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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 36.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. APRIL 19, 1882.

## PRICE FIVE CENTS

# IRELAND

## The Land War.

THE CRY IS:

## NO RENT

SUCCESS SURE

RIGHT ONWARD!

VICTORY!

HALTING!!

Lornon, April 11.—Parnell, on alighting from the train last night, looked tired and haggard, and was evidently suffering physic-

The Press Association says:—Parnell took the early train for Dover this afternoon, to avoid the demonstration which would have been made had he taken his departure on the Continental train from Charing Cross in the evening. Conversing with a friend, he said he had little to complain of regarding his prison treatment. He hoped other suspects were as well cared for. He had reason to doubt that they were. His imprisoned followers regarded the recent outrages with the greatest indignation. Parnell expressed his belief that the state of things in Ireland would improve if the Government introduced a bill to relieve poor tenants of arrears of rent and amended the land act regarding purchase, so as practically to assist tenants to become owners of their farms, a result which, he thought, would go a long way to restore peace and order. He said he would remain in Paris quietly until the latest moment consistent with his parole. Parnell refused to see the correspondent of the Irish World.

During the illuminations at Roscommon the windows of houses not illuminated were smashed. The house of Major Waring was attacked and the windows broken. Serious rioting ensued, and the millitary were called to assist the police. Three rioters were seriously injured.

DosLin, April 11.—The American suspect White has been unconditionally released

from Naas jail.

LONDON, April 11.—Professor Goldwin Smith writes to the Times that if the British legislature and people would handle the Irish question with vigor, their determination would be applauded by nobody more than the great mass of the American people as distinguished from politicians. Smith recommends the abolition of jury trial in agrarian cases, collection of fair rents by summary process, suspension of representation of rebel districts, suppression of murderous press and special legislation concerning foreign emissaries, they and their Governments being given to fully understand their position and the liabilities they incur. DUBLIN, April 11.-At a banquet at the

Vice-Regal Lodge, after the installation of Baron Carlingford, as Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, Earl Cowper, Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick, and the Lord Lieutenant, said the Government was determined to perform its duties without being deterred by obloquy or disheartened by occasional failure. Lord Carlingford said there was no reason to despair, The Government had resolved to do its best and would not lose heart.

Mr. Smythe, a Westmeath landlord, whose sister-in-law was recently shot dead, has written to his tenants revoking his intended freduction of rents, as he considers many of them guilty of direct or indirect complicity

in the murder.

PARIS, April 12.—Parnell's nephew was buried yesterday afternoon. Parnell had not arrived last evening.

The following is a copy of the Chief Secretary's letter ordering Mr. Parnell's release on parole :-

"DUBLIN CASTLE, April 9, 1882. "Sir,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of a telegram received by me from Mr. Parnell this after-

noon, in the following terms:-"I have just heard of the death of my sister's only child from typhus. I wish to attend the funeral in Paris, and will undertake not to take part in any political matter

during my absence.' "I am also directed to state that upon the understanding that Mr. Parnell's engagement

includes an undertaking not to take part in any demonstration, his Excellency approves of his being released on parole for one week, or for such further time as will enable him to attend the funeral of his sister's child. "You will please hand Mr. Parnell a copy

of this letter. " I am. sir.

"Your obedient servant. W. E. FORSTER.

"To the Governor of Kilmsinham prison," LONDON, April 12. — Captain Dugmore,

future good behavior and was sentenced to imprisonment for six months. Captain Dugmore is a Land League candidate for Parliament for Meath. It is expected he will be

returned without opposition.

Liverroot, April 12.—An enthusiastic Conservative bauquet was held in Philharmonic Hall this evening, 600 persons being present. The Marquis of Salisbury presided. He dwelt upon the gravity of the situation in Ireland, severely rebuked the Government's policy and land act, deprecated pandering to agitation, and advocated proposals to enable Irish tenants to become owners of the land.

Dublin, April 12.—Mr. Forster has written Mr. Smythe expressing deep sympathy in his dreadful sffliction by the cruel murder of his sister-in-law. Mr. Forster says the authorities are making every effort to discover the perpetrators of the crime.

Paris, April 12 .- Although the London papers announce Mr. Parnell's departure for Paris, nobody seems to have seen or heard anything of him here. Mr. Thompson expected him to breakfast, but he did not come, and several letters are awaiting him with seals unbroken. Crowds of wolfish reporters, in search of copy, have been wearlly pacing to and fro in front of the Hetel De Normandie and Mr. Thompson's all day. If he really is in Paris, Mr. Parnell is keeping his secret well. papers announce Mr. Parnell's departure for keeping his secret well.

London, April 13.—A Paris despatch says

Parnell intends to return to Ireland almost

immediately.

The Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Cashel and Emly passed resolutions pledging themselves to exert all their influence to prevent outrages and demanding the cessation of co reion and eviction of tenants for arrears of rent, and pledging themselves to co-operate with the peoples representatives with the object of securing large amendments to the Land Act.

Dunlin, April 13 .- A returned American named Devlin has been arrested on suspicion of having shot McGowan, keeper of a public house near Boyle.

London, April 13.—The official list shows that 511 suspects were in prison on April as principals and 7 as accessories. Eleven are charged with treasonable practices, 24 shooting with intent to murder, and 441 are held for arson, intimidation, unlawful assembly, etc.
DUBLIN, April 14.—The ban placed upon

the publication of *United Ireland* has apparently been removed. The paper is sold openly in the streets. Its moderation of tone continues.

LONDON, April 14.—Edward Shiel, Home Ruler, was elected to Parliament to-day for Meath.

DUBLIN, April 14, -Twenty-five imprisoned suspects have been transferred to Limerick and Naas jails, on account of the bad sanitary condition of Clonmel prison.

We clip the following from the cable deapatches of the New York Irish World :-

DUBLIN, April 13 -Reports from all parts of the country show that the people still continne to meet with success in the elections for Poor Law Guardians. At Kells, County Meath, a Land Leaguer has beaten Lord Headford in a contest for the Chairmanship of the local Board. At Mountmellick, Queen's County, Mr. Cobbe, an ex-suspect, has succeeded Colonel Carden as Chairman, another suspect being elected Vice-Chairman, defeating the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

In Uister there is a widespread disgust with the workings of the Land Act. At a meeting of tenant-farmers held last Friday at Newtownards, Co. Down, the tenants of ten townlands who were present passed resolulions demanding the "soil for the fillers." At a farmers' meeting held at Monaghan Co. Monaghan, last Monday, the Land Act was condemned in very strong terms, and the

"Land for the People" was demanded.

The landlords of beginning to retaliate for these frequent detail.

Mr. Andrew Manning, who was released from Kilmainham a month ago and elected Chairman of the Ballinasloe Poor Law Guardians, beating Lord Clancarty, was re-arrested on Monday.

Other arrests besides those that are prompted by this spirit of retaliation are few. the other hand, the releases are constant. In West Cork the tenants on the Drum-

mond estate are not paying a penny. In Kerry all the tenants served with writs have refused the proffered statement and determined to pay no rent.

Last Wednesday the tenants on General Goslin's estate at Hacketstown, County Carlow, refused a proffered abatement of 15 per cent. and declared they would pay nothing.

Arthur Parks, of Longfield Ledge, Co. Leitrim, has wiped away all the arrears owed by his tenants, and granted an abatement of six shillings in the round. Some of his tenants were six vests in strests.

On Tuesday a magistrate named Egan, at Castleisland, Co. Kerry, conceded all the demands of his tenants.

On Wednesday three Roscommon landlords were very glad to take whatever their tenants were pleased to offer them.

The London Daily News, the Government organ, says that the landlords, by evicting the people, will aggravate the already desperate anarchy. It demands the passage of a law to stop evictions at once, and insists that all arrears must be cancelled.

London, April 16 .- A Dublin corresponlent believes that Parnell, on his return to Kilmainham Jail, will be unconditionally relessed.

DUBLIN, April 15 .- O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, has been unconditionally released from prison. Rev. Mr. Higgins has been liberated on ball.

NEW YORK, April 16 .- The World's London special says: The policy of the Con-servatives with regard to Ireland is necessar-ily the central feature in contemporary poliformerly of the British army, has been prosection, and now that it has been partly recuted at Parsenstown for posting violent and vealed by the Marquis of Salisbury in his reconstruction of attending the finneral of his nephew but rent" placards and circulating copies of the cent speech has thrown the Badicals into a did not mention a day for his return.

Irish World., He refused to find sureties for state of panic. They exclaim that it is future good behavior and was sentenced to "revolutionary." The main idea is to have the State buy out all landlords who are willing to sell their estates on a basis of twentyone years of judicial rent (which ranges about 25 per cent below rates hitherto charged), land debentures bearing 4 per cent interest being issued to sellers, the State of course guaranteeing payment of the debentures at maturity and the surplus of the Irish Church funds being made part of the guarantee. It is probable the amount of actual cash required from the Treasury would be gladly accepted by landlords. The Spectator, which is manifestly alarmed, declares that £200,000,000 or £300,000,000 would be needed. A good authority says the real amount wanted would not exceed £20,000,000 and would probably fall much lower than this sum. It is proposed to deal with arrears of rent on the same principle, the State advancing the money to pay off part and the landlord remitting the remainder. The whole details of the scheme

are to be explained at length in the forth-coming number of the Quarterly Review, and the proposition to carry it out will be laid formally before the House on the first Monday in May, by Mr. W. H. Smith. This new departure leaves the Government high and dry and must cause a deep and wide sensa-tion as soon as it is thoroughly understood throughout the country. As for other problems presented in Ireland for solution, Conservatives would probably be in favor of liberating suspects, while at the same time they would take energetic measures to preserve order by strictly legal means.

The Statist maintains that the policies of conquest, confiscation, persecution, amalgamation, coercion and conciliation have been tried in succession in Ireland, and each failed ignominiously. "If," it says, "we are to hasten the pacification of Ireland and bring about a speedy end of the present crisis, we ought to do quickly what the natural course of events will do slowly, bring our administration system into harmony with the

people whose affairs it administers." LONDON, April 15th .- Parnell's extraordinary success in cluding the vigilance of the reporters, and the secrecy and rapidity of his 1st; 28 are reasonably suspected of murder movements, have amused the English, but it must surely excite also a sense of shame to know that the chosen leader of the Irish people passed through the metropolis with a miserable wallet, provided by the prison authorities in a rickety four-wheeled cab. The sugges-tion that the Government really released Parnell with a view of testing public feeling, has met with strong surprise and disapproval on the part of Conservative journals, which assert that the English are in no temper to permit the return to resewater treatment of rebeliion in Ireland. On the other band, Liberal and Independent papers regard the matter in a less vindictive light.

> here for London. Duslin, April 17 .- Parnell arrived at Kingstown this evening. He will probably proceed to Kilmainham by road to avoid a

Paris, April 17.

demonstration. During March 521 agrarian outrages are reported, including 2 murders, 12 firing at persons, 7 aggravated assaults, 30 arsons; 237 outrages were committed in Munster, 124 in Leinster, 122 in Connaught, and 48 in Ulster. The police have seized three American rifles, with bayonets, and sixty pounds of ammunition at Ballybunion, County Kerry.

It is stated that 250 Irish suspects have been released during the past fortnight. Egan reports that the Land League's entire outlay has been £126,000. It has on

hand £59,000. Four suspects were unconditionally releas-

ed from Nass jail to-day.

Three farmers of Westmeath have been kiled on suspicion of inciting to murder. LONDON, April 17 .- The report of the gene-

ral release of imprisoned suspects being imminent is contradicted on high authority. It is stated that the expense of administer-

ing the Land Act thus far has been £90.000. Reductions in rent by land commissioners are estimated at £30,000.

The Standard says correspondence is still proceeding between the United States and the British Government regarding the imprisoned

Americans. BUFFALO, N.Y., April 17 .- The local Parnell Branch of the Irish Land League met have, short of a miracle, as his brain is utterto-night and passed resolutions favorable to Mr. Costigan's notice of resolution to be moved in the Canadian House of Commons urging upon that honorable body the advisability of petitioning the Parliament of Great Britain to grant to Ireland such a measure of self-government as the Provinces constituting the Dominion enjoy. They also passed resolutions to the effect that Ireland's commerce, manufactures and fisheries were almost extinct through the neglect of the foreign government of the land, and suggesting that Mr. Costigan insert in his resolution the words, "such a measure of self-government as the people of Ireland would consider necessary for the improvement and general welfare of the country, instead of "as the provinces constituting the Dominion of Canada enjoy." It was also resolved to send copies of resolutions to Mr. Costigan and to

the press for publication.

DUBLIN, April 18.—Officials assert that not a single suspect who has the slightest claim to American citizenship now remains in any of the Irish prisons. Several of the suspects in jail claim to be citizens of the United States, but their claims are not supported by

the American Minister. Forty tenants on the estate of Lord Cloncurry, County Limerick, were evicted yester-

day for non-payment of rent. DUBLIN, April 18.—There is much doubt as to the whereabouts of Parnell. It is supposed he intends to surrender in a manner to avoid a demonstration by his friends. Some of his friends argue that, as his warrant of arrest is legally cancelled by his release, he is not bound to return at all. The first supposition has apparently the best foundation.

#### A GERMAN'S THOUGHTS OF HOME.

Sweep on, sweep on forever more, Thou wild romantic Rhine, Thou river of my fatherland, Beyond the sait-sea brine!

Though I'm an exile from thy shore, Yet still my thoughts incline To thee and far-off Germany: Thou wildly-flowing Rhine!

Thy voice is full of poetry, Weird, fanciful, sublime, Which finds an echo in my heart And in my verse a rhyme!

It speaks to me of home and friends, Of many a happy day, When I, a flaxen-headed boy, Joined in each childish play.

I see again that snow-white oot Amid the pine trees tall; They stand like shadowy sentinels Beyond our garden wall.

I see the fire light dance and play 'Mid vessels on the wall; I see the sturdy father sit, A king amid us all.

l mark the children standing round, All in the fire-glow bright, While out-doors on the dusky pines Sad sighs the wind of night.

I see again my mother mild, Biue-eyed, with golden hair, True picture of the German fran, So comely and so fair.

O Mother! I can see you now, As in the blithesome past, Though in God's quiet acre You've found your rest at last.

I hear your old time legends Of the doorned Wild Huntsman fell. Who through the deep Black Forest rode Pursued by dogs of hell.

And of the Erl-King dwelling in The gloomy forest shades, And the gray Spirit of the Woods Haunting the lonely glades.

And oft of stern Grafs keeping state In castles perched on high, Above the surging stream that rolled Their rocky fortress by.

With these well-remembered legends
Of the Rhine-land far away,
I pass the dreamy hours
Of this gray, cold wintry day,
JOSEPH A. SADLIER.
Montreal, January, 1882.

# LUNATIC ASYLUM SCENES.

Professional Gentleman Gives a Few Interesting Experiences-Some of the Strange Ideas of the Lunatics-Horrible Cases.

A reporter of this paper on Saturday met gentleman who has had considerable experience in his professional capacity with lunatic asylums, and who has visited the Longue Pointe Asylum recently. In his opinion this is one of the best established institutions of the kind on the continent, built for the purposes to which it is divoted, having every appliance which science has invented and being managed with skillful care and devoted charity. In speaking of lunatics he mentioned that they were usually clasified as idiots, imbeciles, and maniacs the former having no ideas nor even conceptions, totally incapable of knowing right from wrong and sometimes even incapable of observing the elementary laws and necessities of animal life. This class, he said, were either born in this deplorable state or fell into it from their indiscretions and vile habits. One case he mentioned in which he described the state of a professional man whom he had known some years previously, handsome, highly educated, active and on the high road to honor and wealth. Now he was a miserable, driveling wretch, unable to control himself physically or morally, unable to speak intelligently, unable even to pronounce the simplest word. This state has continued for some ten years and as the cause of his lunacy has ceased because of the constant watchfulness of his attendants, and is likely to continue so for the next thirty or forty years, during which this wretched creature will encumber the earth in his present unconscious and unthinking condition, for thought he can never ly destroyed. This, our informant said, was the worst type which can be seen in similar asylums. They are unfortunately very numerous, and the most distressing sight a believes in the immortality of the soul or not. imbeciles are those, continued the gentle-

man, who retain glimmers of intellect, who can perform the ordinary duties of life as to dressing themselves, eating and drinking, taking exercise, etc., in a semi-conscious manner, not so intelligently as ordinary men and women, but like children who are learning the rudimentary knowledge of existencethey are generally cheerful, sing, amuse themselves and seem to be happy. They are not usually subject, to the into the third and fourth generations, through which the vengeance of nature follows the iniquities of progenitors. Maniacs are those who at ordinary times possess all their faculties, but at other times loose them temporarily, or ally, but who on certain particular subjects have fencies as strange as they are untrue. At the time of the failure of J. Cooke & Co. the great Government bankers of the United States, under Grant, there was brought to the Asylum a gentleman who imagined that by inside the walls of the church. the failure he had been divested of several millions. In reality he had not even been interested in speculation at the time. His mania did not take the form of anger against the bankers nor condemnation of the reckless habits of business, but it was a pure distress, an uncontrolable sorrow. would weep like a child; his ories

ed man that he was and break off as suddenly again in tears and lamentations. Our informant knew a woman who had been de-tained for several years. She seemed always and at all times in perfect health. Her husband also was confined in the same asylum, and a stranger to see them both would think that it was an injustice to detain them, and yet they could not be discharged. Her mania was murderous. They had a lovely little child which they cherished to distraction. One day they fancied that some one would steal it because of its beauty. They immediately with a table fork placked out its eyes. Another case was that of a young man whose instinct led him to atrocious cruelty. Not a living thing could come within his reach without his attempting to inflict suffering upon it. Another young lady could not see a gentleman without immediately engaging in a charming flirtation. Her conversation was most interesting until mention would be made of her mother, when she would rise furious as a very demon, and yet her mother had been to her the best of mothers, but had prevented her marraige with an unworthy suitor. Another patient had been a contrac-tor, and fancied that he had built all the remarkable buildings in the city. He would relate numerous instances of difficulties which he had surmounted in their construction. He used to tell how when he was building the French Church one of the towers leaned towards the west. To straighten it up without shock, and

cease, sing a pleasant song, converse charm-

ingly on other subjects like a highly educat-

contraction ensuing therefrom would bring back the tower to a straight line. This was very true scientifically, but no one but a manisc would adopt such an extravagant mode to accomplish the object. The gentlemen related many other incl-

without danger to the whole construction, was a perilous undertaking. He said that he had tied ropes to the tower, conveyed them

to St. Helen's Island, and then thoroughly

drenched them with water, alleging that the

## TRADES UNIONS' PRINCIPLES.

dents, and promised to take the reporter

through the asylum at some future date.

New York, April 16.—The central organization of trades unions this afternoon adopted a platform of principles which demands eight hours for a day's work; prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years of age in workshops, mines and factories; abolition of all contract labor on government work and prohibiting all convict contract labor, enactment of laws giving workmen a mechanics' lien for full wages, equal pay for equal work of both sexes, establish-ment of labor statistics bureaus by States as well as the Government, the officers of these bureaus to be chosen from labor organizations, sanitary inspection of mines, factories and all conditions of labor, abolishment of conspiracy and tramp laws and all laws not bearing equally on rich and poor, and the establishment of a national circulating medium which shall be issued to the people without the intervention of banks.

## ORDINATIONS AT THE GESU.

PAPAL ZOUAVE RAISED TO THE PRIESTHOOD-IMPOSING CEREMONIES WITNESSED BY AN IM-MENSE ASSEMBLY - HIS LORDSHIP MGR. FABRE OFFICIATES - THE NAMES OF THE

ASPIRANTS TO HOLY ORDERS. Not since the day of the consecration of His Lordship Mgr. Fabre in the beautiful Church of the Gesu, has this sacred edifice contained such a large number of people of every denomination as assembled therein Sunday to witness the imposing ceremonics of a Catholic ordination. Aundreds had to be turned away for want of room. The sanctuary was decorated in a very tasteful and elegant style. Among the many objects which attracted attention was the old Canadian flag which led the way to Rome for the detachment of Pontifical Zouaves to which the Reverend Father Garceau belonged, and who on this solemn occasion was raised to the priesthood. His comrades in arms graced the occasion with their presence in uniform and headed by their bauner they escorted the Rev. Father Garceau to the doors of the sanctuary. Then came a large number of the clergy, followed by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre in full pontifical robes surhuman being can contemplate whether he rounded by several attendants. The entry was made with all due solemnity, and during the procession the organ with the orchestra officiated, had put on the various robes and ornaments of his sacred office the Veni Creator was chanted and the ceremonies of the ordination were proceeded with, in which the following aspirants participated : - Minor Orders: O. B. Devlin, Gregory O'Brien, Edward Devine, John Foran, P. Smith, Stephen Duiresne, Ed. Desaulniers, Joseph Brault, Joseph Blain, M. Richard. citements of vice, and are generally the Sub-Deaconship: Rev. Father Plante. victims of the sins of their fathers belonging Priesthood: Rev. Fathers Boucher, Dugas and Garceau, S.J.

The Rev. Father Cazeau, Rector of St. Mary's College, acted as assistant priest to His Lordship; the Rev. Abbe Richard, Superior of the Three Rivers Seminary, and the Rev. Father Turgeon, Prefect of St. those who on ordinary subjects think ration- Mary's College, as Deacons of Honor; the Rev. Abbes Duges and Gauthier as Deacon and Sub-Descon respectively. The ceremonies, which were long, were watched with the closest attention and the greatest interest by the immense assembly which found room

The musical portion of the services was very pleasing and heightened the charm and grandeur of the ordinations. The Royal Mass, in harmonized parts, was rendered by a full choir and orchestra under the able direction of Mr. A. J. Boucher.

In the evening rolemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given and the Bev. of the third class. We say Culture is not were heartrending. Suddenly he would Father Garceau officiated.

# "CATHOLIC CULTURE."

## A LECTURE

BY THE REV FATHER RYAN, S. J.

The following lecture on "Catholic Uniture" was delivered by the Rev. Father Ryan. S. J., at a literary entertainment held by the Catholic Club of this city in the Academie

Hall of St. Mary's College on the 13th inst:-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :- I had intended to begin by proposing a vote of thanks to the speakers whom you have just heard. But you have been too quick for me. By your kind attention and your hearty applause you have proposed and seconded the motion I intended to make before I had time to make it. With Mr. President's permission, therefore, I shall declare the motion unanimously carried. I am glad that you have been so much interested by the lecture. It is sometimes said that our English-speaking people. especially our English-speaking Catholics, are not easily interested in anything intellectual.

Now, I have always considered this a kind of calumny. When people have said to me = "You cannot get an audience for a lecture on Literature or Science," I have simply asked them: "How often have you tried?" This is the first time the Catholic Club has tried to

get an audience, and it has certainly succeeded to its entire satisfaction. It will, therefore, I hope, be tempted to try soom again. We do not pretend to give you anything startling; we merely wish to show you the kind of work we do in our ordinary weekly meetings. I think from what you have heard this evening you will admit with me that we do our work pretty well. The lecture, though on a purely scientific subject, was so carefully prepared and pleasingly given that it has evidently interested you much; and the Reading, so ably rendered by our gifted elecutionist, has contributed to crown our entertainment. In a weak and timid moment I had my name put last on the list of speakers. I hoped time would give me something to say and courage to say it; but, I assure you, I now sincerely wish that, in this case, the last had been first. I bave found something to say, and I think I shall find courage to say it; but, I fear, I shall neither entertain nor interest you.

ever, I will leave this to your judgment, and

as your wisdom that you may the better

As this is the first time the Catholic Ciuth comes before the public, 1 think it is bound to give an account of itself-to say what it is, and why it is it was my privilege and my pleasure to assist at the birth of the C. C. and to stand by its cradle when it began to wax strong. I, therefore, take a sort of paternal interest in it; and if you wish to know what the C. C. i , and why it is, I ought to be able to tell you. I do not think it is necessary to tell you how the Club is. You have seen and heard it this evening, and, I am sure, you will agree with me in saying that, considering the wretched winter weather through which it has passed, the C. C. is looking exceedingly well. I may tell you, in confidence, that it is, and does, as well as it looks. It is healthful and hopeful, and promises to be an honor and a joy to its father and founders.

There are two sorts of subjects difficult to treat—those that are known too little and those that are known too well. Two great authorities in the art of oratory—Cicero and St. Augustine-tell us that a speaker should interest and instruct his audience. It is difficult to interest when the subject is entirely unknown; and it is not easy to instruct when the audience knows as much about the subject as the speaker himself. 1 am sure you have all read and heard a great many things about culture. It is emphatically the subject of the day; and everyone who pretends to be anyone is supposed to know somthing about it. Perhaps many of you know all about it; and this is one of the reasons why I intend to tell you only a little. This little will not be now. I am very much alraid of two things. Goldsmith said of a friend that he was "too fond of the right to pursue the expedient." I am too tond of the old to be easily caught by the new. Our age is over-fond of novelties. It played Gounod's great triumphant march must make all things new; and so we have "Viro Pio Nono." After His Lordship, who not only new fashions and new railways, but we must have even new thought, and, in consequence, new culture. "Modern thought" and "modern culture" they call these new inventions. Now, Thought is as old as Truth, and Truth is as old as God; and Culture, if not as old as the Earth is at least as old as Adam. I am going to tell you an old truth about Culture, and it is quite possible you may find this old truth new. Truth is eternal—it is always old and ever new.

I will tell you only two things about Culture-what it is, and why we call it Catholic. We shall understand more clearly what Culture is if we first consider what it is not. There are three classes of persons who think or talk or write about Culture. The first-class would make Culture everything good, at least in the moral order-with them virtue and honor, and right and justice, morality and religion are all contained in the one word—Culture. The second class go to the other extreme and hold that if Culture is not all bad, and always bad, it is at least always dangerous. It is an enemy to virtue and religion, they say; and Christians and Catholics had better beware of it. The third class comes in between the two extremes and says, in this, as in most other things where opinions are opposite, in medio tutissimus ibis; a middle course is safest and best. We are

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

BRIGHTS DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS DIABETES. No danger from these diseases if you use

## Hop Bitters; Besides, being the best family medicine ever made. Trust no other. THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1882.

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

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITHESS 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 discuse of the heart after a few years, while others, though 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 is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 30 years in exintence.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its 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 sharge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty 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 TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efferts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for One year.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one oopy free and \$2.50.

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the pub-Hishers, and sample copies will be sent on application.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at

\$1.00 per annum in advance. confine themselves to any particular locality | were many independent countries who had towns or districts; nor is it necessary to sand Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Sweall the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladles, there-fore, to use the gentle but irresistible pres-ing, however, until it was what it was to-day. ure of which they are mistresses in our behalt on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties subscribing for the TRUE WITNESS between this date and the 31st December, 1881, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further information please apply to the office of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig

street, Montreal, Canada 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. 741 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

## Consumption Cured.

Styce 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula o that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and found so effective for the speedy permanennt cure of Consump. and Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in Ger-man, French or English.—W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 16-13eow

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelysepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that 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 [G2 . m bottle; here it to proceed

TAKE CABE OF THE LITTLE ONES Children are the mother's idol, the father's pride; they are entrusted to your care to guide and protect, to fill positions of honor and trust. If you truly feel the responsibility of your trust and want to make the duties of your frust and want to make the duties of your office as light and pleasant as possible, don't allow a silight cold to prey upon the little ones, for even a single day or night may reveal the dreaded destroyer, Croup, but a few doses of DOWN'S ELIXIB, if taken in season, will banish it, as well as Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections. For sale by all dealers in medicine Price 25 cents and \$1 per bottle.

REST AND COMPORT TO THE

STEFFERING "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Sile Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Bheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panaces," 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 really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CANADA. AN EX-MINISTER PRONOUNCES IN FAVOR OF

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE-THE SENTIMENT

IS RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM. At the first annual dinner of Le Club Nationale, held Tuesday were in the Windsor, the Hon. Mr. Mercier, in rising to respond to the toast of " Canada, Our Country," said he considered the present more than an ordinary event. It was an energetic and patriotic expression of the youth of the country, the youth who would have the future in their hands (cheers). The speaker here graphically recalled the history of the country after the conquest. The battles of the Plains of Abraham having been fought and won, the French gave their hands to the English and they became brothers and fought together for their country. This was the beginning and creation or the national sentiment, and this was the sentiment they should cherish. This sentiment having been created, what was their duty? The first duty of this nation was to aspire to independence, to take her place among the nations of the world. (Cheers.) He thought this was the expression of all their feelings. (Cheers.) Some said that this was all very well, but it was not a loyal sentiment. What was loyalty? He had profound respect for the person of Queen Victoria both as a woman and a Queen. But after they left their parent's house, did it follow that they must forget their parents. No; they separated, saying that they regretted the separation, but that the hour for it had come. So Canada had now become a man, the hour for her separation had come, and she was ready for separation. (Cheers.) The greatest loyalty they could practice was loyalty to their country. Europe, he would say without fear or hesitation, had no right to found kingdoms on this Continent, and play the master. Kingdoms had no place here and England was obliged to give us a practical republic. They styled this disloyalty and revolution. But this was not the case, as he could show. The speaker has quoted the words of the great English statesman Lord John Russell on Independence, who said: -He knew they were ready for independence, that it was the popular wish and that it would be obtained. But it was said again that they had not the means to make a nation, and that they could not exist without the protection of England. The first objection was trivial, as we had crators, Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to statesmen and poets already. Again there could have a great country. Canada had now a population of six millions; the United States had only three when they obtained But these were not the only independent countries in America. They had the Argentine, Bolivia and other republics, with not as large a population as curs, and these maintained themselves. And could we not then maintain ourselves. He thought so, and he considered that when they saw that these small countries could maintain themselves. they were late in bringing forward the question. He closed by an eloquent appeal

#### their country. REVIEW OF BOOKS.

to the members of the Club to be true to

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, \$4.00 per annum; single copies, 35 cts. Sent free by mail on receipt of price D. & J. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

The April number of this excellent monthly treats of a variety of subjects as interesting as they are ably discussed :- The Liberty and Independence of the Pope; the Revd J T Hecker. Dr Woolsey on Divorce; the Revd A F Hewit. Stella's Discipline; F O L. Dies Iræ; Joseph J Marrin. Si Patrick and the Isle of Lerin; the Revd H P Gallagher. A Practical View of the School Question; the Revd Walter Elliott. The Pilgrim of the Cross; S Hubert Burke. Before the Cross; Richard Storrs Willis. The Story of a Portionless Girl (continued) Mary H Allies. The Roman Primacy in the 2nd Century; the Revd A F Hewitt. The Irish Names in Casar; C M O'Keefe. The Influence of Faith on Art; Ella F Mosby. New Publications.

The article on Irish Names in Cæsar offers a curious study, which we recommend to students of the Celtic nation; while they will find in the other pages of the Catholic World subject matter for serious thought on matters which ought to interest them and upon which moderate educated men never should be bliged to confess ignorance.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. -" 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 ar-If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. | ticles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many, a fatal shaft wish is law; yet the veriest beggar that by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boil-

RECONOLLED TO CATHOLICITY. Roks, April 11.—The famous Jesuit Padre Passaglia, who left the Catholic Church some years ago, has addressed a letter of retraction to Monsignor Guastaldi, Archbishop of Turin, and offered to make any public reparation demanded, as a condition of reconciliation to the Church. The efforts of one of his own pupils, the Polish Jesuit Rozyck, have induced his return to Catholicism.

THE PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF THE G.T.B., AND G.W.B.

London, April 12 .- The cablegram of Mr. Osler to Messrs, Morton, Rose & Co., and his letter published in the Times, in reference to the construction of the Ontario and Quebec line have had no effect whatever in checking the movement for an arrangement between the Great Western and Grand Trunk companies, which has made such rapid headway as ts be now considered a certainty.

## Special Notice to Subscribers.

All subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

By "THE DUCHESS."

CHAPTER XXIX.

"The waves of a mighty sorrow Have whelmed the pearl of my life; And there cometh to me no morrow Shall solace this desolate strife.

"Gone are the last faint flashes, Set in the sun of my years, And over a few poor ashes I sit in darkness and tears.

GERALD MASSEY. ALL night the sain has fallen unceasingly now the sun shines forth again, as though forgetting that excessive moisture has inundated the quiet uncomplaining earth. The "windy night" has not produced a "rainy morrow; on the contrary, the world seems athirst for drink again, and is looking pale and languid because it comes not.

Moist, bright, and green, the landscape laughs around: Full swell the woods."

Everything is richer for the welcome drops that fell last night. "The very earth, the steamy air, is all with fragrance rife;" the flowers lift up their heads and fling their perfnme broadcast upon the dying wind, And that same dew, which sometime within

buds
Was won't to swell, like round and Orient
pearls,
Stood now within the pretty flowrets' eyes.
Like tears that did their own disgrace be.
wall."

Georgie, with scarcely any heart to see their beauty, passes by them, and walks on until she reaches that part of Hythe wood that adjoins their own. As she passes them, the gentle deer raise their heads and sniff at her, and, with their wild eyes, entreat her to go by and take no notice of them.

Autumn with his "gold hand," is

"Gilding the falling leaf, Bringing up winter to fulfill the year, Bearing upon his back the riped sheaf." All nature seems lovely, and, in coloring, intense. To look upon it is to have one's heart widen and grow stronger and greater as its divinity fills one's soul to overflowing. Yet to but can work up their quots from different not our resources, nor our richness, such as Georgie the hour gives no joy; with lowered head and dejected mien she goes, scarce heedden, Norway, Switzerland and others. And ing the glowing tints that meet her on every if they were willing to make sacrifices they side. It is as though she tells herself the side. It is as though she tells herself the world's beauty can avail her nothing, as, be the day "Foul or even fair.

Methinks her hearte's joy is stained with some

Crossing a little brook that is babbling merrily, she enters the land of Hythe; and, as she turns a corner (all rock, and covered with quaint ferns and tender mosses), she comes face to face with an old man, tall and lean, who is standing by a pool, planted by nature in a piece of granite.

He is not altogether unknown to her. At church she has seen him twice, and once in the vilage, though she has never been introduced to him, has never interchanged a single word with him; it is Lors Sartoris.

He gazes at her intently. Perhaps he too knows who she is, but, if so, he makes no sign. At last, unable to bear the silence any longer, she says, naively and very gently,--

"I thought you were in Paris. At this extraordinary remark from a woman he has never spoken to before, Sartoris lifts his brows, and regards her, if possibly, more

curiously. "So I was," he says; "but I came home yesterday." Then, "And you are Dorian's wife?"

Her brows grow clouded. "Yes," she says, and no more, and, turning aside, pulls to pleces the flowering grasses that

grow on her right hand. "I suppose I am unwelcome in your sight," says the old man, noting her reserve.

if, at the time of your marriage, I held aloof, it was not because you were the bride " "Did you hold aloof?" says Georgie, with wondering eyes. "Did our marriage displease you? I never knew, Dorian never told me."

did you not forbid the wedding altogether! That would have been the wisest and kindest thing, both for him and me." "I don't think I quite follow you." savs Lord Sartoris, in a troubled tone. "Am' I to understand you already regret your marriage?

Do not tell me that." "Why should I not?" says Georgie, defiantly. His tone has angered her, though why, she would have found a difficulty in explaining. "You are his uncle," she says, with some warmth; "Why should you not know? Why am I always to pretend happiness that I never feel?"

"Do you know what your words convey?" says Sertoris, more shocked than he can ex-

"I think I do." says the girl, half passionately; and then she turns aside, and moves as though she would leave him.

"This is terrible," says Sartoris, in a low voice full of pain. "And yet I cannot believe he is unkind to you."
"Unkind? No," with a little scornful

smile ; " I hear no harsh words, my lightest crawls the road is happier than I am." "It seems impossible," Says Sartoris, quiet-

ly, looking intently at her flower-like face and lovely wistful eyes-" seeing you it seems impossible to me that he can do anything but

to continue, and presently says, in a broken voice, "Am I—the only yoman he has

Something in the suppressed passion of her tone tells Lord Sartoris that she too is in pos-session of the secret that for months has embittered his life. This discovery is horrible to him.

Who has been cruel enough to make you wise on that subject?" he says impulsively, and therefore unwisely.

Georgie turns upon him, eyes brilliant with despair and grief. "So," she says vehemently, "It is the world's talk. You know it; it is, indeed, norman process." indeed, common property, this disgraceful story." Something within her chokes her words; she can say no more. Passion overcomes her, and want of hope and grief, too deep for expression. The gentle wells that nature supplies are deadwithin her; her eyes, hot and burning, conceal no water wherewith to cool the fever that consumes her.

"You are a stranger to me," she says presently. "Yet to you I have laid bare my. thoughts. You think, perhaps, I am one to parade my griefs, but it is not so; I would have you ----"

"I believe you," he interrupts her hastily. He can hardly do otherwise, she is looking so little, so fragile, with her quivering lips, and her childish, pleading eyes, and plaintive

voice. "Take courage," he says softly, "you are young; good days may yet be in store for you; but with me it is different. I am on the verge of the grave-am going down into it with no one to soothe or comfort my declining years. Dorian was my one thought; you can never know how I planned, and lived, and dreamed for him alone; and see how he has rewarded me! For youth there is a future, and in that thought alone lies hope; for age there is nothing but the flying present, and even that for me has lost its sweetness. I have staked my all, and-lost! surely, of we two, I should be the most miserable."

"Is that your belief?" says Mrs. Branscombe mournfully. "Forgive me it I say I think you wrong. You have but a little time to endure your grief, I have my life, and perhaps "-pathetically-" it will be a long To know I must live under his roof and feel myself indebted to him for everything I may want, for many years, is very bitter to me."

Sartoris is cut to the heart; that it should have gone so far that she should shrink from accepting anything at Dorian's hands galls him sorely. And what a gentle, tender boy he used to be, and how incapable of a dishonest thought or action! At least, something should be done for his wife,-this girl who has grown tired and saddened and out of all heart since her luckless marriage. He looks at her again keenly, and tells himself she is sweet enough to keep any man at her side, so dainty she shows in her simple lined gown, with its soft Quakerish frillings at the throat and wrists. A sudden thought at last strikes him.

"I am glad I have met you," he says quietly. "By and by, perhaps, we shall learn to be good friends. In the mean time will you do me a small favor? will you come up to Hythe on Thursday at one o'clock?"

"If you want me to come," says Georgie, betraying through her eyes the intense surprise she feels at this request.

"Thank you. And will you give Dorian a written message from me?" "I will," she says again. And tearing a leaf from his pocket hook, he writes as fol-

lows: "When last we parted it was with the expressed determination on your part never again to enter my doors until such time as I should send for you. I do so now, and beg you will come up to Hythe on Thursday next at half-past one o'clock. I should not trouble you so far, but that business demands your presence. I give you my word not to de-

pressing her hand warmly, parts from her, and

tain you longer than is absolutely neces-

goes back again to Hythe. When, in answer to his uncle's summons, Dorian walks into the library at Hythe on Thursday afternoon, he is both astonished and disconcerted to find his wife there before him. She had given the leater not to him, but to one of the men-servants to deliver to him; so that he is still fo utter ignorance of her meet-

ing in the wood with his uncle. "You here?" he says to her, after he has acknowledged Lord Sartoris's presence by the coldest and haughtiest of salutations.

She says, "Yes" in a low tone, without raising her eyes. "I was not aware you and Lord Sartoris

were on such intimate terms." "We met by chance iast Monday for the first time," returns she, still without troubling herself to turn her eyes in his direction.

"You will sit down?" says Sartoris, nervously pushing a chair toward him. Dorian is looking so pale and haggard, so unlike himself, that the old man's heart dies within him. What "evil days" has he not rallen

on! "No, thank you; I prefer standing. must, however, remind you of your promise

not to detain me longer than you can help." "Nor shall I. ( have sent for you to-day to let you know of my determination to settle upon your wife the sum of twenty thousand pounds, to be used for her own exclusive benefit, to be hers absolutely to do with

as may seem best to her." " May I ask what has put this quixotic idea into your head?" asks Dorian, in a curious tone.

Georgie, who, up to this, has been so astounded at the disclosure of the earl's scheme as to be unable to collect her ideas, now feels a sudden light break in upon her. She rises to her feet, and comes a little forward, and, for Then, with sudden unexpected bitter- | the first time since his entrance, turns to conness "Half measures are of no use. Why front her husband.

"Let me tell you," she says, silencing Lord Sartoris by a quick motion of the hand. "On Monday I told your uncle how-how I hated being indebted to you for everything I may require. And he has thought of this plan, out of his great kindness," turning her eyes dark with tears upon Lord Sartoris—' to render me more independent. I thank you," she says, going up to Sartoris and slipping her icy cold little hands into his, "but it is far-far too much."

"So you have been regaling Lord Sartoris (an utter stranger to you) with a history of all our private griefs and woes!" says Dorian, slowly, utter contempt in his tone and an ominous light in his eyes.

"You wrong her, Dorian," says his uncle, gently. "It is not as you represent it. It was by the merest chance I discovered your wife would feel happier if more her own mistress.

"And by what right, may I inquire, do you seek to come between my wife and me?" says Doriau, white with anger, standing, tall and strong, with his arms folded and his eyes fixed upon his uncle. "Is it not my part to not mine? I wish to know why you, of all men, have dared to interfere."

"I have not come between you; I seek no Co., Homospathic Chemists, London, England, Also makers, of Epps's Chocolars ("Do not profane the words," she says, should had had things been different." Then she pauses, as though afraid should have done on her marriage morning that. I know I feel all will come right in the

"It seems to me that Lam brought up here as a criminal before my judge and accuser," says Branscombe, very bitterly. "Tet me at least have the small satisfaction of knowing of what it is I am accused wherein lies my crime. Speak," he says, turning suddenly to his wife.

She is awed more than she cares to confess by his manner, which is different from anything she has ever seen in him before. The kind hearted, easy-going Dorlan is gone, leaving a stern, passionate, disappointed man in his place.

"Have I ill-used you?" he goes on, vehe-mently. "Have I spoken harsh words to you, or thwested you in any way? Ever since the first hour that saw you my wife have I ever refused to grant your highest wish? Speak, and let us hear the truth of this matter. I am a bad husband, you say so infamous that it is impossible for you to receive even the common necessaries of life at my hands! How have I failed in my duty toward you?"

"In none of the outward observances," she says, faintly. "And yet you have broken my heart?"

There is a pause. And then Dorian laughs aloud—a terrible, sneering, embittered laugh, that strikes cold on the hearts of the hear-

"Your heart!" he says, witheringly. Why, supposing for courtesy's sake you did possess such an inconvenient and unfashionable appendage, it would be still absurd to accuse me of having broken it, as it has never been for five minutes in my possession."

Taking out his watch, he examines it leisurely. Then, with an utter change of manner, addressing Lord Sartoris, he says, with cold and studied politeness.—

"If you have quite done with me, I shall be glad, as I have appointment at three.' "I have quite done," says his uncle, wistful ly, looking earnestly at the handsome face before him that shows no sign of feeling whatsoever. "I thank you much for having so

far obliged me." "Pray do not mention it. Good morn-

"Good-morning," says Sartoris, wearily. And Branscombc, bowing careless!y, leaves the room without another word. When he has gone, Georgie, pale and trem-

bling, turns to Sartoris and lays her hand upon his arm. "He hates me. He wili not even look at me," she says passionately. "What was it he said, that I had no heart? Ah! what would

not give to be able to prove his words

true ?' She bursts into tears, and sobs long and bitterly.

"Tears are idle," says Sartorie, sadly. Have you yet to learn that? Take comfort from the thought that all things have an

CHAPTER XXX.

Oh that the things which have been were not now
In memory's resurrection! But the past
Bears in her arms the present and the future."

Or course it is quite impossible to hide from Clariesa Poyton that everything is going wrong at Sartoris. Georgie's pale unsmiling face (so different from that of old,) and Dor-

ian's evident determination to absent himself from all society, tell their own tale. She has, of course, heard of the uncomfortable gossip that has connected 8uth Annerley's mysterious disappearance with Dorian, but—staunch friend as she is—has laughed to scorn all such insinuations: that Georgie can believe them, puzzles her more than she cares to confess. For a long time she has fought

think aught bad of Dorian; but time undeceives her. To-day, Georgie, who is now always feverishly restless, tells herself she will go up to him, and altogether his behavior is highly Folding up this note, he gives it to her, and Gowran and see Clarissa. To her alone she suggestive of fits.

her worst extremity will support and comfort

against the thought that Dorian's wife can

her. The day is warm and full of color. Round her "flow the winds from woods and fields with gladness laden;" the air is full of life. The browning grass rustles beneath her feet. The leaves tall slowly one by one, as though loath to leave their early home; the wind, cruel, like all love, wooes them only to their doom.

"The waves, along the forest home," beat on her face and head, and half cool the despairing thoughts that now always lie hidden

deep down within her breast. Coming to Gowran and seeing Clarissa in the drawing-room window, she beckons to her, and Clarissa, rising hastily, opens the hall door for her, herself, and leads her by the hand into another cozier room, where they may talk without interruption.

It so happens that Georgie is in one of her worst moods; and something Clarissa says very innocently brings on a burst of passion that compels Clarissa to understand (in spite of all her efforts to think herself in the wrong) that the dissensions at Sartoris have a

great deal to do with Ruth Annersley. "It is impossible," she says, over and over again, walking up and down the room in an agitated manner. "I could almost as soon believe Horace guilty of this thing!"

Georgie makes no reply. Inwardly she has conceived a great distaste to the handsome Horace, and considers him a very inferior person, and quite unfit to mate with her pretty Clarissa.

"In your heart," says Miss Peyton, stopping before her, "I don't believe you think Dorian guilty of this thing." "Yee, I do," says Mrs. Branscombe, with

dogged calmness. "I don't ask you to agree with me. I only tell you what I myself honestly believe." She has given up fighting against her fate by this time.

"There is some terrible mistake somewhere," says Clarises, in a very distressed voice, feeling it wiser not to argue the point further. "Time will surely clear it up sooner or later, but it is very severe on Dorian while it lasts. I have known the dear fellow all my life, and cannot now begin to think evil of him. I have always felt more like a sister to him than anything else, and I cannot believe him guilty of this thing. "I am his wife, and I can," says Mrs. Brans-

combe, icily. "If you loved him as you ought, you could not." This is the one rebuke she cannot refrain from.

Georgie laughs unpleasantly, and then, all in a little moment, she varies the performance by burst ng into a passionate and most unlooked for flood of tears.

"Don't talk to me of love!" she cries, miserably. "It is useless. I don't believe in it. It is a delusion, a mere mockery, a worn-out superstition. You will tell me that Dorlan loved me; and yet in the very early days before our mairiage, when his so-called love support and keep her? Whose duty is it, if must have been at its height, he insulted me beyond all forgiveness."

"You are making yourself, wretched about nothing," says Clarissa, kneeling beside her, such ungracious part," replies Sartoris, with and gently drawing her head down on her quiet dignity. "I am enly doing now what I shoulder. "Don't, darling-don't cry like

end. Indeed, unless Dorian were to come to

me and say, 'I have done this hateful this I should not believe it."

"I would give all the world to be able say that from Mr. heart," said Mrs. Bray combe, with excessive sadness.

Try to think it. Afterward belief will easy. Oh, Georgie, do not nourish ha thoughts; tear them from your heart, and h and by, when all this is explained away, this how glad you will be that, without proof, yo had faith in him. Do you know, unless in own eyes saw it, I should never for any rea lose faith in Horace."

A tender, heavenly smile creeps round he beautiful lips as she says this. Georgie, se ing it, feels heart-broken. On that she con have falth like this!

"It is too late," she says, bitterly; "and deserve all I have got. I myself have bee the cause of my own undoing. I maria Dorian for no other reason than to escape the drudgery of teaching. Yet now"-with a te smile "I know there are worse things that Murray's Grammar. I am justly punished Her lovely face is white with grief. "Than tried, tried, traire to disbelieve, but nothin will raise this cloud of suspicion from my breast. It weighs me down and crushes me more cruelly day by day. I wish-I wish". cries poor little Georgie, from her very soul. that I had never been born, because I she never know a happy moment again."

The tears ran silently down her cheeks on by one. She puts up her small hands to de fend herself, and the action is pitiable in the extreme.

" How happy you were only a month ago says Clarisss, stricken with grief at the sigh of her misery.

"Yes, I have had my day, I suppose," say Mrs. Branscombe, wearily. "One can always remember a time when

## 'Every morning was fair, And every season a May;'

But how soon it fades!" "Too soon for you," says Clarissa, with tears in her eyes. "You speak as though you had no interest left in life."

"Yes, I have," says Georgie, with a faint smile. "I have the school-children yet. You know I go to them every Sunday to oblige the dear vicar. He would have been sorry if I had deserted them, because the grew fond of me, and he said, for that reason I was the best teacher in the parish, because didn't bore them." Here she laughs quit merrily, as though grief is unknown to her but a minute later, memory returning, the joy fades from her face, leaving her sadder than before. "I might be Irish," she says, "emo tion is so changeable with me. Come down with me now to the village, will you? It h my day at the school."

Mrs. Branscombe (with Clarissa) reaching the school-house just in time to take her class the latter sits down in a disconsolate fashion upon a stray bench, and surveys the scene be fore her with wondering eyes.

There sits Georgie, a very fragile teacher or so rough a class; here sits the vicar with the adults hefore him, deep in the mysteris of the Thirty-nine Articles.

The head teacher is nearly in tears over the Creed, because of the stupidity of her pupils; the assistant is raging over the Ten Com mandments. All is gloom! Clarissa is rather delighted than otherwise, and, having surveyed everybody. comes back to Georgie she being the most refreshing object on view

At the top of the class, facing the big window, sits John Spriggs (mtat ten) on his hands. He has utterly declined to bestow his body in any other fashion, being evidently imbued with the belief that his hands were made for the support of the body-a very cerrect idea, all things considered.

He is lolling from side to side in a reckless

Lower down, Amelia Jenkins is making ion, but in her inmost soul—as to one who at surreptitious cat's cradle, which is promptly put out of sight, behind her back, every time her turn comes to give an answer; but, as she summarily dismisses all questions by declar ing her simple ignorance of every matter connected with Biblical history, the cradle propresses most favorably, and is very soon fit to

> Mrs. Branscombe, having gone through the seventh chapter of St. Luke without any marked success, falls back upon the everlasting Catechism, and, swoops down upon Amelia Jennings with a mild request that she

> will tell her her duty to her neighbor. Amelia, feeling she has no neighbors at this trying moment, and still less Catechism, fixes her big brown eyes on Mrs. Brans combe, and, letting the beloved cradle fall to the ground behind her back, prepares a blubber at a second's notice.

"Go on," says Georgie, encouragingly. Miss Jennings, being thus entreated, takes heart, and commences the difficult injunction in excellent hope and spirits. All goe "merry as a marriage bell," until she come to the words "Love your neighbor as yourself," when John Spriggs (who is not by nature a thoroughly bad boy, but whose evil hour is now full upon him) says andibly, and without any apparent desire to torment, "and paddle vour own cance."

There is a deadly pause, and then Amelia Jennings giggles out loud, and Spriggs follows suit, and, after a bit, the entire class gives itself up to merriment. Spriggs, instead of being contrite at the fla-

grant breach of discipline, is plainly elated with his victory. No smallest sign of shame disfigures his small rubicund countenanco. Georgie makes a praiseworthy effort to ap-

pear shocked, but, as her pretty cheeks are pink, and her eyes great with laughter, the proiseworthy effort rather falls through. At this moment the door of the schoolhouse is gently pushed open, and a Low-

comer appears on the threshold; it is Mr. Kennedy. Going up unseen, he stands behind Geor gie's chair, and, having heard from the doorway all that has passed, instantly bends over and bands the notorious Spriggs a shilling.

"Ah! you again?" says Mrs. Branscombe, coloring warmly, merely from surprise. "You are like Sir Boyle Roche's bird; you can be in two places the same moment. But it is wrong to give him money when he is bad. It is out of all keeping; and how shall I manage the children if you come here, anx-

ious to reward vice and foster rebellion?" She is laughing gayly now, and is looking almost her own bright little self again, when lifting her eyes, she sees Dorian watching her. Instantly her smile fades; and she returns his gaze fixedly, as though compelled to do it by

some hidden instinct. He has entered silently, not expecting to find anyone before him but the vicar; yet the very first object his eyes meet is his wife, smiling, radiant, with Kennedy beside her. A strange pang contracts his heart, and a terrible amount of reproach passes from his eyes to hers.

He is sad and dispirited, and full of melancholy. "His whole life has proved a failure; yet in what way has he fallen short?

(Continued on Third Bage.)

Kennedy, seeing Mrs. Branscombe's exession change, raises his head, and so beomes aware of her husband's presence. Being a wise young man in his own generation, he smiles genially upon Dorlan, and, going forward, shakes his hand as though years of devotion have served to forge a link likely to hind them each to each forever.

April:19, 1882.

"Charming day, isn't it?" he says, with a of her. bestific smile. "Quite like summer."

"Rather more like January, I think," says porian, calmly, who is in his very worst good. "First touch of winter, I should say," He laughs as he says this; but his laugh is as wintry as the day, and chills the hearer. Then he turns aside from his wife and her ompanion, and lays his hand upon the vicar's houlder, who has just risen from his class, having carried it successfully through the best

"My dear boy,-you?" says the vicar, quite pleased to see him. But in bad time; the lesson is over, so you can learn nothing. I jou't like to give them too much Scripture n a week day. It has a disheartening effect,

"I wish they could hear you," says Brans-

ombe, with a slight shrug.
"It is as well they cannot," says the vicar; hough I doubt, if free speaking does much narm; and, really, perpetual grinding does detroy the genuine love for our grand old Bible that we should all feel deep down in our

"Feeling has gone out of fashion," savs poriso, so distinctly that Georgie in the disance hears him, and winces a little.

"Well, it has," says the vicar. "There un't be a doubt of it, when one thinks of the literations they have just made in that fine ld Book. There are innovations from morng till night, and nothing gained by them. uely, if we got to heaven up to this by the aching of the Bible as it was, it serves no ause to alter a word here and there, or a senence that was dear to us from childhood. It rings us no nearer God, but only unsettles eliess that, perhaps, up to this were sound nough. The times are not to be trusted." "Is anything worthy of trust?" says Dor-

an, bitterly "I doubt I'm old-fashioned," says the dear icar, with a deprecating smile. "I dare say hange is good, and works wonders in many rays. We old people stick fast, and can't ogress. I suppose I should be content to

e put on one side."

a I hope you will be put on my side," says on know, I have not been in this room for so many years that I am afraid to count them? Then last here, it was during a holiday term: nd I remember sitting beside you, and thinkng how awfully jolly glad I was to be well ut of it, when other children were doing

"Comfortable reflection, and therefore, as a ile, selfisb," says the vicur, with a laugh. "Was it selfish? I suppose so." His face douds again; a sort of reckless defiance shadows it. "You must not expect much from ne," he says, slowly; "they don't accredit me with any good nowadays."

"My dear fellow," says the vicar, quietly, there is something wrong with you, or you ould not so speak I don't ask you now hat it is; you shall tell me when and where on please. I only entreat you to believe hat no one knowing you as I do, could posbly think anything of you but what is kind

and good and true." Branscombe draws his breath quickly. His ale face flushes : and a gleam that is surely forn of tears, shines in his eyes. Clarissa, ho, up to this, has been talking to some of he children, comes up to him at this moment nd and slips her hand through his arm. Is

not almost her brother? Only his wife stands apart, and, with white ps and dry eyes and a most miserable heart, atches him without caring—or daring—to near to him. She is silent, distraite, and is altogether forgotten the fact of Kennedy's istence (though he still stands close beside

ardly affects. Has your class been too much for you? rdo other things—or people—distress you?" sacks, presently, in a meaning tone. "Beluse you have not uttered one word for quite ve minutes."

"You have guessed correctly; some people distress me--after a time," says Mrs. ranscombe, so pointedly that Kennedy takes he hint, and, shaking hands with her somehat stiffly, disappears through the door-way. "Oh, yes," the vicar is saying to Clarissa, in glad tone, that even savors of triumph, " the atesons have given up the Methodist chapel and have come back to me. They have for-even about the bread, though they made a eavy struggle for it. Mrs. Redmond and I pt our heads together and wondered what we hould do, and if we couldn't hay anything ere so as to make up for the loss of the ily loaves, because she would not consent ".poison the children

And you would !" save Clarissa, reproachly. "Oh, what a terrible admission." 'We won't go into that, my dear Clarissa you please," says the vicar, contritely.

There are moments in every life that one rerets. But the end of our cogitations was ils; that we went down to the village... Mrs. edmond and I-and, positively, for one bar soap and a package of candles we bought am all back to their pew in church. You aldn't have thought there was so much sce in soap and candles, would you?" says e vicar, with a curious gleam in his eyes at is half amusement, half contempt.

Even Georgie langhs a little at this, and omes nearer to them, and stands close bede Clarissa, as if shy and uncertain; and lail to have a sure partisan so near to her— I which is only additional pain to Doriau, ho notices every lightest word and action of lewoman he has married.

"How did you get on to-day with your lit-\* people?" asks Mr. Redmond, taking no-@ of her at once—something, too, in her Pricast attitude appealing to his sense of y. "Was that boy of the Brixton's more usually trying?"

Well, he was bad enough," says Georgie tone that implies she is rather letting off unfortunate Brixton from future punishat. "But I have known him worse; in-

ed, I think he improves. Indeed, I think a son of his father, could fer improve," says the vicar, with a melany sigh. "There isn't an ounce of brains all that family. Long ago, when first I ne here, Sam Brixton (the father of your pil) bought a cow from a neighboring far-

r called George Gilbert, and he named it

n. I thought that an extraordinary name call a cow, so I said to him one day, 'Sam, y on earth did you christen that poor ininsive beast John? 'John?' said he, some-ut indignantly, 'John? Why wouldn't I him John, when I bought him from tree Gilbert? I didn't see his meaning -and, I confess, I haven't seen it since int I was alraid to expose my stupidity, so ld my tongue. Do you see it?" He is to Dorian. "Not much," says Dorlan, with a faint laugh.

CHAPTER XXXI. one woe doth tread upon another's heel in fast they follow."—Hamiet.
one, that was a woman, sir."—Hamiet.

beneath the scorching summer rays, and through the fittul sunshine, comes James Scrope.

Through the woods, under the dying beech trees that lead to Gowran, he saunters slowly, thinking only of the girl beyond, who is not thinking of him at all, but of the man who, in bis soul, Sir James believes utterly unworthy

The thought so engrossed bim, as he walks along, that he fails to hear Mrs. Branscombe, until she is close beside him, and until she

says; gently,—
"How d'ye do, Sir James?" At this his start is so visible that she laughs, and says, with a faint blush,-"What! is my coming so light that one

fails to hear it?" To which he, recovering himself, makes eady response;

"So light a foot Will ne'er wear out the everlasting flint. Then. "You are coming from Gowran?"

"Yes: from Clarisea." "She is well?"

"Yes, and, I suppose happy,"-with a sbrug. "She expects Horace to-morrow." l'here is a certain scorn in her manner, that attracts his notice.

"Is that sufficient to create happiness?" he says, somewhat bitterly, in spite of himself. "But of course it is. You know Horace?" "Not well, but well enough," says Mrs. Branscombe, with a frown. "I know him well enough to hate him."

impulsive confidence, and not at all aware a matter of some contention between the that by this hasty speech she has made a friend of Sir James for life. "Hate him?" he says, teeling he could will-

ingly embrace her on the spot were society differently constituted. "Why, what has he done to you?" "Nothing; but he is not good enough for

Clarisss," protests she, energetically. "But then who is good enough? I really think," says Mrs. Branscombe, with earnest conviction, " she is far too sweet to be thrown away upon any man."

Even this awful speech fails to cool Sir James' admiration for the speaker. She has declared herself a non admirer of the all-powerful Horace, and this goes so far away with him that he cannot bring himself to find fault with her on any score.

"I don't know why I express my likes and dislikes to you so openly," she says, gravely, a little later on; "and I don't know, either, porian; "I should feel pretty safe then. Do | why I distrust Horace. I have only a woman's reason. It is Shakespeare slightly altered; 'I hate him so, because I hate him so.' And I hope, with all my heart, Clarissa will never marry him."

Then she blushes again at her openness, and gives him her hand, and bids him good-by, and presently he goes on his way once more to Gowran.

On the balcony there stands Clarissa, the solemn Bill close beside her. She is leaning on the parapet, with her pretty white hands crossed and hanging loosely over it. As she sees him coming, with a little touch of coquetry, common to most women she draws her broad-brimmed bat from her head, and, letting it fall upon the balcony, lets the uncertain sunlight touch warmly her fair brown hair and tender exquisite face.

Bill, sniffling, lifts himself, and, seeing Sir James, shakes his shaggy sides, and, with his heavy head still drooping, and his most hangdog expression carefully put on, goes cautiously down the stone steps to greet him.

Having been patted and made much of, and having shown a scornful disregard for all such friendly attentions, he trots behind Sir James at the slow funeral pace he usually affects, until Clarissa is reached.

"Better than my ordinary luck to find you here," says Sir James, who is in high good humor. "Generally you are miles away when I get to Gowran. And-forgive mehow exceedingly charming you are looking this morning?"

Miss Peyton is clearly not above praise. -a state of things that young gentleman | She laughs-a delicious rippling little laugh |

"A compliment from you!" she says. "No wonder I blush. "Am I really lovely, Jim, or only commonly pretty? I should hate to be commonly pretty." She lifts her brows disdainfully.

"You needn't hate yourself," says Scrope, calmly. "I ovely is the word, for you." "I'm rather glad," says Miss Peyton, with a sigh of relief. "If only for-Horace's Bake!"

"Sir James pitches his cigar over the balcony, and frowns. Always Horace! Can she not forget him for even one moment!"

"What brought you?" asks she, presently. "What a gracious speech !"- with a rather short laugh. "To see you, I fancy. By the bye, 1 met Mrs. Branscombe on my way here.

She didn't look particularly happy."
"No." Clarissa's eyes grow sad. "After all, that marriage was a terrible mistake, and it seemed such a satisfactory one. Do you know," in a half-frightened tone, " I begin to think they hate each other?"

"They don't seem to hit it off very well certainly," says Sir James, moodily. "But I believe there is something more on Branscombe's mind than his domestic worries; I am afraid he is getting into trouble over the farm, and that, and nothing hits a man like want of money. That Sawyer is a very slippery fellow, in my opinion; and of late Dorjan has neglected everything and taken no interest in his land, and, in fact, lets every-

thing go without a question. "I have no patience with Georgie," says Clariesa, indignantly. "She is positively breaking his heart.

"She is unhappy, poor little thing," says Scrope, who cannot find it in his heart to condemn the woman who has just condemned

Horace Branscombe. "It is her own fault if she is. I know few people so lovable as Dorlan. And now to from different parts of the country escayed to think he has another trouble makes me attack Dover they would be cut off in detail, wretched. I do hope you are wrong about Sawyer."

"I don't think I am," says Scrope; and time justifies his doubt of Dorian's steward.

> " SARTORIS, "Tuesday, four o'clock.

DEAR SCROPE,-" " Come to me at once, if possible. Every thing here is in a deplorable state: You have heard, of course. that Sawyer bolted last night; but perhaps you have not heard that he has left things in a ruinous state. I must see you with as little delay as you can manage. Come straight to the library, where you will find me alone.

" Yours ever.

Sir James, who is sitting in his sister's room, starts to his feet on reading this letter. (To be Continued.)

The members of the Boston Photographic Association are trying to come to a uniform rule about the number of sittings to give without extra charge in cases where the dissatisfaction does not arise from any fault of the photographer. They do not seem likely to agree, however, as some favor the utmost indulgence, while others wish to make pec-ADBOSS the autumn grass, that has browned ple pay for every additional sitting.

HOW JOHN BULL LOST LONDON. PANPHLET PUBLISHED IN LONDON IN THE

MANNER OF THE " BATTLE OF DORKING" A little brochure, significantly bound in a London. It is called " How John Bull Lost London; or, The Capture of the Channel

Tunnel." After some introduction it says: On the evening of a bright day in May there arrived by the Channel Tunnel at Dover a large number of French holiday makers. The "Allied Brothers of the Amity Lodges of the Freemasons," so the newspapers of Paris stated, had determined to hold a fete in England, and three special trains had brought the holiday makers through. They had en-gaged beds every where; the Lord Warden and all the other botels were crowded to excess; but nobody thought anything of that, for there had been several such fetes, on a somewhat smaller scale it is true, but still fetes of a similar kind, before. It was known, though not specially noted at the time, however, that just at that precise date a couple of French army corps were carrying out a ser'es of peace manusures in the neighborhood of Amiens. Nobody troubled about what the French did; they were England's firm allies. Its true there had been a little misunderstanding shout the right of France to menace the Egyptians with an armed force should they not hasten to confer certain concessions upon various great French financial companies, and true, moreover, that Tripoli, having She pauses rather ashamed of herself for her a some time been annexed to Tunis, had been governments of London and Paris; but these were small matters which diplomacy would certainly smooth over; nobody gave them more than a passing thought. When, then, on that fine May evening the tourists arrived, nobody thought anything of their visit, nor was it considered at all suspicious; nor when, later on, by an hour or two, two French steamers, which might have been loaded with apples or arms, drew up near the Admiralty pier, and sent word ashore that they would be examined by the Customs officer in the morning. It was all so natural. Dover that night slept tranquilly. It had not a large garrison, for troubles in Ireland and a reduced army system had not left many men in the lines about town. But it knew it was secure; none but the good and friendly French were near, and they were only tourists. Only tourists!

THE SEIZURE.

The clock had only just struck midnight when all on a sudden these tourists might have been seen hurrying toward the tunnel station, while coming from the French steamers were many men bearing in their arms bundles of rifles. There was a sound as of a scuffle and a shot or two fired, but it only drew the attention of a very few. The tourist had all disappeared. But an alarm had been given, and the police had been sent to the tunnel mouth; and then, the alarm continuing, a party of soldiers had been sent What could it all mean? Only this, that the tourists were rapidly ensconding themselves behind the railway material and the mouth of the tunnel, were throwing up earthworks and cutting trenches and quickly converting the position they had taken up into a militury entrenchment, Alarm came. What troops there were in Dover were sent in good earnest now to attack the strangers, for it was clear that they had got the tunnel in their hands and that if they could hold it for six hours no one would be able afterward to dislodge them. But the attack was not by any means the easy job it had looked. It was night time and the men, hidden behind earth and railway tracks, could not be seen. In vain the musketry rattled in the direction of the tunnel, the defenders of the frontier were safely under shelter and in an impregnable position. Artillery must be brought up and the tunnel destroyed, that was clear ; the order was given. But the artillery was electric wire provided for blowing up the annaratus for alnic had: all been seized and cut; the tunnel 'nouth must be taken by hand-to-hand fighting. Telegrams were forthwith dispatched to London, and the Dover garrison led up to the fight. It numbered, however, not many more than the invaders, and these had the immense advantage of being under cover. There was many an English soldier who bit the dust that night.

IN LONDON. Let it not be supposed that in London the government, on getting the information of what was transpiring at Dover, was supine; on the contrary, it acted with praiseworthy energy. The Secretary of War was at a reception of the wife of the Foreign Minister when the startling news arrived, and his first impulse was to rush up to his colleague to demand what it all meant. "I am wholly at a loss to know," was the reply, "except that a hundred dozen oysters. He drank only this evening the French Ambassador did certainly say to me that his government viewed our protest with regard to Egypt more sericusly than he wished, and that he trusted the situation might not become strained. But I took him to be joking." "Joking?" roared the War Minister. "Do you know that the French have come through the tunnel and taken Doversince midnight, three hours ago?" To say that both the Ministers were thunderstruck hardly describes their condition. But they acted—the one leaving the company immediately, and driving round to seek for explanation from the French Amfind at home; the other to the War Office, whither he summoned everybody attached to the staff. . . News from Dover announced that the French force there had increased to an army corps and was being augmented every hour. While it was certain that if the various detachments coming there must be an order given for a concentration upon various points. Dover had gone and could not be re-taken for the present, and the whole available army must be concentrated on the Surrey Hills till it was ready to march.

PARNELL AND SMITH.

Referring to Professor Goldwin Smith's harsh proposals for the settlement of the Irish difficulty, the N. Y. Sun says:

When we turn from Mr. Smith's demands to Mr. Parnell's suggestions, it would seem that the reputed characters of the two men had been interchanged. All the harshness and violence are on the side of the former Oxford Professor; all the discretion and moderation are on the side of the alleged incendiary demagogue, where respite from confinement is limited to a week. Mr. Parnell has nothing to say about his personal grievance; he indulges in no repining over the treatment to which he has been subjected; he addresses himself at once to the grave problem presented by the disaffected attitude of the Irish people. He does not even taunt the Government with the fulfilment of his prediction, to wit, that when the chamber occupied by the original chiefs of

seven spirits worse than the first. He de-clares that he and his imprisoned colleagues regard the recent agrarian outrages with the greatest indignation; and it is no longer possible to doubt their sincerity, seeing that such tricolor cover, has just been published in offences have been multiplied and intensified since their incarceration. He leaves his auditors, however, to draw for themselves the inference that the influence of Mr. Parnell and his coadjutors, were they now released, would be again, as it always has been, exerted on the side of law and order. But while an abandonment of coercion should indisputably form, in his judgment, the basis of a successful Irish policy, he proceeds to show what additional measures of substantive legislation may be requisite to thoroughly conciliate the Irish people. It is really difficult to see what exception can be taken by honest liberals to any of these suggestions. He advised that the Government should introduce a bill to relieve poor tenants from the arrears of rent which accrued during the recent years of agricultural depression. Well, the necessity of such relief was urged by a prominent English Liberal in the House of Commons just before the recess, and the Premier declared that the matter deserved and should receive immediate attention. Mr. Parnell would counsel also the prompt passage of the Healy amendment to the Land Act, introduced to give the Healy clause the construction intended by the framer, and sanctioned by the majority of Mr. Gladstone's appointees on the Land Commission. And finally, Mr. Parnell recommends a considerable expansion of the facilities offered to tenants by the Land Act to become the purchasers of their farms. Inasmuch as the principle or lending public moneys to tenants for this purpose was distinctly recognized in 1870 and again in 1880, there seems to be no good reason why it should not be applied on a sufficiently large scale to prove of practical utility. If the Ministry would take these steps, which merely involve the consistent and thorough-going execution of its own programme, they would go a long way, as Mr. Parnell thinks, towards the restoration of peace and order.

In his published letter, Mr. Smith asserts that the mass of the American people would appland the adoption of his harsh counsels, We have placed them side by side with Mr. Parnell's, and we venture to say that intelligent Americans will look with more appro val and respect on the temperate and judicious attitude of the Irish Leader.

THE INNER MAN.

(The Argonaut.) William III. injured his vigorous con-

titution by green peas. Charles II, died from the effects of a verdose of eggs and ambergris.

Brillat-Savarin chronicles that no grand dinner began without the pleasant mollusk. Byron, toward the end of his life, sustained

existence on biscults, gin and soda water. King John succeeded in ridding England of his presence by a surfeit of peaches and

Sheridan made his greatest speech while under the influence of several bottles of Madeira wine.

Synesius, a fifth century bishop, sat up whole nights drinking strong liquors while be composed hymns.

Napoleon gorged himself at Leipsic with roast mutton and onlone. The result of that battle was the turning point in his career.

Phagon, in the presence of Aurelius, devoured a wild boar and a pig stuffed with a hundred loaves, all of which he washed down with an entire cask of wine.

When in Japan, Cyrus W. Field visited the house of a Japanese merchant, and to afford some idea of the elegance of the entertainment, he relates that the tea was made in ineffective, and it was now found that the his presence in a golden tea kettle. He also says that the Japanese taste in art is exuisite.

Voltaire, who loved oysters and always ate them cooked, would never be without them in the proper season. He used to say : "It seems barbarous to swallow raw un aussi joli petit animal." And as to broiled oysters, Thackeray refused them, because he said that they reminded him of babies' ears rolled in

The late Duc de Cambaccres, who has just died in Paris, was always regarded as the last of that race of bon vivants and gourmets of whom Prince Talleyrand was the founder and the chief. One of the good old customs observed by the duke to the very last was that of serving the coffee to his guests with his

own hands. Mercier, in his "Tableaux de Paris," relates how Crebillon once ate, in his presence, milk, while Mercier drank champagne, Each recommended his drink to the other, and they had a fierce dispute as to the digestive qualities of each fluid. But the author ends by acknowledging that Crebillon was right, and that milk is the true solvent of

oysters. Frederick the Great could dine on a cup of chocolate in war times, but in his days of peace he was dangerously unorthodox in his dietary habits. Every day he ate of ten or twelve dishes at dinner. At breakfast he feasted on bread and butter covered with and all others must be therefore in the length salted tongue, and finally overtasked his bassador, whom he, curiously enough, did not digestive organs and hastened his dissolution by an eel-pie, so hot that, as Mirabeau expressively describes, "it looked as if it had been baked in hell."

Mrs. Donnought's husband left her in Pro vidence, and went fortune hunting in California, four years ago. He sent her money occasionally, and now, having accumulated \$20,000, has returned to his old home. But he finds that his wife married Thomas Frockleton in 1879, and has since had two pairs of twins. Frockleton says that she told him she was a widow, and he is willing now to give her up; but Donnought doesn't want her under the circumstances. Thus, from having two husbands, she drops to none at all.

On March 31st Bill Ludlow and Al. Weisinger were hopged at Selma. Ala., for the murder of J. Weisenger, a planter, near Brown's Station. The men protested their innocence. On Wednesday Henry Ivy, colored, acknowledged that he committed the murder and implicated his brother Porter. who received a life sentence for his share in the crime. Sim Acoff, colored, and both the hanged men, Ivy and Acoft were arrested. The negroes in the neighboring plantations were furlously excited and were with difficulty prevented from lynching the prisoners. Many of them declared that Ivy and his brother swore away the lives of Ludlow and Weisinger. The prisoners were given in charge of three white guards and taken to a the Land League had been swept and gar-found last evening hanging from a tree and "in which there are certain things bard to be that the many treaties made are impossible nished through the rigorous application of the body of Acoff has not yet been found, but understood, which the unlearned and understood, detrimental to the Indians, and the Coercion act, there would enter into it there is no doubt he has been lynched.

## REVELATION AND SCIENCE.

A Highland Catholic writes as follows to the Inverness Advertiser :-

Eir, -In pursuing the lecture, under the above heading, as given in the Courier of the 7th inst., I observed, with astonishment, the following paragraph, viz :- "The only other point he mentioned was one that concerned the science of astronomy. He related the incidents which preceded and followed the great battle that was fought by Joshua, when the sun and the moon were said to have stood still. Dr. Macdonald pointed out that, in the first place, the language was poetical, and the narrative bore to have been taken from the book of Jasher-a collection of odes and lyrics which the people sang in honour of the heroes of the Hebrew race. What happened was nor the standing still of the sun or of the moon, but an occurrence of a COM-MON NATURE after a violent storm! On account of the density of the atmosphere, after the great thunder and hail torm, the image of the sun appeared to the eye of the Israelites AFTER the sun himself had gone under the horizon. Similar phenomena might be frequently witnessed in various quarters of the globe, and under certain atmospheric conditions. Thus, he sald, science and revelation had been completely reconciled !"

The italics in the above are mine. I beg now to lay before the reader, for the sake of comparison, the words of the inspired narrative, from Josue x., v. 12-15. (12.) "Then Josue spoke to the Lord, in the day that he delivered the Amorrhite in the sight of the children of Israel, and he said before them Move not, O Sun, toward Gabaon, nor thou, C Moon, toward the valley of Aialon. (13.) And the sun and the moon stood still till the people revenged themselves on their quemies. Is not this written in the book of the just? So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hasted not to go down the space of one day. (14) There was not before, nor after, so long a day, the Lord obeying the voice of a man, and fighting for Israel. (15) And Josue returned, with all Israel, into the camp of Galgal."

Let: the reader also consider the following observations—well known to the faithful on the above verses, viz:- "Josue had pursued the enemy at mid-day to the west of the city of Gabaon, when, turning round, he addressed this wonderful command to the sun. It is supposed that the moon appeared at the same time. But the meaning may only be that the sun and the course of the stars should be interrupted for a time-" The sun and the moon stood still in their habitation (Habacuc c. iii., v. 11). Many besides Rev. Dr. Macdonald have called in question this miracle, or have devised various means to explain it away, by having recourse to a perihelion or reflection of the sun by a cloud, or to a light which was reverberated by the mountains, after the sun was set, &c .- (Procdam iv. 6. Spinosa, Grotius Le Clerc). But if these authors believe the Scriptures, they may save themselves the trouble of devising such improbable explanations, as this fact is constantly represented as a most striking miracle. The pretended impossibility of it, or the inconvenience arising to the fatigued soldiers from the long continuance of the day, will make but small impression upon those who consider that God was the chief agent, and that He who made all out of nothing might easily stop the whole machine of the world for a time, and afterwards put it in motion again, without causing any derangement in the different parts. Aislon lay to the south-west of Gabaon. Josue ordered the moon to stop as a necessary consequence of the sun's standing still. God condescended to grant his re-

quest. V. 13 .- " The Book of the Just." -- In Hebrew Jasher, an ancient book long since lost. It was probably of the same nature with that of the "Wars of the Lord"-(Num. xxi. 4)containing an account of the most memorable occurrences which concerned the people of israel, the just or ischuron (Deut. xxxiii. 5). Josephus (v. 2) says such "records were kept in the archives of the Temple." They were drawn up by people of character. The quotations inserted are in a poetical style, as the book might contain various canticles, though the rest was written in prose. (See 2d Kings i. 18.) It might appear unuecessary tor Josue to appeal to this work, as the fact in question was known to all. "So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hasted not to go down the space of one day."

It was then almost noon. Josue was nevertheless afraid lest the day should not allow them time to destroy their fleeing enemies completely. If the evening had been at hand, he would have said, Return, Sun, towards Gabaon, as it would have been on the west of his army. The battle had begun early in the morning, and the pursuit had lasted perhaps four or five hours-"The space of one day "-Hebrow, " About a whole day." Many think that a day here comprises twenty-lour hours, and continued other six. it must have been visible for the space of thirty-six hours, as the Jews believe, and as it is specified in St. Justin. Dial. The author of Eccli. xivi. 5 says, "Was not the sun stopped in his anger, and one day made

as two?" (See also Isa, xxviii. 21)
V. 14.—"So long a Day."—God had often wrought miracles before at the prayer of his servants. The difference between this day or in the stopping of the heavenly bodies.

The long day which the prayer of Ezechias procured (4 Kings xx. and lsa xxxvili.) conristed of thirty-two hours; or, supposing that the retrogade motion of the sun was instantaneous on the dial, it might be only twentytwo hours in length. But if the days of Ezechias had been even longer, the words of this text may be verified that neither in times past nor while the author lived, had any such day been known. See Amama. p. 383—
"The Lord obeying the voice of man." God is ready to grant the requests of His servants-Isa, lviii, 9. "We remark something atill stronger, in the power which He has given to His priests, to consecrate the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ in the Sacrament of the Eucharist."

To sum up, the Holy Ghost says in the Holy Bible that at the command of Josue "the sun and the moon stood still in the midst of heaven, and hasted not to go down for the space of one day." Rev. Dr. Macdonald says, " what happened was not the standing still of the sun or of the moon, but an occurrence of a common nature! after a violent storm," and that it was not the sun but "the image of the sun appeared to the eye of the Israelites after the sun himself had gone under the horizon !" in fact, that the Lord did not do "His strange work" (lsa. xxviii. 21), nor did He work a miracle on the occasion of Josue's great battle, and the Rev. Dr. concludes by saying, "Thus science and revelation had been completely reconciled!" But he failed to produce any authority for school house for safe keeping. Early yester- his denial of, and protest against, the says he has favored the keeping of treaties day morning forty masked men, thought to miraculous or supernatural intervention with the Indians in good faith whenever it be all whites, bound and gagged the guards of the Lord and Creator, except his own inside can be done without injury to the Indian or and rode off with the negroes who in value dixit, and private fallible opinion. St. Peter the Government. He is opposed to making pleaded for mercy. The body of Ivy was says, referring to the epistles of St. Paul, further treaties with the Indians, and says found last evening hanging from a tree and "in which there are certain things bard to be that the many treaties made are impossible stable wrest, as they do also the other Serip. should be modified.

tures, to their own destruction" (2 Pet. iii. 16). He also says, "understanding this first, that no propuecy of Scripture is made by private interpretation" (2 Pat. 1 20). Therefore, by "private interpretation" on undoubted belief or infallible knowledge of revealed truth is impossible. In the Gaspel, however, we are commanded, under pain of campation to believe; that is, to hold without a doube as true, what is tought as revealed; therefore, also, there must be somewaere the rightful interpreter, and the right interpretation, that is, interpreted with authority, certainty, and infallibility. For if the luterpretation be wrong, the Bible ceases to be, with regard to the reader, the Word of God.

To the apostles our God gave the charge to teach all nations," and the faithful were commanded to hear, obey and believe them (St. Mark xvi. 16). This commission was accompanied by a promise that He would be with them in this office of teaching, to the end of time (St. Matt. xxvlii. 19 20). From these expressions it is clear that their lawful successors were also included in the commission and promise given to the Apostles. It follows, then, that the authoritative interpretation of Scripture made by the lawful successors of the Apoetles is the only true one, and truly the Word of God; a contradictory interpretation must therefore of necessity be false, and is not the Word of God. For, as the Protestant Bishop Walton says, "The Word of God does not consist in more letters, whether written or print-ed, but in the true sense of it." And St. Jerome had said many ages before: Let us be persuaded that the gospel consisted not in the words but in the sense. A wrong explanation turns the Word of God into the word of man, and, what is worse, into the word of the devil; for the devil himself could quote the text of Scripture," and he did so when he tempted our Lord in the desert (St. Matt. vi. 6). There must therefore be some living au-

thority on earth, commissioned by God to decide the meaning of the Revelation which God has given. Such an authority must be infallible because divine. Its infallibility is continued in its very commission. Roman Catholics of all ages and nations believe that such an intallible authority exists in the One Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church, and that belongs to the whole body of the Episcopate united with the Roman Pontiff. They also believe that the unfailing protection from teaching error is assured by God in a special manner to the Pontiff himself when speaking ex cathedra, that is, when, not as a private teacher, but in his office of Supreme Pastor and teacher of the whole Catholic Church, he defines any doctrine of faith or morals as true, or so condemns any doctrine of faith or morals as falso; he being the visible head of the Cathelic Church, and the legitimate successor et St. Peter. The Holy Catholic Church of all nations and ages is the only Church which claims infallibility (all other churches are avowedly fallible, and therefore liable to teach error). It is immutable in its knowledge, discernment and enunciation of the truth, and that in virtue of its indissoluble union with the Holy Chost, and His perpetual teaching by its living voice. But the private interpretation adopted and given forth by the Rev. Dr. Macdonald on Joshua x. 12-14, is that no miracle took place, but only an occurrence of a common nature! and consequently that it is quite a mistake to suppose that the Lord granted the prayer of Joshua, although Josnua (who, says the Holy Chost-Eccli. xlvi. 1-" was successor of Moses among the prophets") declares that the Lord did obey the voice of man, and fought with him for Israel.

It is scarcely necessary to say that such an interpretation has always been condemned by the Jewish Church, and by the One Holy Catholic Church of Christendom, (1 believe in the Holy Chost, the Holy Catholic Church" -Apostles Creed). It has also been condemned by the Schismatical Churches of the East, including those of Greece and Ri and I believe also by the Protestant Church of England, and by the Disestablished and Disendowed Protestant Episcopal Church of Scotland.

Can it be then that the Rev. Dr. Macdonald is starting a heresy in his Church, or trying to revive a condemned interpretation, or is it only one of the "extreme doctrines" of the Law Established Church of Scotland. May be, the Established Church of Scotland. like the Parliamentary "Church of England has within itself persons of extreme divergencies of doctrines," as the late Bishop Samuel Wilberforce publicly declared to his olergy.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

CATHOLIO HIGHLANDER.

## UNITED STATES.

A boy of five months is astonishing the people of Madison, Obio, by walking and talking as well as most children of as many years.

It is stated that Fisk and Irvine, charged with stealing \$100,000 St. Joseph, Mo., city bonds, have confessed implicating some of the late city officials.

A goat disturbed worship in a St. Louis church by trotting up the main aisle, mounting the platform steps, and trying to eat the green fringe of the pulpit.

Charles Ross, a son of the Mrs. Ross who made the first United States flag as adopted by the committee of the Continental Congress, is an inmate of the San Francisco poorhouse.

The N. Y. Herald's Albany special says Nearly all the officers of the Assembly and half the correspondents, more or less, are indisposed from the unhealthy atmosphere of the chambers.

Eass Crowther, ex-City Register, and at present City Assessor, of St. Joseph, Mo., and John Cox, lately clerk for the Bender Pension Agent, have been arrested on a charge of complicity in the \$100,000 bond steal. It is stated that Irwin confessed at New York that Crowther and Cox stole bonds and gave them to Fisk and Irwin to sell:

The N. Y. Times Washington special says: The Secretary of the Treasury reports the the amount of Custom duties refunded for this year, ending June 30th last, was \$788,000. The explanations which accompany the statement of the Secretary exhibit some of the strongest arguments for an immediate revision of the tariff.

A colored meeting was held last evening in Cincinnati, in honor of the late Dr. Garnet, Minister to Liberia. A letter was read from Conkling, enlogizing Garnet and regretting his death. The letter concluded as follows: Rest assured that the colored people of the country have the kindest wishes and respect of their friend, Roscoe Conkling.100

The Herald's Washington says: Teller

### (Continued from First Page.) CATHOLIC CULTURE.

wirtue nor religion; neither is it necessarily insidelity or vice. Again, Culture is not learning, nor science, nor art. It may use all these; in a certain sense it supposes them all; but Culture itself is not all nor any of them. Art and science and learning may, and do, contribute a lead to Culture. Culture should lead to God. Culture is not education, much in the same way as education is not instruction; and the difference between education and instruction will enable us to understand the difference between culture and education, and this last difference will tell us best what Culture precisely is. Instruction means a putting or pouring in; education. an educing or drawing out; a developing in-struction helps to education, is more or less necessary to education, but a man may be instructed without being educated. process of instructing without really educating is so well understood in our schools that we have coined a word, and a very good word, to express it; we call the process "cram-ming." Instead of helping to educate, to develope, "cramming" stants and destroys in-tellectual growth, which it is the purpose of real education to promote and perfect. But education is the act by which this moral development is attained. Culture is the result of the educating act, and culture, like education, is a Latin word; it is applied in its primary sense to the cultivation of the earth. If we apply the two words to the same thing we should say, education is the ploughing and planting; culture, the smiling harvestthe ripe and mellow fruit.

The culture that is the object and aim of the Catholic Club is not culture in general, or any kind of culture, it is emphatically Catholic Culture; and here I have to tell you what Catholic Culture is. It may be well to say here that I do not use the word Catholic in its merely religious sense. I do not exclude its religious meaning; but I use the word primarily and principally in its literary and philosophical sense, for I speak to literary and philosophical minds, as well as to Christian Catholic hearts. Culture is Latin and Oatholic is Greek! Catholic means Uni

wersal! The Triune God is Catholic. But we have at present only to do with God's image-Man. We are principally concerned with the mind of man, with his mental culture; and we wish to see why such culture should be Watholic. 1 say it should be Catholic, because of the subject, the object, and the end at which mental culture aims. The subject to be cultivated is the mind of man; and the mind of man is one and manifold. There are those who would cultivate only the bodily powers of man? Physical culture they call it. They would give us good walkers, or readers, or rowers. They would treat man as if he were all and only muscle. They cultiwate the body and neglect the mind. The mavocates and teachers of physical culture are authoriently important and numerous to form a school and formulate a creed, and their creed is known as "Muscular Christianity." The only thing we have to say here to this kind of culture is, that it certainly is not Catholic. It may be good as far as it goes; but it is imperfect and incomplete. Man is mot all muscle, and to treat him as if he were is not to develope but to destroy what is noblest in his nature. There must be phymical exercise for the healthful development of the body; but there must be mental exercise, too, for the healthful development of the soul. We do not object to walking, running and rowing and general gymnastics; but we say there should be intellectual walking and running-mental gymnastics, too. I notice this false system of physical education only to illustrate a still more serious error held by the leading apostles of modern mental culture. As man is composed of body and soul, to exercise the body only is not to educate the new organization, which was formed last But the soul itself is one and manifold : one In its nature and three in its powers or faculties. To cultivate one of these faculties only and neglect the other two is to develope mental monstrosity. The faculties of the soul are, memory, intellect and will. As man is not all muscle, so neither is he only memory and imagination. Yet the professors of "modern" culture would treat him as if he were. If you analyze that thing called of fact and fancy. Modern thought is the food or the seed of modern culture, and fact and fancy have to do only with the memory and the imagination. Science and Literature seem to join hands and roam round the world in search of food for the craving appetites of skeleton after his incarceration, and pretend the children of sc-called "culture." Science | that his treatment was not so bad as he comsupplies the facts; Literature cooks those facts and serves them up in the dress of iancy. The scientist searches the heavens and the earth with a courage and persever- imprisoned in Buckingham Palace, having ance that is sometimes appailing. He brings all the royal household to wait upon him, it down the stars with his telescope, breaks them to pieces with his spectroscope, takes them up and examines them with his micro-

what Shakespeare says of the poet : "The searcher's eye in a fine frenzy rolling, Doth glauce from Heaven to earth, from earth to Heaven, And, as imagination bodies forth The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy

and serve them up in a sort of celestial

soup! He does with the earth what he does

with the heavens, and the inhabitants of

earth have to pass under telescope and micro-

scope, too. We may say of the scientist

nothing
A local habitation and a name!" We have here a picture of the man of fact Of course we admit that the memory and the imagination are to be cultithose people who gather and give us airy and earthly nothing's are " of imagination all compact—made up." They are all imagination and no mind, no intellect. The imagination catches at the forms of things. The intellect not effect the state of the country, show how takes hold of the substance. The imagination the country feels at all events. says "things are what they seem." The in-tellect, like Hamlet, "knows not seems," for it sees what is, its object is the Universal; it is the central power of the soul, the power that makes the soul Catholic—the most Godlike faculty of man. Modern culture neglects the intellect, starts it, and starves it; bends it down to earth and busies it in the surface of things, while it hungers and longs to feed on the substance. This modern sulture is of German growth. Kant prepared the soil; Hegel sowed the seed; Mr. Arnold is now floating down " the stream of tendency" in "sweetness and light," gatheramong the children of culture. But those poor children are starving for bread and they will not be satisfied with sunflowers steeped their bread is Truth. Bread and Truth are food of the heart. But think not, ye spostles of culture, that you can feed the heart while mary fashion, terrorism must be put down; in a golden harvest, he has merely clined to think the Bev. Mr. Wilde is right one or the other. The case of Mallette may widows and widowers. The unmarked num-

is a hollow sham if you have robbed it of the substance of Truth. Do not tell me with Kant that I am to be satisfied with the beautiful seeming;" nor with Hegel that life is only "a beautiful dreaming," nor with Tyndal and Huxley, that all is "potency, and power and protoplasm;" nor with Renau and Arnold, that the soul of man must be satisfied with basking in "sweetness and light," and satiate its yearning for Truth on the stream of tendency. We will have culture, but not the culture you give. Our mind is made for truth, and our object and vate our memory in collecting the materials of thought; but we shall also cultivate our intellect in seeking the source of Truth. We are satisfied to win the bread of knowledge programme is adopted by the Liberal party by the sweat of our brain. We will work with our whole mind, with our whole heart and with all our strength, because the subject their standard. The future is all their own of our culture is Catholic. We will work and who knows perhaps the present if together, each doing his part honestly and earnestly, and all co-operating unto good; individual good, society good, public good, religious good, all good—and all good is found only in God. Such, my friends, is the Catholic Culture that is the aim and end of the Catholic Ciub.

# The True Witness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19.

It is evidently the intention of Mr. Plumb and others at Ottawa to burke Mr. Costigan's doing something for the protection of their Irish resolutions. We trust, however, Mr. Costigan will persevere, if it were only to see structed Mr. Lowell to look sharply after the who are for and against them. This would be case of Dr. Lamson. The Lamson case of great interest on the eve of a general elec. comes in very conveniently for the American tion.

THE Bishop and clergy of the Diocese of Cashel have passed resolutions demanding the release of the suspects, the repeal of the Coercion Act, and the amendment of the Land Act, and pledging themselves to do all they can to prevent outrages in co-operation with the people's representatives.

Some of the Orange Young Briton lodges who seceded from the "grand old cause," are anxious to get back again, while others of them hold out and prefer remaining in the them Barrabas, though they don't want him. rear, called the Y. M. P. B. A. We regret to see dissensions in such an amiable body.

Ir is estimated that since the arrival of Mr. Parnell on this continent over two years ago, three millions of dollars have been sent to Ireland from Canada and the United States for relief and Land League purposes, and money is now going across at the rate of "modern thought" you will find it is made up fifteen thousand dollars a week from all sources to keep the sacred flame alive.

THE English papers are half angry, half pleased, because Parnell does not look like a plained of while immured in one of Her Majesty's Irish bastiles. It Parnell were would be imprisonment all the same, and a great hardship to a man whose life has been scope, and then hands them over to the man so active and so useful. If Mr. Gladstone of fancy (who may be himself) to cook them | were shut up in the Tower for a few weeksand we sincerely wish he were-he would find what a difference there is between freedom and captivity.

At the late elections for Poor Law Guardians, held in Ireland, the Land League carried all before them. From the establishment of workhouses fifty years ago until last month the landlords had it all their own way, but the last elections effected a revolution. The changed state of feeling is observable in and the man of fancy, who gather food for the the North as well as in the South. Lord memory and the imagination of the reading Emly (formerly Mr. Monsell, of Tirvoe), was, since the death of Lord Clare, Chairman of wated, but not these only, if our culture is to the Limerick Board of Guardians, but he is be Catholic and true. Shakespeare says that now replaced by Mr. Abraham, a released Quaker suspect, while in the County Down a fine old Tory autocrat had to make way also for a suspect. These results, if they do

the country feels at all events. for the bare life. The unhappy man pos- field, driving them into workhouses. He has chiefly among the Scotch, who rule the city sesses an excellent style of writing, and, knowing it but too well, never tires of flooding the public with it. But too many sweet things pall on the sense, and even the public this wonderful advance been made at the they, for the most part, who organize all those the St. George's Society by the ears, he lets, testimonials, and orations to the inner circle of them which issues tickets ing, as he goes, the sunflowers that bloom on travelled back to Old England to see what brand of patriots who had achieved it. for balls and gives invitations to great the banks of the sestbetic, to scatter them he could do there. His eagle glance has As the sufferers, in a material sense, are social gatherings. Glance, for instance, over fixed itself on Ireland, and so he writes and chiefly of English extraction, we cannot help the names of those who attended the Goverrecommends herolo measures, as if heroic a little screness. Yet reason compels us to nor-General's ball last night, and see how the in waweeiness." They must have bread, and measures are not enforced already. But his admit that the "Irish have dared and done as clans mustered, and how the name of even are awfully heroic. The trial by jury must they never did before." As a matter the smallest Scotch merchant figured in the the food of the mind. Beauty and good the be suspended, rent must be collected in sum- of course, the Irishman has not resped list. If this thing goes on we shall be in- should be punished whether the victim was

music of the spheres, as if nothing had army, their police, their spies, their inforhappened.

THE Club Nationale gave its first annual dinner last night and it was well attended. Expectation was on tip toe to learn the real sentiments of this famous Club, and it was not disappointed. The aspirations of the Club Nationals, as expressed by its President, Mr. Scallon, are for an independent Consaim shall be the truth, the whole truth and dian Republic. The name is startling, but nothing but the truth. The object of our it is, perhaps, as well the ears of culture shall be Catholic. We shall culti- Canadians should become accustomed to the sound. It is satisfactory to find that there was to mealy mouthedness in the will work at the garden of our soul, and we speeches; they were plain enough, and if the they will rally the best spirits of Canada to they seize it. What more can happen than defeat, but if the defeat is not disastrous it will be a victory. The members present were mostly French Canadians but there were a sprinkling of English and there will be more next year. And thus does the idea of Canadian independence march majestically

HISTORY furnishes no instance of deep, undying hate to compare for a moment with that of the Nihilists. If it does we know nothing about it. There have been conspirators in all countries, dangerous and numerous, but for cool, icy perseverance and relentless hate the Nihilists stand alone. The Czar may be a brave man and yet be excused for being in mortal fear of them. They and their disbolical plots are everywhere. No one is safe from their machina tions, and they kill one Czar and prevent his successor from being crowned, as the Czar of all the Russias ought to be, in his own way and at his own good pleasure. And yet the Nibilists are the legitimate offspring of a grinding despotism, and their action is almost justified by the horrors of Siberia. There is compensation in politics as well as in nature. After pleasure comes pain, after the debaucheries of the Regency the pain of the terror, and, after a terrible tyranny and unlimited power, the mine of the Nihilists and the death of a Czar.

In order that the people of the United States may understand their Government are citizens abroad, Mr. Frelinghuysen has in-Government at this juncture. If there were no Irish-American suspects, Dr. Lamson might go hang for all the Government would care, but, under present circumstances, both Governments are glad that he is in jeopardy. Dr. Lamson's case is the ordinary one of poisoning his victim for the sake of money, while the imprisonment of the suspects, who are also American citizens, creates an international difficulty. The American people are clamoring for protection to their citizens abroad, and the American Government offer Negotiations will go on for a time, then Lamon's sentence will be commuted and of their American cousins. The Bepublican There, indeed, the Catholics prependerate. party in the States will be the final sufferers, but it is better for a dollar worshipping people to lose control of a Government or of 959,403; English, 881,301; Scotch, 699,863. their dignity than to go to war for an idea.

press find it useless to deny any longer that

our earth swings on its axis in time to the has beaten the English Government, their mers. Not only that, but he has forced landlords in England to lower their rents (assisted by American competition) and has kindled a fire in Scotland which will spread. But it was not so much the cleverness of the Irishman that achieved those great results as the stern necessity of the case and the extreme stupidity and arrogance of the oligarchy. Mr. Gladstone himself has admitted defeat but said it would be all the greater if the Land Act had not held the North loval." But the North is no longer loyal except to Ireland, as Mr. Gladstone will see when a general election comes on. The Orange farmers of the County Down have offered Mr. Healy the nomination in case of a general election and other Northern constituencies are preparing to elect Land League candidates when opportunity offers. Force is no longer a remedy.

### THE POPULATION OF CANADA.

The first volume of statistics furnished by

the census returns of 1881 has been printed

and submitted to Parliament, and it was about time. Some of the information contained in it has been published before in the press of the country, but the figures shewing the religion and nationality of the Canadian population have not. These latter are very interesting, and will be still more so if the returns asked for by Mr. Tasse, member for Ottaws, be grantthe religion, nationality, &c., of all Government employees be laid before Parliament. The total population of the Dominion is 4.as the official returns set them down, Roman Catholics, or roughly, three-sevenths of the whole, the other four-sevenths being Methodists, 743,059 Presbyterians, 676.174 Church of England Protestants 577,414, Baptists 296, may be classed as free-thinkers. One would naturally suppose that in a free country like pretty equal in the elements composing it, by which we mean that no one element is considered inferior by the others, all being Caucasians, there would be no religious or race test required for office. Nor is there nominally, but that there is in reality a few figures will show that as a religion Catholicity is somewhat prescribed, and, as a race, the Irish are kept away in the back ground to hew wood and draw water for the Scotch, who are the aristocracy of Canada. As we have remarked, Mr. Tasse's returns have not yet been furnished, but a glance over the "Parliamentary Companion" | worthy of the name—the Conservative party will give us a pretty good idea of how matters is responsible for such a condition of things, really stand. We pass over the Governor-General and staff, all English and Scotch of its head and front. But the Irish course, and we come to the Canadian Ministry of whom there are thirteen, nine Protestants and four Catholics, so that there is little proportion here, nine-thirteenths being considerably more than the Protestant share of four-sevenths according to the numbers. Going over the Judges a proportion still less Frelinghuysen will say, "see what we have favorable to the Catholics is to be seen. There done for our citizens." This is cunning are forty-one chief officers in Ottawa, or con- liamentary strength they are considered. policy, but it will deceive only a few. The | nected officially with the Departments one way real feeling is over innocent men confined on or the other, of whom thirty-three are Protestsuspicion, without trial and not over a con- ants and eight Catholics, or less than a fourth victed prisoner. Lamson's care is but a instead of three-sevenths. In so far as we to conciliate or compensate them in other. convenient breakwater, which will be availed know the same proportion holds good all respects. The \$160,000 grant was indeed an of by both Governments to keep out the tide the way down the steps of the official ladder after which the British will release the until we come to the second lowest, on which Americans one by one, or, perhaps, altogether, rest messengers and the lowest which holds thus preserving their dignity at the expense the washer women, scrubbers and such.

Thus the French, according to numbers should have four ministers and the Irish THE Irish landlords and their organs of the three, but then that would interfere with Scotch ascendancy, and the Irish and French they are beaten in the fight against the tenant | could never think of such a thing as that farmers. They are beginning to abuse each they must be content with three and two other, which is always a bad sign for their Cabinet Ministers respectively-namely, Sir cause. Some of the landlords are reduced to | Hector Langevin, Hon. Mr. Mousseau, Hon. a state of absolute poverty, and are willing to Mr. Caron. French, and Hon. Messrs. Alkens enter into any kind of compromise, but the | Secretary of State, and Hon. John O'Connor, tenants refuse to entertain their proposals, Postmaster-General, Irish. The English eleand will pay no rent until the suspects are | ment holds its own in Canada, and that is released. Others of them go on still evicting, about all; the Scotch rule the roast but with failing courage, while not a tew of all over and hold the positions in the them have gone over to the other side. Ministry, in Parliament, in the Departments When the Chief Secretary for Ireland which, if numbers had anything to do-or let acknowledges from his place in Parliament us humbly suggest justice-with the appointthat the Government have been baffled ments, would belong to the French and Irish. in Ireland, for that the people are It is, of course, probable that the Scotch are stronger than he thought, the landlords the superior p ople. If that be so no one must be excused for thinking they would can complain; or it may be that, as they triumph in the end. They now find their were chiefly among the first settlers in Canada mistake, and blame Mr. Forster for mislead- and the Irish among the last, they have obing them. The London Times, the most in- tained possession of the inside track. But then fluential landlord organ, is forced to say in what about the French? Speaking in all its issue of March 25th: "The Irishman is seriousness there is something in the clannish playing his cards well and is making theory put forward by some journals. Look at a golden harvest. He has beaten a Hudson's Bay for instance and how long it OUR Professor Goldwin Smith is now in legion of landlords, dowagers and was kept in Scottish possession. The wealth England, and, as usual, is scribbling away encumbrances, of all sorts out of the of Hudson's Bay is now in Montreal and is baffled the greatest of legislatures, and out- just as they rule Canada, and always with the flanked the largest of British armies in same kindly regards for the interests of themgetting what he thinks his due." Had all selves first and their countrymen next. It is grow tired of Goldwin Smith. We grew cost of some other country, England citizens' committees from which the Irish aminstion if necessary, by what means death tired of him in Canada, and so, after setting would have been the first to offer chap- are so carefully excluded; it is the came about. In the case of Mallette this

As regards race, the numbers of the four

chief elements are : French, 1,298,929 ; Irish

of the most favoured tribe of Isreal. Perhaps of a party seen standing near the corner of the Irish are the Canaanites, and the French the Egyptians, and should be spoiled.

THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS. There is evidently a hitch in the Costigan

time in order to prevent Mr. Costigan bringing them forward, knowing that, as the session drew to its close, and consequently the days set aside for private members' bills, the chances of discussing the Irish resolutions would become more beautifully less, if they did not disappear altogether. From the position occupied by Mr. Plumb in the House as a friend of the Ministry it may be assumed he did not act as he did without their tacit sanction, and hence we may infer that the resolutions are disagreeable to the Government, and that they do not want them. Still it would be very awkward to refuse them on the eye of a general election, and so, at the request of Mr. Costigan, Sir John has promised to set Thursday apart for their discussion. Their defeat is foreshadowed by the Ottawa correspondent of both the Gazette and the Herald, and that may now, therefore, be taken as dead resolutions. We never expected that the Government would be very ent uslastic over their introduction, but we did think they would give them fair play and allow the sense of the House to be equarely taken on them. We see now that we were mistak n: ed by the Govern ent, which are that that the Government are secretly opposed to them, and that but for the firmness of Mr. Costigan they would be heard of no more. It is thought they will be brought forward 344,810, of which 1,791,982 are Catholics, or, next Thursday merely as a matter of form, and will then be withdrawn, but until we see this realized we shall not believe Mr. Costigan will be so foolish as to place himself in such a false position to please any Government or party. 525, and so on, the balance being composed | The Irish people in Canada will much prefer of Jews, Pagans and those professing no reli- to see the resolutions voted upon or not gion, of which last, there are about 20,000 who brought forward at all. Their expectations have been raised to a hopeful height by their introduction; the telegraph wires and the Canada, whose population as regards race is cables have flashed intelligence all over the world as to the great things the Canadian Parliament was about to do for Ireland, and now they will learn that it has all ended in a fissco, or as an emigration advertisement for the Syndicate.

As we pointed out yesterday, the Irish of Canada are very badly represented in the Civil Service. They do not, in proportion to their numbers, their intelligence, or their wealth, occupy one-third of the positions due to them, and as a Conservative Government has been in power for the past thirty years, except with few intervals—and one only and pre-eminently Sir John A. Macdonald are not sordid enough to revolt against this exclusion, much as they may be angry at it, knowing that it is not altogether the fault of a government if they are not well represented in Parliament, and, therefore, not their fault except in a degree—if they are slighted when honor and emolument are being distributed as it is in proportion to their par-One would suppose, however, that a sagacious statesman like Sir John would avail himself of every opportunity instance of his forethought in that direction, but the remembrance of that piece of generosity will be swallowed up in disappointment if the Costigan resolutions miscarry. The Irish are peculiarly placed in Canada. Owing to the misfortunes of their motherland they are not able to enter the lists here as against all comers. Part of their force is continually spent in working for Ireland. Hence it would be a great cause for rejoicing to them if Ireland was so free and content as to allow them to look after their own business in Canada and elsewhere. We firmly believe that in the present state of parties in England, when Gladstone's mind is oscillating between coercion and justice, a declaration of opinion from Canada would decide him in favor of the latter. We can realize, therefore, how important those resolutions are, and how eagerly the whole Empire is looking towards Ottawa.

Fortunately, if we are not in a position to help ourselves here in Canada, we can help our friends and punish our enemies through all the constituencies, or nearly all of them and so that we may see clearly before acting, we would like Mr. Costigan to insist that his resolutions may be voted upon.

THE MALLETTE INQUEST. We hardly think the public will be satisfied at the result of the inquest on the body of the unfortunate young man, Adelard Mallette. The information collected by our reporter is of se surprising a nature, and altogether so different and so contradictory to what appeared as the result of the Coroner's inquest, that intelligent men can arrive at no conclusion other than that the inquest was conducted in the most slovenly manner. The duty of a Coroner's jury is to find out by evidence, and by post mortem exwas certainly not done. It does not follow that because a person is poor, obscure or even a vile criminal, that the inquest on his body should be a mere matter of form : the life of a poor person is as precious as that of a prince in the land, and those who take it unlawfully away

Montcalm and Mignonne streets at ten o'clock on Thursday night last, and according to the evidence adduced, ran away from the crowd he was with, who were quarrelling and using bad language. When he turned Mignonne street he fell near a resolutions. On the day originally set apart tree, against which he may have for their discussion Mr. Plumb talked against rup, though this is not clear When found there by Mesers Lafrancois and Facette he was insensible; he was taken home, a doctor and a priest were sent for, but the young man died before either spiritual or medical aid could be rendered. It is not made quite plain whether he was dead when the gentlemen arrived, though Dr. Pelletier thinks he was alive. The parties who, with Mallette, formed the crowd using bad language were arrested and examined as witnesses. They swore they all had been drinking from three o'clock until ten, that Mallette had drunk too much and had died from the effects. The evidence was accepted in the most cheerful manner by the Coroner and the jury, and the men-all of bad character-were discharged !

> Now, if this was not a slovenly way-to use mild language-of accounting for the death of a fellow creature we know not what is the true meaning of the expression. In good sooth it was no inquest at all, as Coroner Jones should know after an experience of over forty years. But now look at the other side of the question, bearing in mind that some of the witnesses examined had been arrested on suspicion, and are known to the police as thoroughly bad characters. Dr. Pelletier, who visited Mallette. states over his signature that when examined he was not asked if deceased had come to his death by intoxication, and that he believes the man was perfectly sober. This is corroborated by the clergyman, the Reverend Mr. Charpenez, while the parents of the deceased said he had not been drinking for eight days. The testimony of Olivier Bruneau, one of those arrested, is worth quoting in this connection. It is in the third person :--He (Bruneau) testified to meeting the deceased near the Bonsecours market at three o'clock Thursday afternoon. There were five of them together in Mignonne street about nine o'clock. They had purchased eight bottles of liquor at different groceries. The deceased said he was going home and asked for a good drink before he went; he then put the bottle to his lips and took a long drink and started off at a rapid pace. The rest of the witnesses' evidence was coroborative of that of Jobin.

Now, according to an impartial witness, the quarrelling was going on; but of this Bruneau says nothing. What he does sayamong other things—is that Mallette took a long drink from a bottle of whiskey and then. started to run for home. Now, as the time between this episode and the arrival of the priest and the doctor could not have been more than half an hour, and as when Dr. Pelletier arrived the body was still warm. if, indeed, it did not breathe, Mallette must have been actually recking with the smell of whiskey. And yet both clergyman and doctor assert they found no such smell. The doctor is young, he had never before attended a Coroner's inquest, much less given evidence, and he did not tell the whole truth, simply, as he says, because he was not asked. Perhaps Mr. Jones was in haste to get to his home. When in cases such as this, there is a doubt it is the rule to hold a post mortem examination, indeed it is the law. Why has it not been held? Are the lives of Her Majesty's subjects of such small consequence, then, that an enquiry as to the taking away of them can be conducted in such a manner? Was the evidence of a number of loafers arrested on suspicion of murder more value than that of impartial and respectable persons in the opinion of Coroner Jones, and, if so, why so? The suspected parties said nothing of a quarrel-of course not-but the others did-Why was not Facetie called to give his testimony? Is it likely, after the parties had been drinking together in such a friendly way, that one of them should run suddenly away?

It is in the interests of Mr. Jones, of the public and of justice, that a real investigation be held immediately into the sad affair. We have done our duty at all events. We nave called the attention of the authorities to a shameful travesty of justice.

WE have malled to each of our suscribers as are in arears direct, or to our agents where there are a good many subscribers in one locality. the statement of their indebtedness to the TRUE WITNESS. We request them to forward to this office the amount of such indebtedness, as, besides requiring it in the ordinary way of business, we have to prepare for an extra expenditure to defend the heavy suit which is pending sgainst us in the law courts, and will come on at the June term of Queen's Bench. As we have remarked more than once the amount of indebtedness is small to the individual, but in the aggregate is of very great importance to us, amounting as it does to several thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been active in our behalf of late, for which we sincorely thank them, as also those of our subscribers who have responded, while to those of them whose beneficent efforts in our behalf we have not yet felt, we would recommend prompt action, knowing that it is not so much the amount that troubles our subscribers as the manner of sending it, a difficulty easily overcome if it is understood that money can be safely transmitted to this office either in P. O. orders, bills, or fractional currency, enclosed by letter.

The male population of Canada numbers 2.188,854, and the female 2,135,956. There are 1,380,084 married people and 160,332 you starve the mind. The beauty you offer it is Goldwin Smith who says so. Meanwhile kept hunger from his door, but he certainly when he says the Scotch are the descendants be thus briefly summarized. He formed one ber 2,784,398.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

Oscar Wilde, the apostle of Castheticism, will lecture in Montreal on the 15th of May. There were 67 interments in the Catholic cemetery last woek, and 13 in the Protes-

\_Mr. Henry Mott has been appointed Superintendent of the Mechanics' Institute, in the place of Mr. S. M. Sansum, who has resigned.

\_A. Crevier, a son of Dr. Crevier, was accidentally shot in the left leg while out running on the Letourneux farm on Sunday

\_The first four sailing vessels arrived up in the harbour this morning. They were from Buocherville, and are being loaded with flour for Newfoundland.

\_The Hochelaga Council at a recent meeting decided to grant two more liquor licenses, the successful applicants being Messrs. George A. Demers and Damase Boy.

\_Mr. J. G. Monk, the popular 1st Vice-President of the St. George Snowshoe Club, left for Winnipeg last night and got a rousing send off from a large number of friends. -Captain James McKinnon, of No. 6 Com-

nany, Sixth Fusiliers, died at his residence on Mountain street. The deceased was an efficient officer, and head of the firm of Mc-Kinnon & Shorey, paper bag manufacturers. -The tuxpayers of Longueuil commenced

voting on Friday evening on the question whether a bonus of \$10,000 should be granted to Mr. H. R. Ives for the opening of a founwas concluded on Saturday evening, when it the bonus.

.The firm of Burns & Gormley are doing large business with the distant Winnipeg-To-day they shipped the following goods to be used in the Queen's Hotel of that city -14 ft. ranges, 12 ft. copper carving stand, 60 gallon copper boiler, boilers, copper kettles, pans, &c. To the Grand Central Hotel, Winnipeg: Nine ft. range, boilers, They also furnished the International Hotel of the same place with a 7 ft. range, broilers, etc. This is the third shipment they have made to Winnipeg this winter, and have still a large number of orders to fill.

THE LATE F. L. BRADLEY.

Many will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Frederick Lambert Bradley, who had been for a number of years connected with the press of this city, being for the major part of the time on the staff of the Gazette. Mr. Bradley, whose health for some time previous to his death had been anything but good, was taken seriously ill on Wednesday evening last and conveyed to the General Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from an attack of pneumonia. Though evidently in s state requiring great care and attention, it was scarcely anticipated that his illness would result fatally, until Sunday evening, when he grew rapidly worse, and finally breathed his last about midnight. The deceased was possessed of more than ordinary talent; as a writer he was clever and polished, and his ability as an accomplished journalist was widely recognized. To his genial, sympathetic nature, and his many excellent qualities, which made him a general favorite, his brethren of the press can abundantly testify, and by them the familiar name of "Fred Bradley will ever be held in kindly remembrance.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

ST. BRIDGET'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

We the officers and members of the above Society, having heard with deep regret of the death of our esteemed and beloved brother members, Moise Delcourt and William Burke, beg to tender the following resolu-

WHEREAS, --- It has pleased Almighty God by His divine will to remove from our midst, by the unsparing hand of death, our esteemed and beloved brother members, who for several years were members of our Society. Therefore, be it

Recoived, That, while expressing our entire submission to the will of Divine Providence, we cannot refrain from testifying our deer serrow in the death of such worthy members of our Society.

Resolved,-That, in the death of our brothers, this society has lost two useful and honored members.

Resolved .- That we now tender to their families, in this their hour of bereavement, our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved,-That these resolutions be pubbe forwarded to the families of deceased. M. O'DONNELL.

Cor. Secretary. Montreal, April 17, 1882.

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS. A LECTURE BY RECORDER DE MONTIGNY. At the monthly meeting of L'Union Catholique, on Tuesday night, His Honor Recorder De Montigny delivered an able lecture on the subject of "Religious Orders." The learned ling certain prejudices which were commonly entertained by people who thoughtlessly orders were too rich and too anxious to be rich. To this the answer was that whatever wealth they might acquire was not for the individual benefit of any of the mem-bers, but for the support of re-ligion and the good of society; it was only acquired by the exercise of the most intense self-sacrifice; thus the habit and clothing of a religeuse only cost \$25, and would last for 15 years. Contrast this economy with the cost of clothing of any ordinary lady of the middle classes and it could not be much under \$100 per annum. No reasonable person could find fault with the system, which doing injustice to no one merely prevailed upon its supporters to practice virtue in a heroic degree. If the religious orders thus became rich they should be regarded not with reproach, but with approval, and their detractors would show their good sense if they imitated their example in place of condemning their conduct. The second prejudice was that the education given by religious orders was not in harmony with modern ideas. To this the answer was troth and not opposed to anything that was good in the term modern ideas. This education them? Do you think they are an indication tion taught on the question of liberty, selfgovernment and the like, dectrines in consonance with human dignity, and as favorable to freedem as the boasted ideas of the nineteenth century without their vagaries, uncerorders encouraged, on the one hand, idleness among the poor, by over-abundance of charity. and extravagance among the rich by incul-

lecturer gave extended arguments on these points, and treated the subject thoroughly and at the conclusion was the recipient of a vote of thanks moved by Rev. Father Hamon.

## CHOKED TO DEATH.

A YOUNG MAN MURDERED IN THE

EAST END. Adelard Malette is the name of a young man, aged 21, who was choked to death by some murderous hand between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock last night in the East End of this city. Adelard resided with his parents at No. 47 Wolfe street, and was a young man of the ordinary stamp, During the past iew weeks he had been out of employment, owing to the temporary closing down of the factory where had been working. Yesterday afternoon as he was preparing to go out he addressed his mother, and said: "The shop is going to open again to-morrow, so get my working clothes and linen ready, as I am going to work, and I want to look clean." After speaking those words he left the house, never to return alive. The next seen of him by his parents was his mangled and lifeless body brought up stairs on the shoulders of three individuals. The mother looked at the face of her Adelard, but there was no sign of recognition; the eyes were closed; his body was fast growing cold neath the warm blood which flowed from his wounds. The services of a doctor were at once sought for, and in a few minutes Dr. Pelletier appeared on the scene. On placing his ear over the region of the heart he found dry within the municipality. The voting that the heating was almost imperceptible, and in a few moments it had ceased its lifewas decided by a majority of 50 votes to grant giving functions. The Doctor then examined the bonus. liquor, but there were no indications of any spirits having been partaken of. The doctor then declared that Malette's death was due to asphyxy, which from all appearances was evidently caused by a horrible and fatal grip on the throat of the deceased. Our reporter viewed the body this morning, and found the face partially covered with blood which issued from the nostrils, there was a large wound on the forehead, right cheek and a small one on the left. On the neck there were the marks of three huge flager nails, which had been buried in the flesh, and which bespoke of a desperate grip which would have choked the stoutest. The neck was somewhat discolored, and behind the ears the darkest blue prevailed.

The collar and bosom of the shirt had disappeared. There was on the whole ample evidence of the life of the poor victim having been taken away by a fearful choking. In connection with the affair five individuals have been arrested on suspicion of murder. Their names are Olivier Bruneau, George Jobin, Emile Lariviere, Edmonde Latreniere and Alphonse Valliere. The police say that they belong to a dangerous gang. It appears that the five of them were noticed by Constable Altemis on Mountcalm street, near Mignonne, carrying an awkward load. The constable approached and enquired what was the nature of the load. They answered, "Oh, it is only a young fellow who is drunk and we are fetching him home." This answer only served to arouse his suspicions, and he quietly followed them until they reached No. 47 Wolfe street, where they deposited Adelard Malette. The constable entered with them, and remained until the arrival of the doctor, who pronounced Adelard to be dead. The parties who had carried the victim to his home were all recognized by the policeman. They immediately departed without any remarks. The policeman, however, set to work with Sergeant Bouchard to effect their arrest during the This morning our reporter internight. viewed the prisoners at No. 2 Station, where they are locked up. One of them, who acted of condolence to the families of de. as spokesman, related that Malette was dead when he got into their company last evening, while the doctor states that there if it is a reporter who has to see that blood was not a sign of liquor on him. The Coroner was notified this morning, and proceeded to summon a jury for the purpose of holding an inquest. The body was viewed by them at 11 o'clock, when they proceeded to No. 2 Station to take evidence in the matter.

It has been insinuated by a morning contemporary that we gave a sensational account, or, in other words, a misleading statement of the facts, in connection with Adelard Mallette's death, which took place on the night of the 13th inst. We deny the imputation, and can wouch for the entire truth of whatever appeared in the said account, entitled "Choked to Death." The facts, as related therein, were personally ascertained by our reporter; and we now, in the interests of lished in THE POST, and a copy of the same | public order and safety, reiterate the charge against the five individuals in whose company Mallette was at the time of his death, and who were acquitted by the Coroner and the jury of the suspicion of foul play or murder on their own testimony. We moreover charge the Coroner with having carried on the investigation in a very unsatisfactory manner, and the jury with having rendered a verdict inconsistent with the real state of affairs. We make these charges on the following grounds :- In the first place, the doctor who was called in to attend Mallette, lecturer especially devoted himself to dispel- did not tell the whole truth. In the second place, the Coroner failed to summon the necessary witnesses, and in the third place favored opinions without careful examina- the verdict was based upon the sole evidence tion. The first prejudice was that religious of the individuals who were arrested on suspicion of having murdered the victim.

Next morning our reporter called on Dr. Pelletier at his residence on Dorchester street to receive the testimony which the Coroner failed to elicit at the inquest. B .- Doctor, what do you think of the

verdict brought in by the jury anent Mallette's death, which is as follows :- "That the said Adelard Mallette came to his death from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors?" Dr.—I think it very strange.

R.—When you examined the deceased the

night of his death, did you find that he had been taking intoxicating liquors?

Dr. -No. I believe that Maliette was not drunk, and I can go so far as to say that not even the smell of liquor could be perceived by me.

R .- Then, why did you not give this evidence at the inquest? Dr.-Well, because the Coroner or no one asked me the question, and I did not think it was any of my business to answer what I was not asked.

B.—I see that you also sailed to give any of the deceased. What do you think of

Dr.-When I first examined the body on dark, and I could not distinguish very well, and therefore did not remark all the wounds and received an enthusiastic ovation. The keep going almost forever through the thou. tainy and even changing aspects. The third on his body, but next morning I called and Archbishop has been failing in health and fourth objections were that religious saw these marks on the throat, which would indicate a severe choking.

R. Why did you not say so at the inquest?

of the religious orders, but of the individuals | morning. affected thereby and of their parents. The Our reporter left the Doctor pretty well diseases that set in. On Saturday night he therefore there is a constant demand for trust-

convinced that the whole truth had not been told at the inquest. After a little search he found the following interesting certificate writter by he hand of the doctor for burial

purpos 18:-"Je Dus igné certifie qu' Adelard Mallette, agé de ling tans, etait mort lorsque j'ai été appelé. A 1 meilleur de ma connaissance aucune oder r de boisson enivrante s'exhalait de sa paitri 18.

" Montreal, 14 avril, 1982. "DR. J. PELLETIER." The following is a translation of the docu-

ment:---"1, the undersigned, certify that Adelard Mallette, aged 20 years, was dead when I was called in. To the best of my knowledge no smell of intoxicating liquor escaped from his breath.

" Montreal, 14th April, 1882,

or readers can now contrast this medical certificate with the verdict rendered by the jury. Our reporter has also obtained further proof that the excessive use of liquor was not the cause of Mallette's death, and we give it for the perusal of the public, as well as for the consideration of the Coroner and jury. The Reverend Father H. Charpenez, attached to St. Peter's Church, also corroborates our statement in the following certificate:-

"Ayant ete appele dans le cas ci-dessus Je suis de la meme opinion que le docteur, c'est a-dire qu'iln'y avait pas d'odeur de boisson. " H. CHARPENEZ, Pretre.

"Montreal Avril 14, 1882." The following is a translation:

"Having been called in the above case, I say I am of the same opinion of the Doctor, that is to say that there was no smell of liquor from the decease i's breath.

"H. CHARPENEZ, Priest. Why was not the reverend gentleman called t Igive evidence? In the meantime we leave the public to say which of the opinions, either of the jury or of the doctor and prior t, should be accepted.

Our report r has collected evidence which goes to prove that the deceased had not been drunk up to o'clock that day, and further, that he had not been drunk for at least eight days previous to the murder. This fact does not coincide very well with the verdict that death was due to the excessive use of in-

toxicating liquor. The prisoners, who swore that Malieite was drunk, are known to the police and to the residents of the East end to be notorious ruffians and loafers. Another witness whom the Coroner failed to call was Mr. Facette, who resides on Montcalm street at the very spot where Mallette was picked up in a dying condition. If this man had been secured as a witness, the following important evidence could have been produced: Mr. Facette was going up Montcalm street about nine e'clock on that evening with a Mr. Lefrancois; when within 30 or 40 yards of the corner of Mignonne street, he perceived a gang of men in a state of excitement. Presently he heard one of them cry out, " Ne frappe pas. frappe pas," or, " Don't strike, don't strike." After this there was a kind of short tussle when one of the crowd rushed forward down the street and fell at the foot of a tree, apparently having collided with it. During this time, which was very short, Mr. Facette kept advancing with his iriend.

just came up to Malette as the latter fell. He shouted to the gang at the corner but twenty yards distant, "Here's one of your companions lying on the sidewalk," but he when the crowd came down. As they did Mr. Facette heard one of them shout to the other, "Stop quiet; don't touch him; it will be better for you. Mr. Facette would say positively that he smelled liquor from the crowd, but would not say that he did from Mallette, whom he lifted from the ground. Why was not this man called to give evidence? It is simply absurd the way this investigation has been carried on; it is an outage on justice, but murder will out even does not remain unavenged. The greatest dissatisfaction prevails in regard to the verdict in every direction, but especially in police circles, and it is not the first time that our Coroner's inquests have failed to give satisfaction. We consider that we have done our duty

the public to render a verdict on it. THE LATE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

in the matter, and we now give the case to

HALIFAX, April 17 .- The public were no less pained than surprised on hearing this morning of the very serious illness of His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, and when about 11 o'clock it was announced that the respected Prelate had breathed his last, consternation and sorrow were everywhere visible, all classes and creeds uniting in expressions of sincere regret for the loss which the Church and country had sustained by his sudden bereavement. His eminent position in the Catholic Church, his long residence and active career of usefulness in this city had made the deceased Prelate's name a household word throughout the city and surrounding country. Michael Hannan was born in ing country. Michael Hannan was born in is greater even than that of her own chil-Kilmallock, Limerick, Ireland, on the 21st dren; but we have to reckon with men in July, 1821, and was, therefore, within three masses, and the mass of mankind is neither months of being 61 years of age. In 1840 he came to Nova Scotis, and was appointed is important for us is to sherish no more than teacher in St. Mary's College, which had just same expectations, and it would be less than previously been established by Dean O'Brien. hood. Since 1852 he has been senior priest in the archdiocese of Halifax, and has the old land, they would retain as ireshly labors among his people with quiet but as before the passions and recollections of the none : I less marked success. He filled Celt. various positions in the church, among others those (I Administrator, Vicar-General and Archbishop. On the death of Archbishop Connolly in 1876, Dr. Hannan was unanimously recommended to the Pope for appointment to the See of Halifax. The appointment was made about the middle of March, 1877, and on the 20th of May following His Grace was consecrated. The consecration ceremony was performed in St. Mary's Cathedral by the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh and Papal Delegate, in the presence of over 2,000 people. Archbishop Hannan immediately set to work to build up and extend the Catholic Church in the Province. New mission fields were occupied and congregations organized. He also devoted himself so long as there go tensiof thousands of men to the work of completing the cathedral begun by Archbishop Connolly and arranging the financial affairs of the diocese. He founded the Society of St. Vincent de Paul thirty years ago, and has exercised close personal supervision over it from that time evidence in regard to the marks on the throat to the present. He established Catechistical Societies, and was patron of and took deep interest in various total abstinence societies and other organizations connected with the Church. About 18 months ago he went to the night of the affair I did so almost in the Rome and spent the winter there. On his re- in America is information—information I Inturn home he was presented with an address for some time past, but has been would always be eagerly listened to for by able to attend to his duties. On Thursday the time he had completed the tour (and that evening he attended a service held by the would take him some years) the first place and extravagance among the rich by inculcating ideas of luxury to the children, whom

was prepared for death. He lingered until | worthy intelligence. Moreover, the cableabout half-past ten o'clock this morning grams contain little else than reports of outwhen death relieved his sufferings. His rages, and these same reports were the great-Grace had taken great interest in the services held in the Catholic Churches during the past | ter. The people Ireland do not realize how few weeks by the Redemptorist Fathers, and it is a singularly striking coincidence that almost the same moment that their missions were brought to a close by solemn Requiem High Mass in St. Mary's, also closed the mission on earth of that worthy and good prelate, the Archbishop of Halifax.

## THE IBISH IN AMERICA.

BY T. M. HEALY, M.P.

(From the Newcastle Chronicle.) THE AMERICANS OF IRISH DESCENT. Mr. Bright, in his last Birmingham address gave it to be supposed that the Land Leaguers of America are men who know nothing of the present state of affairs or of the existing laws of Ireland, but are simply the descendants of of Ireland, but are simply the descendants of emigrants who have had handed down to Texas was an exceptionally lawless region, fathers—sufferings which the Chancellor of the Duchy says have long since been abolished by beneficent legislation. The right hon. gentleman gives more credit to the persistency of racial tradition on a foreign soil than I think the case deserves. As a matter of fact, only a moderate number of the men who help us in America have been born there. The bulk of these are original Irishmen. Some of them, it is true, may have emigrated so far back as 40 or 50 years ago, but the mainspring and initial force of the organization is derived from the recollections of comparatively recent arrivals who are well acquainted with what is going on in the Ireland of to-day. Our people at home should realize that the greater number of the sone of Irishmen became Americans and little else than Americans, and therefore that every man who leaves their shores is a direct loss to the country and to themselves. It is a mistake to suppose that this loss is certain to be repaid by a sympathetic gain elsewhere. For why should the young Irishmen born in America not become Americans? What do they know about Ireland ? They hear vaguely of a country where perhaps their fathers have been very wretched, and they know positively that they themselves inhabit a land where every man may become great. To which of these powers shall their allegiance have much sound reason to strive to cherish, be given? To a boundless Republic, with flity or sixty millions of people enjoying all the arts of modern civilization, and the pride of successful combat, or a downcast little island, where everything, by contrast, is miserable, and every one depressed: where the people are sustained only by the memories of the past to live through the defeats and humiliations of the present; where revolt is never successful, where there is no public life, where the policeman and the dragoon reign supreme, and whose people fly her shores as if the waves who washed them but beat against one vast pesthouse? It needs no ghost from the grave to tell us which mistress the mass of men would prefer to own and serve. And therefore it is-I may be wrong-that I believe it is upon the emigrant Irishmen alone that the Land League chiefly leans for succor in America. The children of these men, in many cases, do not actually possess the means to learn how to sympathize with their father's country. If the father is poor or ignorant he will not have brought with him from home the books received no answer, and he shouted again, and histories which would keep alive the traditions of the children of Gael. Suitable Irish works are not easy to procure, or it may be the breadwinner does not know exactly what books to obtain for the purpose. The children hear the name of Ireland outside as a thing that is mocked and spat upon, and at school what place finds the history of their country beside the cycle-incensed story of German eld or the racy records of the native born American? The German has h Teutonic feelings. His boys, bowing down before the household god from the Morningland, repeat Ich Dien till the savour of Deutschland become a sweet odour before them, to smack strongly through their future lives, Americanborn though they be. The native Yankee boy is the proudest creature that walks. He is born to breathe an Imperial

ether, charged with the proudest possibilities -a heroic and an infinite future. And what chance is there for little Paudheen to preserve his national isolation amidst an environment such as this? Therefore would say to Irishmen at home-Look not for much more than for a sentimental sympathy from the masses of the children of your race abroad. They cannot understand your needs, they are not taught your history. they heer of little else than your shame. It is proverbial everywhere that those who become rich and great are not too heedful of their poor relations, and the Western Republic is very great and very rich, and Ireland very small and very poor. Scores and thousands of American-born Irishmen there are, it is true, whose fealty to Ireland very unselfish nor very self-sacrificing. What sane to hope that after the descendants of Five years later he was ordained to the priest- | our fleeing emigrants have become environed by everything that is strange and foreign to

THE LAND LEAGUE CARSE DAMAGED BY OUTRAGE. It is true that at the present day a much superior class of emigrants are finding their way to the West than those poor fellows whom the famine fever spared long ago; and the new arrivals, with their better edudation and their appreciation of every-day life in Ireland, at once become the propagandists and the sustainers of the old faith amongst their countrymen in the States. The better intelligence and higher education of the more recent emigrants give a more solid foundstion for the belief that their descendants will continue to cherish the bonds which entwine them to the old country; and if this be so, from freland each year, so long will there be aid and comfort for the Land League in America. It is only just, moreover, to proclaim that many of our best and most brilliant workers and helpers there have never seen Ireland. Some of the gentlemen whom I have aliuded to by name left the country too young to remember personally anything about it, although to-day they may be reckoned amongst its most powerful friends. The kneenest need felt regarding the movement formation | Information | A lecturer could sands of cities in the States. His words they were educating it such was the case, armined the body, and I did not tell the was confined to his bed; Medical aid was had arisen. The skeletonic accounts conveyed which the lecturer denied, it was not the fault jury the further discovery I made in the general prostration with a complication of those who take an interest in Ireland, and

est stumbling-block which we had to encounthe minds of strangers, whether English or American, are prejudiced by the constant stream of "horrors" with which the papers ply the public ear. Talking to an editor in Texas on this subject. I asked him if he knew how many agrarian murders were reported to Parliament in 1880 to justify the present Coercion Act. He reckoned about three or four hundred. "Well," said I, "just eight; and half of these according to our count, were not agrarian at all. And do you know how many murders were committed with half the population in your own State in that time?" He did not, and I had looked up the statistics before coming, with ulterior objects. "Nearly 300," said I, "out of which there were 88 convictions. How is that?"

But, of course, your better posted Englishman would not allow himself to be floored by land, the horrible houghings, and mainings, and burnings, which appetisingly curdle his blood every morning at breakfast. To whom I would similarly, say that Texas is by no means lawless, and that there are more fiendish cruelties committed upon "dumb animals" in England in one month (as may be found from the anti-cruelty societies list of convictions) than there are reports of the same in Ireland in a year. But it is uselers urging these things. One's remarks and arguments are published to-day and forgotten the next, and you go away for ever, while day after day, abiding with the people who heard you, come the diurnal mess of calumny which the landlords, through their press agencies, send over. Therefore it is that these reports of outrages are even more mischievous to us in America, whonce we derive so much of our strength, and where we have so much need of "a clean bi of health" than even in England. English opinion we have come to care very little about, as being hopelessly against us. England's worst is a Coercion Act or some such brutal expedient, which profiteth her nothing. Coercion must lapse sometime or other; and meanwhile it is certain to strengthen and intensify patriotic feeling in Ireland. But American goodwill we and therefore it is deplorable that there should be any foundation for these miserable reports of outrages. The peasants' provocation to retaliate is great, but crime can do no possible good, and alienates thousands of friendly hearts. As, however, outrages have been denounced from every Land League platform, it is not surprising that now when public meetings are forbidden in Ireland they should increase and multiply, as they appeared to have done since the Ocercion regime commenced-a regime under which every man who could control disorder is either exiled or placed safely under lock and key. Nevertheless the fact remains that many Americans who know nothing of the provocation the Irish people receive, and whose Constitution is too noble to enable them even to conceive the bare idea of the tyrannical possibilities of coercion, are day by day rendered less sympathetic by the unsifted exaggerations The Executive of the Land League in Ire-

of crimes which they detest. land, not understanding altogether the facts as to the systematic cable wisepresentations, has not been able to do sufficient to stem the tide of calum. v, but means will probably be taken hencefo, ward to remedy this. American journalists, too, are beginning to take a much keener interest in British and Irish affairs, and there are many more special correspondents sent over at present than was the case a short time ago. When they first arrive in Ireland, as is natural, perhaps, from original prejudice, they are invariably "captured" by people, their first impressions are quickly dissipated. The most outspoken American journalist to-day in favour of the Land League is D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby), of the Toledo Blade, one of the chief papers in Ohio. If his writings were not so touching and beautiful, I should say that he had become "furiously" Irish. Yet on his arrival in Dublin he was so rabidly bitter against us that it would be difficult to talk calmly with him. James Redpath, who was sent by the New York Tribune during the distress of '79, originally held similar views. He soon changed them, however, after spending some time in the country, and it was he on a subsequent visit, who met Mr. Locke and "converted" him almost in one day by getting him to pay a single visit to the homes of the Galtee tenantry. Mr. Redpath became, like Mr. Locke, so intensely Land League in his views as afterwards to invite the attentions of Sir William Harcourt. Both gentlemen have since delivered lectures through

TRYING TO MAKE McLEAN AN IRISH-MAN.

the States in the Interest of the League.

We clip the following from the Pallamentary Proceedings in the British House of Commons :--

THE ATTEMPT ON THE QUEEN.

MR. HEALY-I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he is aware that the person who recently fired at the Queen has been persistently described in the Scotsman and the Glasgow Mail as an Irishman, and is called Patrick McLean, and if he can state what is the correct name and nationality of the accused?

Sir Wm. HARCOURT stated that when he first informed the house of the facts of the these strongholds there are great parks of field outrage attempted upon the Queen he was and slege guns ready for immediate action in very careful to state the name and place of case of war. birth of the prisoner for the purpose of preventing any misapprehension (Irish cheers). He could give no other information than he gave then on the subject, viz., that as far as he knew, Roderick M'Clean was born in London, and he had no reason to suppose that he was of Irish extraction (Irish obser-) In re- that most drunkards cease drinking, or we ference to the statement that the Scotsman persistently described the man as an Irishman, for when the inebriate continues to drink he was informed that that paper having until each 100 parts of blood contains 1 part indicated the first day that the prisoner was of Irish parents, took care to contradict the statement after, and put the matter right (hear, hear.) He had received no information as to the other newspaper.

Mr. Callan asked if a denial similar to that indicated, had been given by the proprie-tor and responsible editor of the North British Daily Mail, which, in double-leader type headed the outrage: "Attempt to assassinate the Queen by an Irishman—the would-be assassin same and sober" (laughter.)

Sir WH. HARCOURT had no information on Str. Bits.

THE SUSPECTS.

LORDON, April 18 .- The reports of the relast forthnight is sensational and exaggerated; her instantly. She as bluntly declined; but, but a more hopeful feeling of the Government is shown by the fact that liberations are | changed her answer to yes. The wedding far in excess of fresh arrests.

## ROUND THE WORLD.

It is said Sir Hugh Allan has bought Le Monde for \$35,000. General Rosencranz spoke at the Washing-

ton Land League Convention. The upper crust of Toronto seek wives

and husbands in Rochester and Buffalo. "I will never release those American suspects," said John Ball, and he forthwith released them.

The Kingston News says Mr. White's speech at the Opera House was the best over heard in the city.

John F. Slater, of Norwich, Conn., has donated \$1,000,000 towards negro education. Mr. Slater is a cotton prince.

The spring jobbing trade in the North-West is 50 per cent greater than this time last year. The increase is attributed to increased population.

Although Samuel D. Evans, of Haverhill, Mass, was 70 years old and had buried two wives, he put himself into such sentimental relations with Nora Hurd, aged 40, that she has obtained a verdict of \$1,000 in a breach of promise suit. Pools were sold at Frankfort, Ky, on the

ing the efforts of Barnes, the evangelist, to convert him. The limit of time was ten days, and before its expiration Rocketty was among the penitents. The Emperor of Russia has authorized the President of the society of Russian dramatic

failure or success of John Rocketty in resist-

authors, M. Ostrofsky, to build a private Russian theatre at Moscow. This is the first time that a theatre has ever been left to private enterprise in Russia. The London Times says "the mass of Lon-

doners know but dimly, and care but little. how they are governed. They are familiar with the tax collector, and tolerate his demands;" all of which attests their family resemblance to their New York cousins.

The London Daily News says that the four Morewood brothers, who nearly killed their eldest brother after dining with him, are in this country. The death of Jesse James makes a vacancy in the ruffian business which seems opportune with their arrival. Some of the stuff on sale in St. Louis as

butter is shown by an official investigation to be made chiefly of lard. The oil is pressed out, and the remainder is colorless, odorless, and tasteless. This substance is called 'neutral," and to it is added a little real butter to give it a flavor. A young clergyman of Richmond, Va., ac-

cepted an invitation to marry a former sweetheart of his own to a more successful woosr. The ordeal proved too severe for him, and he faltered and awooned in the midst of the ceremony, which therefore had to be deferred several hours. A man named George Hilliard, a native Trales, county Kerry, Ireland, died a few days

ago at his residence on Maria street, Ottawa. at the age of 110 years. His father, John Hilliard, at the time of his death, was 115 years old, and filled the position of magistrate in Ireland. A new civil service magazine, the centributors to be Crown servants only, is on foot

in London. Edmund Yates of the World, the editor of Fun, the late editor of Judy, W. S. Gilbert, D. G. Rossetti, Anthony Trollope, Clement Scott, and Austin Dobson have all been in the civil service. Barnes, the Kentucky evangelist, accepted

a purse of \$800 for his highly successful revival work in the village of Paris. This fact is being used against him, on the ground that he professes utter disinterestedness. He replies that the money will be devoted to the education of his daughter. The first step toward "Russianizing" Russia

has been taken by altering the present uniform the landlord party; but if they go through of the army to the ancient costume, which the country and visit the homes of the consists of a sheepskin cap, a loose cost without buttons, and baggy trousers gathered into high boots. Promotion, too, is now denied to all officers of German descent.

The miners around Newcastle-on-Tyne, of whom Boyd was one, determined, after the manner of the Roman citizens, who came cut to meet their Consuls after the defeat at Cannie, to give Boyd an ovation after his contest with Hanlan, even if defeated, for his pluck. The mining employers had made the race day a holiday, on which no work was to be asked.

One of the once wealthicst landlords in Connaught, who was well known in the hunting fields there before the Land League rose into power, is now driver of one of the London omnibuses plying between the Bank and Kilburn. He was boycotted out of his belongings. He has taken very kindly to the knife board, and looks fat and flourishing over his \$12.50 a week....

Mary Maddox, a beauty, visited the Senate chamber of the Kentucky Legislature a few days ago. Senator Stanton's eyes fell upon her for the first time. "In less time than it takes to copy them," says the Louisville Courier-Journal correspondent, " he dashed off the following lines:

" With June like lips and autumn hair, With sunset cheek, and brow most fair, With eyes like stars that haunt the skies When in the west the evening dies.

A woman with an angel face.

The Senate chamber came to grace.

A moment there she filled our sight.

Then passed without and—all was night."

To the enormous mass of artillery already in her possession Germany is constantly adding more. Since 1871 Prussia alone has added 2,000 guns to her stock. Many of them are of the heaviest calibre. The destination of a large portion of the new guns is the fortresses on the Russian frontier. In each of

A paper laid before the Biological Society of Paris tells us, from a scientific point of view, what it is to be "dead drunk." It seems that this condition exists when the vital fluid presents the proportion of 1 of alcohol to 195 of blood. It is at this stage would have more deaths from alcoholism; of alcohol, death invariably ensues.

The heir to the dukedom of Wellington was very quietly married last month at the house of his brother-in-law, Col. Owen Williams, M.P. The future duchess comes of a very fast lot. Her sisters are the notorious Lady Aylesiord (who could not get a divorce, on account of collusion for that end with her husband). Lady Charles Ker, and Lady Dangan, wife of the eldest son of Earl Cowley; who also is a Wellesley ...

James Brackmann came very suddenly to the conclusion that he wanted a wife. He is a Colorado mine owner, but was staying at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, when he fell into: this frame of mind. Starting out from his room, the first woman he saw was a tidy lease of a large number of suspects within the chambermaid. He popped the question to on learning that he was rich and in earnest. was held next day.

	THE STATE OF THE S
** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	The state of the s
DENIS FLORENCE McCARTHY	Nova Spotia 323,985
	New Brunswick 212,142 109,091 Prince Edward Island 81,776 47,115
(DIED STR APRIL, 1882.)	Manitoba
" MacCaura, the pride of thy house has gone by	British Columbia
But its fame cannot lade and he had been and h	The Territories 02,003 4,443
AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY	The total population of the Dominion by nationalities is given as follows:
Last Bard of "The Nation" thy lyre I claim,	
ma about but a mate to the PIGIV BRU BIND.	4000
That long round thy mem'ry shall faithfully cling.	Duton service service service service service services
Thy praising, thy loving, thy ing, re proving,	Them sh
Thy hopes and thy prayers it.	Germans
The nostre flowing, the sentiments glowing	Icelanders
For the home of thy pride, fairest lale of the earth!	
The "Bell-Faunder" Bard of the clan of Mac-	Irish 957,403   Italians 1,849
Caura,	Jewish 667
And Erin, the fair, in her garments of sorrow. O'er "Desmond" her dear one disconsolate	Russians
The Buyy's solemn singing, "St. Mary's" Della	Special and Destroyee
ringing, Thro' the "Vale of Shanganagh" loud, loud is	Swies 4,588
the well; And "Una" is dreaming, sad music is streaming	Welsh 9,947
Thro' lone "Ceim-an-eich" on the Western gale.	
	According to nativity the population of the Dominion stands thus:—
Look sombre to-day, in sadness and gloom;	Natives of England 169,504
The "Towers of Guebre," tall, stately and grand Look sombre to-day, in sadness and gloom; The "Year's coming Bridal" is dull in the land, Since the Bard of St. Brendon" sleeps cold in	Ireland 185,526
the tornb. What fairy-like throngings,—what bright	Scotland
"Summer Longings," Are over, are hushed, once so brilliant and	Quebec. 1.327.809
101=1	Prince Edward Island 101.047
Phine eye, once so beaming, with tear-drops is gleaming,	Nova Scotia. 420,088 New Brunswick. 288,265
"Thou fawn of the valley, sweet Kate of Kenmare!"	British Columbia 32,275
'Invocation" and "Warning," like the " Foray	Manitoba 19.590
of Con II	Territories 58,430
Are hushed since the Bard of the lyre's no more,	Otner British possessions 10,343 France 4,389
that sang all the praise and the power of "MacJohn,"	Germany 25,328
When the days of the neroes were varianed	ltaly 777
and o'er; but long thro' the Island, in valley and high-	Russia
land, From the "Pass the Grey Man" to "Scat-	Sweden and Norway 2,076
tory's" bawn His songs shall they number—tho' deep in his	United States 77,753
slumber,	Other countries 14,169
McCarthy awaits on Eternity's dawn.	FOR AGUE, ANEMIA, INTERMITIENT
leep Bard of old Erin, the noble, the true, 'Neath to shamrocks of Erin MacCaura may	FEVER, CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c.
nd bright on thy grave fall the softest of dew.	RAVENNA, MEBCER Co., MISSOURI, May, 1879.
While thy spirit is said in the nome of the	FELLOWS MEDICAL MANUFACTURING CO.
nd Erin recalling—while tear-drops are falling—	GENTS,-We have used your Fellows' Com-
The son that now lies 'neath her glorious sod,	pound Syrup of Hypophosphites with gratify-
o her fond bosom pressing this lately lost	ing results in our practice, and cheerfully re- commend it to Physicians, and others, as a
This girt that "given and taken by God!"	reliable and agreeable preparation in Ague,
JOSEPH K. FORAN.	Intermittent Fever, first and second stages of
Green Park, Aylmer, 11th April, 1882.	Pulmonary Consumption or Anemia or General Debility. We would recommend it as
	the best thing we know of.
RE POPULATION OF THE DOMINION.	Signed, J. E. CALLAWAY, M.D.
E COUNT BY RELIGIONS AND NATIONALITIES.	85 2 WH JOHN L. GRIPLEY, M.D.
EOME INTERESTING PIGURES.	CANADIAN EMIGRATION.

The first volume of the census statistics of

1981, has just been submitted to Parliament by the Minister of Agriculture. The volume is in French and English, and covers over 400 pages. We take from it the following statements in regard to the population of the Dominion by religious and nationalities, which will, no doubt, form the subject of an interesting study. The population of the Dominion by religious is as follows:—

Total population4	,324,810
Not Given	86,769
Other Denominations	14,269
No Religion	2,634
Universalists	4,517
Unitarians	2,126
Quakers	6,553
Protestants	6,519
Pagans	4,478
Methodists of all Classes	742,981
Lutherans	46,350
Jews	2,393
Episcopal Reformed	2,596
Disciples	20,193
Congregationalists	26,900
Church of England	574,818
Brethren	8,831
Mennonites	21,234
Free Will Baptists	50,055
Baptists	225,236
Adventista	7,211
Presbyterians	676,155
Boman Catholics	,791,982

The population of the Province of Quebec may be given as follows: Roman Catholics......1,170,718 Church of England ..... 68,797 Presbyterians (all classes)...... 50,277

Methodists (all classes) ..... 39,221

	,
Baptists (all classes)	3,853
Universalista	2,021
Protestants	2,432
Lutherans	1,003
Jews,	989
Congregationalists	5,244
Adventists	4,210
All Others	5,252
Total population	359,027
The religions of the people of Mo	ontrea).
are as follows:	•
Roman Catholics	103,579
Church of England	14 33c
Methodist Church of Canada	4,943
Episcopal Methodists	291
Other Methodists	93
Presbyterian Church of Canada	9,540
Church of Scotland	1,227
Other Presbyterians	830
Baptists	1,402
Brethren	194
Congregationalists	1,311
Jews	811
Lutheraus	320

The preponderance of Catholic population in some of the country districts of Quebec is somewhat remarkable. In L'Islet, for instance, there are only two Protestants out of a total population of 14,915; in Montmagny the Protestants number four in 15,264; in Kamouraska three in a total population of 22,177, and in Bellechasse four in 18,084. In Montmorency, Charlevoix, Vercheres and other counties the proportions are about the same. In Quebec City the Catholics number 56,255 in a total population of 62,446. The Protestant and Catholic population of Montreal by wards is as follow

Total population..... 140,747

Protestants....

Episcopal Reformers....

All others....

Unitarians....

676

410

276

Montreal by wards is as follows:	struggle the editor succeeded in robbing
Protest- Catho-	him.
Wards. lics.	A queer temperance pledge was once cir-
St. Antoine	culated in Bussia. It bound the signers to
St. Ann's 5,812 14,633	abstain from brandy till brandy should be
St. Lawrence 8,754 7,575	better and tolerably cheap!
West 393 449	
Centre 175 652	Why is that whenever you are looking for
East	anything you always find it in the last place
St. Louis 3,407 15,058	you look? The reason is because you al-
Bt. James' 1,574 23,822	ways stop looking when you find it.
	A country editor who has been elected a
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	measurer of bark, calls upon everybody own
The population of the several Provinces of	ing dogs to bring them to his office and have

the Dominion, classified in the same way, is their barks measured.

s follows:—	ишо мау,
Province. Protestants.	Catholic
Intario	320,83 1,170,71

	District Control of the Control of t		TIL
	Nova Scotia	.985	117,487
-	New Brunswick 212,	142	109,091
i	Prince Edward Island 61,	776	47,115
٠.	Manitoba 53,	708	12,246
		416	10/10
	The Territories 52,	003	4,443
	The total population of the	a Don	inion by
•	The Territories	W3:	in the state of
	Africans	DOM:	21.394
	Chinese		
•	Dutch		
	English		881,301
	French	• • • • •	1,298,929
Ì	Germans		254,319
I	Icelanders		
İ	Indians		108,547
1	Irish		957,403
1	Italians		
Į	Jewish		667
1	Russians		1,227
1	Scandinavians		4.214
į	Scotch		699,863
1	Spanish and Portugese		1,172
1	Swigs		4.588
1	Welsh		9,947
	All others		
ļ			
ł	According to nativity the po		on of the
Ì	Dominion stands thus: Natives of England		
l	Natives of England	,	169,504
Ì	Ireland		185,526
l	Scotland		115,062
	Ontario	• • • • •	1,467,988
Ì	Quebec.	• • • • • •	1,327,809
ı	Prince Edward Island		
	Nova Scotia.		420,088
	New Brunswick		288,265

CANADIAN EMIGRATION.

Washington, April 13 .- The Ohief of Bureau states that he has no reason to doubt the correctness of his returns giving 125,000 as the number of persons who immigrated from Canada to this country last fiscal year. year. Canadians asserted the returns for the previous year were incorrect, but their assertions were not substantlated.

### THE MEDICAL ACT.

QUEBEC, April 13.—The special committee to take into consideration the proposed amendments to the Medical Act sat this morning, Hon. Mr. Lynch in the chair. There were also present Dr. Howard, President of the College of Physicians; Drs. Lemieux and Trudel, Vice-Presidents; Dr. Belleau, Secretary; Dr. Larue, Registrar; Dr. Lachapelle, Treasurer; also, Drs. Hingston, Gingras, Larocque and Parke, of the medical The present medical tariff was repealed and the provincial medical bo 'd will have the right to make a new one. The amendments to the Medical Act proposed by Mr. Mercier were adopted. The public health and inspectors of anatomy bills were also discussed, and will be reported with slight amendments.

EXPORT OF SHEFFIELD GOODS TO THE U.S.

London, April 13 .- The exports from Sheffield to the United States for the quarter ending March 31 increased £53,000, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year. The improvement is chiefly in steel and steel

THE MURDERER LAMSON.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION. this morning. Four persons were killed and the vessel destroyed.

THE PERSEOUTED ISRAELITES. ST. PETERSBURG. April 14.-Anti-Jewish riots occurred at Balta on the 11th inst. The troops suppressed the disturbances after some hours but they were renewed during the night. Order was re-established on the 12th oy reinforcements of troops. The public prosecutor has arrived at Balta. At Letitsheve on the 12th instant the houses of Jews were attacked. The ringleaders of the assailants have been arrested.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

The strength of the farmer is oftentimes concentrated in his butter.

An old lady wants to know what is meant by "mean time.", Our watch keeps it. Cardinal Newman says that a gentleman is

one who never inflicts pain; then no dentist can be a gentleman. Printing for the blind was easily accomplished as soon as the printers could raise the

A patent has been taken out in Boston for cleaning fish, by giving them snuff, when

they sneeze their scales off. A burglar get into the house of a country editor the other night. After a terrible

A country editor who has been elected a measurer of bark, calls upon everybody own ing dogs to bring them to his office and have known and esteemed families in the district

"How sensibly your little boy talks," said actor, and is an intelligent and thorough one lady to another. "Yes; he has not been workman. I am sorry to hear he is leaving out among company yet," was the naive us, but cordially with him success in his new home."

SCOTCH NEWS-

(Krom Glasgow Revald, April 1.) Among the persons whose precognitions have been taken by Mr. Brown, procurator-fiscal, in connection with the charges against Mr. J. Nicol Fleming, are several of the City Bank directors who were tried at Edinburgh in 1879. They will in all probability be called as witnesses at the forthcoming trial of Fleming.

On Saturday there was discovered by a carter named Dickie, while digging for sand on the estate of Hallyburton, near Coupar-Angus, a cist or stone coffin embedded in the sand. The cist was made of slabs of stone from 2½ feet to 3 feet square. The remains found in the ciet appeared to be those of a full-sized man. There was another discovered in the same place on Tuesday. It is now believed to be an ancient burying ground.

A meeting of the Annual or Executive Committee of the Convention of Royal and Parliamentary Burghs of Scotland was held in the Council Chambers, Edinburgh, on Tuesday-Lord Provost Sir T. J. Boyd presiding—to adjust the programme of business to come before the general meeting of the Convention next week. No fewer than 59 motions of a general character are embraced in the programme. One of the motions, which is to be proposed by the Provost of Paisley, is in favour of the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland. The other motions generally affect the social and municipal government of the burghs—some having reference to the amendment of the Lindsay

A detachment of the 1st Battallon Royal Highlanders (late 42nd Highlanders), consisting of 96 non-commissioned officers and men, arrived at Maryhill Barracks from Edinburgh on Tuesday afternoon. The band and pipers of the 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry (late 71st) were waiting the arrival of the men at Maryhill Railway Station and played them into the barracks, which are about a mile from the station. There was also a very large crowd of civilians, who gave the ... . arrivals a thorough good welcome in the train entered the railway stations at half-past three. The detachment was under the charge of Captain C. I. Eden, he having gone through to Edinburgh to bring the men to Maryhill. This brings the number of the men of the late Black Watch at Maryhill up to 216. The first arrival was on the 30th January last, and consisted of 120. A large number of the men who arrived on Tuesday are re-cruits, and have been sent on to get the benefit of the superior drill-ground at Mary-

The Earl of Caithness has replied through his factor, to the petition of his tenantry for a reduction of rent. His Lordship does not admit all the statements in the petition—such as that the prices for farm stock and produce are at present low. Eleven of the tenants, it is added, who signed the petition pay a rent of from £2 to £3, and there are a larger numthe means derived from the land by and instruments known to men and devils, these tenants. The Earl further says that he is England has striven for ages to kill the naaware there are some of the petitioners who | tional spirit and exterminate the race. She are in such good circumstances that he would not consider himself called upon to grant of the people. But mind and spirit and race them a reduction. His Lordship is prepared, are Irish still, and the land shall be Irish also. however, to give attention to special cases that may be brought under his notice. From those who think themselves over-rented be is ready to accept a renunciation of their leases, allowing them the full benefit of waygoing tenants, and he will further consider any claims made for permanent improve-

compensation. The Portree correspondent of the Inverness Courier gives an account of a recent gathering in the Dunvegan country, Skye, on Thursday week :—" Mr. Macdonald, Tormore, met the tenants of the Glendale estate at Colbost on Thursday. Nearly 400 were present, and we understand the gathering was an extremely noisy and turbulent one, and ended in some townships declining to pay rent. No arrangement, so far as we could learn, was come to." Another correspondent of the same iournal explains the circumstances:-- "Of late," he says, "a great many of the younger fishermen of the Skye coast, particularly those The health of Dr. Lamson is good. He of the Uig and Dungevan country, have been has written an account of his travels at about | in the habit of going to the fishings on the the time of his visit to Wimbledon and just | coast of Ireland. In Ireland they learned before the death of young John. Many state- all about the doings of the Land League, ments therein prove to be untrue. Four and were told how successfully resistance to servants employed by the Doctor at Bourne- the demands of landlords for rent had been mouth depose to eccentric acts on the part of carried on under the direction of the officers of the prisoner and to the belief that he is in- i the Land League. These young fishermen also doubtless learned much about the kind of talk so prevalent in Ireland, that no rent resolutions are justifiable, and that disconcontent with COLOGNE, April 12.—The boiler of the their position should be followed by demands steamer "Austria" exploded at Magdebeurg i for rent reductions under threats of no payment at all. They had also seen, it is said, meetings of the frish tenantry, and had witnessed gatherings at which nothing was so conspicuous as the well-known 'no rent' placards. On their return to Skye, their experiences in Ireland were everywhere related. and in more than one township recently the 'no rent' policy has been discussed.'

> During the last few weeks large numbers of agriculturists and others have been leaving various portions of Great Britain for the territory now being so rapidly opened up by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The exodus, however, now that the spring is approaching, will assume almost daily more important dimensions. A special party of capitalists, farmers and others, which has been organized by Mr. Dyke, the agent of the Canadian Government at Liverpool, left the Mersey on Wednesday by the steamer Circussian. Their destination is the Moose Mountain district, considerable amount, and the total approxi- March. mately estimated at half a million dollars. It is stated that no ship which has ever left the Mersey for America has taken out so much money with a party of emigrants. The number of people who took tickets for Winnineg by this ship is upwards of 300, a large proportion of whom were first-class passen. gers. Arrangements have been made to take by special train from the port of debarkation direct through the lands in the Canadian North-West, for which Mr. Dyke is organizing parties to leave fortnightly, and thus avoid the difficulties and annoyance which attend the emigration of individuals. In addition to the above the Rev. Mr. Bridger, of Liverpool, took out a number of young people, and will accompany them as far as Winnipeg. As an indication of the class of men going out, the following testimonial, signed by Mr. Gladstone, referring to one of the emigrants, may be interesting: - "Mr. John Newton belongs to one of the best of Hawarden, and himself bears a high char-

> > and the state of the state of

SPEECH-OF-GEN. COLLINS

AT THE WASHINGTON LANDSEAGUE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVEN--our country-to take such action as we may to cheer and aid the heroic people of Ireland I emphasize our country. By our election hold it together, we are citizens of this Republic, owing allegiance to no other rule, and entitled to the protection of our flag here and everywhere. As Americans we have the right to travel the planet, to go wherever business, duty, pleasure or caprice may lead us; and, committing no crime, we have a right to the instant, sharp and effective intervention of our Government between us and capricious tyranny exerted upon any pretence at any place. More we do not claim. No true American claims less. If crime such as the civilization of the age recognizes be anywhere committed, let it be punished swiftly and surely. We shall be the last to mur-mur. But the time has come when it must cease to be a crime in any island or under any system to be "reasonably suspected" of being an Irish-American. We are here to take counsel of one another frankly, openly and soberly; to choose new officers in the place of those who have borne their part; to review the past and correct its mistakes; to consider our relations with existing bodies; to make such changes as experience suggests in the structure of an organization; to increase its efficiency and extend its scope; but, first and last, we are here to protect the Land League on its them in jail. More eloquent tribute to the is now perfectly cured. wisdom of the choice could not be given. Ireland has chosen her policy above is sufficient to convince the public of of action; her voice loudly proclaimed it the merits of the Spirometer. Call or write, till stifled by force. But that voice inclosing stamp, to M. Souvielle, ex-Aide-has found a mighty echo here, where the Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's greater Ireland is; and to those leaders and Square, Montreal. that policy our fealty is due till Ireland changes both. As fast and as far as the people of Ireland go, we go; no faster, no far-ther. Those who brave evictions, persecution, ruin, those who stand in the shadow of the prison or scaffold, are the judges of the means, the time and the work. We are fol-lowers, not leaders; we are now and for all time, the willing, hearty auxiliaries of the Irish people in every step they take, in every effort they put forth, to rld themselves of landlord robbery and English oppression. If I judge the Irish people right, they seek no vengeance, but justice only. In the days of their power and warlike front they never sought to force their rule upon any nation nor their worship upon any people. They ask now merely to be allowed to live ber under £5, and the Earl contends that and toll and prosper in their own way in the neither foreign competition nor the as-sumed low prices can materially effect force, famine, torture, law, by all the means England has striven for ages to kill the nastole the land and tried to starve the minds To those familiar with the tragic past the present of Ireland is full of hope. The record of the past two years is a record of brave leadership, marvellous patience, heroic forti-tude, steady progress. The seed is sown and the harvest time will come. Six hundred of the best and truest are in prison, proud ments executed during the currency of the to be there for the good of their kind; present leases with the view of granting full but the English Parliament is held captive by a handful of true men. The everpresent Irish question thrusts all other business aside. It has come to be settled. Evictions take place; but landfordism is starving and hurrying to its doom. The country is darkened with jails, magistrates, police and soldiery. The writ does not run. The edict of the League is the law of the land. Agit ation has arisen. From its knees it whines and begs no more. It demands, defies, strikes Let us with free hearts, with genuine self-re-pression, lay aside for the time cherished plans however dear, personal convictions however deep, anything and everything that

Far from it. The beginning would come. We dot the earth's surface largely to-day. There was a prelude to the first performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum, London, not mentioned in the programme. As a proof of the interest taken in the performance, three persons sat on camp stools at the pit door as early as ten minutes before 9 in the morning and patiently awaited the opening of the coors. To sit up all night in order to be in time for breakiast is nothing to this. For nearly twelve hours these three lovers of the legitimate drama remained on their portable benches and, sustained by some 160 miles west of Winnipeg. They are the unsubstantial stimulant of anticipation, all possessed of capital, in some instances to a bore with meek resolve the nipping blasts of

may clash with the work that Ireland has

to do it; but, casting aside all small things

especially let us stand together on the platform Michael Davitt built—a platform

broad enough for all the friends of Ireland

to stand upon—and with all hearts and wills

and energies unite behind United Ireland.

From Davitt, the evicted peasant's son, to

Parnell, the Irish landlord, seems a great gap;

but none exists. All Ireland fills it. To-gether they save Ireland from famine, roused

her from her sleep, and pushed her farther on

the road to progress and self-government

than she travelled, or a generation before.

Together they went to prison for the same

cause, ides, but not before they nationalized

their countrymen and prepared them for the

day of their deliverance. I would not have

the world believe nor England fancy that,

should this movement fail, the end has come.

set herself to do or the way she has elected

A law enforcing surnames on Mussulmans has just been promulgated in Algiers.

### IN MEMORIAM OF MISS POLLIE MULLIN, DIED 28TH MARCH, 1882.

There are many tear dimmed eyes to day,
Many loving hearts are sad;
For a loved young soul has passed away
In the robes of virtue clad. No aching hearts or tearful eyes.

Can bring that soul again
From her lovely homo beyond the skies,
Back to this vale of sin.

She, so young, so good and kind, Like a blossom of rich perfume, Plucked from its stem by desth's rude hand, And borne to the silent tomb. Thirteen summers this flower has decked,

The garden of life so grand;
Now, sweetly blooms with the few elect,
In her Heavenly Father's land. Ween not fond parents, tho' grief may fling, Her gloomy mantle o'er you; With resignation bear the sting;

MES. P. H. LYNCH,

Brilliant Scientific Triumph. IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

It is now recognized by the leading medical men that Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer is the Tion: — In accordance with the provisions most wonderful invention of the age for the of the constitution, and in obedience to the cure of Catarrh, Asthms. Bronchitis, and all of the constitution, and in obedience to the cure of Catarrh, Asthms, Bronchitis, and all vote of the last general convention, we are lung diseases. After having been used in assembled in the Capital of the great Republic the leading hospitals, it was proved that 75 per cent. of these diseases, by many called incurable, can be cured by the Spirometer, in their struggle for the control of the land an instrument which conveys medicinal they till and the right to govern themselves. | properties direct to the parts affected. This discovery is proving a blessing to mankind and by the swords of our soldiers that and a credit to his name. Many persons in flashed on every field to make it free and the city of Montreal, and all over the Dominion, have been cured of the above diseases. Below are a few of the many hundreds:-

Mr C. Hill, Montreal, caterrh and bronchitis. Mr. DEBOUGHERVILLE, of the Indian Department, Ottawa, catarrh of many years;

now cured. Mr. GEo. AGER, Ottawa, catarrh and lung diseases; cured.

Mrs. Suite, London, wife of Medical De tective, cured of catarrn. Gro. Maguire, Toronto, 482 Adelaide street West; daughter cured of asthms. ROBERT GAULT, of Gault Bros., Montreal

bronchitis GEO. WILLIS, Exeter, Ont., catarrh and pronchitis. JOHN DUNN, 8 Robert street, Toronto, bron-

can tell you all about the Spirometer for

chitis. J. D. ABMSTRONG, 186 Yonge street, Toronto, catarrh and catarrhal deafness.

THOMAS TELVES, 12 Melinda street, Toronto, asthma; cured. Mr. BENJ. A. DRAKE, St. Urbain street Montreal, for many years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is now cured.

Mr. HUNTER, a student of McGill College. who suffered from chest discase, is now cured. Also the no less surprising cure of Mrs. chosen lines, and to pledge ourselves anew BERGIT, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mr. and torever to stand by Ireland and her David Perrault, who suffered from asthma trusted leaders. England sees it and puts and bronchitis for over eight years, and who

Thousands more could be given, but the

Physicians and sufferers can try it free. men Full particulars sent free and instruents expressed to any address.

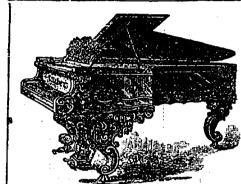
SUMMER HEAT .- This is the season for Bowel Complaints. Green apples and cucum-bers produce them, and Perry Davis Pain-Killer cures them. To the troubled stomach it comes like a balm, and says "peace, be still," and the wind is assuaged, and the trouble ceases. Every druggist in the land keeps the Pain-Killer, and no father should be without it in his family.

New Advertisements.

## THE GREAT CURE



"They are truly noble in-struments.



"Weber's is the FINEST PIANO I ever laid my fing-erson."—Rive King.

## "THE TWO LEADING PIANOS OF AMERICA! WEBER AND STEINWAY CONTRASTED.

"In speaking of these two Pianos, we do not ignore the claims of other makers. The Chickerings, Knabes, Decker & Son, Decker Bros., Vose & Son, all good commercial Pianos, in the sense in which we speak of commercial pictures as distinct from those that are acknowledged works of art. They are generally well and honestly made, and, being manufactured and sold at a moderate price, give satisfaction to the ordinary purchaser. But the musician, the artist or the connoisseur, who would obtain from the Piano the grandest results of which this noble instrument is capable, must seek these results from either of the two great names that head this article.

"The Weber and Steinway Pianos are universally acknowledged to be the leading Pianos of America. They are not, nor have they ever been,

"The Weber and Steinway Pianos are universally acknowledged to be the leading Pianos of America. They are not, nor have they ever been, strictly speaking, rivals. In a mechanical sense there is positively little difference between them, and the cost is about the same. Both makers have achieved the utmost limits of perfection so far as durability and good workman-whip are concerned, but in respect of tone there can be no comparison between them. The Steinway Pianos doubtless possess great power and senority, perhaps equal in this respect to Weber, but here the comparison suds. They cannot approach the Weber for purity, richness and volubility—three qualifications which combined give that distinct and perfect articulation, which only one hears in vocal organs of the highest order and calibre. Hence all the principal artists of the present day, whether vocalists or instrumentalists, prefer the Weber Pianos for their public performances and private use. They are sympathetic, and capable of giving the various lights and shades of expression in so remarkable a manner as to make them incomparably superior to any other plano of this age,"—Spectator.

NEW YORK PIANO COMPANY,

226 & 228 ST. JAMES STREET, AGENTS.

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Children's Hats......BEAUVAIS' 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET
Children's Hats......BEAUVAIS' 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET

## CATHOLIO CALENDAR.

APRIL. THURSDAY, 20 .- Leo I., Pope, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church (April 11). FRIDAY 21.—St. Anselm, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Cons. Bp.

McNeirny, Albany, 1872.

SATURDAY, 22:—88. Soter and Calus, Popes and Martyrs. Abp. Eccleston, Baltimore, died, 1851; Bishop Conwell, Philadelphis, died, 1842; Cons. Bp. Leray,

Natchitoches, 1877,

SUNDAY, 23.—Second Sunday after Easter.

Epist. 1 Pet. ii. 21-25; Gosp. John x.

MONDAY, 24,-St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen, Martyr. Cons. Bishop Borgess, Detroit, 1870.

TUREDAY, 25 .- St. Mark, Evangelist. WEDNESDAY, 26 .- SS Cletus and Marcellinus, Popes and Martyrs. Cons. Abp. Wood, Philadelphia, 1857.

DON'T BE ALARMED at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

### THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Paris, April 12.—It is understood that a note has been addressed to the Powers expressing the hope that the Monetary Conference will re-assemble during the present year.

### BULL FIGHTING IN SPAIN.

MADRID, April 12 .- During bull fights here the celebrated buil-fighter Carancha had his nose smashed. The popular Espada Angel Pastor was gored by a bull and mortally wounded.

ANOTHER IMPERIAL MEETING ON THE

TAPIS.

PRAGUE, April 12.—It is stated that the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir has informed the Emperor that the Czar ardently desires an interview with him, but circumstances do dot permit an early meeting.

#### THE TURF.

LONDON, April 12.-At the Newmarket Craven meeting to day the race for the Newmarket Handican was won by "Springtide;" P. Lorillard's "Nereid," 2nd; "Maskelyne," 3rd.

#### WEATHER WISDOM.

Under the title of "Old Probabilities" one of the most useful and valuable offi zers of the United States Government is most widely known. But quite as well known is Prof. J. H. Tice, the meteorologist of the Mississippi Valley, whose contributions to his favorite study have given him an almost national rcputation. On a recent lecture through the Northwest, the Professor had a narrow escape from the serious consequences of a sudden and very dangerous illness, the particulars of which he thus refers to: "The day after concluding my course of lectures at Burlington, Iowa, on the 21st of December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, giving me excruciating pain and almost preventing breathing. My pulse, usually 80, fell to 35; intense nausea of the stomach succeeded and a cold, clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me. After suffering for three hours I thought—as I had been using St. Jacobs Oil for good effect for rheumatic pains—I would try it. I saturated a piece of flannel large enough to cover my chest, with the Oil, and applied it. The relief was almost instantaneous. In one hour I was entirely free from pain, and would have taken the train to fill an appointment that night in a neighboring town had my friends not dissuaded me. As it was, I took the night train for my home, in St. Louis, and | treasurer. have not been troubled since."-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## THE P. E. I. LEGISLATURE

ST. JOHN N. B., April 12.
The P.E. Island Legislature was prorogued on Saturday last. During the Session 25 bills were passed. The Lieut,-Governor's speech was as follows:—

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I cannot relieve you from your attendance in the General Assembly without thanking you for the ability and zeal by which during an unusualty short Session you have been enabled to bring your oncrous duties to a close. The Session has been fruitful of measures of considerable public importance. It is much to be regretted in the interest of morality that the bill submitted respecting seduction is iled to become law.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the very liberal supplies which you have voted for the use of the public service, and assure you that it will be the aim of my Government to dispense them with due

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Caunail—Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In now concluding the Mession I have to express the hope that under the divine blessing your labors will conduce to the prosperity and happiness of the people of this Province.

#### A Case of Twenty-Five Years' Standing.

From the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, D.D.

of Dunham, P. Q. "The man who has experienced in himself a great blessing, if he possesses any generous sentiment, cannot but feel sincere gratitude to the agent through whom he has been benefitted. • • I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than twenty-five years standing. . . I have been so wonderfully benefitted in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely prisonment, nobly upheld the flag of the astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for ma." Sold by all druggists.

friend to a bereaved mother, after the funeral, the British Government with the responsi-"but your poor boy will be happier in the bility of all crimes and outrages of an extra-

bright world to which he has gone."
"I don't know about that," returned the

The lads had organized an amateur theatrical company and were enjoying themselves in the drawing-room of the residence of one of the members of the troupe. They had secured a goat, pinned a table cover about its neck and were parading it around the apartment on its hind legs, when suddenly the door opened and the lady of the house made her appearance. Addressing her remarks to her son she demanded to know what all this

Hamlet,' and this goat is the ghost." "Well, I'll make it spirited for you," she replied, "if you don't turn the animal out at

Dickinson's 'Hamlet' call me a chump."

A WONDEBFULLY FREE TRANSLA-TION.

A landlord in the neighborhood of Macroom, Cork, met one of his tenants who owed considerable arrears of rent, one day last week, when the following colloquy occurred: Landlord="Well, Mick, when are you going to pay me my rent?" Tenant-" Well, to be sure, your honor, when the suspects are let out." After a slight pause the tenant made the sign of the cross, repeating in Irish the words, " In namen anar augus avick augus a spirid nave. Amen"-which it is perhaps unnecessary to say, when translated into Englisb, means, "May they not be out for the next seven years !'-London Truth.

If this Gaelic is a little stiff, the translation is the freest of the free. It should be written, " In anim an ahir agus a vic agus a spirid namh. Amen"—which it is perhaps unnecessary to say, when translated into anything except English, means, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."-N. Y. Sun.

Holloway's Pills .- With the darkening days and changing temperatures the digestion becomes impaired, the liver disordered, and the mind despondent unless the cause of the irregularity be expelled from the blood and body by an alterative like these Pills. They go directly to the source of the evil, thrust out all impurities from the circulation, reduce distempered organs to their natural state, and correct all defective and contaminated secretions. Such easy means of instituting health, strength and cheerfulness, should be in the possession of all whose stomachs are weak, whose minds are much harassed, or whose brains are overworked. Holloway's is essentially a blood-tempering medicine, whereby its influence, reaching the remotest fibres of the frame, effects a universal good.

NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE CONVEN-TION.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—At the National Land League Convention this evening, Father Walsh, Treasurer of the League, reported recelpts and remittances since last convention. The total receipts since formation of League were \$180,600; remitted to Egan, President ot the Irish National Land League, and Miss Parnell, \$169,000; balance on hand after payment of expenses of the League, \$7,000. The report was frequently interrupted by applause. Three cheers were given when a large contribution from Massachusetts was

announced. Mr. Dulaney (New York) said the statement did not include all the receipts from New York. He knew New York contributed over \$20,000. A similar remark was made by Flanagan (Cala.), who claimed that his State

contributed over \$28,000. The chairman announced that the Secre tary's report would show all these receipts. The Treasurer only accounted for sums re-

ceived by him. Secretary Flatly (Boston) read a full statement of the number of branch leagues in each State, amounts contributed by each State and the method of remittance pursued. Massachusetts headed the list with a total contribution of \$82,000; New York next, with a contribution of \$60,000; total ac knowledged as having been sent to Ireland direct and from the Treasurer was \$273,000 from 940 branch leagues in good standing. The secretary said there were other sums to the credit of the League which had not been received. He believed the total receipts since the Buffalo Convention were nearly \$300,000.

Mr. Dulaney said the New York branches had rested under a stigma because they sent the largest portion of their money direct to Ireland. They only exercised their rights, as they understood them, under the constitution of the Buffalo Convention. He disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon the

Both reports were unanimously accepted. John Boyle O'Reilly read the report of the committee on resolutions, which after the preamble, is as follows:—Resolved—That the Convention of the Irish National Land League of the United States send to the struggling tenant farmers in Ireland an expression of profound sympathy from millions of their race in America, who are proud of their faithful enduring adherence to the principles laid down by their brave leaders now in prison, and the earnest assurance that we will stand by them with continued moral and financial support until they have succeeded in abolishing their antiquated destructive land system. Resolved,—That we heartily endorse the desire of the Irish people for national existence, and as Ireland, first by force and again by corruption, was robbed of her birth-right, we pledge ourselves to do all that is consistant with American citizenship to place her once more among the nations. Besolved-That we advise the farmers of Ireland to continue steadily and patiently in the passive resistance which has already proved so effective a weapon. We exhort them to stand unflinchingly by the policy left them by the leaders now in prison, and keep fresh in memory the words of Charles Stewart Parnell, addressed to them before his imprisonment-" Let no man leave his post, continue your organization just as before, and have others ready to take the place of those who may be arrested." By this policy of passive endurance the Irish people will command the respect of the world and prove themselves worthy of freedom. Resolved-That this convention instruct its officers to confer at the earliest op-portunity with their council of 7, chosen at th. Chicago Convention, as to the feasibility of uniting under one head all Land League branches now organized in the United States. Resolved-That we express the gratitude of the Irish-American people to the ladies of Ireland who, like the "women of Limerick," took the place of their husbands and brothers. Land League. Resolved-That we are proud of the Christian forbearance of the Irish people under their dreadful exasperations, and while exhorting every man in Ireland to continue to use his influence in preventing even "it,s a terrible stroke," said a sympathizing the least act of violence, we solemnly charge ordinary nature occurring since the imprisonment of the chosen leaders of an indomitable mourner, "there ain't no birds' nests to rob and exasperated people. Resolved,—That there." zen who violated the just laws of the land,

C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: 'I have sold at retail, 156 bottles of Dr. Thomas' Ecleotric Oli, guaranteeing every bottle. I "It means, mother, that we're rehearing must say I never sold a medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction. In my own case, with a badly ulcerated throat, after a physician penciling it for several days to no effect, the Eolectric Oil oured it thoroughly in "Mother, I'll obey," said the boy meekly, twenty-four hours, and in threatened croup in police station in a state of drunkenness, they "but if that goat don't go allead of Anna my children this winter, it never failed to relieve almost immediately.

we demand of the proper authorities, not as

a favor but as a right, the immediate trial or

unconditional release of American citizens

confined without accusation in foreign jails.

port was finally adopted, nearly unanimously.

Considerable discussion followed. The re-

J. Mr. C. P. Brown Crown 1 - od Agent, Sault Stee Marie, writes : "4 Two of three of myfriends and myself were recommended to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Limegand Sods, in preference to Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. We prefer your Emulsion, and think it better for the system than the syrup,"

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF "OUTBAGES."

We hear much about crimes and outrages in Ireland, but the specific charges supported by proof have not up to the present day shown any widespread or extraordinary increase of crime. It must not be forgotten that the outrage mill, which was run so successfully by unscrupulous politicians in this country, is an old English invention; and in all the declamation on the "horrors in Ireland" there is a suspicious sound like the familiar hum of the old machine. Certainly there are murders and miscreants in Ireland. but it is perfectly plain that the English Gov-ernment and the English press are doing their level best to make the most of the orime there. When the Queen expressed her abhorrence of outrages in Ireland committed against dumb and defenceless beasts, the Secretary of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals wrote to the Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, modestly requesting him to appeal to the Irish people to stop torturing cattle. The Archbishop replied:

"First, that no one can deplore such outrages more bitterly than I do. "Secondly, that I believe them, however, to be grossly and wilfully exaggerated, both as

regards number and character. Cruelty to animals is the crime of cowards. In Ireland it is doubtless confined to that portion of the peasantry degraded by the very system which the Land League was formed

to overthrow. Now, as a matter of fact, during the past two or three years very few landlords have been murdered, very few process servers have been injured, very few spies have been laid low, and very few informers have been shot. It must be admitted that threatening valen-tines are too frequently sent to unhappy Irish landlords; and the bad example of the senders is unfortunately followed by the Chief Secretary, who from Dublin Castle issues his threatening notices to the people.

The overthrow of the British Constitution and the suspension of its protective power is the great crime in Ireland. In this country the provisions of our written Constitution must remain in force as long as the republic In the language of the Supreme

"The Constitution is law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times and under all cir-cumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great emergencies of the Government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy and despotism."

In these memorable words there is sound Instruction for American statesmen, which British rulers might well read with profit.-

### MR. SULLIVAN.

"Not heard of Mr. Sullivan!" exclaimed a member of the Cincinnati Ladies' Literary Association: "Not heard of Boston's blueeyed boy of genius?" The pork-packer's fair, but ignorant, daughter blushed at the implied rebuke, and timidly asked: "What did he write?" "What did he write!" shouted ber companion, with increasing surprise? "Is it possible that you have never heard of "The Mill on the Floss'?" As the hog merchant's crest-fallen child entered her palatial home that afternoon she wiped the moisture from her eyes with a pale blue bandana, and whim-"I knew I would never know nothing if pah refused to send me to Yurrup."-Brooklyn Eagle.

S. Chadwick, of Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes: "I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in tenspoonful doses for a few days and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one

## "IRISH" CRIMINALS.

HOW THEY ARE MANUFACTURED IN THE RECORDER'S COURT, MONTREAL -AN INSTANCE OF HOW THE COURT STATISTICS ARE MADE UP-WIL-FULL MISTAKES-THE RECORDER'S OPINION-

A CRYING SHAME. "John Sullivan, tailor, Ireland, aged 50, drunk and assaulting his mother," was the second item on the list of the Recorder's Court this morning. In due time the prisoner appeared and the only witness against him, his mother, was called into the box. Before the case had commenced, however, a constable stepped up and said the prisoner's name was not Sullivan, but Sutherland. The sergeant in charge of the list immediately made the necessary alteration and the case proceeded. The Court asked the mother what she had to say against her son, but she refused to give any testimony against him, pleading that he might be allowed to go this time. The prisoner when answering several question, betrayed an unmistakably Scotch accent, even broader than that of his mother, which was broad enough. Our reporter referred to the list again and found the man's nationality to be put down as "Irish," which he certainly was not. On instituting further enquries it was ascertained that the man was well known to be a Scotch Protestant residing at the corner of St. Urbain and Vitre streets. He was discharged on account of his mother's leniency, and his name now goes into the Court statistics as an Irishman swelling the list of petty criminals of that nationality, which is published yearly with great gusto by some of our contemporaries. At the conclusion of the proceedings in the Court, our reporter went up to Recorder De Montigny and called his attention to the

giaring mistake. "Oh, said His Honor," I have noticed similar instances of this kind of thing, frequently, I nearly always forget to ask the prisoner's religion and nationality, but numerous cases of the same nature occur often, and, although I have spoken of it, no more care seems to be taken in the making up of the statistics. You should call the attention of the public to the

Mr. Ibbotson, the Clerk of the Court, was next spoken to, but he seemed to take no particular interest in the matter. It was a mistake which occurred very often.

A well-known lawyer sitting in Court said that he had noticed many instances where the mistake was willfully left uncorrected. "The French-Canadian sergeants," he said "have such a prejudice that whenever an English-speaking prisoner is hauled into the mmediately conclude that he is Irish and put him down as such."

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

The Secretary of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League has received the following:-

> IRISE NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE, ? Paris, 23rd March, 1882.

DEAR SIR. - I have duly received your es teemed note of 2nd inst., with accompanying remittance—value £204 Is 71 (\$1,000)—from the Irish National Land League of Montreal.

Herewith, I have the pleasure to enclose receipt for same, and to convey to you the hearty thanks of the Executive for your continued and generous support. The movement in Ireland is holding its ground determinedly.

I remain, my dear sir, Yours very faithfully, PATRICK EGAN,

Treasurer. Secretary, Irish National Land League, Montreal, Canada.

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Rew Advertisements.

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Emelia Ann McCann, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Michael Leonard, formerly of Waterloo, in the District of Bedford, and now of Montreal, aforesaid, trader, and duly authorized to ester en justice. Plaintiff, and the said Michael Leonard, Defendant.

An action for separation de biens has been instituted herein.

Montreal, 8th April, 1882.

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AS. STEPHENSON. General Passenger Agent. Montreal, March 31st, 1882.

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEO,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior
Court. Dame Marie Louise Josephine Eno dit
Deschamps, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Napoleon Donais, trader, of the
said City and District, duly authorized to appear
in judicial proceedings, Plaintiff, vs. the said
Napoleon Donais, trader, of the same place,
Defendant. An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause
by Plaintiff sgainst the raid Defendant.
PREFONTAINE & MAJOR,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, March 10th, 1882. 325

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WINTER POETRY. A PORTIGAL PRODUCTION WHICH THE EDITOR. WAS "ONTO."

"I hardly know where to begin," she said, faintly, the blushes mounting to her forehead and her long lashes sweeping her crimson "Compose yourself," said the managing

editor, encouragingly, slipping his pipe behind his ear and dropping his pen down a rat hole; "take plenty of time and a chair. How can we be of service to you?" "It's about the winter," she answered tim-

idly, flashing her glorious eyes at him for an instant, and dropping them in the rosy sea of blushes that again surged up toward her

"Don't let that alarm you," murmured the editor, soothingly. "They all are at this season of the year, six verses, of course?" "Yes, just six," she replied gaining courage

from his smile.
"Certainly. That's the average. The first begins, 'How sombre is the winter time!' and you make it rhyme with 'sleighbells chime,' of course. I understand it. Don't be frightened. There is no danger."

"You are very good," smiled the beautiful mouth. "Not at all. Let me see; the second verse commences, 'Then tender flakes drift slowly down,' and for the rhyme you take, ' The earth

so bare and brown.' A beautiful idea!" "I think so," returned the fair girl, showing her dimples. "I was going to put some-thing about 'frown or town," but I like the sentiment of 'brown' best. Don't you?"

"By all means," agreed the editor. "And it's more fashionable this winter. We used to get some 'towns' and now and then a frown,' but they are all out of date now. The third verse describes 'The merry, laughing, rosy boys,' with their sleds, and works in with the 'Ne'er forgotten tireside joys,' I think.

"It does," she replied, referring to her manuscript, "and it speaks of 'Bright eyed, blushing, smiling girls,' which naturally gave rise to 'Dimpled cheeks and sunny curls." I think that idea is quite lofty," and her radiant face took a tint of sweet anxiety as she looked for an indorsement of her opinion. "Couldn't get along without it," asserted the editor. "That is the keynote. Now, our

there? "Yes, sir," responded the functionary. " How does the fourth verse of winter open

fourth stanza opens-Ah! Is the city editor

this season?" "I think it is 'The trees bend low with fruit of snow,' "isn't it?" suggested the city

"No, no. That's poetry. I mean the regular laglallypop! How does No. 4 commence? "Oh, I know what you mean. 'The grace-

ful skaters smoothly glide." "That's it?" said the managing editor, "and that makes room for 'The merry children softly slide.' That's it

"The first line is right; but I don't think the second is," she argued, with an enchanting shade of doubt in her face. "Oh! yes, it is," insisted the city editor.

"You look at the poem and see." "Upon my word, you are right!" she ad-

mitted, glancing at that verse. "I thought it was something else." "Of course," smiled the managing editor.

"Then the fifth stanza charges us 'To not forget the starving poor, that beg their way from door to door,' doesn't it?" "No, sir !" she exclaimed, with a flash of triumph in her eyes. "That's the sixth!"

"She's right about that," said the city editor, gravely. " I guess that's so," conceded the managing editor. "You see I've been sick for a day or

two and I've rather lost the run of the verses. The fifth is: "At night around the blazing fire, we watched the sparks leap higher and higher.' Am I right now?" "Yes, sir! oh, yes, sir!" beamed the delighted girl. "Would you -would you like

to publish the poem?" she asked, growing more beautiful as her timidity returned. "Certainly," answered the managing editor, as he bowed her gracefully to the door.

"What shall I do with it?" asked the city editor as his chief handed it to him. "Ob, make a running, long hand account

of it and stick it among the death notices. You'd better look after your local form, for I see they've got a cock-fight mixed up with Friday evening prayer meeting."

And the managing editor dipped his pipe in the ink preparatory to the evolution of an article upon "The prevailing disposi-tion of critics to crush genius."—Brooklyn Rogle.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

A successful debater-The hornet always carries his point.

Disraeli used to say: "When a man reachas his anecdotage, it is time for him to withdraw from society."

Æsthetic Wife (sobbing)-"Dearest, I'll see that your grave is kept green-but not one of those horrid bright greens. A nice olive grey green, with an old bronzed tombstone, will look too awfully lovely for any-A clergyman asserting in the most positive

manner that society was rapidly gaining in morality, was asked to state the grounds of his belief, when he said, "I have personal knowledge of three borrowed umbrelias being returned to their owners." Said a romantic young man to a matter-of-

fact boatman-"What a sublime sight is such a vast expanse of water!" To which the matter-of-fact boatman replied-"Well, I dunno. But I think a little expense of brandy and water would strike me a deal sublimer !"

An eloquent orator purposes to grasp a ray of light from the great orb of day, spin it into threads of gold, and with them to weave a shroud in which to wrap the whirlwind which dies upon the bosom of the skies." We fear the machinery will break before the fabric is through the loom.

Sentiment put on ice: "How beautiful th. dome of heaven this evening," said Angelica, as she leaned heavily on his arm. "The stars seem to look down upon us..." "Oh yes," said practical John, 'it's impossible for them to look up to us, you know. They cawn't." Sudden check to an evening's fill of most delightful sentimentality.

The other evening, at a concert, an old gentleman was much annoyed by the constant coughing of a lady who sat in the seat behind him. His patience giving out at last, he turned round and said severely, "That's a very bad cold of yours, madam," to which the lady demurely replied, "I know it, sir, and I'm very sorry for it, but it's the best I've got.' The old gentleman was silenced.

A satrical poet, who lived nearly two centuries back, and had an evident spite against womankind, wrote an epigram on the fly-leaf

of an almanac. His lines ran thus :--"Women are books and men the readers be, In whom of times they great errata see; Here sometimes we a blot, there we espy A leaf misplaced, at least a line awry. If they were books, I wish that my wife were An almanac-to change her every year.

## OBITUARY.

Dante Gabriel Rosseti, artist and poet, is John Francis, publisher of the London Athenæum, is dead.

BURLINGTON, N. J., April 14.—General H. Seymour Lansing is dead. Hart Jackson, the well-known dramatic writer and manager, is dead.

Mr. Jules Etienne Joseph Quicherat, the French archeologist, is dead, at the early age of 39 years.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—Mrs. Boynton, only sister of Mrs. Garfield, the late President's mother, died to-day.

Dr. Charles Braman, an eminent Sanatarian and medical author, and a former student of New Orleans, is dead.

Michael Shanley, widely known as a rail-way contractor, died in Newark, N.J., on April 17th, aged 59 years. Quebec, April 14.—Mr. C. T. Boy, ex.M. P. for Kamourasks, died at his residence at St.

Ann, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Nicholos Smith (Ida Greeley), eldest daughter of Horace Greeley, died on April

11th of dyphtheria, at Chappauque, N.Y. The Rev. L. E. Poulin, of the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, gied on the 11th inst. The deceased was a member of the Society of One

Word has reached Toronto of the sudden death of Mr. Marcus Rossin, the original owner of the Rossin House in that city. His death took place in a railway trein while en route for Mayence.

The death of Mr. W. Frasier is reported from Boston. He was well-known throughout the country as being identified with the great railroad petroleum and coal enterprise. He began business at 17, and at 19 years of age had amassed a fortune.

Gilbert Moore, ex-President of the Port Dover & Lake Huron R.R., and one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the county, died on April 13th, at his residence in Norwich Ont. He has held many offices in the gift of the people, and his death causes unwonted gloom. He was in his 65th year.

CARDINAL McCABE.

Rome, April 17 .- Cardinal McCabe, of Ireland, yesterday, in presence of a large assemblage, took possession of his titular church of Santa Sabina.

DR. LAMSON FURTHER RESPITED. LONDON, April 17.—Sir W. V. Harcourt, Home Secretary, has granted a further respite to Dr. Lamson until the 28th of April. Harcourt says "No further respite will be granted, and no evidence thus tar submitted to the Secretary of State either from England or the United States affords any justification for advising interference with the sentence

AN OLD PENSIONER FATALLY SHOT IN LONDON, ONT.

London, Ont., April 16 .- An unprovoked murder took place in London West shortly before twelve o'clock last night, the victim being an old pensioner named Patrick Delargey, and the murderer a young broom maker named George Code. Code and his mother lived in the house with Delargey and his wife, and the men had been drinking during the evening. Mrs. Code retired, and shortly afterwards the men began quarrelling. They, however, appeared to decide on going to bed, but when at the stairs Code drew a revolver and fired, the shot striking Delargey in the pit of the stomach, inflicting a wound from which he diedof internal hemmorhage in about twenty minutes. Code then started off, but Mrs. Delargey attempted to stop him at the gate. He repulsed her with an oath, declaring that he would shoot her likewise. He started off but the police were soon on his track, and at half-past two he was arrested. The revolver was still in his possession, but the chambers were removed from the barrel. He at first denied the shooting, but afterwards admitted it, and said that he did it in self-defence. An inquest will be held. Code has been for some time living in Chicago.

## THE "JEANNETTE."

San Francisco, April 16 .- Dr. Ledyard. who met Lieut Danenhower at Irkutsk, learned some details of the loss of the "Jeannette from which he has communicated to a friend here. From the first fall when they were caught by the Ice in trying to reach Herald Island, they never took a course, but were held as in the jaws of death. Every timber quivered, the vessel turned this way and that, and was thrown about like a cork. Every hour they were in suspense, never knowing when the ice would close upon them. Throughout this strain the crew were well and trying to be cheerful, working very hard for the engine, and barely able to keep the water out. They had to pump a year and a half. June 11th, 1881, the crisis came. The ship showed greater straining than before, the deck quivered, and it was evident she could hot hold out much longer. The men prepared the boats and made a camp beside the vessel. She rose and turned in her cradle till the yards touched the ice, then the rigging gave way, and the masts lay prostrate. At four o'clock in the morning the ice parted, and all went down. A cry of alarm called all to escape from the crevice in the ice. It opened just through the captain's tent, then began the retreat. Twenty-nine days they struggled southward ; 300 miles of broken ice were thus passed over. Four miles a day was thought good fortune. After one series of fourteen days they were 27 miles further north than at first. While working over the ice, dragging three boats, they discovered Bennett Island, to explore which they spent three weeks of their precious summer days, and expended much of the limited supply of food. To this detour those who survived attribute much of their suffering and the death of the commander with 10 men. After three months of this perilous and exhausting work, they came to Binewater, and then, with fair winds, took course for the mouth of the Lens river.

EVIDENCE IS CONSTANTLY ACCUMULATING ID favor of the popular remedy for throat and lung disorders, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness, soreness, kidney troubles, piles, sores, scalds, burns and the maladies and injuries to which horses and cattle are liable. Of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, Dr. Beau-

doin, Hull, P.Q., says, "I have sold it for over three years and I have never sold a medicine which has given more general satisfaction.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont, states that he was "cured of Chronic Bronchitis that troubled him 17 years, by Eclectric Oil." Joseph Russan, of Percy, troubled with lameness for years, writes: "I found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great

states that "two or three applications com-

pletely cured him. But why multiply proofs in behalf of a remedy so widely recognized as efficacious? Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Prepared by Northbop & LYMAN, Toronto,

## Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. 1 0"

TUESDAY, April 18, 1882.

Sterling exchange was very dull at 1094 for bankers' 60-day bills; 109% counter, and 110% demand. Currency drafts on New York were drawn at } premium.

Local stocks were very unsettled at the morning board. Bank of Montreal declined 1 to 2101 bid, and City Passenger 1 to 145 bid. Ontario advanced \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 67\(\frac{1}{2}\) bid; Merchants \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 133\(\frac{1}{4}\) bid; Commerce \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 145 bid; Montreal Telegraph 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 130 bid, and Gas \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1651 bid. Richelieu steady at 61 bid.

Morning stock sales-205 Montreal 2111: 50 do 211; 50 Ontario 67; 200 do 671; 141 do 671; 2 do 68; 50 do 671; 25 Peoples 901; 75 Commerce 145; 70 Richelieu 61; 150 Montreal  $129\frac{1}{2}$ ; 25 do 130; 1,385 do  $129\frac{1}{2}$ ; 150 do do 129 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; 375 do 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 375 do 129 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; 2,300 do 130; 10 Gas 165; 25 do 165; 100 do 166.

This p.m. the stock market was quiet Montreal Telegraph remained at 130 bid at the close as holders were anxious to realize their profits. Montreal was up 1 to 2101 bid, and Merchants 1 to 134 bid. No important \$4.75. change in other stocks.

Afternoon sales .- 30 Montreal 211; 50 do 2104; 30 Merchants 134; 10 do 1341; 54 Jacques Cartier 120; 30 Federal 129; 25 Commerce 145; 70 Ontario 67½; 205 do 67¾; 8 Ville Marie 97; 10 Richelieu 61; 20 do 61;

8 Ville Marle 97; 10 Richelieu 61; 20 do 61; 400 Montreal Telegraph 130; 190 do 130; NEW YORK, April 18, 1 p.m.—Stocks irregular. American Ex, 93; C S, 47; D & L, 116; Erie, 35; pfd, 73; Ill O, 134; K & T, 29; L S, 103; L & N, 73; M C, 77; N P, 37; pfd, 76; N W, 125; pfd, 137; N Y C, 125; Reading, 54; St P, 108; pfd, 118; St P & O, 34; pfd, 94; W St L & P, 28; pfd, 54; W U, 82.

#### COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE PRICES.

The spring trade is beginning to make fair progress with the advent of more seasonable veather. With the past few days the snow has all disc, ... d in this vicinity, and on the river the 100-1 steamboat service is being carried on once more. The strike among train hands in loronto has not occurred without having some ill-effect on our trade here, and it is hoped that a permanent settlement will be arrived at before the ocean steamship service is resumed at this port. A feature of the present time is the advance in breadstuffs, live stock, sugar and provisions, while butter is much weaker in consequence of increased receipts of the new makes.

Boors and Shors .- Factories have sufficient business to keep them running, what with back orders and new sorting-up orders received from travellers. Remittances from the West have improved, but the Lower Province men are somewhat slow yet with their payments. We quote: Men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, \$3 to 3.75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do, 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled bal-morals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 35 to 1 76; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2 10; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$150; do inferior balmorals, 45 to 50: do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 75c to 80c: Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to \$1.00; do prunella balmorais, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50. GROCERIES.-The market for sugar is firm

and active. Refiners are turning over an immense quantity of sugars. Good to choice Japan tea maintains a sa but other kinds are quiet. Molasses, pepper, nuts and almonds firm. Other staples quiet and without change. We quote: Teas—Japan, com.non, 22c to 28c; good common to mediam, 28c to 30c; fair to good, 25c to 35c; fine to choice, 45c. Nagasaki, 20c to 28c; Young hyson, firsts, 48c to 55c; seconds, 20c to 31c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 57c; finest, 60c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 40c to 60c Twankey, common to good, 20c to 29; Oolong, common, 33c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 38c to 65c; Souchong, common, 20c to 28c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 38c to 70c. Sugar.—Granulated, 9% to 10c4; Yellow refined, 8c to 9%; Barbadoes, 7% to 8%; Ouba, 7% to 8%c. Syrups and Molasses-Bright, 62c to 73c; medium, 55c to 60c; fair, 51c to 54c. Molasses—Barbadoes 53c to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar bouse, 36c to 40c. Coffee—Mocha, 32c to 35c; O. G. Java, 20c to 28c; Singapore and Ceylon, 20c to 24c; Maracaibo, 17c to 23c; Jamaica, 12c to 171c; Rio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to 121c. Spices-Cassia, per lb, 12c to 20c; mace, 80c to 95c; cloves, 30c to 45c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 18c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17½c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 15c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 95c. Valencia raisins, 9½c to 10½; currants, 6¾c to 7¾c; layer raisins, \$2.75 to \$3; loose muscatel, new \$3.10 to \$3.15; London layers. \$3.35 to 3.40; SS almonds, 15c to 17c Grenoble walnuts, 14c to 141c; filberts, 10c

to 101c; figs, 10c to 15c IRON AND HARDWARE .- Some fair sized orders for hardware have been filled on Manitob account at prices noted. Plg iron contimes to be paddled out in small lots. to 180; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 00 to 1 10.

Freight rates from Glasgow are 17s 6d. Tin Grain—Oats, per bag, \$1 to 1 05; peas plates steady, with sales at quotations. Ingot copper has sold at 18c to 184c for English and Canadian. We quote as Vecetables.—Potatoes, per bag, 95c to follows:—Siemens, \$24.50 to \$25.00; Gart-\$1 10; carrots, per bushel, 60c; onions, per sherrie, \$26 to \$27; Summerlee, \$26 to 27; bbl, \$1.75 to 2 50; Montreal cabbages, per Langloan, \$26 to \$27; Eglinton, \$23.50'to brl, \$3.50; Montreal turnips, per bbl, \$1.50; \$24.50; Carnbroe, \$24.00. Bars per 100 lbs beets, per bush, 50c; parsnips, \$1 per bushel; \$2 00 to \$2 35: Canada nistes, per box. \$24.50; Carnbroe, \$24.00. Bars per 100 lbs beets, \$2 00 to \$2.35; Canada piates, per box: artich Hatton \$3.50; other brands, \$3.50; 20c pr Tin Plates, per box, charcoal I C, \$5.50 onion Coke, IC, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11.25; Far Galvanized Sheets, No. 28; best, \$7.50 cranb to \$7.75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs lemon \$7.50 to \$2.75. Sheets best, brands \$2.50 \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75 Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 12 c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, to 22c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 18 to 20c. \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar, \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, blessing to me."

P. M. Markell, of West Jeddore, N.S., who had a horse so lame he could hardly walk,"

by the standard of the 28c to 30c. Ingot Copper, 20c to 21c.

rote, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Out, American or Canada Pattern, \$2:80 per keg; 8 d and 9 d Hot Cut, do, \$3:05 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3:30 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3,55 per ker; 3 d, Hot Cut, do; \$4 30 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.80 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 30; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.80.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- Market has ruled seasonably active with prices steady and generally unchanged. Borax is firm and Quinine easy. Stocks of heavy goods are light. Freights from Liverpool by steam are 15s to 17s 6d, and from the Tyne 17s 6d to 18s 6d. We quote:—Bi-6d to 18s 6d. We quote:—Bi-carb soda \$3.121 to \$3.20; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.70; bi-chromate of potash, 131c to 15c; borax, 16c to 17c; cream tarter crystals, 29c to 30c; ditto ground, 32c to 34c; caustic soda, \$2.30 to 2.40; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.35 to \$1.50; alum, \$1.80 to rence, Mass; Geo Tiffany, Williamantic; Jas \$1.90; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour A Jay, New Bedford, Mass; D L Sanderson, sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.40 to 1.60; sal soda, \$1.10c to 1.25; saltpetre, per keg, \$10 00; sulphate of copper, 51c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, \$3.75 to \$2.90; morphia, \$2.60 to \$2.90; castor oil, 10c to 101; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium,

LEATHER.-Manufacturers are said to be more willing to invest when bargains are offered in black leathers. Since our last eight tons of splits sold at 24c, and several lots of upper of 400 sides each at 36c to 37c. The demand for sole leather is good. We quote :- Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 24c to 27c; ordinary, 23c to 231c; No 2, BA, 22c to 25c; No 2, ordinary, 22c to 22ic. Buffalo sole, No 1, 22c to 23c; No 2, 20c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 360 to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c ot 34c; buff, 14e to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c.

FURS .- There is not much doing, the usual duliness incident to the season being quite apparent. We quote: Muskrat, 15c to 20c; beaver, prime, per lb, \$2 50 to 2 75; bear, per skin, \$6 00 to 8 00; bear cub, \$3 to 4 00; fisher, \$5 to 7; fox, red, \$1 25 to 1 50; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, \$1 00 to 1.25; mink, \$1 to 125; otter, \$8 to 10 00; raccoon, 40c to 50c; skunk, 50c to 80c.

Fish.-Market inactive. We quote: Labrador herrings at \$6 25 to \$6 50; North Shore Salmon, nominal; British Columbia salmon, \$16.50; No. 1 split herrings, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per brl; No. 2, \$4; No. 1 half-brls, \$3.25; dry cod, none.

OLE.-The operations of the sealing fleet have excited attention. Conflicting reports are recived as to the catch. We quote: Newfoundland cod oil, 52c to 54c; steam refined seal, 60c to 621c; linseed oil, 72c to 74c raw, and 76c to 78c boiled.

Wool .- The market is quiet and prices are steady. We quote:-Greasy Cape, 194c to 211c; Australian, 221c to 32c; Canadian pulled, A super, 33c to 35c; B super, 29c to 32c, and unassorted, 25c to 30c. Hides.—Quiet. We quote:—\$6, \$7 and

\$8 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively; calfskins, 12c to 13c; sheep-skins, \$1.25 to 1.50

PETROLEUM-The market is quiet, with prices about steady. We quote car lots at 18c to 18 c here; broken lots at 19 c to 20c; and single barrels 20c to 22c. SALT .- We quote 65c to 67c for elevens,

and 67c to 69c for tens; factory filled, \$1 to \$1.10, and Eureka, \$2.00.

The European markets were were quiet but firm. The high prices hindered business. The local grain market is steady. There has been further business in peas and we

quote 98c to \$1. Sales are reported of 20,000 bushels of oats along the line at 42c. Wheat quiet local demand and high prices in outside markets. Sales of 60 brls Fine, \$5.15; 50

Strong Bakers, \$6.50; 50 do, \$6.40; 75 Medium Bekers, \$6.20; 250 Ontario Bags, with bags, \$2.95; 250 do, \$3; 125 Superior Extra, \$6.35; 125 Medium Bakers, \$6.25; 1,000 Extra on p.t.; 75 Superior Extra, \$6.50; 1 car American sacks, \$8 per 196 lbs. Prices unchanged from yesterday. New butter sold in tubs at 25c to 27c and rolls at 23c. Fresh eggs steady at 18c.

Cheese quiet at 13c to 14c for fall make Mess pork \$21 to \$22 per bri. Smoked meats and lard unchanged. Receipts here to-day-Wheat, 800 bushs peas, 400; flour, 4,270 brls; meal, 120; ashes,

Farmers sold eggs in baskets to-day at 20c.

15; butter, 1 pkge; leather, 220 rolls; tobacco, 76 cases; spirits, 50 casks. Beerbohm's reported the British grain markets as strong, with weather on continent favorable for growing crops. Liverpool wheat on spot was strong and corn excited. California and club wheat 10s 1d to 10s 5d red winter wheat 10s 7d; white Michigan 10s 6d; red American spring wheat, 9s 6d to 10s; American Western mixed corn 7s 1d: Canadian peas 7s 2d.

## MONTREAL STREET MARKET.

At the public markets to-day a good business was done at steady prices. The roads are better for the farmers, who were in with plenty of roots and coarse grains. Americans were enquiring for potatoes at 90c to \$1.05 per bag and several good sales were reported. Farmers sold oats at 95c to \$1 per bag. Yesterday 500 bris of apples were exported to Europe, and the shippers expect to get 29s per brl., which will pay them well for storing them all winter. Strawberries were held at 50c per quart. Following are the prices: FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 50 to 3 60; buck, wheat flour, \$2 00; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; corn meal, do. \$1 80 to 1 90; moulie, do, \$1 60

GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1 to 1 05; peas, per bush, 90c to \$1.05; beans, \$2; buckwheat per bushel, 80c.

artichokes, \$1 per bushel; rhubarb, 10c to 20c per bunch; radishes, 10c to 12c, Spanish onions, \$1 per bushel; lettuce \$1 to \$1.20

FRUIT .- Apples per barrel, \$2 50 to 5 00 cranberries, 60c per gallon, \$5.50 per case; lemons, \$6 per case; \$5.50 box.

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print butter, per 1b, 25c to 30c; tub butter, per 1b, 18c Poultry-Fowls, per lb, 11c; chickens, per 1b., 12c; turkeys, per lb, 12c to 13c; geese, 10c; snowbirds, 30c to 35c per doz; plower, \$3.50 per doz; black ducks, \$1 per brace; wild geese, \$1 each.

MEATS-Beef, per lb, trimmed, 13c to 15c Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails:—Prices, not cash within 30 days or 4 months

| RATS—Beet, per 10, trimmed, 13c to 15c mutton, 10c to 12c; lamb, per quarter, \$1 to 2; veal, per lb, 10c to 15c; pork, per lb, 13c 14c; hams, per lb, 14c to 15c; lard per lb, 14c to 15c; sausages, per lb, 12c to 14c; hams, per lb, 12c to 14c; hams, per lb, 12c to 14c; hams, per lb, 12c to 15c lard per lb, 12c to 15c

smelts, 12c; fresh herrings, 30c,per,doz; pike and lobsters, per lb, 12c; white fish, per lb, 12c; halibut, per lb, 15c; haddock and cod, per lb, 7c to 8c; mackerel, per lb, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40c to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 121c to 15c; tommy cods, 25c per peck.

### MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

April 15. One hundred and seventy horses were shipped from Montreal to the States last week, the following being the buyers, viz :- Joseph Jebeault, New York : Sell Kontz, Kontztown Pa; Jas Frey, do; OH Hanson, Lowell, Mass Geo E Coates, Bellows Falls, Pa; P S Fuller, Boston ; Jas McEnroe, Penn ; Morris Hicks, Worcester; W T Hicks, do; C F Whitehead, Portland; Jos Averill, Peabody, Mass; W N Sherman, Mamouemy, Mich; John Webber, Landsdale; H A Chapman, Morristown, NY Worcester, Mass.

The following were the shipments in detail:—April 10th, 15 horses, \$1,161; April 11th, \$10 do, \$896 50; 10 do, \$1,000; 2 do, \$295; 15 do, \$1,865; April 12th, 1 do, \$165; 9 do, \$1,725; 8 do, \$1,207 50; 4 do, \$450; do, \$1,047 50; 1 do, \$75; 18 do, \$1,975 50 April 13th, 2 do, \$280; 3 do, \$600; 15 do \$1,435; 13 do, \$1,440 50; 3 do, \$420; 14 do, \$1,490; April 14th, 20 do, \$2,815.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-April 17 A very good business was transacted to-day at Viger market, most of the offerings being Western cattle. The receipts comprised 250 cattle, 50 calves and 25 spring lambs. Robert Crealock, of Waterloo, sold 39 cattle at 41c to 6c; Henry Gould, of Whitby, sold 4 at 52c, 4 for \$175 and 6 for \$312; Louis Delorme, city trader, sold 45 at 5c to 5ac; J. K. Wilder, Lennoxville, sold 20 at 4ac to 5c; R. J. Hopper, city, sold 2 loads or about 35 head at 50 to 5 c; Baptiste Roy sold 75 head at 5c to 6c, live weight. Mr. Kenwood, a city butcher, reported the purchase of an extra steer for \$76 and 1 for \$64. The former cost a trifle over 6c per lb., live weight. One fine calf sold for \$24, but small calves of but few weeks old sold at \$2.50 to \$10 each. Spring lambs sold at \$3 to \$6 each. A lot of 30 live hogs were held at \$7.50 per 100 lbs

#### IN MEMORIAM.

FEANCIS J. FOGARTY—DIED MARCH 30TH, 1882, AGED 19 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS.

Another life-thread broken! A soul has left its clay—
God has called our darling
To a better land away.
But no, my boy! it cannot be
That thou art dead,
The life we loved and privide The life we loved and priz'd Could it be fled?

Away thou fever'd thought! Death it cannot be, Sleep alone that stills him, He'll speak again to me. Yet, ah! those livid features, That slient breath. Keep telling a tale of woe-A tale of death.

And must I lay him low? In a darksome tomb— Never to behold him Till I share his doom. My beart's fond idel! Thy bright career is o'er, The sweet word, "Mother." I'll hear from thee no more.

Thy gentle heart, my boy, Lies still beneath a pall,
'Twill never beat again—
To hold a place for all.
Death could hold no terror—
Heaven was for thee,
Yet anxious thoughts were born
Noble boy, for me!

Yes, e'en when Death's Angel Came to destroy Borest thou mine anguish, Brave-hearted boy! He claim'd thee who gave thee For He lov'd thee well, Yet thy fond heart did'st bleed At "Mother, fare thee well!" Return! return thou never can Return! return thou never can,
To soothe this aching heart,
Death has torn thee—pitiless Death!
We part! we part—we part!
Angel of Pity look down—
Give balm to my sorrow,
For my absent darling
Comes not with the morrow.

Let me press those pale lips O Goa! grant his spirit Mey cheer my lone heart.
Father of Mercy and Goodness!—
Being of Infalte Love!
Lend Thy strong aid to a mother
Whose darling blossoms above.

Fare thee well-a long farewell My precious one to thee,
I know thy bright young spirit
Will ever watch o'er me.
And I, when life's last flicker
khall bid all sorrow cease,
Will clasp my Angel Boy
In never ending peace.

BIRTH. REYNOLDS.—In this city, on April 8th, the wife of P. Reynolds, of a son.

A FRIEND.

Firearms.



we buy direct from the Manufacturers in Europe and the United States for cash, and in larger quantities then any other Importing House in the Dominion. In proof of this we sell at the following reduced prices:—

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