nonhe Secretary and the election of new memhous meeting, and the freehold of new mem-bers was proceeded with. The Auditors' then presented their report,-The Auditors' then the the their report,-

The during read to the meeting its doption was moved by Mr. Donovan and aconded by Mr. Doyle. It gave great satisaction to the members, and will, undoubtedmeet with the general approval of the y, meet A copy of it will be found appended. Mr. W. E. DORAN, being called on for an address said : He had come expecting to be a listener, rather than a speaker. However, he must congratulate the members on the sucress that had been achieved by the organgess that home. Although the Land Bill fastion at home. Although the Land Bill just presented by Gladstone to the British Parliament may not be all that the Irish people require and naturally expect, still, he onsidered, the presentation of such a bill a triumph for the Irish Parliamentary party We have read that the bill passed through twenty-two forms in the Cabinet. This was evidently during the obstruction debates in Parliament, when the Government saw that Parliament, when the thousand by that the Irish people were terribly in earnest, and that they were backed by the democracy of England and Scotland. He also read, and with satisfaction, of the defection of the Duke of Argyle, likely to be followed by other teritorial magnates. What will be the con-The Premier will be, forcsequence? The Fremier will be forc-ed to lean more on his Radical friends and the Irish members for support—a support which, the speaker sequence? oped would be generously given, and when working harmoniously with the Government he had no doubt but the suggestions and amendments of the Irish party would be avorably entertained by the Premier, who, in spite of all that has been said against him. was indeed a friend of Ireland. It is said, however, the Lords will throw out the bill. Well. those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad! If the Lords throw out a bill of this nature so much the worse for themselves. It may temporarily prolong the agony of the Irish people, but the result will be, after an appeal to the country, that the Upper House will have to accept a more radical measure, or else their noble Lordships will have to step down and out before the advancing tide of an English public opinion, which will not stop short at a measure cf frish reform, but will change the whole system of Land Tenure in the British Islands. This agitation, commenced in Ireland, will not halt till the last vestiges of feudalism are swept away; till the laws of primogeniture and entail are abolished, and a free and contented people will look on Parnell and his associates as benefactors, not only of Ireland, but of England and Scotland as well, and in ages yet to come this epoch of the land agitation will be looked back on and remembered as proudly in the British Islands as is the era of Magna Charta in England to-day .

Mr. J. P. WHELAN then also gave his views on the Land Bill, so far as an opinion could be based on the short synopsis of the Bill which was cabled across to the American Press. We were told that it consisted of 27 closely printed folio pages, and it was thus evident that an adequate opinion or a correct judgment of the completeness and thoroughness of the Bill could scarcely be arrived at or obtained at the present moment. From the fact that there had been 22 rough drafts presented to the Cabinet and discussed, it was also evident that a great difference of opinion had existed among the memof the Government as to the clauses and provisions which

last : the amount of money received from all sources up to the 27th of March last is, \$1,404 95 cents. The amount sent home to the Parent Association is, \$334,46 cents, equal to £19110 shil-lings. Paid out for expenses, \$106,46 cents, which leaves a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$364 34 cents, making a total of \$1,404,05 cents. Before closing we would impress upon the minds of every individual member to exert him-self in the Montreal Branch of the Irish Na-tional Land League, and more particularly the officers who are now about to enter upon a new term. The great necessity of making every effort in their power to add strength to our num-bers, as it is evident that something must be done to keep pace with the heavy expenditure entailed upon the Parent Association on account of the great increase of landlord oppression and eviction of our people in the different parts of our Fatherland which weso deeply deplore. Before closing we would respectfully say that great credit is due to the Officers, who are enti-tied to the best thanks of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League, for the care-ful and business-like manner in which they have perf rmed their various duties which de-volved on them. The whole respectfully submitted. (Signed,) JoHN RYAN, PATRICK REYNOLDS, WM. KEALNEY, MM. KEALNEY, Auditors,

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

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2	TRUE WITNESS Donation	,
•	A Wowfowd Ouchegew	
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i	A friend. Patrick Duffy, Southport, P.E.I. L. O'Gorman, Danville, Que M. O'Kcefe, Danville, Que. J. O'f'arrell, Danville, Que. P. King, Danville, Que. 'Lachine'' Rev. E. H. Murray, Cobourg, Ont. John F. McGowan, St. Anicet, Que. M. J. Doherty, Sorel.	
Э	Patrick Duffy, Southport, P.E.I.	
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,	Kingsbridge, Huron Co., Ontario	3
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	D. McManamy, Sherbrooke, Que	22
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1	Maryville, Ont., per Timothy Lee From South Douro, Ont	33
	F. Bradley, Brussels. Ont	-
	Annual Irish Ball Committee	5
	D. J. Lavin, Pakeuham Friend,	
1	M. J. Armand. "	
	Thomas O'Neil, Filzroy	
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	Edward Gannon, Bromley.	10
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	Nicholas Brazeli Thomas McAleer. Arthur McAleer. PClancy. Samuel Slavin. Miss Eliza Kelly. Wm Brogan.	

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS. JOHN T. McG."-The lottery you refer to took place on November 30th; you send home the bonds.

A SUBSCRIBER."-Mrs. May Agnes Fleming is the author of "Le Chasseur d'Afrique, or thr Wonderful Woman." It may be had by applying to Mr. J. B. Lane, 361 Bleury street, Montreal.

LAND TENURE.

Some of the Curiosities of the Land Question.

[From the Scottish American-Journal.]

From the earliest periods of the history of mankind we find a "land question" troubling them. Savages, as soon as they come within the pale of the chroniclers, are found breaking each other's heads about hunting-grounds, or the patches of sterile desert in which they root for grubs and other small deer, or in the waters of which they fish; and, as we all know, no people are so civilized as to discontinue the old-world pastime of warring about boundaries. When they are not killing each other, we see them making laws about the division, enjoyment, or inneritance of land; and these ordinances are all peculiar and coadjutor-bishopric of Killala in 1825, which 5 00 different from the rules about movable or office he filled with such eminent ability and $\begin{array}{c} 2 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 50 \end{array}$ created property, the rudest savage recognizing that in his world the land is a fixed quan- $\begin{array}{ccc} 30 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$ tity, and has to be specially legislated for. Many curious old systems of tenure have existed, but for the most part they all of them recognized the idea of service. Thus, for instance, when an estate was granted on the condition of the holder blowing a horn when the king passed that way, presenting him stimulate, ornament and edify. His efforts with a white rose or with a basin of water to harvest the fruits of Catholic Emanand a towel, or, as the Baron of Bradwardine cipation, secured from the English Parliahad to do, on the condition of pulling off the ment by O'Connell in 1829, were unremitting king's boots, it was not to be supposed that and of wide popular benefit. He had witthese gifts or services were considered equi- nessed the harrowing physical miseries and valent to the value of the soil. Knight persistent attempts at moral elimination service and "grand sergeantry" implied, in addition, military duties. Petty sergeantry, on the other hand, demanded services allied to war, such as the payment of rent in spears or an opportunity to wipe out its baneful influarrows, which need not be performed personally to the king or to the lord of the manor, who held for the Crown. They were merely to keep the tenant in mind that the lands were not his; and of course the more absurd pressed people, and the uncompromising the tenure, the more likely the "owner" would be to recollect the circumstances un- sors by every moral method. The fame der which they were granted to him by the of his character is nearly as broad as the king. When a charity boy gets his head bumped" at a particular point during the high and holy rank. The unnumbered acts annual beating of the bounds, he is not apt to of benevolence with which his life is filled. forget the particular thus made a rough mem- and which have reached but to soften and orandum of for the benefit of posterity who may not understand trigonometry.

For centuries the Corporation of London has, through the senior alderman or town $1 00 \\ 1 00$ clerk, "done suit and service to the Sovereign" for a piece of ground in the county of Salop, by chopping one faggot with a bill- representative. Let us hope that the grand hook, and another with a hachet, and for his centennial with the people af Tuam. "the Forge," in the parish of St. Clement Danes, by counting six horseshoes and sixtyone hobnails. Now this is no unmeaning farce, but devised of its quaintness for a good and sufficient purpose. The Duke of Marlborough is bound every year, on the anniversary of the battle of Blenheim, to present to the sovereign two flags as his feudal service 59 ČÖ for holding the estate presented by the nation to his ancestors; and in like manner other great proprietors hold their properties having been taken in one theatre in one on similarly apparent trivial tenures. "Pepper-corn" rentals were devised, not with a view to the actual payment for the use of the land, but simply to compel the tenant to acknowledge yearly that he was not the actual owner, and could be dispossessed. These rentals are still in vogue in various parts of 1 60 the country. In Orkney, for example, feudalism never gained a firm footing. As in Denmark, and the rest of northern Europe, land was from early times held here by Odal Eight or "Allodial Tenure." That is to say, it was vested absolutely in the owner, and not dependent on a superior. The Odallers of Orkney, when the rest of the country were persuaded to adopt the tie of service for that of Odal, were condition of paying a large contribution to the erection of Kirkwall Cathedral. Hence, to this day, the Odal tenure prevails through out a great portion of Orkney and Shetland, the right to land being completed without writing by undisturbed possession proved before witnesses. Mr. David Balfour is one o the greatest proprietors in the islands, and among his tenants are several who pay, or are supposed to pay, pepper-corn rents, their farms being too small to support the cultivators, even when they supplement agriculture by fishing. One of these "pepper-corners" came to "the laird," and intimated his intention of "flitting unless a barn was bigged." "Why, you pay no rent!" was the astonished reply. "Oh, Maister Balfour!" the frugal tenant remonstrated, "ye maunna say that. I dee pay a rent." "What rent?" the laird enquired. "Weel, it sood be a hen," was the cautious answer, the pepper-corner not vecturing to assert that the rent had ever been actually paid. But it was necessary to evact it, as undisturbed possession might in time be construed into ownership. These pepper-corn rents are occasionally troublesome. Not long ago a wealthy Hun-garian let a farm on a life lease to his less fortunate elder brother, at a yearly rental of one kreutzer-or something less than a farthing. But the tenant after a time began to consider that this stipulation was derogatory to his dignity, and declined payment. Thereupon the younger brother became wroth, and sued his pepper-corn tenant, and after the delay of some months, and the expenditure of ago. several hundred florins, won his case, and duly received his farthing. But next year the same process had to be gone through, and as there is every prospect of the kreutzer being a yearly suit in the courts. the farm is likely to prove a costly one to the litigious brothers, and a windfall to the Magyar

1 00 1 00 allowed to retain their old privileges on the 1 00 condition of paying a large contribution to 1 00 n 50 0 26 0 25 1 00

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of British Columbia have petitioned the Local Legislature to grant to the Catholics in that Province the same educational advantages which the Protestant minority enjoys in the Province of Quebec. In other words, Separate Schools.

OBIT .--- We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. Joseph Placide Bertrand, priest of this diocese. The rev. gentlema. expired yesterday morning in the parish of St. Placide; he was a member of the Society d'une Messe.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE RAILWAY ACCI-DENT. DENT. BARRIE. ONT., April 8.—This morning, while the regular passenger train on the Hamilton and North-Western Railway was backing into Barrie, it collided with an extra train on the Northern which was backing towards Allan-dale. The tender of the extra engine was tele-scoped into the passenger coach, destroying both completely. The baggage car was thrown from the track and the conductor's car of the extra had one end stove in and was more or less damaged throughout. A young man named David Thornton, a fitter from the Northern Railway workshops in Toronto, who was in the baggage car, was crushed to death. He came from Toronto yesterday to do some work at Allandale and was coming over to ree Barrie this morning before returning home. An-other young man named Bedford had two toes cut off. The fireman of the extra managed to jump off and escaped uninjured, but the engineer was not so iortu-nate. When the two trains came together the tender of his engine smashed ibto a caboose, crushing him against the boiler, but providen-tially a piece of timber got fixed in such a manner that it protected him from being killed, a slight wound on the side of the head being the ould damage done. Fortunately there were mo passengers on the train at the time or we would undoubleoly have to chronicle a greater loss of life. The engineer of the extra train says that the accident was caused by the Hamilton train leaving Allendale ten minutes a head of time and the heavy fog which hung over the track at the Hamilton train was coming on. He says head the time, thus preventing him from seeing that the Hamilton train was coming on. He says head the time, thus preventing him from seeing that the Hamilton train was coming on. He says head the time, thus preventing him from seeing that the Hamilton train was coming on. He says head the time, thus preventing him from seeing that the Hamilton train was coming on. He says head the time, thus preventi The venerable Archbishop MacHale, of Tuam-" The Lion of the Fold of Judah"closed the 90th year of his life and the 67th of his sacred ministry on the 6th ultimo. He was born on the 6th of March, 1791, and was therefore seven years old at the time of the Irish rebellion of '98, and nine when the treachery and corruption of Lord Castlereagh and some of his colleagues voted away the the local Parliamentary liberty of Ireland, and gave the color of legality to the legislative annexation of Ireland to Great Britain through the act of union in 1800. He entered Maynooth College in 1811, at the age of 20, and was ordained priest three years later. He was raised to the devotion during the succeeding nine years, that, in the same year -1834-he was consecrated Bishop of Killala, he was raised to the still higher dignity of the Archiepiscopal See of Tuam, whose sanctity his watchful care has steadily increased during the last 46 years, and still continues, by unwaning seal, benign countenance and profound learning, to wrought upon his fellow-Catholics through the satanic ingenuity of the infamous penal code, and hailed with hozannas the advent of ence. Archbishop John, while always counselling public peace, is intensely Irish in his affections, and has ever been the front champion of the rights of the openemy of their aristocratic oppres-Church in whose undying fold he holds such ameliorate the bard and unfortunate conditions of Lumanity in the wide field of his spiritual jurisdiction, insure for his future a monument as enduring as that which belongs to the immortal character of the ministry of

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

Prince Oscar of Swedan stands fully a head higher than any other European sovereign or heir apparent.

The expenditure at Rome during the carnival this year was very large, \$10,200 evening.

Since 1866 nine thousand divorces have been granted in Italy, Milan being set down for no less than 3,000. Since 1870 Rome has had 600.

A select committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to inquire into what are alleged to be the excessive charges of rail-

ROUND THE WORLD.

Twelve bodies have thus far been cremated at Washington, Pa. Five of them were sent from this city.

5

Fenians in New York claim that their organization had nothing to do with the Mansion House Plot."

Two girls were arrested in Ottawa yesterday for wearing "loud" hats. Action will be taken against the Corporation.

Seven residents of Rutland, Vt., have been taking lessons in draw poker, the instructor being a professional gambler, and the cost \$3,172.

At St. Catharines, John McGuinn, charged with the murder of John Smith, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

Charles Verret, employed in making sugar at Lake St. Charles, fell into a boiling cauldron when seized with an epileptic fit, and was dangerously burned.

After the telegrams arrived at Nice announcing the assassination of the Russian Emperor, his brother, the Grand Duke, was seen driving on the parade as if nothing had happened.

The widow of Admiral Farragut has accepted the invitation of the President and Mrs. Gaifield to be a guest at the White House during the ceremonies of unveiling the Farragut statue.

Queen Victoria is about to purchase the famous historical estate of Stoke Park. She went through the mansion the other day and was greatly pleased with it. The price set is \$1,250,000

The supposed Fenian, Coleman, who recently landed from the steamer "Australia," turns out to be an Englishmen. The Fenians of New York, took measures to provent his arrest.

A gypsy horse trader, on seeing Maud S. without knowing her, offered to take her and and \$20 for the beast he was riding, and could not be induced to do better. The great trotter is not handsome.

At a Land League meeting in Brooklyn, yesterday, Parnell's mother stated that Mr. Gladstone had made overtures to her son and to herself, saying, "only tell your son to pull with us and he will be the savior of Ireland."

Tennessee has a new law forfeiting the office of every Sheriff who permits a prisoner to be taken from his custody. This is in-tended to put a stop to lynching, and is based on the belief that mobs, being almost always cowardly, can be effectively opposed if the Sheriff's have the desire to do it

Mike Simmons had the police of Greenville, Obio, looking all day for the \$1,000 which he had lost. Arrests were made and houses ransacked. At length Mike's own clothes were searched, and the roll of bills found in the bottom of his trousers, where it had fallen through a hole in his pocket.

A young man of Keokuk, Iowa, importuned his fiances to name the day for their marriage. Upon her saying she would marry him the following month, he threw his arms around her and embraced her. He was not conscious of using unusual strength, but the girl suddenly fell back dead in his arms. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to boycott Captain Boycott and party on their way through New York, by threatening the landlord of Earle's Hotel if he did not get rid of the obnoxious guests. The landlord was properly indignant, hoisted the British flag on his hotel, and offered a reward for the discovery of the perpetrator of the cowardly

The Department of Justice, to whom was referred the letter received by the relatives of Marmaduke Graburn, murdered in the North-

served in an Anglo-German regiment under

belonged I should be very much obliged.

out this morning searching for the required information. As yet they have labored without success. Any person who can tell anything about John G. G. Miller will be amply rewarded at the Central Police Station

Montreal, Canada, from 1771 to 1803. He

an officer named "Guthoff," who was probably his colonel. If you could ascertain the number of the regiment to which "Guthoff"

FROM BARRIE, ONT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE RAILWAY ACCI-

DENT.

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SCENES IN THE LADIES' GALLERY DURING THE IRISH

COERCION DEBATES.

The wife of a north of England member of

Parliament, who was in the ladies' gallery

several times during the Irish coercion de-

bates, writes that the passions excited were

scarcely less violent among those helpless,

that narrow cage like wild birds just caught,

with their fine plumage all crushed and torn,

their bright colors all faded. Many a lovely

Irish face, whose owner had entered all

bright and sparkling, full of life and joy at

the anticipation of triumph for the Irish

cause, became overshadowed by degrees as the

debates went on, until in more than one in-

stance a deadly pallor and a shower of big

tears had succeeded to the expression of hope

and trust the countenance had worn. One

lady, whose agitation had increased with each

moment, burst into a terrible paroxysm of

grief as the Irish members disappeared at the

Speaker's summons, and the image of that

pale face and tightly clasped hands as she

bent over the gayly decorated muff upon her

lap and rocked herself to and fro, the lady

silent listeners, cramped and crowded out in

Very respectfully, G. G. MILLER, Philadelphia.

The whole detective force of Montreal was

THOMAS CARLYLE.

JAPHETH IN SEARCH OF HIS FATHER. The following letter was received by the Mayor of Montreal recently :---HONORABLE SIR,-I would state that for

writes, has haunted her ever since.

which Archbishop McHale is so illustrious a some years past I have been endeavoring to ascertain the nativity of my father, John G. old Arch-Prelate may be enabled to celebrate G. Miller, who served in the English army at

went to make up the bill before it assumed its final character as known to-day. From our limited knowledge of the bill it is apparent that it does not contain the three F's pure and simple. With respect to the question of fair rent, it is certainly one of great difficulty and intricacy, and one which is not easily solved. The solution of this problem. according to the bill, will have to be decided by a Land Court, the headquarters of which will be placed in Dublin, and sub-divisions of which will be established through the various parts of Ireland. The tendency of this solution will create complication, and the general result of which will be detrimental to the interests of the tenant. who certainly will have nothing to gain by litigation. The clause, by which a tenant cannot contract himself outside the provisions of the Bill, was a move in the right direction. The term of 15 years for which rents are to be fixed was unquestionably too short, as it did not offer sufficient encouragement to the tenant to make improvements, inasmuch he would not have sufficient time to reap the benefits. We find that the question of Free Sale was but the extension of the Ulster customs; but with respect to Fixity of Tenure, We find that it is a decided advancement on the Act of 1870 and does away with Landlord caprices and the terrors of eviction. The only reasons for which evictions can be exercised are, non-payment of fair rent, waste and subdivision of lands. The latter portion of the Bill was the handwork of Bright, which consists in the right of purchase by the tenants of the estates of landlords who are willing to sell, and he was quite certain a large number of them would be only too There has just been completed by Mr. willing to sell, by 35 years payment of five Spence, of 29 Jurors street, one half of a stained per cent on the purchase money, which inpeasant proprietary is not limited. This feature of the bill he considered the most favorable and acceptable to the Irish people, presentatives.

With respect to the clauses in the Act to opposed, and considered that if emigration most prosperous countries in Europe, as tion had left its shores for foreign lands. On the whole, the Land League has, so far, reason to be satisfied with the result of the agitation, and whether the House of Lords radical will be both the bill and the settlement. The inevitable results of this agitation will be the repeal of the law of primogeniture and entail, the establishment of a Peasant proprietary not only in Ireland, but also in the United Kingdom, and the possible abolishment of the House of Lords for a popular representative senate, should they endeavor to thwart the will of the people.

To the President and Members of the Irisl Netional Land League, Montreal Branch Nctional Land League, Montreal Branch GETTLEMEN,—The under-mentioned auditors appointed at the last meeting report that after a thorough examination of the Society's books they are happy to state that they found all the books and accounts correct and agreeing with the vouchers. We are hery happy to announce to you that the funds of the Land League are sleadily increasing since the 19th of September IN MEMORIAM.

ERECTION OF A STAINED GLASS WINDOW IN MEMORY OF THE LATE BISMOP O'BRIEN.

glass window which the Catholic citizens of cluded interest and capital, and the amount Brockville are erecting in their church to the required by the Government to establish a memory of the well-beloved, the late Bishop O'Brien. The window, when complete, will be formed of six subjects, each forming a favorable and acceptable to the Irish people, separate arch, and each measuring and one which would tend to convince the nine feet high and three feet seven tenants that there is a sincere desire on the inches wide The entire height of part of Gladstone to meet the views and wants the window, inclusive of tracing and The entire height of of the Irish people as conveyed by their re- figuring at the head, will be about 25 feet, and the entire width 10 feet 9 inches. The three subjects already finished are the assist and foster emigration he was decidedly | Nativity, the Crucifixion and the Ascension of our Saviour. These will form the upper awvers. Was a remedy Ireland should be one of the portion of the window. The other three subjects, forming the lower portion of the already more than half of its popula- window, will be St. Patrick preaching at Tara, St. Bridget receiving the veil, and St. Francis Xavier, Apostle of the Indies, raising the dead to life. The first of these latter is completed, and represents St. Patrick before emasculates the bill or reject it is a matter of the King of Ireland, at the feet of whom little importance, as the question must be sits the bard with harp in hand. settled, and the longer the delay, the more The following inscription will run across the bottom of the window :---In Mem. R. M. I. Et. Illmi. D. D. Joan O'Brien. Ep. Regiopol. Olim. Pas. Huj. Eccl. Obt. J. D. Mens. Aug. 1879. Natus. 48, Ans R. I. P." The design for the work is magnificent, and the execution thereof cannot be spoken of in terms of praise too high. The colors have been excellently chosen, there being no flaring vulgarity or misappropriateness displayed. The window, when completed, would form a valuable addition, as a

work of art, to any church on the continent. The one-half already finished will be despatched to Brockville to-night, and the other half will follow on Thursday, as the window has to be placed in position by Saturday next.

ITALY'S RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

PARIS, April 9.-It is rumored to-night that King Humbert has decided to dissolve the Italian Parliament. A correspondent at Rome telegraphs that should ever a Ministry be formed from the right a war with France would be improbable, if not impossible; but from the prominence given to the Tunis question by Paris papers of every poli-tical shade, it is evident that it is regarded as much more important than if it were, as pretended, a mere quarrel with frontier tribes. The Ministerial crisis in Italy was not unexpected, and will in no up to any profession, as he had inherited a way modify the resolution of the French Government. The Ministerial press this fill the part of a gentleman. But things are morning is very guarded in its utterances on the news that Signor Cairoli's downfull is imminent. The Debats and Republique Francaise are quite silent. The Laterne, which expresses the opinion of a large portion of not support an establishment at the West the class of advanced Frenchmen, says this End, with carriages and horses at command, morning : "The French Government has and such hats and dresses as the world never only two duties to perform,--it must act saw, and such as the eyes of royalty loved of seats only half a million are at any one vigorously and negotiate prudently."

rord companies for the carriage of goods, more particularly agricultural produce.

The leaders of Russian society in Paris have decided upon observing three months' deep mourning, during which they will see no company. The ladies are to wear coarse black stuff dresses with very long square trains, and long thick veils.

The correspondent of a London paper writes : "I saw this morning a gentleman who has won two Chester Cups, and who has had six horses in training, acting as timekeeper to the omnibuses of the London General Omnibus Company. Having served as conductor for some years on twenty-eight shillings a week, he has lately been promoted to the post mentioned, for which he receives thirty shillings per week of seven days."

Recently on the Custom-house officers at Leith boarding a vessel in the docks with a cargo of oilcake from New Orleans, they discovered a box containing several thousands of cartridges composed of material more than usually explosive. It is said that they were consigned to no one in Scotland, and that it was not originally intended to discharge the cargo at Queenstown. The cartridges were taken charge of by the police, who are investigating the matter.

There are many curious traditional formalities in connection with royal marriages in Germany. On a recent occasion the marriage contract was signed on a certain table covered with red velvet, which is by tradition set aside for this special purpose, and the bride had to take the crown of diamonds from a handsome pietra dura table, originally the and deal with it, and order and use it property of the Emperor's mother, in front as to their own good judgment and of which all royal princesses have to decorate kind fidelity shall seem fittest. A the nuptial altar. The wreath in her hair may have but of intrinsic value as a collecwas of myrtle leaves and blossoms from a tree tion of old books it can pretend to very little planted by Queen Louise seventy-five years If there should be doubt as to any books coming within the category of this bequest my dear brother John, if left behind me, as I

Englishmen may buy such titles as that of always trust and hope, who already knows M.D., and recent disclosures have shown that about this Harvard matter and who possesses some of them do. But they have not come a catalogue or list drawn up by me of which to selling and buying titles of nobility. It has been gravely proposed in the French Chamber to legalise this practice. The proposer, M. Joubert, would charge 10,000 francs year for the title of duke, 5,000 for that of Marquis, and so on in a descending scale, finishing with 2,000 francs a year for the use of the particle de. He thinks there are Frenchmen enough who love titles to pay the

State 100,000,000 a year for the right of sporting them. The pride of so many London seasons has passed away without even what was left to large towns skilled artisans ignore our eclesi-

Adrienne-a memory. Mrs. Langtry is not astical arrangements I do not say they are even spoken of. The great beauty was the aggressively hostile or ostensibly infidel; but portionless daughter of a clergyman in the they are indifferent on our ordinery public Channel Islands. Her husband is the son of a shipping agent, whose ships ran between Belfast and Liverpool. He was not brought services. As a class they do not go to church. To a large extent this is true also among the very ample patrimony, and been educated to church-goers content themselves with the morning service on Saturday, leaving the altered since old George Langtry's vessels churches almost empty in the evening. His sailed from the Irish to the English port, and what was affluence in those days, although rehas four millions of people, of whom one-half might at one time be at church ; but for these cognized as a comfortable competence, will two million there is only church accommodation for one-half, and of those one million to dwell on. Some of the latter cost \$750. | time occupied."

HIS BEQUEST TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

morning the late Thomas Carlyle's will. It professed to have intelligence that would lead occupies one-and-a-half columns, and is written by himself. The paragraph in which | that the writer of the letter is either a fraud the Chelsea philosopher makes a bequest to or else "a little out." Harvard may be of interest. "Having with good reason," he says, "ever since my first ppearance in literature, a variety of kind celing, obligations and regards toward New England, and indeed long before that, hearty good will, real and steady, which still continues to America at large, and recognizing with gratitude how much of friendliness, of actually creditable human love I have had from that country, and what im-mensities of work and capabilities I believe and partly know to be lodged especially in the silent classes there, I have now after due consultation as to the feasibilities and excusabilities of it decided to fulfil the fond notion that has been hovering in my mind these many years, and I do therefore hereby bequeath the books whatever of them I could not borro w but had to buy and gather, that is in general whatever of them are still here, which I used in writing on "Cromwell" and "Fuedeich" and which shall be accurately searched for and parted from my other books to the President and Fellows of Ha-vard College, city of Cambridge, State of Massachusetts, as a poor testimony of my respect for that Alma Mater of so many of my trans-atlantic friends, and a token of the feelings above indicated towards the great country of which Harvard is the chief school. In which sense I have reason to be confident that the Harvard authorities will please to accept this, my little bequest,

the counterpart is in the possession of the

Harvard, without he will see it for me in all

him to be regarded as my second self, my

upper ranks of fashion, wealth and intellect

He regrets, too, that a majority of English

figures as to London are as follows : "London

West, have been unable to get any further in-Lospon, April 9 -- The Times publishes this formation from the person at Ridgetown, who to the arrest of the murderer. It is believed

> R. T. Hare, of the National Armory of Springfield, has the enviable distinction of being the only person in the world who has ever hit the bull's-eve, six feet in diameter, at 2.500 yards, with three different rilles, and who has once even bit the same sized target at 3,200 yards. The exact ponetration of the ball at this immense range was not studied, but its force was quite positively determined to be sufficient to kill.

> There has been a great deal of bad feeling between two Galveston families, hence there was much surprise when they intermarried. A friend, in speaking to the father of the bride, asked if the families had made friends. "Not a bit of it. I hate every bone in my son-in-law's body." "Why did you let him marry your daughter, thep?" "To get even with him. I guess you don't know that girl's mother as well as I do."

"I remember," says Labouchere, in the London Truth, "being once at a ball given by the Empress of Russia to the late Emperor, on his birthday. I was playing at ecarte, when the emperor, who was wandering about, came behind me to watch the game. My adversary and I were both at four, and it was my deal. 'Now,' said the Emperor, 'let us see whether you can turn up the king.' I dealt, and then held up the 'turn up card,' observing, 'Your orders, sir, have been obeyed.' A dozen times afterward the Emperor asked me how I managed it, and he never would believe that it was a mere hazard, themselves with jewels before proceeding to certain symbolical value the bequest and that I had taken the chance of the card being a king."

In the disagreement of the jury in the case of Lawson agt. Labouchere the defendant obtained a distinct triumph. The trial lasted five days. The cost to Mr. Levi Lawson has been : Fee to Sir John Holker and Sir Hardinge Giffard, Attorney and Solicitor-General under Lord Beaconsfield's Government, per day \$500 each; to Sergeant Ballantine and and the two Q.C.'s per day, \$250 each; total points accurately done in regard to this and counsel fee for five days, \$8,700; solicitor's to all else of these final directions, I wish cost at least \$3,250; in all, \$12,000, which Lawson has virtually been fined. The cost to Mr. Labouchere, who was his own counsel and solicitor, has been nothing, and there will probably be a large increase in the sale of the Daily News and Truth. It is not likely Mr. Levi Lawson will renew the trial or that his chances of a baronetcy are improved.

> Sir Garnet Wolseley, it is said, will be made peer; and if so, his peerage will be the twelfth which her Majesty has conferred on distinguished Generals. Sir John Colborne and Sir John Keane were created severally Lord Seaton and Lord Keane in 1839. Sir Hussey Vivian was made Lord Vivian in 1840. Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough were raised to the peerage in 1846 · Lord Fitzrov Somerset was made Lord Raglan in 1852; and Sir Colin Campbell was made Lord Clyde in 1858. Sir Hugh Rose was created Lord Strathnaim in 1866; Sir Robert Napier of Magdala in 1868; Sir William Mansfield Lord Sandhurst in 1871, and Sir Richard Airey Lord Airey in 1876. Of these peerages only one, Lord Clyde's, is as yet extinct.

surviving self. A growing indifiarence to religious services is noted in England as well as here. The Rev. Newman Hall says there is throughout that country a diminishing attendance on public worship. "As a rule," he adds, "in our

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

IREL	AND
THE LAND	AGITATION
IN AND OUT OF	- PARLIAMEN'
EVICTIONS ON 7	HE INCREASE
THE NEW L	AND BILL
A SERIOUS	AFFRAY
BUCKS	HOT!!!
THE "PLUCKY	" POLICEMEN
Shooting Down	the Women
ONE GIRL MORTA	LLY WOUNDED.

DUBLIN, April 5 .- The Gazette contains a proclamation ordering that, on or before the 7th instant, every person in the following places shall lodge at the nearest police station all the arms and ammunition they possess for the purposes of obtaining licenses -Several baronies in the County Donegal; The Counties of Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Limerick, Longford, Mayo, Roscommon, Monaghan, Sligo and Westmeath; part of Kilkenny and Queen's Counties; the cities of Limerick and Cork; the town of Galway, and several baronies in Tipperary. Several counties are also proclaimed with regard to the sale of arms without license.

At a meeting of the Land League to-day Brennan announced the receipt in the past week of £2,597, including £1,356 from the Irish National Land and Industrial League of America. £50 was voted for the families of those killed at Clogher.

NEW YORK, April 5 .- At a land meeting to-night a despatch was read from Parnell stating that the Coercion Bill did the Land League no harm.

LONDON, April 5 -- In the House of Commons, Mr. O'Connor, Home Rultr, called attention to the increase of evictions in Ireland. He appealed to the Government to take steps to restrict them.

Mr. Forster said those who advised the people to pay no rent were partly responsible for the evictions. He hoped the Land Bill would bring about a better state of things.

Mr. Gladstone declared that never in his knowledge had any Government exercised greater care or bestowed more anxious labour on the consideration of any proposal than the present Government had on the Land Bill.

LONDON, April 6 .- Lord Churchill (Conserrative) gave notice that he would to day ask

proposals are little removed from schemes of public plunder, but because the Irish Land Laws contain peculiar provisions, which prevent the prosperity of the Irish tenant. According to the report of the Beseborough Commission, the Irish people declare that they do not desire the expropriation of the landiords, or the constication of the property of others, but desire to cultivate in security the land of the country, and enjoy the fruits of their labor, paying a fair rent for the land. These being the views of the Irish people, we have a broad basis on which to proceed to found legislation. It is not just to say that legislation is necessary because of the faults of Irish landlords. They have stood their trials, and, as a rule, have been acquitted, though the proceedings of a limited number of them have been.

ARBITRARY, HARSH AND CRUEL.

This is partly, but not the sole reason for the necessity of the legislation we are about to introduce. Mr. Gladstone then referred to the partial failure of the Land Act of 1870. which he attributed mainly, though not wholly, to the amendments the Government had disapproved. He reviewed the reports of the Richmond and Bessborough Commissions, which, notwithstanding conflicting authorities, had made recommendations which had been of the greatest service to the Government. The Richmond Commission, with one dissentient, and the Bessborough Commission unanimously, agreed in recommending the establishment of a court to deal with differences between landlord and tenant re-garding rent. The two great questions to be over £100 three years' rent. The tenant's garding rent. The two great questions to be dealt with are, first, the

RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND ;

chequer. He declared, that never as a Min- themselves out of the provisions of the bill. ister had he submitted any measure with a greater sense of the enormous moment of the | inconsistent with its provisions are declared topics and propositions involved. Nothing void. that can be legitimately done, he said, by a Government for the promotion of legislation such as took place in spite of the land act

question of Ireland. He examined and jus-

tified in detail the principles of the measure. that Act tenant right, in the shape of comsensible and considerable. It had been recognized by every momber of the Bessborough Commission. A minority of the Richmond Commission acknowledged it, and a majority had not a word to say against it. The pre-

sent bill does not introduce any

UNREGULATED TENANT RIGHT. Provision is made for preventing it from

passing into extravagance and for protecting the just rights of the landlords by bringing into fair competition the tenant's right to his land is reasonably worth. The salient institution of a court to take cognizance of rent, and which will not be deterred from taking cognizance of tenure and assignment. There is strong grounds for making a resort to this court optional instead of compulsory. There may be tenants who do not desire the interference of this court. Every existing tenant might call on the court to fix a judicial rent for fifteen years, during which there could be no change, and no eviction except for a breach of certain specified covenants.

THE ULSTER CUSTOM.

remains as now, at the tenant's option, but the tenants will have the protection of the general provisions of the bill for controlling the augmentation of rent. The power to contract out of the act is given where the rent amounts to ± 200 yearly. The Court will property security. The land Commission may from time to time, with the sanction of a contract of the sanction of th consist of three persons, one of whom must be a Judge or an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court. Its proper seat will be at Dublin. but extra coummissioners, and, if necessary, sub-commissioners may be appointed under the control of the Central Con.mission.

Bill to the Ulster tenantry. It is stated that the Home Rulers are determined to oppose the emigration of the Irish peasantry.

[By Cable to The Post.]

LONDON, April 8, -The Irish land measure will differ in many respects from the accounts of it which have already been published. The bill itself, which will be in the hands of members of Parliament to-morrow, will cover twenty-seven closely printed folio pages. It is a serious effort to solve the Irish land question. Since the first draft was submitted to the Cabinet it has undergone no fewer than twenty-two important changes. It opens by conferring on all existing tenants the right of free sale subject to the reasonable objection of the landlord ; to the incoming tenant such objection, however, being subject to the revision of the Land Court to be instituted. It permits landlords to

FURCHASE THE TENANTS' INTEREST.

Ulster tenants may sell their interest either sider it. under the Ulster custom or under the provi sions of the present bill, but they must elect one of either method. Tenants have the right to bequeathe their tenancy where a landlord demands an increase of tent, and if the tenant agrees or the Court awards such an increase no alteration can be made in the the Government, and accept the bill, which rent for a term of filteen years. No tenant can be evicted except for non-payment of rent, waste or breach of contract. A new scale of compensation for disturbance is adopted. Where the rent is made £30 it is fixed at a sum not exceeding seven years rent; under £50 right to compensation for improvement is do not appear to be violently averse to guaranteed. The lenants may apply to the the provisions of the bill. The Post Court to fix what is the fair rent. Only ten- says Gladstone delivered his speech second, the advances from the public ex- ants paying \$150 rent and over can contract with Excepting in these cases leases and contracts lucid explanations of detail. The Post

THIS PREVENTS ABUSES.

shall we hesitate to do to procure the passing of 1870, landlords like the Duke of Leinster of an effective measure to deal with the land having compelled their tenauts to accept leases contracting themselves out of the provisions of that bill. Limited owners can exbeginning with the right of assignment, or ercise the same powers as absolute owners free sale, which, he declared, already existed under this act. This is a departure from the by common law and custom. Before the Act fundamental principles of British land laws, of 1870 the interest which a tenant had to and it perhaps foreshadows the downfall of assign was so small as to be worthless. Under the law of e tail and settlement. Many of the foregoing provisions were foreshadowed pensation for disturbance, became something in the Standard's editorial on Wednesday on sensible and considerable. It had been re- the land bill, which was based on an old draft of the bill. It was completely at fault in reference to the main provisions of the bill dealing with the

CREATION OF A PEASANT PROPRIETARY.

Part fifth of the bill deals with the acquisition of land by tenants, the reclamation of land and emigration. It provides that the Land Commission, out of the money in their hands for the purpose, may, if satisfied with the security, advance sums to tenants for the assign and the landlord's right to get what purpose of enabling them to purchase their holdings where landlords are willing to sell. point and cardinal feature of the bill is the Such an advance is not to exceed threefourths of the principal sum. When the sale of a holding is about to be made by a landlord to a tenant in consideration of the tenant paying a fine and engaging to pay to the landlord a fee as farm rent, the Commission may advance a sum equal to half the fine; payable to the landlord. Provision is also made to enable the Commission to give purchasing tenants a Parliamentary title, at a fixed scale of costs, in order to avoid the heavy legil expenses which attend the sale and transfer of landed property under the ordinary law. Tenants can pay the principal and interest by annual payment of £5 per £100, clearing off the debt in 35 years. The Treasury may authorize the Board of Works to advance money to companies for the reclamation or improvement of waste lands on

would be granted the same kind of selfgovernment which Scotland enjoyed.

DUBLIN, April 8 .- The Land League has issued circulars to prominent Land Leaguers throughout the country and members of Parliament who are Land Leaguers, requesting them to attend a special meeting in Dublin on Tuesday to consider the Land Bill. The Lord Lieutenant has addressed a circular to magistrates throughout Ireland requesting their co-operation in slopping the illegal holding of League Courts, and reminding them that all persons taking part in the proceedings of such courts are liable to arrest under the Coercion Act.

The Land Bill is received with more or less favor by all sections of the press. Agitation upon the bill has already commenced in the North of Ireland, the measure being warmly discussed throughout Ulster. Three meetings will be held next week to con-

The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says, regarding the Land Bill, the general impression is that no bill of such importance was ever better received. Extreme Irish members probably take as much credit as they can for having forced the measure on

probably will pass its second reading on May 1st, by a very large majority. There is universal admiration of the skill with which the bill was drawn, and of the provisions whereby the rights of the tenant appear to be protected in every conceivable case without injustice to the landlord. Conservatives, while not denying the magnitude of the proposals, unabated vigor, and was remarkable for his well-known power of makes a sweeping attack on the landlord and tenant clauses, and says it goes far in the but can work up their quota from different direction of the principles of the Land League, towns or districts, nor is it necessary to send and proposes to change the principle of irish land tenure, which Gladstone, 10 years ago, would have condemned as revolutionary

The Standard says the most powerful argument advanced by Gladstone in favor of his bill is the existence of certain defects in the Land Act of 1870. It strongly condemns the clauses appropriating money, and says the bill with revision and amendment, might be passed the present session, but the bill as supplemented contains materials which would require at least two sessions before it could moulded into a serviceable Act of Parliament. The Daily News says the bill meets with the cordial approval of the Liberal party.

LONDON, April 8 .- Lord Carlingford, known as Mr. Fortescue, formerly Secretary for Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's previous Administration, has been appointed to succeed the Duke of Argyle as Lord Privy Seal in the Cabinet, the Duke having resigned in consequence of his inability to agree to support

Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill. In the House of Lord's to-night, His Grace the Duke of Argyle, in presence of an unusual number of their Lordships, explained his reasons for resigning the position of Lord Privy Seal in the Cabinet. He said he had made every effort to reconcile himself to the support of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill, but found it impossible to do so. From his point of view he considered that the bill, if made law would paralyze the ownership of land in Ireland, by placing it under fetters and limitations under which it is not placed in any civilized country in the world. Under the bill neither landlord nor tenant would be the owner of the land; the ownership would be invested in a commission or put in abeyauce, and the result would be most fatally injurious to agricultural interests throughout the United Kingdom, and more especially so in Ireland. The effect of the Duke's speech upon Irish members of Parliament is very bad; they say it foreshadows the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's bill in the House of Lords, and they will have to return to their constituents at the close of the session and tell them that while the English Parliament was ready to impose upon Ireland the most onerous and oppressive coercion, it would not give to her the slightest relief from the unjust any British colony or dependency, or any and cruei land laws which have made it impossible for Ireland to prosper, although England's Prime Minister and the majority of her elected representatives declared such rewhose security the Land Commission may be lief absolutely necessary, and was only the merest justice. The excitement among Irish members runs high, and their exasperation is great.

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On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS from the 1st December, 1880, to the 31st December 1881 (thirteen months), including the one back number.

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In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

"POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

A minister out in the tar West, who has been troubled a good deal over marriage fees, issued the following circular and price list :-"One marriage, plain, S2; ditto, kissing the bride, \$3; ditto, trimmed with one groomsman and one bridesmaid, \$4; 50 cents extra for each additional groomsman or bridesmaid. Bachelors past 40 will be charged extra. Maids of age 10 per centum off. Mileage will be charged in long distance matches. Liberal reduction to clubs. Payments in cash ; no notes or securities accepted. No money refunded or rebates made for poor goods. Come early, and come often.



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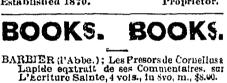
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C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S.

whether persons contributing articles to the Freiheit are liable to prosecution? Whether two members of the Government did so contribute towards it at a time when it would otherwise not have been carried on, and whether they would be included in the prose-The members alluded to are Sir cution? Charles Dilke and Mr. Brassey, the Junior Lord of the Admiralty. It is stated that two members of the Government visited the offices of the Freiheit after Most was arrested.

Mr. Forster, in the House of Commons, last night, said the evictions of tenants in Ireland had increased to 215 in the past month. The Government was watching them with the greatest attention, but it would be contrary purpose of reclaiming lands or for other agrito all precedent to make a statement andicipatory of the Land Bill.

DUBLIN, April 6 -A policeman wounded at Clogher has since died of his wounds.

A fatal collision occurred at Ballinamore. Ireland, between the police, while protecting a process server, and some two hundred of the populace who attacked them. The police fired on the mob.

The News says it is informed that the statements purporting to give an account of the Land Bill are incorrect in several important particulars. They strongly resemble one of the various drafts considered by the Cabinet. It understands that a strict inquiry has been made regarding the identity of the person guilty of the breach of confidence by which the document was made public.

LONDON, April 5.- A man named Cahill has been arrested at Tullamore on a charge of shooting Daly, the victim of a recent agrarian that spirit. murder in Westmeath County. George Mar-shall, recently charged with the robbery of arms, was arrested last night year Tralee. under the provisions of the Coercion Act. Jasper Tully, editor of the Roscommon Herald, who was arrested at Boyle last week on a charge of intimidation, is one of the most active and influential organizers of the Land League.

DUBLIN, April 6 .- Police Sergeant Armstrong, who was dreadfully injured in the affray at Clogber, County Mayo, last Saturday died this morning. The whole district around Bellaghadereen is in the most excited condition. It is little short of civil war. Another horrible affray is reported from the same county. A process server was attacked by two hundred women armed with sticks and stones at Ballinamore. His police escort fired on the women, mortally wounding a girl named Byrne and severely injuring another. The girl who was killed was twenty years old.

LONDON, April 7 .- Mr. Gladstone rose to introduce the Land Bill, and was much cheered. The House was exceedingly crowded. Mr. Gladstone said the bill would deal both with the relations between landlord and tenants, and subjects which may be grouped as requiring an advancement from the Exchequer. It was the most difficult question he ever had to deal with in the course of his political life. He felt a satisfaction at exchanging the

DREARY WORK OF REPRESSION

for legislation of an improving and reforming character. The grounds which induced the Government to deal with the land question were not that Irish landlords were bad; not

CIVIL BILL COURTS

will be Courts of first instance. It is pro-posed to assist tenants to purchase their holdings, and invest Courts with power to purchase lands from landlords desiring to sell and resell them, retaining the title as a guarautee for repayment and against subdivision. Advances will be made to owners, tenants and solvent companies formed for the cultural improvements, on condition that the advances do not exceed the amounts the borrower has laid out on his own behalf. Advances will also be made to assist emigration. They will be under the control of the Land Commission, subject to the consent of the Treasury, and be made either to Colonial Governments or Companies. It is not proposed to place any limit on these advances beyond making them secure. Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying justice is to be the principle to guide England in regard to Ireland. (Loud cheers.)

Sir S. Northcote and Mr. Shaw stated that they did not intend to discuss the bill now. Shaw said he believed the latter part of the bill gave general satisfaction. He hoped this attempt, which he believed was made honestly and sincerely to settle the question, would be accepted in Ireland as having been made in

Mr. Parnell said he did not intend to express an opinion on the bill at present, but regretted that the power as to emigrants was not accompanied by others enabling the Land Commission to favor emigration to lands that that might be purchased for that purpose.

Mr. Forster stated that the Government would be prepared to makes advances to tenants for the purchase of perpetual quit rents, this being a point which Mr. Gladstone omitted to mention in his speech. The bill was then read the first time.

LONDON, April 8. - Dissension has arisen in the Cabinet, and there is great excitement. The Duke of Argyle, Lord Privy Seal, has resigned, and the opinion prevails that Sir Wm. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Home Department, will also resign.

London, April 7.

The Times says the Land Bill, since first discussed by the Cabinet, has passed through 22 variations of form. It will include schemes for the reclamation of waste lands and for emigration. The amount to which the proposed permanent Land Commission will be empowered to draw upon the consolidation fund will either be leit open or a meximum figure, possibly £10,000,000, be fixed.

LONDON, April 7 .--- The Irish members met after Gladstone's speech, and the general opinion was that if the Bill passed there would be little cause left for complaint on the part of Ireland. Fears were expressed that the House of Lords might alter the Bill.

Several meetings of Irish members were held to-night. The general opinion was favorable to the Land Bill, but exception was taken in a number of instances to the by the Irish party, who had preserved a refact that no provision was made for the served attitude during the evening. Mr. laboring classes. At a meeting of the Ulster Gladstone, not wishing to be misinterpreted,

the Treasury, enter into agreement with any person or body of persons having authority to contract on behalf of the

DOMINION OF CANADA.

or of any Province thereof, or on behalf of State or district in such Dominion, Province, Colony or dependency, or on behalf of any public company or other public body with satisfied, for the advance by the Commission by way of a loan out of the money in their hands of such sums as they may think it desirable to expend in promoting emigration from Ireland. Such agreements shall contain such provisions relating to the the mode of application of loans and the securing and re-payment thereof to the commission, and for other purposes as the commission thinks fit under the head of supplemental provisions. The Act provides, "The Treasury may from time to time, as they think fit, issue out of the Consolidated Fund. or the growing produce thereof, the sums required for advances or purchases of estates by the landlord under this part of this Act not exceeding the sum annually granted by Parliament." Provisions are also made for tenants purchasing an estate where three-fourths of the number are prepared to levy or are willing to borrow the necessary money from the Commission. A striking feeture of the bill is the recognition of occupiers' and tenants' rights as a valuable nary cases are limited to a sum of £3,000. In extraordinary cases the limit is placed at £5,000. The Civil Bill Court of the country is declared the Land Court of first instance. It is provided that all differences and settle-

submitted to arbitration. It is reported

A PERMANENT LAND COMMISSION

shall be established, to consist of three persons, one being the Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, the Central Commission to be established in Dublin with its circulation still further, and we want its power to establish Sub-Commissions, and the Land Commission to be the final court of appeal on all land questions. The act is to be called "The Land Law of Ireland" Act of 1881. Several paragraphs of the bill are regarded by the Irish members as conferring solid benefits on tenants. So far as it falls short of the three "F's" it creates dissatisfaction, and strong efforts will be made by the Irish party to further extend its provisions. The provisions establishing law courts and encouraging the growth of a pensant proprietary give general satisfaction. . The measure if passed into a ling that to many poor people a reduction of law in its present state will completely destroy the arbitrary power of the landlords. It is noticed with satisfaction that no limit is nlaced to the amount of money to be directed

to the reclamation of waste land or the establishment of a peasant proprietary. Mr. Gladstone, in his speech introducing the measure, expressed the hope that by continuing to give justice, Ireland would become reconciled to England and would yet

ACQUIRE SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The significant allusion was warmly cheered



The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and it the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor. some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the beart after a few years, while others, though interest. Its advances to the tenant in ordi- the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there ments between landlord and tenant will be | is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of

men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact. But we want to extend its usefulness and friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its

class on this continent. It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowtwenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United

States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The Taue WITNESS is too cheap to offer that appeals to the passions of the Irish laboring classes. At a meeting of the Ulster Gladstone, not wishing to be misinterpreted, premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to people had been made by persons whose wild members, it was decided to recommend the said that what he meant was that Ireland subscribers, even if they believed in their premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MR. BEECHEB SENDS A CONVERT TO A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST. From the World's Report of Mr. Beecher's

[From Sunday Sermon.] There came to me from my own church a

woman who said that her daughter had bewoman weekly fascingted with the Romish come growing wanted to unite with that I said to her: "Tell your child to church. For till her own mind and judgwait ope stilled, and if then she shall find she ment is account of God in that worship let is crawn to me and I will put her under pror priestly guidance." And she did so, and per priesury and wrote a letter for her to a (atholic priest in this city. And she went, and has been happy in that communion. I would do it again.

COMMON SENSE IN MEDICINE.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, seems to be meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor has had upwards of a hundred patients, who toba. have given his system a trial and, so far as Yel diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by Inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach, and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the his instruments free of charge. His office is and often cures Asthma. at 13 Phillips Square, Montreal. It matters not how often your advisers tell

you that diseases such as bronchitis, asthma and catarrh are incurable; read the following notices and judge for yourselves :---

notices and judge for yourselves :--MONTREAL, January 13th, 18S1, DEAR DOCTOR,--I have great pleasure in making public my experience of the beneficial effects I have derived from the use of your Spirometer and remedies for the cure of Catarrh and Bronchitis, which I was salicited with for several years; my health is now wonderfully improved since using your remedies.

remcutes. Your truly, C. HILL, Dorchester street. To Dr. M. Souvielle, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal.

MONTREAL, January 21st, 1881. My DEAR She,--I am very pleased to bear testimony to your mode of treating throut diseases. My little girl, eleven years of age, has had various attacks of bronchitis. Last fail she had one of those attacks and was conflued to the house for some seven or eight weeks. After using one of your Spirometers, with the medicine accompanying it. I am very happy to ay that within two weeks after commencing to use the instrument, she was quite better, and hashe n very well ever since, now about two moulies. months.

I am, yourstraly, R. L. GAULT. To Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal.

MONTREAL, Jannary, 1881. Dr. M. Sounielle Montreal. DEAR SIR,-Lam very pleased to give you this testimony of the benefit. I have received from the use of your instrument, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompuniting it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarth an the head, loss of voice and bronchitis, and I am have to thank you for it by the use of your Spirometer and remedies. Yours respectfully, S. Hilton, S. Hilton, Montreal.

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CURRENT EVENTS. Ottawa's revenue for the month of March

WAS \$181.747.03.

The Census Commissioners in Toronto are paid \$4 for every twenty families. The Stadacona Bank, Quebec, is paying shareholders the final dividend in liquidation.

Mr. Charles Withrow, of Dun, Wiman & Co., New York, will present Toronto with public baths.

The United States revenue cutter Manhattan will be in commission on Lake Ontario this summer.

Dr. Gaulabauer, an abbot of the Benedictine monastery of Kremsmunster, Austris, has been appointed Archbishop of Vienna.

A Company has been formed with a capital of \$30,000.000 to build a ship canal across The work commences imme-Florida. diately.

A STRAMBOAT FOR MANITOBA.-Messis, E. E. Gilbert & Sons are building two engines for a steamboat to run on the River Winnipeg. It will be the only steamboat owned in Mani-

have given his specific the remedy for we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Doctor Souvielle makes a depar-benefit. the remedy for Pain, Lameness, Rheumatism, Croup, Deaf-ness, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints, and all Yellow Oil is par excellence the remedy for beneat. Doctor southers and an event ness, Burns, Frost Bites, Still Joints, and all ture from the usual methods or treating flesh wounds. Any medicine dealer can 34 - 2furnish it.

UNTRUE.-The rumor to the effect that the South Eastern Railway had leased the Stan. stead, Shefford & Chambly Railway, extend-ing two miles south of St. John's to Magog, has no foundation in fact.

For all purposes of a family medicine, HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL is at the head of the courage of his opinions and coufidence in his list. It is used with unprecedented success, system, for he gives a standing invitation to both internally and externally. It cures Sore physicians and sufferers to visit him and test Throat, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, relieves 34 - 2

> There is a rumor of the betrothal of the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, to Prince Oscar Gustavus Adolphus, the eldest son of the King of Sweden. The Princess Louise is fourteen years of age, and the marriage will not take place for two years.

Ask your druggist for a trial bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, it will only cost you 10 cents, and a few doses will prove its efficiency as a health restoring Tonicregulator of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. It is specific for all diseases arising from impure blood and disordered secretions. $34 \cdot 2$

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. - The Captains of the Richelieu & Ontario Royal Mail Steamers, western route, for 1881, are as follows :---Spartan, Capt Bailey; Corsican, Capt D Sinclair; Algerian, Capt John Trowell; Passport, Capt J Irvine; Corinthian, Cupt W Ada; Magnet, Capt A Cameron.

Do not let prejudice stand in the way of relief if you suffer from any lingering dis-ease. Burdock Blood Bitters cure others, why should it not benefit you? It is a specific for all forms of Blood, Liver, and Kidney Complaints, Nervous Headaches, General Debility, Scrotula, and all diseases of the Secretory system. Trial Bottles 10 cents. 34-2

The libel case of William Grace, Chairman of the the Lindsay School Board, against Charles D. Barr, proprietor of the Conndian Post, in which \$5,000 damages were claimed, was tried at Lindsay, 5th instant, before Mr. Justice Galt. The case arose out of a criticism in the Post on the actions of the Chairman and of other members of the Board in re-engaging a teacher of alleged intemperate habits. The jury brought in a verdict for the deferdant.

If you suffer from any chronic disease arising from Impure Blood, Sluggish Liver, disordered Kidneys or inactivity of the Bowels; if your Nervous System is debilitated from whatever cause arising, do not demain but procure a trial bottle of Burdock despair, but procure a trial bottle of Blood Billers; it will only cost 10 cents, Large Bottles \$1.09. For sale by all medicine 34-2 dealers. At the Court of Chancery on 6th inst., in Tessuto, Vice-Chancellor Blake delivered udgment in the case of the United States Direct Cable Company vs. the Dominion Telegraph Company, the arguments in relation to which were heard last January. His judgment was that the declaration asked for by the Cable Company, an English Company. should be granted, and that the Dominion Company pay the costs, and also the costs of the co-respondents.

PROFIT \$1,200. "To sum it up, six long years of bedridden sickness, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200 -all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and 1 want everybody to know it, for their benefit."-N. E. Farmer.

The Wimbledon Team for the current year is as follows :-- Sergeant T Mitchell, 10th Battalion ; Major Macpherson, Governor's Foot Guards; Private C N Mitchell, 10th Battalion; Captain Thomas, 54th Battalion; Captain Balfour, 8th Royal Ritles ; Lieutenant Ewan, 35th Battalion; Sergeant D Mitch-ell, 13th Battalion; T W Mitchell, 32nd Battalior ; Private A Nelson, 53rd Battalion ; Staff Sergeant Walker, Queen's Own Rifles; Private Anderson, Governor's Foot Guards; Sergeant Weyman, 8th Cavalry : Capt Weston, 66th Battalion ; Color-Sergeaut Hencock, 13th Battalion ; Sergeant Sutherland, Governor's Foot Guards ; Private Walker, Wakefiela Infantry; Color-Staff-Sergeant Saucier, 18th Battalion ; Sergeant Payne, 13th Battalion ; Quarter-Master Corbeil, 63rd Battalion; Private Bradley, 25th Battalion.

We read in a London paper: "A gentleman who devotes much of the working of a powerful mind to the subject mentions with borror the Premier's disregard of the times and seasons of a dinner when a particular wine shall be drunk. Mr. Gladstone (unlike Lord Beaconsfield) is a ready and eager talker at a well-filled dinner table. While he is holding forth the attentive butler fills in succession the numerous glasses at his right While in the course of dinner the uand. Premier feels inclined to drink, he takes the glass rearest to his hand and sips, regardless of its particular contents embarking once more in conversation, and again returning to the wine glasses, he will take up anotherany one that looks full and is at all bandyand thus he proceeds throughout the dinner, mixing his liquors in a way that would be dangerous to an ordinary man, and is horrify ing to the well-regulated mind. But Mr. Gladstone is nover a penny the worse or the better for his refreshment. If the glasses were filled with plain water of different hues he would sip them with equal content."

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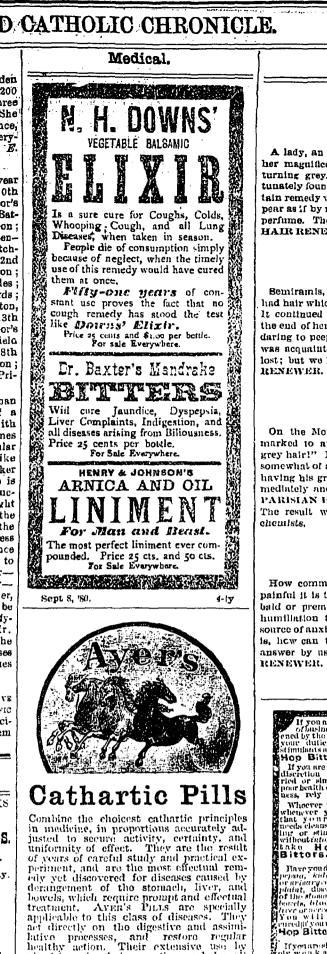
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HopBittors Bittors. 14 MAY 4 8 - 5 Have you dys Atab (Here ... D. I. C. diam s an absolute and freedsta do cure for tranken ass HOP frunke n ess tre of lepium obne ro, o arcotica, act infectly on the digestive and assum-lative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be admin-Hop Bitters BILLEND Sold by drug-rists. Send for Incular. If you are similar weak and NEVER It ma HOP BUFUERS FAIL life. It has M'FG CO.. aved hunothesicz, N. Y. & for sto, Opt dreds. Contraction of the second s FITS EPILEPSY FALLING SICKNESS **FALLATING** ISTURING VELOSIS **Permanently Cured-no humbug-by one** month's usage of DR. GOULARDS Cele-brated Infallible Fil Powders, To convince sufferers that have powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thou-sands have be en permanently cared by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a per-manent cure in every ease or retund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers. Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part, of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address, Address. ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. CONSUMPTION Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. **Positively Cured.** SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be enred should try DR. KISSNER'S Cele-brated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs-Indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will f rward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box. We don't want your money until you are per-fectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these l'owders a trial, as they will sately cure you. Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on re-ceipt of price. Address, Wholesale Agents. **CARPENTER'S** ASH & ROBBINS. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 84.5 29 G HEALTH FOR ALL ! CAFPENTER'S HOP BITTERS HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amougst the Lending Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Parify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver. Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Living tone, energy and vigor to these grea IdentifPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confiin all cases wmended as a never-failing remedy ever cause, has becole constitution, from what-CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS They are wonderfully empaired or weakened. incidental to Females of all ages, in all allments ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unas a GEN. 25c, PER BOTTLE. -assed HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are F. M. CARPENER, Watero, Que. Known Throughont the World. G29 FOR THE CURE OF

any injurious properties, and can be admin-istered to children with perfect safety. AVER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constination or Costiveness, Indiges-tion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhwa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered other diseases resulting from a disordered As a Dinner Pill they have no equal. While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimu-late the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, HOP BITTERS Is compounded of the best Remadles, proven by an experience of years. Purely Vegetable. Will not harm the most delicate woman or child, Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder sure and certain. CARPEIN O'S HOP BITTERS Cures Dyspensis, SS HOP BITTERS Billousness, Regulates the relache, Costiveness, the entire system to a healthy was and Bestores Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine. Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sod for It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers pherally and if they have not got it and have nit energy enough to order it, write us and we wil tell you where you can get it.

Medical.

LUBY'S

A lady, an actress, who took great pride in her magnificent chevelure, found it suddenly turning grey. She was disconsolate, but fortunately found out in time the virtues of a certain remedy which made the Grey Hair disappear as if by magic, and beside served as a rich perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all druggists.

FOR

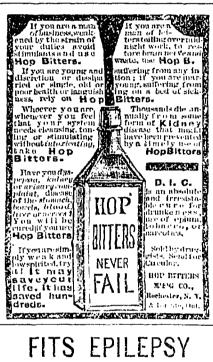
Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen had hair which was the envy of her subjects: It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LURYS PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

THE

On the Montreal Exchange one broker remarked to another: "Why, look, Blank has grey hair!" Blank who is a young man and somewhat of a beau, felt annoyed at the fact of having his grey hairs discovered, but went im mediately and procured a bottle of LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty cents. The result was amazing. It is sold by all

HAIR!

How common and at the same time how painful it is to -eo young people prematurely hald or prematurely grey. It is a source of humiliation to those deficient of hair and a source of anxiety to their friends. The question is, how can these things be remedied ? We answer by using LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.



James McAran. Bookseller, begs to inform his friends and customers that be has removed to 248 St. Joseph street, where he can supply the country people and public generally with the latest publications in books and papers. 34 ff

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM 196 MURRAY STREET.

ASKETS AND COFFINS.

The Casket and Coffin business formerly con-ducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will besold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsowhere. Burial Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearses always on hand. always on hand.

DANIEL SHANKS, Huntingdon, P.Q. 34 G WANTED INFORMATION

OF MARIA FARRELL,

Who left the Parish of Ratheluir, Co. Longford, Ireland, about 20 years ago. Last address was care Benjamin Hurst, Highland Creek P.O., Scarborough, Canada West. Any information will be thankfully received by her brother, Peter Fatrell, care of TALLY & SLATIERY. 221 Westminster street, Providence, R.I. 333

J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC,

Huntingdon, P.Q.

NOTICE.

34

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an act Incorporating an institution under the name of L'Hopital Notre Dame," in Montreal. 305

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that Henry H. Geddes, F. X. Cochue, Win. A. Curry, George B. Muir, J. L. Barre and others, Real Estate Agents, of the City of Montreal, will apply to the Provincial Legislature at its next Session for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Montreal Board of Real Estate Agents. Montreal, March 4th, 1881. 30.5

THE PRINCESS PRINCESS HAL BAKING POWDER! THE PARTY STAINCESS' Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and be convinced. Patronized by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise. Send do in postage stamps for sample, and the "Princess" Baker contains recipes, etc., or abe for a Half-Found Char; post free, Address: WM. LUNAN & NON; Proprietors, Sorel, Que, Commin. WHOLESALE AGENTS: Tees, Costigan & Wilson, 100 St. Peter Street, Montreal. Wontreal. Wm. Johnson & Co., 77 St. James St., Montreal. Jas, Pearson, 44 Klug St. West, Toronto. F. R. Butcher, St. John, N.B. W. L. Mackenzie, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 50tf R. PTURE! THE TRITMPH TRESS CO., 333 Bowery, N.V., and 9 South 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in From 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they cant of cure, Suid 25c, for Book to Dr. C. W. H. BURN-HAM, General Superintendent, at either Office, and be cured THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery

FARMS FORSALE at ste. Therese A Splendid Farm on the Bankwol the River St. Rose,

Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain "It will most surely quicken the or Ache. Blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derin 1." "Brown's Household Panacca," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best ramedy in the world for Cramps in the stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinde, and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rost by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth ? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will selieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [G26 a bottle.

OHILDREN WHO PICK THEIR NOSES aremost generally afflicted with worms. How they get into their little stomachs, it may be difficult to know, but it is easy to get them out by using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COM-FITS or Worm Lozenges. They are pleasant totake: children like them, but the worms 34.4 don't.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS. - MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the 34.4little sufferer immediately.

A TERRIBLE THING IS A PAIN IN the small of the back ; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cold or a wrench. But in all cases, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, well rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble. 34 4

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY. - The good reputation of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, has given them a favorable 34-2 notoristy.

Josh Billings remarks that "Those who are too proud to enquire what a thing kosts when they buy it, are the fust ones to find fault when they come to pay for it."

Too true, too true, Josh ; our neighbor is troubled with some derangement of the slomach ; it may be biliousness or dyspepsia; he calls in the aid of a doctor. Our neighbor is too proud to ask the probable cost of which a large bill is sent in, and great growling and grumbling is the result. The doctor's bill need not be paid if Baxter's Mandrake The result will be great Bitters are used. joy and satisfaction.

A MISTAKE.

It is a great and often futal mistake to take repeated drastic purgatives for constipation of the bowels, they induce piles and cause debility of the bowels, arousing the torpid Liver and all the secretions to a healthy used it, who will not tell you at once that it action ; acting on the Kidneys, and renovating and toning the system in the most rerfect 34-2 manner.

BOYNTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5 .- In private letters received from different parties in New York and elsewhere, relative to the arrest and imprisonment in Ireland of Irving Boynton, one gentleman writes from New York that he has known Boynton all his life, that he was born in New York, and is entitled to the protection of the United states Government. All the writers use the stereotyped expression, "He is languishing in a British prison," and urge the Secretary of State to rescue him at once. The writer who attests to Boynton having been born in New York says he became enthused over the exciting events in Ireland, went over, and became interested in the land question. The matter of Boynton's arrest is being investigated by the Department of State; when all the facts are gathered, the Secretary will decide what action to take. Unofficially it is well known that Boynton was arrested for violating British law on British soil, just the same as we would arrest any British subject who here might violate our laws. The only thing the United States can do is to use their influence with the British Government to have Boynton treated tenderly.

EFPB'S COCOA-GRATEFOL AND COMFORTING-By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to discase. 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 getting cured, and is treated for days, after fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled-"JAMES EPFS & Co. Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epps's CHOCOLATE ESSENCE for afternoon use.



Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs. Coids, and even ASTIIMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 633 Oxford street London, in boxes and pris, at is. 1jd., 28. 48. 6d., 116., 228. and 338 sech, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. ---Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 133 Wfg

Three acres in breadin and forly acres in depth. Good stone house, 42x32 feet, three stories, burns, good stabling for cattle, and two houses for workingnes; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

Torms: One-third Cash and balance to Suit Purchaser.

ALSO AT

GRAND LINE,

Three Miles from Ste. Therese,

A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush; good house and barns.

Terms Easy. Particulars on applying at 249 Commissioners street. ur 429 Mignonue. 113

Legal Notices.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Instrict O of Montreal, Superior Court, DAME MARIE SUZANNE LOUISE PARENT, of the City of Montreal said District, when of BEN-JAMIN DFLAHLAYE, Jeweller, of Montreal af result, duly authorized to appear to judicial proceedings, Plainfift, vs. BENJAMIN DELA-itAYE, Jeweller, of the same place, Defendant, An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the first day of April Instant. instant.

Z. RENAUD. Attorney for Plaintiff.

Als Altorney for Plaintin. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MON'I REAL. Superior Court. DAME MARY AUGUSTA TIERNAY, of the City of Montreal, white of HENRY BROWNRIGG, of the same place, trader, duly authorized to ester-en justice, Plaintiff, and said HENRY BROWN-filligh, Defendant. A demand for separation de biens has been made in this cause. J. J. CURRAN. Attorney for Plaintiff.

Atlorney for Philathff. Montreal, 4th April, 1581. 31 A6.13.20,27 M4

Montreal, th April, 1881. 31 A6.1320.27 M4 PROVINCE OF QUEHEC, District of Mont-reni. Superior Court, Montreal. No. 764. DAME HELEN REED CRAIB, of the City and Pictrict of Montreal, wife of WILLIAM O. MCROBEL, of the same place, Agent, duly authorized to cater on justice Plaintiff, vs. the said WILLIAM O. MCROBIE. Defendant. An action for a separation of property was herein instituted on this day. Montreal, March 16th, 1881. JAMES M. GLASS, 31.5 Altorney for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. FCHRISTINA CHALMERS DAUBKEN. will duly and arized to ester en justice of Plaintiff. The said PHILIP SIMPEON ROBS, of Mont-real aforesaid, Accountant. An action en separation de biens has this day been instituted in this caso.

Montreal, 22nd March, 1881. CHURCH, CHAPLEAU, HALL & ATWATER, 326 Attorneys for Plaintiff. DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-

L TRICT OF MONTHEAL-SUPERIOR COURT. No. 8-8. DAME CELANIRE ROY, wife of AIME BELIVEAU, Hotel keeper, both of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintlff.

The said AIME BELIVEAU,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted to day in this case, Montreal, 8th March 1861. 32-5 LAREAU & LEBEUF, 32 5 Atty's for Pitn.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



LONDON, April 9.-Parnell, at Birmingham, yesterday, said he would consult his colleagues and give the Leagues his view of the Land Bill in his speech at Cork on Sunday. Though the bill fell far short of the abolition of landlordism, he would, he said, welcome any amelioration for the lot of the tenant farmers.

CORE, April 9.-Parnell at a banquet here this evening traced the history of the Land League. He denounced the desertion of seventeen members frem the Irish party as the cause of the Coercion Bill. The first portion of the Land Bill, he said, was full of

DOUBTFUL POINTS AND PIT-FALLS,

and he defied anybody to tell accurately how it would work. It would be the duty of Irish members to improve the bill as far as possible in its passage through the House, and see that its workings would be as advantageous as possible to the tenants. The second portion of the bill was by for the most important. He looked thereto for very important results, but believed the compulsory expropriation of bad landlords would be a far easier and more effective method of protecting tenants. He strongly

DENOUNCED EMIGRATION,

which he declared wrs a scheme for clearing out small tenants, whose courage and sacrifices had brought the question to a point no British Ministry could any longer overlook. Any bill that did not largely reduce rents would and ought to fail to satisfy tenants. Parnell, addressing the people afterwards from a hotel, warned them against thinking the battle was won, and said it was only just commenced.

DUBLIN, April 10.-A great land meeting was held at Cork to-day, at which Mr. Parnell declared that occupiers of the soil in Ireland were nearer victory than ever before, and that he believed that in two years they would till free land, and then have the right to take their own lands.

LONDON, April 10.-A Dublin correspondent writes that the Irish people appear to defer their judgment on Gladstone's Bill till Parnell speaks at Cork on Monday. It is no exaggeration to say that among those who of invigorating elements with a pulmonic of really wish well to the farmers of Ireland,

PARNELL'S UTTERANCES

are looked forward to with greater interest and anxiety than any speech he delivered since the agitation began. It cannot be denied that the bill comes before Ireland at a time when she is neither in a spirit or temper to give it a calm and unbiassed consideration. From the condition of apparent tranquility, the week has plunged the great sections of the country into a state of excitement described as little short of civil war. Law and order, which seemed about to resume their sway, have received a rude shock. The ex-citment dates from the recent attack on the police escorting a process-server near Ballaghdereen. When Sergeant Armstrong fired the first shot which killed the peasant he was

FELLED TO THE GROUND BY A STONE,

and after his comrades were beaten off the wounded man was treated in a most horrible manner. His head was beaten to a jelly. How the man survived four days is a mystery. It is feared the occurrence will put an end to the forbearance of the Constabulary, among whom the affair already forms evil results. The death of Armstrong has been made the subject of a demonstration almost unequalled in the history of Ireland. The country for miles around is lit up by bonfires from Ballaghdereen to French Park, and from Clogher to Lough Glyn, and the whole population has turned out to celebrate the occur-

Parnell remarks :--- "I think the measure on the whole will lead to very remarkable results-that is, if our people maintain their

organization and are assisted, as up to the present, by the sympathy and practical help of America. I trust in a few years it will lead to the abolition of landlordism and the prosperity of our country." The Irish Catholic Bishops meet on Tues-

day to consider the Land Bill and determine on some course of united action.

A meeting is convoked by Archbishop VicCabe, and it is assumed he must have been especially empowered by the Pope. This would indicate that the Holy See is determined to throw in its influence with the moderate section of the hierarchy.

DUBLIN, April 11 .- Mr. Finnegan, M.P., Liberal and advanced Nationalist, in a speech to his constituents at Ennis to-day, gave great credit to Gladstone for the Land Bill. Mr. Dillon, at a meeting near Neagh, Tipperary County, to-day, condemned the Land Bill as incomplete and complicated, and warned tenant farmers against accepting it.

near here, to-day, a resolution was passed expressing regret that no better means were devised than the worthless broken-down machinery of the Land Act, and declaring that with such machinery no act could be succesfully enforced for the benefit of the

people.

Raillton, the five-foot commander of the salvation Army, stepped off at Halifax from the steamer in which he had started from Eu-Providence had so ordered it for the salvation of the city. He undertook the job at once, but the hootings and missiles of a mob compelled him to stop.

WHAT THE CONSUMPTIVE NEEDS is a medicine which not only relieves irritation of the lungs, but makes up those losses of strength always entailed by lung disease. Recovery can never be hoped for so long as the vital current remains watery and impoverished, the nervous system weak and unquiet. It is the unison acknowledged potency that gives Northrop & Lyman,s Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda such a decided pre-eminence over the generality of preparations designed to overcome lung, throat and brouchial affections. The hypophosphites furnish the system with the most important constituents of clood, muscle and nervous tissue, and the highly prepared oil derived from the cod's liver acts as a subjugator of throat and lung irritation. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Northrop & LYMAN, Toronto.

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUBSDAY, April 13, 1881. FINANCIAL.

Loaps on call were negotiated at 4 to 5 per cent, and on time at 5 to 6 per cent. The discount rate is unchanged at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling exchange is steady at 85 to 83 prem. for 60 day bills between banks, $8\frac{7}{8}$ to 9 over the counter.

The Stock market this a. m. was fairly active, but not particularly strong. The Stock market closed weaker all round.

Montreal dropped 3 to 185 bid; Ontario 1 to 1021 bid; Merchants 1 to 1221; Montreal Telegraph | to 1271; City Passenger 2 to 120, and Gas 11 to 1451 bid.

The Stock Exchange will be closed from rence. The authorities are doing all they can Thursday night until Tuesday morning. 1953 Morning Stock Sales-41 Montreal at

with most any advantages it offers. The to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 271c to bush, \$1.60 to \$1.80. second part of the Bill is more satisfactory 29c. Gunpowder, lew grades, 38c to 40c; FRUIT. — Cranberrie good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 64c to 70c. Per barrel; Apples, per barrel; and is in accordance with a recommendation of the Land League Convention last year." Congou, fine to finest, 41c to 60c. Southers Young Hyson, first, 48c to 50c; seconds, 38c bush, 70c; Beans, white and yellow, per duct of the Halifax refinery is now offered and prices decidedly favor buyers. Montreal yel-low, 71c to 9c; granulated, 91c to 93c; Grocers A,91c to 91c; raw sugar 71c to 712. Molasses-Quiet but steady. Barbadoes, 52c to 55c; Porto Rico, 52c to 54c. Bright syrup, 70c to 72c ; medium, 65c to 68c. Spices slow. Cloves, 40c to 50c. Black pepper, 13c to 16c; white, 164c to 17c. Fruits are quiet and about steady. Valencias raisins, 8½c to 9½c; Sultanas, 10½c to 11c; Currants, 61c to 71c; Prunes 60 to 620; 10c; Filberts, 81 to 9c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- The market exhibits a slow and uncertain tone with prices nominally unchanged, but favoring the buying interest. We quote: - Borax, 15c to 17c; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bichromate of potash, 15c to 16c; soda ash, \$1.60 to \$1.90; cream tartar, ground, 32c to 34c; do, crystal, 29c to 31c; bleaching powder, \$1.60 to \$1.75; alum, \$1.90; flour sulphur, \$2.75 to \$2.87; roll do, \$2 25 to WESTFORT, April 11.—At a land meeting \$2.50; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, par here, to-day, a resolution was passed \$1.15; saltpetre, \$9.50 to \$10.00 per keg; whiting, 55c to 70c; quinine, \$3 90 to \$4 castor oil, 10c to 11c; opium, \$8.25 to 8.75; bi-carb soda, \$3.30 to 3.50.

IRON AND HARDWARE-Hardware houses a in receipt of fair orders from travellers and by mail, and the reduced tariff of railway rates enforced later than usual by the G.T.R., is drawing more trade in this direction. Tin plates continue to improve, and bar iron is rope, and failed to get back aboard in time. fairly active. Pig iron is dull, but the pros-Being thus left in Hallifax, he declared that pects are that a fair businers will be done rivals, which may be expected to command lower prices. Pig Iron per ton, Coltness, ness, \$20 to 21; Langloan, \$20 to 2050; Gartsherrie, \$19 25 to 19 50; Eglinton, \$18 50 to 19; Hematite, \$25 to 27; bars per 100 lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1 80 to 1 90; ditto best \$210 to 225; Swedes & Norway, \$450 to 475; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6 to 650; Canada plates, Swanses and Penn, \$3 25 to 350; Hatton, \$315 to 320; Arrow, \$350 to 3 60; Coke, IC, S4 75. Tin sheets, charcoal best No. 26, \$10 to 11; coke, best No. 26, \$8 to 9; Galvanized Sheots Morewcods Lion, No. 28, 71c; other brands, 61 to 7c; Hoops and Bands, S240 to 250; Sheets, best brands \$2 50 to 2 75, Steel per lb cast, 11 to 13c; Spring per 100 lb \$3 25 to 3 75; Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$3 25 to 3 75; Sleigh Shoe, 2 50 to 2 75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs., ordinary brands, \$2 50 to 3; Ingot Tin, \$24 to 25 00; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse Shoes, 3 75 to 4; Coil Chain, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 425 to 450; Sheet Zinc, 550 to 6; Lead, per 100 lbs, Pig, \$5 to 550. ditto, sheet, 6 to 6 25; ditto, bar, 5 50 to 6; Canadian Shot, 6 to 6 50; Cut Nails, per 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, (3 inches and larger) 260; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs., 3 50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs., 7 25.

RAW FURS-On the local market there is not much doing and arrivals of new skins are not plentiful. Otter is in fair demand, with dark winter selections, commanding 12c to 14c. Beaver is firm and quoted at \$2.75 to \$3. Mink is worth about \$1 to \$1.25. Fox plentiful and in light demand. Quoted at \$1.40 to S1 50. Fisher, \$6 to \$8; Bear, large

and steady at 8c to 9c per 1b. and Syrup at 75c

to 85 per gallon. The dairy produce trade displays no new features. Creamery butter is quoted at 20c to 21c; Townships at 17c

to 18c; Morrisburg at 16c to 17c; Brockville at 15c to 16c and Western at 121c to 141c.

Cheese is dull at 13c ts 14c for finest September and 11c to 12c for medium to good.

EASTER CATTLE MARKETS.

The display of Easter beef to-day was ex-

ceptionally fine, and some 500 cattle were in the stalls at the St. Gabriel market. Waile

6.1c, 7c, 9c and even 10c was asked for extra

choice heavy stock, the averago range of

prices was 5 kc and 6c. Prize cattle from the

Guelph and Brantford fairs sold well and the

quality of the stock was generally superior

to former years. Butchers were here both

from Quebec and Three Rivers and while

there were isolated cases of complaints most

Among the principal drovers present some

-A Knox, Whitby; S Parsons and Jas Eakins,

of whom had two loads were the following:

Port Hope; W Gould, Toronto; Jos Stone,

Winter, Seaforth; T O Robson, St Mary's, T Bonner, Toronto; Roberts and Wilder on!; J

Montreal, 12 at 4c; Taillfour & Martineau,

B Wic to 5]c; Thos Bonner, 1 for \$150, and

86 at 5c to 6c per lb. John Robinson,

20 to Meakin of Quebec at 54c, and 20 to

were exported from Montreal last month. It was announced among the drovers to-day

drovers reported an active demand.

R McKa

.

FRUIT. - Crauberries, Cape Cod, \$7.00 per barrel; Apples, per bri, to \$1.50 to \$2.50; Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$3.50; Malaga Grapes, per lb., 30c; Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$8 00; Valentia Oranges, \$8.50 to \$9 00 per case.

VEGETABLES .- Potatoes, per bag, 50c to 55c carrots, per bush, 45c; onions, per brl, \$3.50; cabbages, per bbl, \$1; beets, per bush, 30c to 40c; celery, per dozen, 60c to \$1; turnips, per bush, 45c; rhubarb, \$1.75 per doz.

POULTRY AND MEAT .- Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 80c; black ducks do, \$1.50; turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to \$2.25; geese, \$2 to \$2.25; beef, per Ib., 10c to 12c; Malaga figs, 6c ts 7c; H. S. almonds. 6c to 7c; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c Malaga nge, oc ts /c; H. o. simonus, oc to /c, international destructions of the single states, based of the singl and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c; quails, \$2.75 per doz.; plover, \$3 per doz.

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Best print butter, 23c to 25c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 21c; eggs,

butter, first-class, 19c to 21c.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS. ONTARIO.

 \$1.40 to \$1.50.
 Fisher, \$6 to \$8; Bear, large prime, \$9 to \$10; Cubs and yearlings, \$3 to \$7.50.
 W Northgraves.
 Perth Prescott

 \$7.50.
 Muskrat, dull at 17c to 18c.
 Fine MJ Armand.
 Pakenham Patrok McCabe.
 Port Hope Patrick McCabe.
 Port Hope Patrick McCabe.
 Perbroke

 Seal were firm at the London sales but inferior declined about 10 per cent.
 Martins, red, are McLesmott.
 Patrick McCabe.
 Perbroke

 quoted at \$1.25 and Lynx at \$2.
 Immediate State of the patrick for heg products is firmer following in the wake of Western American prices.
 Sales of 80 barrels heavy mess pork are reported at \$19.50; 100 at \$20 and 40
 Morthgraves.
 Stather.
 Stather.

 Morther and the wake of \$19.50; 100 at \$20 and 40
 Thomas Mea.
 Smith Fails
 Stather.

 Morther and the mess at \$19.
 Smoked hams
 Smoked hams
 Stather.
 Stather in the state of the patrok for heg products is firmer following in the state of \$20 and 40
 Stather wake of Western American Stather was been priced.
 Stather was been priced.
 Stather was been priced.

 State of at \$19.50; 100 at \$20 and 40
 Stather was been priced.
 Stather was been priced.
 Stather was been priced.

 Morther and thin mess at \$19.
 Smoked hams
 Stather was been priced.
 Stather was been priced.

 Stather and the mess at \$19.
 Smok



OUELL THE EXCITEMENT.

which is spreading with dangerous rapidity. In almost all cases of recent eviction the tenants have been allowed to reserve posses- 100 Eastern Townships, 1151; 175 Commerce, in New York are quoted at 181c and resion of their heldings as caretakers. Much uneasiness is caused by the steady emigration lieu 631; 150 do 63; 25 City Passenger, 122; from the West and South. Dublin wharves 25 do 121; 75 Gas, 1463; 250 do 1461; 24 are crowded with young men and well-dressed women bound for the United States and Canada. Before the season is well advanced thousands will have left for the New World. 25 Merchants, 122; 75 do, 122; 50 do,

DUBLIS, April 9.-At the Limerick Station, McCroker, agent to Viscount Guillamore, 109; 15 Montreal Telegraph, 1273; 45 do, would certainly have fared badly had not the 128; 45 do, 1273; 50 Peoples, 901; 50 Richeengineer enough presence of mind to take lieu, 60 ; 25 Gas, 146 ; £800 Canada Central him on the locomotive and escort him out of Bonds, 993; 4 City Passenger, 1292. danger. The whole affair was unpremeditated. The crowd waiting there was under the impression that Miss Parnell was to pass the station, but the incident shows sufficiently the spirit of

DARING AND RECKLESSNESS

among the people how a trivial incident may lead to most deplorable results. All these affrays sprung directly from serving processes, which are being applied for and obtained by the thousand at the various Quarter Sessions now being held throughout the country. In scored a marked advance since our last, and a few weeks evictions, unless they are staved by the retrospective action of Gladstone's Bill, must follow, and we may then look for a repetition of the scenes so familiar in Ireland.

THE ARMS' ACT

had come into operation almost unnoticed. The proclaimed district embraces all Connaught, more than half of Munster and much of Ulster, with one county in Leinster. The result is not likely to be very satisfactory to the authorities. People have had plenty of time to make the most elaborate prepara-tions, and as midnight outrages with firearms. are now abandoned in favor of more daring and more destructive demonstrations in daylight, the probability is the people will not feel the want of their guns and revolvers.

JAMES O'KELLY, M. P.,

speaking at Boyle to-day, said the Land Bill was another proof of the inability of the measure entirely failed to protect rackrented | dreds of miles removed, which have the great tenants, and Irishmen, he declared, conly accept it as a final solution of the question.

LONDON, April 8.—The Dark acts says that several Regime members of Parliament have privately expressed the opinion that it done by the Bill, as it contains a provision that processes of eviction not completed by the time the Bill becomes a law will be inoperative. As it practically takes nine months to complete an eviction, notices served in March will be void. This provisthe Irish members of Parliament.

DUBLIN, April 11.-Mr. Parnell is reported as saying that no tenant can derive benefit from the first part of the Land Bill unless he has plenty of money to spend in litigation The Land Leaguers will try to remedy the

25 do 1851, 60 do 185; 50 Molsons, 109; 50 Canada thin mess at \$19. Smoked hams Toronto, 1494; 50 Jacques Cartier, 1041; 50 are quoted at 13c to 131c and lard at 141c to Merchante, $123\frac{1}{4}$; 30 do 123; 50 do $122\frac{3}{4}$; 1433; 25 Montreal Telegraph, 1271; 50 Riche-Royal Canadian Ins, 571. Afternoon Sales-100 Montreal, 185; 100

do, 185]; 1 do, 185]; 2 do, 185; 25 do, 185]; 1221; 50 Jacques Cartier, 1041; 25 Molsons,

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

A fair business is being done for the season and preparations of all kinds are being pushed forward prior to the opening of navigation and the resumption of the summer trade. In anticipation of a greatly improved business, stocks have taken a new lease of strength and that in spite of the most determined efforts on the part of the "bears" who have been de-claring that the market is "toppish" and "prices too high" for over a month past. That standard monopoly the Grand Trunk Railway Company in spite of its apparent disinterestedness is alleged to be straining every nerve to acquire the Great Western road and protect itselt in some sort from the many dangers which threaten its future. Defeated in its oppositions to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway scheme, and to the Coteau Bridge scheme, which means the line connecting Ottawa with the Boston sea-board, and with the ticket scalping bill thrown out in the House, the Grand Trund management cannot boast of a very brilliant reconstrical various others at 51c; Roberts & Wilder, the Chicago link was acquired. scome any merchants will however glecompetitive railchange which will set city and the West, for way rates betweel advantages possessed by the greatare practically ignored by discrinper head; A Knox, 34 at 53c. Messrs. Gould & Knox sold 60 live hogs at \$7 50 per House of Commons to govern Ireland. The Mongrates in favor of cities and towns hunadvantage of being connected with competing lines of rail. In the per 100 lbs. The receipts for the week were 79 cars of cattle, 66 sheep and 172 calves. The receipts of borses numbered 154, and 1,154 future the North Shore Road and the that several Region members of rarmament have privately expressed the opinion that it is desirable to take steps, supplementary to the Land Bill, to prevent wholses ale evictions in Iraland. As a rest to the take step of ta that Mr N Kennedy, shipper, intended to disin Ireland. As a matter of fact, this will be Sault branch will give us a more direct com- tribute \$50 in prizes among the owners of the munication with the Great West. A project, best cattle. of importance consists in utilizing the Midof importance consists in utilizing the mid-land & Grand Junction Railways as a means THE CITY RETAIL MARKETS-APRIL 12

and & Grand Junction Railways as a mouth of transporting grain from Georgiau. A fair business was transacted to-day in Bay to Belleville, and it is most most lines of produce. Grains were mostly favorably commented upon here. Every firmer while for green stuffs lower prices were served in March will be void. This provis-ion in the Bill gives peculiar satisfaction to year sees Montreal less dependent on accepted. Oats advarced to 99c and \$1 per the Grand Trank for the transportation of its bag. A large export trade is being carried goods, and as more arteries and competing on in petatees, and heavy shipments to the lines are opened up to this city so much the States have caused prices to advance. It was more will Montreal benefit by cheaper ates reported that as high as 60c had been paid for of freight and continue to grow and flowish. choice lots, but the average range was 50c to GROCERIES .- Leading houses report , fine 55c.

The Land Leaguers will try to remeay the GROCERIES. - Dealing houses topics y but FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN. -Flour, per 100 bill's defects during its passage. After its business. Fine Japan teas are steay but FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN. -Flour, per 100 enactment he shall use the resources of the organization of the League to enable the and Black. Nagasaki Japan may bejuoted Oatmeal, \$2.30; Cornmeal, do, yellow,

organization of the League to enable the and black. Disparent diplate any 22 co 250; \$150; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.10 per 109 Lord Falmouth was st farmers to make the best of its intricate pro-visions. The complete organization of the ten-pood common to redium. 27c to 36c fair to bs: Barley, per bush, \$0c; Oats, per bag, 90c year £16,000, but his fo visions. The complete organization of the ten- | 2009 common to a co-ani, 200 to 50, and 00 by Datary, per bash such as per bash such as the solution of the Longu will indoubted goo 340 to 40; here to obolice, f to 53, to \$1; Peas, per bashed; Soc; Buckwhear, per l'expenses of his stables

Patrick Casey...... T J McGuire..... T J McGuire..... D J O'Donnell..... QUE Denis Mooney. Patrick Lynch. Michi Smith. Jno Doyle. Wm Kinehan. Simod McNally. Simod McNally...... Michael McAleer..... H J Donnelly.... Edward Polan..... James O'Brien...... Patrick Maloney..... Patrick Maloney. Jas Martin. E Gibbon. Edward Murphy. John Mooney. James Finn Wright & Co. Henry Duffin. J W Kennedy. Jumes Guarley. James Guerley. Daniel McCaffrey..... J J McGown. Lawrence Slattery..... Hugh Connor..... M H O'Ryan.... Wm O'Meara..... Win O'Menta P Cosgrove. Wm Neelan. James J Kelly.... M C Landregap Wm Hyland John Do Ms Port Hepe; W Gould, Toronto, Job Sourd, John Do Ms. Whitby; N Kennedy, Don; N. Lunnis, Don; John Do Ms. T Beech, Beilin; A J Thompson, Brantford F Rodgers, Guelph; A Burrows, Ottawa; R Bobert Gilmour. & C Mclver..... Bonner, Toronto; Roberts and Windoren; J noxville; Martineau & Taillfeur, M Sbakes-Robinson, Toronto; P O, R Winters, Sea Deare; M Laporte, Mjer and Hopper & Co., Patrick Devine D J Cantwell.

NOVAS

Angus MeIsaac. Samuel Flanagan..... Jno McNeill......Al C W McDonald...... Wm. Watsh..... I K Finday.

UNITED

Thomas Kavanagh C Whelan opring PRINCE EDW/

Richard Walsh.....

Patrick Duffy...... John T. McNally..... G W O'Neill P M..... NEW BRU

T O'Brieu & Co.... Chas O'Donneli..... BRITISH CO

M Sulliyan.....

Seaforth Smith Falls		Dechlicher and Decherly
	WITH	Publishers and Bookselle
	6 –	275 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Walkerton Westport Wolfe Island Whitby	\$5	i ara natur pump dinnui,
	YOU CAN BUY AN	MONTREAL.
EBEC.		
Aylmer	- ERN MATERIA - A LEVELAGE - 4, REVALMENT	
Broughton Broughton Bedford		
Calumet Island Hallerton	BOND,	
Huntingdon Inverness	Which bonds are issued and secured by the Gov- errment, and are redeemed in drawings hel-	
Lennoxville	soot and bouda not and ning one of such in out	WEEKLY 'TES'
	100 per cont over their face value.	·
Portaga AU FOFL	These Bonds are Negotiable at Daily Market Quotations.	Number of purchasers served during week ending April 9th, 1881,
	f TERS, and inclusing S5, will secure one of these	Same week last year
Migor Populatio	boods for the next drawing. For orders, circulars, or any other information	Iucrease
St Agathe 	International Banking Co.,	:0:
Sherbrooke Sillery	No. 150 Broadway, New York City.	PROOF : PROOF!
dherria toa St Sylvester St Sylvester St Stanislaus de Kos;ka St Stanislaus de Kos;ka	ESTABLISHED IN 1874.	
	The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and	The fact that our Kid Glove trade keeps creasing every season is, we consider, positi
St Bridgite des Sault	United States	proof that we sell them cheap and that the
St Mathias St Philipe St Agnes de Dundro	N.BIn writing, please state you saw this in the TRUE WITNES 35 G	give general satisfaction.
South Durban, Q	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Mont- real No II Superior Court. DAME ELNOIRE THOULS, Plaintiff, vs. JOSEPH ENOURE THOULS, Plaintiff, vs. JOSEPH	KID GLOVES.
South Durhem, Q. Templeton Thurse, Que Valley field		For the largest variety of Kid Gloves from t lowest priced goods up to the finest makes, 7
JNDLAND,	& LACOSTE, distrayants. On the twenty-third day of April instant, 1881, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said De-	S. CARSELY'S.
Brigus Hr bor Grace King's Cove St John's	fendant on Bousecou's street. In the City of	Special Sale of Kid Gloves all next we
	Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chatters of the said Defendant, consisting in household furniture, bar fixtures,	
SCOTIA. Antigonish	&c. Montreal, 9th April, 1831. 351 JOS. BOUCHER, B. S. C.	APRIL 9th, 1881.
Antigonish Acadia Mines Albion Mines & Westville		UMBRELLAS.
Caledonia Mills	CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS TRICT OF JOLIETTE-Superior Court.	Ladles' Black Silk, \$1.10, 1.42, 1 55, 1.60, Paragon Frame, Silk, \$1.00, 1.95, 2.16, 2.30.
	MELINA TELLIER dite LAFRTUNE, of the parish of St. Lin. in the district of Jolieite, wife FARIEN JEANNOTTE dit LACHAPELLE	Paragon Frame, Silk, \$1.00, 1.93, 2.16, 2.30, Ladles' Colored Silk, \$1.10, 1.15, 1.30, 1.35, Paragon Frame, \$1.52, 1.75, 1.45, 2. Fancy Bone Handlos, \$2.39, 2.40,
erbrooke, Guysboro' Co.	hotel keeper of the same place, duly, authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff.	German Horn, \$2.05, 2.25, 2.35, 4,25.
STATES. Chalesugnay, N.Y	The said FABIEN JEANNOTIE di LACHA-	Fancy Wooden Handles \$1.88 0, 1,75, 155
umett, St Clair Co., Mich	PELLE, Defendant.	Ludies' Colored Brazilian silk
Harper's Ferry, Iowa Island Pond Mongomery Co., Kansas	An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, this day.	ceived.
lelrose, Stearns Co., Mich Manteno, Ill Malone, N Y	CHAS. LABELLE. IAttorney for Plaint ff. Jollette, 20th March, 1881.	APRIL 9th, 1881.
County, Mich.	A BILL WILL BE PRESENT-	PARASOLS.
gfield, Brown Co., Maine ARD ISLAND.	A ED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE Province of Quebec, at its next sersion, to facili-	Black Satin, Lace trimming, (lined) \$1,75,21 2.65, 2 85, 2 85, 3.82 Black Satin, Plain, \$3.00 3.50.
Charlottetown	tate the levylag, by assessment, of the sum des- tined to the payment of the debt already in-	Black Silk (lined.) \$285.
	curred for the building of the Church of the Parish SF, JEAN BAPTISTE DE MONTREAL,	SUNSHADE3.
UNSWICK.	and, also," of the sum necessary for c rtain works in the interior of said Church-the whole according to a resolution passed at a meeting	Light colors (lined), 65c, 74c, 85c. Or ental do 74c, \$1.10.
Black Brook, Miramich	of the hybitan's francs-tenanciers of the said parish, on the 27th of last February.	Polka Dol do 74c, 9lc. Pomendour do 9lc, \$1.05. Black, Plain and Trimmed, 74c, \$1.05.
		Light Colors, Lace Trimmings, \$1.05.
Wookslock	A BILL WILL BE PRESENT- ED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE Province of Quebec, at US next session, to au-	Unit DREN'S SUNSHADES
COLUMBIA. Kauloops Yale	Province of Quebec, at its next session, to au- thorize the administrators of the estate of the late Roy. Louis Marie Lefsbyre, to devote to the	to sell at \$90, 87c, \$2c, 02c, 80c.
•	establishment and maintenance of an educa- tional justitution in the Parish of Sty. Geni-	S. CARSLEY,
stated to have won last forfeits, .CI.900, and the	vieve, that portion of the revenues of said estate which are not requisite for the mainten-	
es au : jockeys hive to	ance of the hospital established in said parish. So .	MCLTREAL.