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VOL. XXXVII.--NO. 37.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1887.



READ A SECOND TIME WITHOUT DIVISION.

Saunforson Apologizes to Mr. T. Healy for Cowardly Charges be Formulated Against Him-Mr. Gladstone Defends the Irish Cause - Stirring Speeches During the Debate on the Coercion Bill.

LONDON, April 18 .- In the House of 'Commons to-night Mr. Sext-n asked whether the Government

would consent to rescind the suspension of Mr. Healy. Mr. W. H. Smith replied for the Government

Mr. W. H. Smith replaced for the covernments that the daty they had to discharge on Filday night was most di agreeable. The Gaserament were earry they were forced to ask that Mr. Healy be "named" for transgressing the orders of the House. It would be utterly out of ques-tion houses, but when no apploar had been given tion, however, when no apology had been given for the breach of the decences of debate to rescind the suspension. No motion that might rescand the suspension. The model that the general concurrence of the House, without the general concurrence of the House. Mr. Sexton enquired if it was completent for him to move the rescinding of Mr. Healy's sus-

pension Speaker Peel replied that no motion would be competent unless it appeared on the papers of The House.

Mr. Sexton, continuing, said that in the ab-Mr. Sexton, contributed, suid that in the ab-sence of Mr. Healy he was authorized for him to say that if Major Saunderson withdrew the efferive charges to which Mr. Healy's lan-mage was in reply, Mr. Healy would with-draw the expressions deemed by the House

Jacob Bright asked why it way when two members of the House committed the same offence, one of them was suspended while the other was not.

The Speaker said that in ordinary circumstates he would decline to answer that question or any question implying that his action was or any question implying that in action was not importial, but in the present circumstances he would explain that in the second instance in which the brench of the rules of the House had been committed (that of Mr. Sexton) on apology had foile wed the withdrawal of the expression

causing the breach. Mr. Sexton moved that Mr. Healy be heard at the ber of the House.

The Speaker declared that that could not be

Mr. Sexton thereupon asked Major Saunderson to withdraw his assertions regarding Mr. Healy and which had exasperated him into

Major Saunderson remaining silent, Mr. Major Saus derson remaining silent, Mr. Parnell and Sexton have been members of a Gladstone put; to him direct the question League with Egan, Brennan, Boynton and whether he was prepared to render the House Sheridan. Mr. Sexton has denied that Egan

just fied by nothing in the condition of Ireland. The boyco ting practised by the Irish people arose naturally from the irrepressible growth of Inish public opinion. The only way to do with-out it was to obtain for the laws governing the people if I leland the sympathy of those people. Mr. Sexton, continuing, s id it was absurd to attempt to suppress a body to strong in the hearts of the Irish, and so powerfully supported in Irish, and so powerfully suppored in Irish, and so powerfully suppored in Irelan 1 and America, as the National Leasue, which so far from being an accessory to and inciter of crime labored to put it down. If the bill was passed it would happily hasten the rule of the Government. The day which siw the downfall of the Government would with ness the cessation of coercion. (Cheers.)

LOBD HARTINGTON REPLIES.

Lord Hartington, who on rising was greeted with cheers, said it was stranze that the section of the Liberals now described by the Parnellites as the great and generous Liberal party were the very per-ons who a short time ago were denounced as perfidious, venal, and in every way contemptible. The House had heard the only answer which Mr. Sexton thought necessary and sufficient to meet the charges against him and inflicient to meet the charges against him and his triends, made chiefly not within but out-side the House. Could the House accept that answer as sufficient? Was the bare denial of the existence of any proof, any kind of response at all to make to the evidence sup-porting the accusation. (Cheers.) He had him-self publicly deslared that there was a connection between the Irish party in Parliament and a Fenian association in America, and he had a Fenna association in America, and he had expected that Mr. Parnell, when Parliament met, would deny the accusation and state the grounds of his denial. Mr. Parnell, interrupting—I stated that it was false. I say so still. (Cheers.) Lort Hartiogton—"A blank denial in the face of opposing proof is worth nothing. The statements made to the *Timus* have been widely circulated and have never been shown to be

circulated and have never been shown to be wrong, and the letter printed in this morning's Times has justified every syllable uttered in associating the Itish party with the Fenian society. Ford. Egan, Brennan and Sallivan were the Fenian 1-aders, and the statements of the *Times* proved conclusively that constant. communications passed between Mr. Parnell

Mr. Parcell- "Will the noble lord give his reasons for supprising these gentlemen to be leaders of the Feniacs in America? I do not know them as such." Lord Harrington—" My belief is based upon

knowledge acquired when I was last in office." (Cheers,) "There is also the fact that the (Cheers.) "There is also the fact that the same statements have repeatedly been made in the papers without contradiction. Can Mr. Parnell depy knowing that Alexander Sullivan has been the leader of the Clan na Gael? Mr. proceedings was not raised against the papers was the impossibility of getting a fair verdict from a British jury. That excuss is not one that will have any weight with the people in the face of such grave and persistent inputations. The country will not fail to attach due weight to the fact that the Irish members have shirked pended.

the Liberals passed the Coercion Bill they pa-sed remedial measures also. Were the Governmeat's remedial proposals a reality or an imposture? (Cheers.) He would withdraw the expression and say illusion. (Laughter.) Did the Government intend to stand or fall by their relief bill? Before they went to a division to-right, he hoped and expected they would give a clear, unmistakable and unequivocal answer to that question. Mr. Gladstone complained that that question. Mr. Gladstone complained that the Government hat withheld from Perliament information retarding the state of crime in Ireland, of which there had been no sufficient increase to justify the bill. The only increase was in menacing letters. Were those outrages? (A voire, 'yes.'') Then he had been subject to hundreds of outrages (langhter), but they were always perpetrated by what was known as the unloved langhting more of the land (Republic

unloyal lawabiding party of Ir land. (Parnellit - cheers.) They proceeded from the must pious its cheers.) They proceeded from the most pious persons in the kingdom, mostly at the time of the discatablishment of the Irish church. (Laurhter.) Proce ding to deal with the bill, Mr. Gladstone contended that the clauses embadying the White Boyacts ought to be set out in full. The essence of the bill was to surpress any combination to secure a reduction of rent. He repelled and repudiated the allegation that it was a Grimes Bill. It was not intended to suppress Crimes Bill. It was not intended to suppress existent crimes known to the law, but it was a bill that made things crimes that never were crimes. Conspire y was already a punishable crime, therefore the intraduction of the conspiracy clause in the present bill might fairly be called nonsense. A tenant refusing to pay rent had the pro-pect held out to him of obtaining a reduction by becoming a bankrupt. At the same time he would get the b-nefit of six mosths' hard labor (langhter). It was a bill aimed at a nation (Parnellite cheers). The boycotting which was done in England, especially among the upper classes, was done in wantenness. In Ireland it was done from necessity. (Chee's.) The more bills of this kind were passed the more the House would strengthen Mr. Parnell's influ nce. He had no doubs the bill would lead to an increase of crime and secret societies. Legislation against a nation was vain and futile. The combinations in]r.land could not be suppressed. The question was by whom were the secret combinations to be guided ? He maintained by those who were responsible to Parliament not by secret agents. The Government were most unwittingly going to encourage even extreme forms of violence. In his opmirn those familiar with the id. a of dynamite and the darger looked with satisfaction u on the proceeding of the present government, (Charas) In him view the bill was poison. He would not p ______it to the lips of Ireland. It must be pre ented by other hands; and it would be an honor and a sourcee of happiness to think that he is permitted to have the smallest share in dishing it to the ground. Mr. Gladstone re-sumed his seat smid loud cheers. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Parneli rose together,

and after standing sometime smid cheers and counter cheers, tae speaker recognized Mr. Balfour.

MR. BALFOUR DEFENDS THE BILL.

Mr. Balfour begin by advising Mr. Sexton, if he could, to bring an action for libel against the Zimes as the best way to refute the charges the French Canadians revolted in 1837 and by that paper. As to the pledge asked the Irish took no part in the move-by Mr. Gladstore in reference to the land bit ment He asserted, moreover, that when he said, of course, the Government were committed to every bill of first class importance. They complair of that the Opposition denounced the measure which he believed would do more to stop the harshmas of the operation of the land aw in Ireland than anything ever pro posed by the Government of England. He also naintained that the Government had given the House as much statistical informat op as any of their predec ssors. All they had taunted Mr. Gladstone with was with having consented to twenty-one coercion hills. Preceeding to jus tify the bill, Mr. Balfour said the case against the Government as regarded boycotting was practically abandoned. Every one knew that the League used boycotting as a means to carry

societies. All his sayings and doings in connec-tion with Irish public inte had been open and above board. (Cheers.) As to the bill under House of Commons of the Coercion bill above mentioned, and protests against its adoption as being subversive of the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland. That this house agan expresses the hope that there may speedily be granted to Ireland such a measure as home rule as is enjoyed in the Dominion of Camada, which, whilst satis-fying the national aspirations of the people of Ireland for self-government, shall also be con-sistent with the integrity of the Empire as a whole. d scussion, it was the most drastic measure pro-pose 1 since 1833. It would empower the Government to subject their political opponents enument to subject their political opponents to treatment reserved for the worst crimi-nals in England. (Cheers) The great heart of the English people was, he be-lieved, against the bill, and he hoped the country would make its voice heard before the committee stage was reached. He trusted in God that the English nation and Parliament would be seared from the avail and Parliament whole. whole. That the granting of home rule to Ireland will fittingly crown the already glorious r-ign of Her Most Grazious Majesty as a constituwould be saved from the peril and degradation

of passing such a measure. (Cheere.) Sir Bernard Samuelsan's amendment to the Crimes Bill, to the effect that the bill if passed tional sovereign, will come with spreial appro-priateness in this, her jubiles year, and, if possible, render Her Majesty more dear to the hearts of her already devoted and loyal subwould increase the disorder in Ireland and endanger the union and the empire and therefore should be rejected, was defeated in the House of Commons to-night by a vote of 370 to 259 and the second reading of the Crimes Bill was jects. warded to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Salis bury, prime minister, to the Right Hor. W. F. agreed to without a division.

The result of the division on the amendment was received with cheers, but there was little excitement. Sir Henry Hussey Vivian and Messrs. Talbot and Winterbottom, Unionist members, voted with the minority on the amendment.

Glad

water.

uell, M.P.

fone, M.P., and Charles Stewart Par

LABOUCHERE IN FAVOR OF WAR

New YORE, April 13.—Henry Labouchere telegraphs to the World as follows:—I do not mince matters. I am of the school of qui reat la fin, reat les moyens. If I were a Russian, and if it were clear to me that the only means of fighting despotism in Russia were those pur-sued by the Nihilists, Nibilist I should be. If the Government here suppress all heritimate LONDON, April 18.—Lord George Hamilton, irst Lord of the Admiralty, explained in the Have of Commons this afternoon how it hap-pened that on the occasion of the Queen's ar-rival at Cannes the saluts of the French fleet was not returned. The Duke of Edinburgh's the short ethnicit. The Dike of Ednotrights flag ship was undergoing repairs, and the ves-sel which the Duke was using temporarily as the flagship of the squadron, happened not to be provided with salating guns. The matter had been satisfactorily explained to the French Ad-miral miral.

Col. King-Harman, the new Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland, for the first time since his appointment, answered interrogatories respecting Irish affairs. Upon rising he was greeted with cheers by the Government supporters and groans and derisive cries by the Parnellites. Ho stated, in response to a question, that since March 1 ult., only two tenants have been evicted from the Marquis of Lansdowne's estates. These two evictions, however, had involved the eviction of sixteen sub-tenants.

HOLLOW FRIENDSHIP.

Our Irish-Canadian brothers are working earn-stly and energetically to arouse public earn-sty and energetically to arouse public opinion in the Provinces against the Coercion Act. Already several meetings have been held to protest against the passage of this infamous measure and arrangements for many others are being rapidly made. We trust, however, that in future only men who are thoroughly in sym-pathy with the Irish people will be called on to speak at those demonstrations and to wise the speak at those demonstrations and to voice the sentiments of their promoters and participants.

To show the advisability of this course it is only necessary to call attention to the utterances of one of the speakers, Dr. Hingston, at the late anti-coercion meeting at Montreal. This gentleman dwelt on the loyal:y of the Irish in Carada to the British Government and pointed out that when the French-Canadians revolted in 1837 the Jrich took no uset in the more

PRICE. - -FIVE CENTS House of Commons of the Coercion bill above THE POPE

Addresses the Canadian Catholics.

(Cor. Liverpool Catholic Times, March 25.)

CANADA AND THE HOLY SEE.

(CANADA AND THE HOLY SEE. On the 14th the Holy Father received a de-deputation of Canadian priests. The address devivered on the occasion by the Abbe Marois, secretary of Cardinal Taschereau, Archibishop of Quebec, Canada, was replied to by Ris Holme s in these words: "We heartily accept these r of seatments which you have expressed to us i, the name of the Canadian people; this people so full of faith, of devotion, and of love to Holy Church You have so know of the dignity of the mar-ding transpart of the Canadian for the mar-ding transpart of the Canadian people this honor upon him. We have desired to reward this faith and attachment of the Cana-dian people to the Holy See. We hope that this will be a new bond with holy church and an encouragement to you to develop still more your fillal love. Furthermore, the percent marks of Cardinal Tascherean for a long time called for this dignity, and we have been happy That the present resolutions be forthwith forcalled for this dignity, and we have been happy to raise him to this honor. We must to', be' sides, forget the devotion of

THE CANADIAN PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES

THE CANADIAN PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES whom we have also wished to reward. We have learned that His Eminence should soon depart for Ganada, and we came to an understanding with Mgr. della Volpe to receive you on the occasion of the imposition of the beretta on the new cardinals, to receive you to-day to bless you and to charge you with benedictions for your country. Depart then with those benedictions, which we bestow upon you as a pledge of our affection for Canada." On Saturday afterneon, the feast of St. Joseph. Cardinal Tascheraou took solemn possession of his titular church of Santa Maria della Vittoria, and delivered an elequent and touching dissheet by the Annusci, which is a should be. If the Government here suppreses all legitimate expression of opinion in Ireland in order to force on that country a Fory policy and hand over its people to the tender mercies of rack-recting landlerds, on the Government be the consequences. At all costs it must be demon-stratively proved that Ireland cannot be ruled by coercion, and that the only mode of maintaining law and order there is to make the aforesaid consequences a reflex of Irish opinion. If it be neces-sary, secret societies must replace the constitu-tional association which the Government is trying to suppress. War must be met by war. If the Givernment use arms of despotism to mush out libert the necessary must be the and delivered an elequent and teaching dis-and delivered an elequent and teaching dis-curse in French in reply to the address read to him by the Father Superior of the Discolcod Carmelitas who serve this church! caush out liberty the prople must reply by the

"OUR LADY OF VICTORY !"

use of those means which oppress of nationalities have ever had at their command and have ever used in their struggles for their rights. There said he, "what memories awaken in my heart at this beautiful title ! From the beginning of at this beautiful title ! From the beginning of the world Mary was announced to our first parents as destined to crush the head of the informal serpent. Alone, among 'ho children of Adam, she had been exempt from all stain of original sin, the first victory and the worthy preparation of the victory of the Redeemer. When the Catholic faith is threat-ened by heresy or by the enemies of the Ohris-tian name, the church implores Mary to obtain the victory, and this temple in which we are must be no outrages which are calculated to shock humanity. Women, children and the beasts of the field must be as safe in Ireland as they are in England. War must, however, be carried on against rackrenting landlords, against evictors, against these mean and contemptible wretches who take evicted farms, and sgainst the agents of despotism. They must be declared to be lepers, and as lepers they must be treated. The blood-and-iron policy of oppression has the victory, and this temple in which we are the victory, and this temple in which we are is a monument of the victories obtained by her all powerful intercession." Continuing to dwell on the glories of Mary, he next turned to Canada, and and: "It is thus that the first church was dedicated in Canada to Mary nearly three centuries non- and because never yet been successfully resisted with rose Sir John Parnell, the second baronet, was a remarkable personage in his day. He sat in the Irish Parliament for Bangor during his fa her's lifetime, and after his father's death Mary nearly three centuries ago, and became the fruitful mother of innumerable churches which to-day cover the immense valleys of the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, the Winnipeg and the Columbia. To-day, at a short distance represented the Queen's county hoth in the Irish and British Parliamente. In 1760 he was made commissioner of revenue, and in 1786 became a and the Commona. To-day, at a short distance from this first church, there rises another dedi-exted under the invocation of Our Lady of Victories, a place of pilgrinage where at each hour of the day the faithful may be seen im-

any assistance by the withdrawal of his offenexpressions The Conserva tives cried out: "No !" "No !"

'Don't !" " Doi 2't !'

Major Saund erson arose and said he had ever alluded to Mr. Healy, directly or indirectly, because he had felt as regards Mr. Healy that he was unable to substantiate the charges so as to I ming conviction to the minda of the members of the House. (Ories of "Henr, Hear.") The most ter was then drapped. Subsequently, Mr. Sexton, res uming the debate on the Irish

Crimes Act ame: idment bill, said that Major Saunderson had c hargod him with direct complicity in crime. If the accusation were well bunded, why had! the Viceroy of Ireland approved his present appointment as High Sheriff of Dublin? His name as a member of the League had been h nked with that of Sheridan, the Invincible : bu t Sher dan was never a mem ber of the Executive Council of the Land League. Did Maj or Saunderson in pointing to him (Sexton) mean in reality to embarass Col. King-Ha man, aga inst whom the Major had recently unsuccessfully competed for the new tovernment affice of Parliamentary Under Sec-retary for Ireland ?-(Parnellito cheers)-for Sheridan and Cal. K ing-Harman once canvassed the same constituency together. Mr. Egan also, the treasurer of the old Land League, was at one time an intimate friend of Colonel King-Harman (cheers). 9 they were fellow-members of the Council of the Home Rule League. Not only that, Mr. Egan vyrote for the Colonel his, pht: address to the electors (laughter). If Mat association with men charged with crime (ant completity in that crime, which side of the House was the deep est in assassination? It was manifestly an absurdity for Major Saundenon to accuse the executive of the Land League of knowing that men were murderers ecause their names were mentioned in.connec tion with the

PHENIX TARK AFFAIR.

He (Sexton) had never learned of any fact, or of anything that had been proved, which would warrant him in changing the opinions he had al-waysentertained, that Mr. Egan and those associthe with him were innocent of the malignant charges brought against them. (Ories of "Hear! hear!") Major Saunderson's attack was both mean and cowardly. It did not con-him direct and explicit charges but it was compsed of insiguations founded on scandalou When exposed to the light of a rag of these scandalous umora. dy not a ray of these scandalous honcations would hold together—not one of hem would remain, whether they took the tape of a simple lie or that of a manifest charge of a simple lie or that of a manifest therea.) Whethever shape they might hence-forth take, the speaker would henceforth pay to attention to them. The only way to argue with the sort of people who made such attacks Was to horsewhip them or take them before the aw. It was hardly worth while to take the Two hardly worth while to take the former course with them, and in the present late of English public feeling an action at law would be a farce if an lishman were the plaintiff. Refer-by to the bill under consideration, Mr. Secton said the measure threatened the exist-use of the Irish National League. He would and of an attempt at

VIOLATION OF THE MOBAL LAW. The bill aimed to sweep away at one fell swoop other. The mandate given at the last election all the cherished rights of the people. It was was to govern Ireland without coercion. When

and Sheridan were on the executive committee, but not that they were among the chief organ izers of the League. Mr. Sexton-"They were never anything of

the kind.

Lord Hartington-"They were prominent members ther. The ass rion of the *Pimcs* is that some of these men advicated assassinat on and that others were implicated in a conspiracy to murde

Mr. Dillon-"Two of these gentlemen acted under me 1 was the chief organizer of the Land League. When did they make speeches advocating murder ?"

advocating murder?" Lord Har ington — "In 1880 and 1881." Continuing, Lord Hartington said he could not make himself responsible for the statements in the Times, but would quote them. It was open to the Parnellites to disprove them if they thought it possible to do so. (Cheers.) The Land League and National League had re-ceived large sums collected in America through the agency of the Irisk World, a paper which openly advocated dynumite and assassination. It had been stated that T. P. O'Connor was in communication with Ford, and that when the American Land League was founded, having for its promoters Mosses. Egan, Brennan, Sheridan, Boyton and Sullivan, a telegram from Mr. Parnell to the convention acknowledged it to be

the most representative meeting that ever assembled to express Irish opinion. If. P. O'Connor—"Why do you not mention that I was present at the Chicago Convention of 1883, sitting between O'Donovan Rossa and Ford, and suggest that by my silence I approved the new campaign of murder and arson

in England." (Cheers.) Lord Hartington said he did not notice that in the Times, but he had seen it asserted that Mr. O'Connor was in 1883 in communication with Ford.

"That was a lie," shouted Mr. O'Connor. Lord Hartington—"These charges were cri-minal libels if untrue, exposing the paper to criminal prosecution. Yet no prosecution was yontured upon." (Cheers.)

Solution of the proceeded, deprecating the proceeded, deprecating the proceeded, deprecating the proceeded discussion of the bill. The Libthe prolonged discussion of the bill. The Lib-erals who opposed coercion, he said excused themselves on the ground that now they were Home Rulers and must oppose coercion. But that was no reason for the country, which unmistakenbly pronounced a minst Home Rule at the last election. It was enough for Parliament to be convinced that the law did not prevail in Ireland, that the League law was superseding

Mr. Gladstone upon rising was loudly cheered. He said if the bill passed the political subscriptions from America, which some of the speakers had condemned, were likely to increase, not the Irish subscriptions alone, but those humane contributions which were reflecting such a splendid light upon America. He and his supporters had been charged with incon-sistency in proposing coercion in former times and opposing it now. He might admit feeling Thind the House that the League was aided by the prelates and clergy of the Catholic burch, and struggled to maintain the moral w, yet this League so supported was atigma-tied as a conspiracy maintained by criminals ad dynamiters. The bill itself was the grossest and of an attempt at the second ever to combine. Finding no permanent result from that course the Liberal's looked to some

ita obiect. Mr. Harrington—"I take all the responsibility for the conduct of the League and brand that statement as altorether inconsistent with the facts.

Mr. Balfour thought nobody but Mr. Har rington would venture to do so. (Laughter). conclusion, speaking from experience, Ιn should say that what had failed in the past fifty years in Ireland was not coercion but remedial legislation; and much as he desired equal treatment for England and Ireland, he felt that it would be unsafe and useless to attempt to build up a system of equality on the shifting sands of Irish lawlessness. (Cheers).

MR. PARNELL'S SPRECH.

Mr. Parnell followed. He said Mr. Balfour had, with characteristic unfairness, rotused him, at a time when his words would have reached the outside world, the ton minutes he craved to refer to the vile barefaced forgery - (Cheers from the Irish members)-printed in the Times, obviously for no other purpose than to influence the division. He thought he .as entitled to have an opportunity to expose this deliberate attempt to blacken his character in time to reach the outside world. There was no chance now. In addition to passing this coercion act the dice had to be loaded. Great organs of public opinion were to be per-mitted to pay miserable creatures to produce these calumnics. Who would be safe under such circumstances. When he heard of the concoction in the Times he supposed that some autograph of his had fallen into the hands of a person for whom it was not intended, but when he saw the letter he saw plainly that the signa-ture was an audacious, unblushing fabrication. He failed to understand how the conductor. of what used to be a respectable journal could have been hoaxed and bamboozled into publishing the letter as his. (Cheers.) Members who compared the forgery his signature would see that only two letters of the forged signature bore any resemblance to his autograph, and the *Times* could have seen the same. He never heard of nor saw any such letter until it appeared in the Times. (Parnellite cheers.) Its phraseology was absurd, and its purport preposterous, and every part of it bore evidence of an absolute and irrefragible want of genuineness. He had never known the late Mr. Forster's life to be in danger, or that. there was any conspiracy against him. He did not know anything of the conspiracy of the Invincibles, and nobody was more surprised than himself when the blow fell upon their victims. If he had been in Phoenix Park that day he would gladly have stood between Lord Caven-dish and the dagger of the assassin and Mr. Burke. (Irish cheers). He had suffered more than any other man from that terrible deed, and Ireland had suffered more than any other mation. It was absolutely untrue that the National League had any communication what-ever. direct or indirect, with the Fenian organi-zation in America. He never had jects. ever direct of families, with any body in America in That this House has learned with respects to the proceedings or doings of any regret of the introduction into the

the Fenians made an attack upon Canada "the Irish ross, not to rebel, but to repel the invaters." Encouraged, apparently, by the applause with which his remarks were greated he declared that "the language of Inish agi-ta in must be temperate and conciliatory. No hug was to be gained by disloyal threats, and what had been already gained had been gained by the pans and tongues of those who sought to set matters right. Indeed, he believed that had the tongue bren bridled Home

Rule would have been granted long ago." Dr. Hingston evidently considers himself a better authority on this question than Mr. Gladstone. The latter has acknowledged more than suce that agencies other than the pen and tongue gained for Ireland, and not many years ago, one of the most important concessions wrung from the British Government.

It seems rather strange that after asserting hat "what has been already gained" was that WAS owing in great part to the torgues of those who spoke for Ireland, he should immediately add that all he considers her entitled to would have been granted had those tongues spoken less vigorously. The Irish representatives in Parliament and out of it have, for the most part, spoken out boldly and defaulty, and up to the present we have heard of no p ofessed to the present we have heard of no points of friend of Ireland who has consured them for violence of language or expressed the opinion that their tongues should be "bridled." The opinion expressed by the venerable and patriotic Archbishop of Toront, with regard to the con-sequences which may follow from the passage of the Conversion Act, will we have a power from the Coercion Act, will probably have more effect upon the minds of England's Ministers than all "temperate and conciliatory" talk of ten thousand like Dr. Hingston.

We may here call attention to facts which are attracting the attention of Irish-Canadians at present. Their Governor-General, Lans-downe, has "ertates" in Kerry and in Queen's County. In the former torgues were not "bridled," nor were there wanting those who proved that their words were not empty threats. Lansdowne granted promptly a duction of his exorbitant rents to his tenants in that quarter. From Queen's County, how ever, he heard only "temperate and concilia tory" language, and what is the rosult ?--evictions and an expressed determination to carry them out to the end. Men like Hingston would find the maelves more at home elsewhere than amongst Irish Nationalists, and their usit-hearted and hollow friendship will not advance the cause they affect to sympathize with.-Irish World.

SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND

The following are the resolutions to be moved in the House of Commons, by Mr. Curran, at next Thursday's sitting :-

That the Parliament of Canada in the year 1882 adopted a humble address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen expressing the hope that a just measure of home rule would be granted to Ireland, and that in the year 1886, by resolution of the House of Commons 1880, by resolution of the flouse of commons of Canada, the sentiments of said address to Her Most Gracious Majesty were earnestly reiterated and the hope expressed that a mea-sure of Home Rule satisfactory to the people of Ireland would be passed by the Imperial ring Ire De de-

That this House has learned with

protound . Imperial

privy councilor, and in the following year, when the celebrated John Foster was made speaker of the Irish flouse of Comchancellor of the exchequer. In 1782, the year of the geclaration of the independence of the Irish Parliament, Sir John was colonel of ; Irish Parliament, Sir John was colonel of a regiment of the volunteers, and he was also a captain of the Marybornugh yeomanry. He married, in 1774, Letitia Charlette, second daughter of Sir Atthur Brook, of Cole-brook, County Fermanagh, and received a fortune of £5,000. When the burn-iog question of the Union put the honesty and patriotism of Irishmen to the test, Sir John Parnell stood the ordeal nobly. He had every temptation to be tray big compress the had every temptation to betray his country. H was a minister of the crown in Ireland and in receipt of a large official revenue. He commanded a great parliamentary interest, for one of his sons sat with himself in the Irish House of Commons, and he could count on the support of his father-in-law, Sir Arthur Brook, and on his relatives, the Wards. If he voted for the union, a peerage and further promotion were sure to be within his reach. Lord Castlereagh was urgent for his decision, and it was intimated to him that he must either vote with the Government or surrender his office. Sir John, rather than sperifice his convictions, resigned the chancellorship of the exchequer in 1799, and spoke and voted against the union. For his conduct in opposing the union he received the warm thanks of his constituents in the Queen's county, of the Maryborough yeer any, and of the merchants and trafers of Dubhn city. His constituents and the yeo-manry were Protestant, and the Dubin merchants and traders were most of them Orange men. Sir John was convinced, and truly, that the union was more likely to "endanger than to give strength to the State," and when Scotland was adduced in comparison, he admitted no analogy between the cases. Scotland, he said, "in respect to its commerce, was sure of advantages, and did not then risk an ex-tensive trade such as Ireland possesser," Lord Corawallis, in 1799, recommended the union as essential to the connection betwo

ONE OF PARNELL'S ANCESTORS

the Duke of Leinster and Early of Granard and Charlamonte, maintained that the union would Charlemonte, maintained that the union would tend "more than any other cause ultimate', y to a separation of Ireland from Great Britan." The third reading of the act of union rise car-ried in the Irish House of Lords on t' was car-including bay. June, 1800, and twenty-two peer is 18th of the formation of the first flouge of Lords on the second people, and as the sense of th ister to f the ur was hiø P Joh of December, 1801.

Several cases of physical and mental wreck are reported as the result of using the new anesthetic coccaiue, in excess. Confirmed in-sanity has been produced by less than two years indulgence, and moral nature, as in the case of the opium habit, is very speedily undermined. sh, sub-

A tinsmith in the country has a sign which Quart measures of all shapes and reads :- " Quart

ploring some grace or tostifying their gratitude.

THE CATHROBAL OF QUEBEC, built upon the slope of Cape Diamond, rai ed into a minor basilica by the immortal Pins IX, into a minor basilica by the immortal Pius IX, and affiliated to the basilica of Santa Maria Margiore, was dedicated from its origin to Mary Innaculate. Upon the right bank of the St Lawronce, opposite Quebec, is a grand and brantiful parish church which also boars the name of Our Lady of Victories, as if to announce the power of Mary in this vast region which is called Counda. All the faithful of this country will rejoice on learning that its first cardinal has received as bis title a church whose mane sun the his title a church whose name sums up the power of the august Virgin, and at the same time her affection for the Catholics of the whole vorld. Obliged to return soun into my distant diocese, I am happy to see the care of this titular church confided to the members of an order which goes h ck over so many conturies, which is spread throughout the whole universe, and which has always made profession of honoring Mary with a most special devotion." The Card nal then referred to the circumstance that this day was the sixteenth anniver ary of his episcopal consecration. and after saking the prayers of the Fathers serving the Church and the intercession of St. Joseph, he concluded his very impressive discourse.

A CANONIZATION.

During the intervals of the ceremony on the 17th the consistorial advocate, Cavalier Hilary Alibrandi, pleaded in favor of the beatification and canonization of the venerable servant of God, Marie Rivier de Viviers, foundress of the Congregation of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mury.

NEW ARCHBISHOPS AND DISHOPS.

On the same day His Holiness held a secret consistory for the proconisation of archiistorys and bishops. Instance for the Sacred Pallium was made for the Metropolitan Sees of Mc-Pondicherry, Colombo, Scutari, Madras, Fri-burg, St. James of Chili, Antivari and Bom-

PROTESTANT HOME RULERS.

DUBLIN, April 13.—A meeting of the Protes-tant Home Rule Association was held here yes-terday to protest against the Crimes Bill. A letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, in which, referring to the Crimes Bill, he says : "The in-tenduction of the bill is in many respects derelearing to the Orintz bill, he stys : I lie h troduction of the bill is in many respects de-plorable, but it is good in the respect that it is doing much to open the eyes of honest men to the true facts of the question. I have placed myself in Parliament to oppose it at every stage, I trust that your meeting will do muchto dispel the absurd idea that Irish Protestants as a body fear the consequences of Home Rule to themselves, or are anything like unanimous in oppos ing it.

The trades and professions of the new House of Commons are as follows : Lawyers 63, merchants 36, farmers 33. dootors 22, lumbermen 22, manufacturers 5, journalists 6, traders 5, notaries 4, ship owners 4, pro-tessors 2, contractors 2, one builder, one person whose calling is unknown (probably tramp), and eight "gentlemen," The gentle-man business seems to have been bad lately, though probably the eight who are in the Rouse are sufficient to represent the "gen. tlomanly" interests of this country.

What is the difference between a belle and burglar ? The belle carries false locks and the burglar carries false keys, $\{a_i\}_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \in \mathcal{I}_{i}$

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

UNCLE MAX.

2

CHAPTER L_Continued OHAPTER I — Continued. I drew my hand sway with an offended air; when Uncle Max whend to tease of pun-ish me he always reminded me that the name of Ursula signified she bear, and would some-times call me "the little black growler;" and at such times tawas provoking to think that Sara signified princess. I have always wondered how far and how athongly our bap-tismal names influence us of the ourse he would not let me walk beside him in that dignified meaner; the peru finstant I heard his clear hearty laugh, and then I; laughed his clear hearty laugh, and then I, laughed

too. "What an absurd child you are? Lwas thinking over your letter as I walked: along. It did not bring me to London, certainly; I had business of my own ; but, all the same, I have walked across the Park this evening to talk to you about this extraordinary scheme.

But I would not let him go on. He was about to cross the road, so I took his arm and turned him back. And there was the gray mist creeping up between the trees, and the lamps glimmer in the distance, and the faint pink glow had not yet died away. "It is so quiet here," I pleaded, "and 1

could not get you alone for a moment if we went in. Uncle Brian will be there, and Jill, and we could not say a word. Aunt Philippa and Sara have gone to see Lesbia. I have been driving with them all the afternoon. Sara has been shopping, and how bored I Was !

"You uncivilized little heathen !" Then,

"Yory gravely, "Well, how is poor Lesbia?", "Do not waste your pity on her," I re-turned, impatiently. "She is as well and cheerful as possible. Even Sara says so. She is not breaking her heart about Charlie. She has left off mourning, and is as gay as ever." "You are always hard on Lesbia," he re-

turned gently. "She is young, my dear, you forget that, and a pretty girl, and very much admired. It always seems to me she was very fond of the poor fellow." "She was good to him in his illness, but

she never cared for Charlie as he did for her. He worshipped the very ground she walked on. He thought her perfection. Uncle Max, it was pitiful to hear him sometime. He would tell me how sweet and unselfish she was, and all the time I knew she was but an ordinary, commonplace girl. It he had lived to marry her he would have been disappointed in her. He was so large-hearted, and Lesbia has such little aims."

"So you always say, Ursula. But you women are so severe in your judgment of household if I remain. Uncle Max, you are each other. I doubt myself it the girl lives a good man, -a clergyman; you cannot conwhom you would have considered good scientiously tell me that I am not free to lead encugh for Charlie. Yes, yes, my dear,"- my own life, to choose my own work in the as I uttered a dissenting protest to this,-" he was a fine fellow, and his was a most ovable character ; but it was his last illness ibat ripen id him."

returned, in a choked voice.

"That was because you loved him; and no doubt Lesbia possessed the same ideal goodness for him. Love throws its own glamour. he went on, and his voice was unusually grave ; "it does not believe in commonplace mediocrity; it lifts up its idol to some fanciful pedestal, where the poor thing feels very uncomfortable and out of its element, and then persists in faling downand worshipping you, Uncle Max, and work under you We humans are very droll, Ursula ; we will create our own divinities."

'Lesbia would have disappointed him, I persisted, obstinately; but I might as well my time to this work. He thought it such have talked to the wind. Uncle Max could a nice idea to go and nurse poor people in not find it in his heart to be hard to a pretty their homes. And he promised that he would

girl. "That is open to doubt, my dear. Leabia Charlie hated clever women, and in that respect she would have suited him.'

would have taken more interest in meif 1 had been handsome, like Sara; but a plain, dowdy niece is not to her taste. No, let me finish Uncle Max,"-for he wanted to interrupt me here. "They made a great fues about my training at the hospital last year, but I am sure they did not miss me; Sara spike year terday, as though als thought I was going have to Sa Thourasis and the thought I was going have to Sa Thourasis and the thought I was going would have taken more interest in meif I had back to St. Thomasis, and Aunt Philippa askedif, she were comfortable, "Not very, made no objection. I heard her tell Mrs. but I shall soon be quite comfortable, for I Fullerton once that really Ursula was shell hope to forget in heaven how little I so strong minded and different from other bave done, after all here; and yet I always girls that she was prepared for soything, even for her being a female doctor."

1.54

"Well, my dear, you are certainly rather

peculiar, you know:"" I said, mournfully, "are you going to misunderstand me too ? Providence has deprived me of my parents and my only brother: is it strong-minded or peopliar to be so lonely and asd at heart that gayety only jars on me ? Can I forget my mother's teaching when she said, 'Ursula, if you live for the world you will be miserable. Try to do your duty and benefit your fellow creatures, and happiness must follow'?"

"Yes, poor Emmie, she was a good woman. you might do worse than take after her.' "She would not approve of the life I am leading at Hyde Park Gate," I went on, "She and Aunt Philippa never cared for each other. I often think that if she had known she would not have liked me to be there. Sundays are wretched. We go to church ?- yes, because it is respectable to do so; but there is a sort of rounion every Sunday evening " "I wish I could ofer you a home, Ursula

but-" here Uncle Max hesitated.

"That would not do at all," I returned, promptly; "your bachelor home would not do for me; besides, you might marry -of course you will," but he flushed rather uncomfortably at that, and said, "Paraw ! what nonsense !" We had paused under a lamp-rost and I could see him plainly : perhaps he knew this, for he hurried me on, this time in the direction of home.

"I am five-and-twenty," I continued, trying to collect the salient points of my argument. "I am indebted to none for my maintenance; I am free, and my own mistress; I neglect no duty by refusing to live under Uncle Brian's roof ; no one wants me ; I contribute to no one's happiness." "Except to Jill's," observed Uncle Max.

"Jill ! but she is only a child, barely sixteen, and Sara is becoming jealous of my in-

fluence. I shall only breed dissension in the world

"Perhaps not," he replied, in a hesitating voice. "But the scheme is a peculiar one. You wish me to find respectable lodgings in "He was always perfect in my eyes," I my parish, where you will be independent and free from supervision, and to place your superfluous health and strength-you are a muscular Christian, Ursula-at the service of my sick poor, and for this post you have previously trained yourseif."

"I think it will be a good cort of life," I returned, carelessly, but how my heart was beating ! "I like it so much, 1 should like and to be near as my vicar. I have thought about this for years. Charlie and I often talked of it. I was to live with him and Leabla and devote come and sing to them. But now 1 must carry out my plan alone, for Charles (annot

is amiable and charming, and I dare say she help menow." And as I thought of the sym-would have made a nice little wife. Poor pathy that had never failed me my voice quivered and I could say no more. "I wish we were all in heaven," growled

After this I knew it was no good in trying Uncle Max-but his tone was a little husky to change his opinion. Uncle Max held his | -" for this world is a most uncomfortable own views with remarkable tenscity; he place for good people, or people with a craze. had old fashioned notions with respect to I think Charlie is well out of it." "Under which category do you mean to he place me ?" 1 asked, trying to laugh, "My dear, there is a craze in most women of any amount of demonstration to the con-trary; it vexed him to be reminded of the in their own good intentions, shortcomings of his friends; by nature he they find half a dozen fools to have such an obstinate faith If was an optimist, and had a large amount of lieve in them, they will start a crusade faith in people's good intentions. "He to found a new Utopia. Women are the meant well, poor fellow, in spite of his fail most meddlesome things in creation; they ures," was a speech I have heard more than never let well alone. Their pretty little That is why fingers are in every human pie. we get so much unwholesome crust and co sweet nature found it difficult to bear a little meat, and, of course, our digestion is

case . "Aunt Philippa does not mean to be with their own personal happiness; they, unikind, but she often lets me see that I am wish to include the whole world. She wanted In the way, that she is not proud of me. She to include in me her own spirit of selfsacrifice. I can remember some of her short,

And once, in her last illness, when Charlie askedif, he were comfortable, "Not very, but I shall som be quite comfortable, for I

wanted to help others." Oh, how good she was! And Charlie was good too, after the fashien of young men; not altogether thoughtless, full of the promptings of his kind heart; but Uncle Max was right when he said his last illness had ripened him; it was not the old careless Charlie who had wooed Lesbia who lay there ; it was another and a better Charlie.

call me "grandmother Ursula;" but all the same he would listen to my plans with the

ntmost tolerance and good nature. Ah, those talks in the twilight, before the fatal disease developed itself, and he lay in idle fashion on the coach with his arms under his head, while I sat on the footstool or on the rug in the firelight ! We were to live together,-yes, that was always the dream; even when Leabla's fair face came between us he would not hear of any difference. I was to live with him and Lesbia Lesbia was rich, and, though Charlie had little, they were to marry soon.

I was to form a part of that luxurlous household, but my time was to be my own, and I was to devote it to the sick poor of Rutherford. "Mind, Ureula, you may work but I will not have you overwork " Charlie had once said, more decidedly than usual; " you must come home for hours of rest and retreshment. You have a beautiful voice, and it shall be properly trained ; you may sing to your invalids as much as you like, and sometimes I will come and sing too; but you must remember you have social duties, and I shall expect you to entertain our friends." And it was the idea of this dual life of home sympathy and outside work that had so strongly seized upon my imagination."

When Charlie died I was too sick at heart to carry out my plan. "How can one work alone ?" I would say sorrowfully to myself ; but after a time the emptiness of my life and dissatisfaction with my surroundings brought back the old thoughts.

1 remembered the dear old rectory life, where every one was in carnest, and contrast-ed it with the trifling pursuits that my aunt and cousin called duties. My prosent exist-ence seemed to sbut me in like prison bars. Only to be free, to choose my own life! And then came emancipation in the shape of hard hospital work, when health and spirits returned to me; when, under the stimulus of useful employment and constant exercise of body and mind. I slept better, fretted less, and looked less mournfully out on the world. Uncle Max was right when he said a year at St. Thomas's would save me.

By and by the idea dawned upon me that 1 might still carry out my plan; there were poor people at Heathfield, where Uncle Max's parish was. What should hinder me from living there under Uncle Max's wing and trying to combine the two lives. as Charlie wished?

I was young, full of activity. I did not wish to shut myself out from my kind. I could discharge my duties to my own class and enjoy a moderate amount of pleasure. 1 was young enough to desire that ; but the greater part of my time would be placed at the disposal of my poorer neighbors. People might think it singular at first, but they would not talk forever, and the life would be a happy one to me.

All this had been said in that voluminous

fortune were promised to him, but she was as powerful as a young Amazon. Her hung in short thick lengths about her neck; the goodly heritage was snatched away before nature was more sombre and took color from it was always getting into her eyes, and was being pushed back immatiently but her surroundings.

daintily for her special use. I do not daintily for her special use. I do not and the velvety softness of the grass, would "I suppose it will be settled," I replied, believe she over as in it, unless she, had be delicions; down in the broad white road, with a quick catch at my breath, for the mere a cold or was otherwise alling; the drawing carriages were passing, borses cantaring, mention of the subject excited more happy-locking people in smart bonnets, in gorgeous mantles, driving about everywhere; room was always full of company, and Sara was the life of the house. I used to peep in at the pretty room sometimes as I went up to hed : there were few notes written at the inlaid escritoire, and the handsomely-bound sengers. Jill would sit entranced by her books were never taken down from the shelves. Draper, Aunt Philippa's maid, fed the canaries and dusted the cabinets of china Sometimes Sara would trip into the room with one of her cronies for a speher ; she made up stories by the dozen, as her dark eyes fellowed the gay equipages. chat; the ripple of their girlish cial laughter would reach us as Jill and I sat to-gether. "Whom has Sara got with her this and stopped there all the time she labored aft moon ?" Jill would say, peevishly. through that long sonata. "Do listen to them; they do nothing but laugh. If Fraulein had set her all these exercises she would not feel quite so merry, Jill would finish, throwing the obnoxious book from her with a little burst of im

patience. I always pitied Jill for having to spend her days in such a dull room : the furniture cate passages of the sonata, now with a was ugly sn i the windows looked out on a staccoto movement,-brisk, lively,-with fitdismal la k yard, with the high walls of the opposite building Aunt Philipra, who was a rigid disciplinarian with the chords wildly, angrily. "Dolce, dolce," screams the professor in her ears. The music her young daughter, always said that she had chosen the room "hecause Jill would have softens, wanes, and the dreams seem to die nothing to distract her from her studies." sway, too. "That will do, Fraulein ; you The poor child would put up her shoulders at have not acquitted yourself so badly, after this remark and draw down the corners of all." And Jill gets off her music-stool reluctant, absent, half awake, and her dayher lips in a way that would make Aunt Philippa scold her for her awkwardness. dream broken up into chaos, "You need not make yourself plainer than you are Jocelyn," she would say, severely ; for Jill's awkward manners troubled her

motherly vanity. "What is the good of all the dancing and drilling and riding with Captain Cooper, if you will persist in hunching your shoulders as though you were deformed? Fraulein has been com-As I opened the school-room door a half forgotten picture of Cinderella came vividly before me. The fire had burnt low; a heap of black plaining of you this morning; she seems ex ashes lay under the grate; and by the duil red glow I could see Jills forlorn figure, cessively displeased at your careleseness and want of application." "I know I shall get very indistinctly, as she sat in her favorite atstupid, shut up in that dull hole with titude on the rug, her arms clasping her Fraulein," Jill would say, passionately, after knees, and her short black locks hanging one of these maternal lectures. Aunt Philippa was really very fond of Jill; but she misunderstood the girl's nature. The loosely over her shoulders. She gave a little shrill exclamation of pleasure when she saw me. "Ab, you dear darling bear, do come and "a bear of trying to get up in a system had answered so well with Sara that she could not be brought to comprehend why

hug me," she cried, trying to get up in a hurry, but her dress entangled her. "Where is Fraulein?" 1 asked, pushing it should fail with her other child. Sara had grown up blooming and radiant in spite of the depressing influences of Fraulsin her back into her place, while I knelt down and the dull nairew school room. Her music to manipulate the miscrable fire. "Jill, you and singing masters had come to her there. look just like Cinderella when the proud sis-Little Madame Bianchard had chirped to ters drove away to the ball. My dear, were her in Parisian accent for the hour together you asleep? Why are you sitting in the dark. over les modes and le beau Paris. Sara had with the fire going out, and the lamp undanced and drilled with the other young lighted ? There, it only wanted to be stirred; ladies at Miss Dugald's select establishment, we shall have light by which to see other's and had joined them at the riding school or faces directly."

in the cavalcade under Captain Cooper. "Fraulein has a headache and has gone to Sara had worn her bondage lightly, and lie down," returned Jill, and, though I could had fascinated even grim eld Herr Schlieffer. not see her clearly, I knew at once hy her voice that she had been crying; only she Her taot and easy adaptability had kept Fraulein Sonreceobein in a state of tepid would have been forious if I pad noticed the good humor. Every one, even cross old Draper, idolized Sara for her beauty and fact. "I hope I am not very wicked, but Fraulein's headaches are the redeeming points sprightly ways. When Aunt Phillippa declared her education finished she tripped out of the school-reom as happily as possible, to take possession of her grand new bedroom and the little boudoir, where all her girlish treasures were arranged. She had not been the least impatient for her day of freedom ; it would all come in good time. When the - hands and he soversignty acknowledged by the whole household, the young princess was not a bit excited. She put on her court dress and made her courtesy to her majesty with the same charming unconsciousness and lase of manner. No wonder people were charmed with such good humor and treshness. If the glossy hair did not cover a large amount of brains, no one found fault with her for that. Jill raged and stormed fiercely under Sara's light-hearted philosophy; when her sister told her to be patient under Fraulein's yoke, that a good time was coming for her also, when lesson-books would be shut up, and Herr Schliefer would cease to scatter spuff on the carpet as he sat dramming with his tingers on the key-board and granting out brief interjections of impatience. "What does it matter about Herr Schliefer ?" Jill would say, in a sort of fury. 'I like him a hundred times better than I do that minoing little poll-parrot of a Madame Blanchard ; she is odious, and 1 hate her, and I hate Fraulein too. It is not the lesson I mind; one has to learn lessons all one's life; it is being shut up like a bird in a cage when one's wings are ready for flight. I should like to fly away from this room, from Fraulein, from the whole of the horrid set; it makes me cross, wicked, to live like this, and all your sugar-plums will do me no good. Go sway, Sara; you do not understand as Ursula does. It makes me feel bad to see you standing there, looking so pretty and happy, and just laughing at me.' "Of course I laugh at you, Jocelyn, when you behave like a baby," returned Sara, trying to be severe, only her dimples betrayed her. "Well, as you are so cross, I shall go away. There is the chocolate I promised you. 'Ia ta.'' And Sara put down the bonbonniere on the table and walked 'out of the room, I was not surprised to see Jill push it away. No one understood the poor child but myself; she was precocious, womanly, for hor age; she had twenty times th amount of brains that Sura possessed, and she was starving on the education provided for her. To dance and drill and write dreary German exercises, when one is thirsting to drink deeply at the well of knowledge ; to go round and round the narrow monotonous course that had sufficed for Sara's moderate abilities, like the blind horse at the mill, and never to advance an inch out of the beaten track, -this was simply maddening to Jill's sturdy in-tellect. She often told me how she longed to attend classes, to hear lectures, to rub against full-grown minds. "Now, Me-sas Jocelyn, we will do a little of se Wallenstein, by the immortal Schiller. Hold up the head, and leave off striking the table with your elbows." Jill would give a droll imitation of Fraulein, and end with a groan. "What does she know about Schiller ?" She cannot even comprehend him. She is dense, —utterly dense and stupid; but because she knows her own language and has a correct deportment she is fit to teach me." And Jill ground her little white teeth in impotent wrath. Jill always appeared to me like an infant Pegasus in barness; she wanted boy would have been a rich one if he had to soar, -- to make use of her wings, and they I went on, more quietly, for he was evi-than that; she possessed one of those rare lived. Uncle Brian would have taken him kept her down. She was not naturally gay hair had been cropped in some illness, and dently coming round to my view of the unselfish natures that cannot remain satisfied into the bank, and Lesbia and her like Sara, though her health was good, and had not grawn so fast as they expected, but sugar.

in her character ; she has them so often, and then she is obliged to lie down." " Of course you have offered to bathe her

"Oh, yes, and I spoke to her civilly ; but

reluctantly ; the stories got into her head,

"Why are your fingers all thumbs to-day,

Fraulein ?" Horr Schlieffer would demand,

CHAPTER III.

OINDERELLA.

nature was more somore and took color iron it was always gouing into ner eyes, and was her surroundings. She was like a child in the sunshine; plenty of life and movement distracted her fling like an unbroken pony; for she was

The gound is gound.
I always thought Uncle Brian liked Max better than any other man; he was always less stiff and frigid in his presence. I could hear his low laugh-Uncle Brian never laughed loudly—as I closed the door; Max bed said semething that amused him. They would be quite happy without me, so if ran up to the school room on the chance of getting a chat with Jill.
I the school room on the second fleor, there window. From the drawing-room, there window. From the drawing-room, there was a charming view of the park.
I the school room on the second fleor, the mother's, there was a charming view of the park.
I the school room on the second fleor, the mother's, there was a charming view of the park.
I the school room on the second fleor, the mother's, there was a charming view of the park.
I the school room on the second fleor, the mother's, the mother's bed at mother's bed.
I the school room on the second fleor, the mother's, there was a charming view of the park.
I the school room and the second fleor, the mother's bed at mother's bed.
I the school room on the second fleor, the mother's bed at mother's bed.
I the school room and the second fleor, the mother's bed at mother's bed.
I the school room and the second fleor, the mother's bed at mother's bed.
I the school room and the second fleor.
I the school roo and the velvety softwess of the grass, would

with a quick catch as my oreach, for the mere mention of the subject excited me; "but you will be a goed child and not fret if I do go away. No, I shall never forget you," as a close hug answered me; "I love you too children would be running up and down the paths in the park, flower-sellers would stand offering their innocent wares to the pasdearly for that; but I want you to be brave dearly for that; but I want you to be brave about it, dear, for I cannot be happy wasting my time and doing nothing. You know how ill I was before I went to St. Thomas's, so that mother's window watching them ; the sun-Uncle Max was obliged to tell Aunt Philippa shine, the glitter, the hubbub, intoxicated that I must have change and hard work, or I should follow Charlie." When Fraulcin summoned her she went away

"Oh, yes, and we were all so frightened about you, you poor thing; you looked so pinched and miserable. Well, I suppose I must let you go, as you are so wicked as to disobey the proverb that 'Charity begins at home.'"

gloomily. Jill, who was really fond of the stern old professor, hung her head and "Listen to me, dear," I returned, quite pleased to find her so reasonable, "I am blushed guiltly. She had no excuse to offer ; her girlish dreams were sacred to her ; they very glad to know that I have been a comfort to you, but I shall hope to be so still. I will came gliding to her through the most intriwrite long letters to you, Jill, and tell you all about my work, and you shall answer them and talk to me on paper about the books you ful energy, now andante, then crescendo, con passione. Jill's unformed, girlish hands strike have read, and the queer thoughts you have, and how patient and strong you have grown, and how you have learned to put up with Fraulein's little ways and not aggravate her with your untidiness." And here Jill's hand, -and it was by no means a small hand,closed my lips rather abruptly. But I was used to this sort of sledge-hammer form of arguinent.

"On, it is all very fine for you to sit there and moralize, Ursula, like a sort of sucking Diogenes," grumbled Jill, "when you know you are going to have your own way and live deliciously sort of three-volume-novel life, not like any one else's, unless it were Don Quixote, or one of the Knights of the Round Table, poking about among a lot of strange people, doing wonderful things for them, until they are all ready to worship you. It is all very well for you, I say; but what would you do if you were me?" cried Jill in her shrill treble, and quite oblivious of grammatical niceties; " how would you like to be poor me, shut up here with that old drugon ?' This was a grand opportunity for airing my philosophy, and I rushed at it. To Jill's amazement, I shook my hair back in the way she usually shook her rough black mane, and opening my eyes very widely, tried to copy Jill's falsetto. "How thankful I am Jocelyn Garsten

and not Ursula Gerston," I said, with rapid staccato "Poor Ursula 1 I am foud of her, but I would not change places with her for the world. She has known such a let f trouble in her life, more than most girls, believe; she has lost her lovely home,-such a sweet old place, -and her mother and father and Charlie, all her nearest and most beloved, and she is so sad that she wants to try hard and forget her troubles.' "Oh dear !" sighed Jill at this.

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"How bapry I am compared with her!" I went on, relapsing unconsciously it to my own voice. "I am young and strong; I have all my life before me. True, poor Ralph has gone, but I was only a child, and did not miss him. I have a good father and an indulgent mother" ("Humph !" observed Jill at this head?" I asked, a little mischievously, but point, only she surned it into a cough); "if my Jill, who was unusually subdued, took the present school-room life is not to my taste, I WAT am sensible enough to know that the drudgery and restraint will not last for long ; in another I suppose she saw the savage gleam of de-light in my eyes, for she was as cross as pot- I certainly do not love, will I sertainly do not love, will go back to her own country. I shall be free to read the bcoks I like, to study what I choose, or to be idle. I shall have Sara's cheerful com-28 d panionship instead of Fraulein's heavy company; I shall ride; I shall walk in the surshine; I shall be a butterfly instead of a chrysalis; and if I care to be useful, all sorts of paths will be open to me." "There, hold your tongue," interrupted Jill, with a rough kiss ; of course I know I am a wicked, ungrateful wretch, and that I ought to be more pasient. Yes, you shall go, Ursula; you are a darling, but I will not want to keep you; you are too good to be wasted on me; it would be like pouring gold into a sieve. Well, I did cry about it this afternoon, but I woa't he such a goose any more I will live my life the same way, in spite of all of them, you will see if I don't, Ursula. Who is it who says, 'The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts'? I have such big thoughts cometimes, especially when I sit in the Cark. I send them out like strange birds, all over the world,-up, up, verywhere, -- but they never come back to me again, finished Jill, mourafully; "if they build nests I never know it : I just sit and puzzie out things, like poor little grimy Cinderella.' Jill's eloquence did not surprise me. I new she was very clever, and fail of unfladged poetry, and I had often heard her talk in that way; but I had no time to answer her, for just then the fi at going sounded, and I could hear Sara running up to her room to dress for dinner. Jill jumped up, and tugged at the bell-rope rather fiercely. "Martha must have forgotten sil about the tes-things; very likely the lamp is smoky an will have to be trimmed. I must not come and help you, Ursie dear, for I have to the curtains with a vigorous hand. Martha looked quito frightened at the sight of Jill's energy and her own remissness. "Why did you not ring before, Miss Jocelyn?" she said, plaintively, and in rather an injured voice, as she carried away the teatray. Uncle Max passed me in the passage; Clarence was following with his portmanteau; he looked surprised to see me still in my bonnet with my fur cape trailing over one arm; but I nodded to him cheerfully and went qu'okly into my room. My life at St. Thomas's had inured me to hardness; it had contrasted strangely with my luxurious surroundings at Hyde Park Gate. Aunt Philippa certainly treated me well in her way. I had a full share of the loaves and the fishes of the house hold; my room was as prettily fur nished as Jill's; a bright fire burnt in the grate; there were pink candles on the She had drawn me down on the rug forci- dressing table. Martha, who waited upon bly,-for she had the strength of a young us both, had put out my black evening dress gown; she would come to me by and by with a civil offer.

APRIL 20, 1887

women. rather singular in so young a man,-for he was only thirty; preferred to believe in their goodness, in spite once from his lips. He was always realy to condone a fault or heal a breach ; indeed, his grudge sgainst any one; he way only hard to ruined. himself, and on no one else did he strive to im- "Uno pose so heavy a yoke. I was only silent for a minute, and then I turned the conversation into another obannel.

"But my letter, Uncle Max !"

"Ah, true, your letter ; but I have not forgotten it. How old are you, Ursula? I always forget." Five-and-twenty this month."

" " To be sure ; I ought to have remembered. And you have three hundred a year of your

own, I nodded.

"And your present home is distasteful to

you ?" in an inquiring tone. "It is no home to me," I raturned, passion-Charlie-and

"Yes. I know, poor child ; and you have old home, I am well aware of that, Ursula ; but your aunt is a good woman. I have always found her strictly just. She was your indulgence, as though you were her own daughter."

"Aunt Philippa means to be kind," I said, every comfort, every luxary; they want me now makes me shudder, to be gay and enjoy myself, to lead their life; was overgrown and inamfield them, and then they laugh at me and call me morbid. No one really wants me but poor Jill; I am so fond of Jill."

'Why cannot you lead their life, Ursula?" "Because it is not life at all," was my resolute answer ; " to me it is the most wearisome existence possible. Listen to me, Uncle Max. Do you think I could possibly spend my days as Sara does,-writing a few notes. doing a little fancy-work, shopping and pay-ing visits, and dancing half the night? Do you think you could transform such a poor little Cinderella into a fairy princess, like Sara or Lesbia? No; the drudgery of such a lite would kill me with ennui and discon-

"It is not the life I would choose for you. certainly," he said, pulling his beard in some she said, "growing up in sin and misery : perplexity : " it is far too worldly to suit my a year or two at Hyde Park Gate would do you no harm, and might be wholesome training ; but it has proved a failure, I see that." They would be happier without me.

"Uncle Max" But he would not b serious any longer.

"Ursula, 1 utterly refuse to inhale any more of this mist. I think a comfortable arm-chair by the fire would be far more conducive to comfort. You have given me plenty of food for thought, and I mean to sleep on it. Now, not another word. I am going to ring the bell." And Uncle Max was as good as his word.

CHAPTER II.

BRHIND THE BARS.

It was quite true, as I had told Uncle Max. that the scheme had been no new one; it was ately. "Oh, Uncle Max, how can one call it no sudden emanation from a girl's brain, home after the dear old rectory, where we morbid with discentent and fruitless longings ; were so happy, father and mother, and it had grown with my youth and had become part of my environment. As a child the thought had come to me as I followed my had heavy troubles. It cannot be like the father into one cottage after another in his house-to-house visitation. He had been a conscientious, hard-working clergyman ; in fact, his work killed him, for he ovetasked a consti home she promised to treat you with every companied my mother, too, in her errands of meroy, and saw a great deal of the minery

engendered by drink, ignorance and want of forethought. In the case of the sick poor, struggling to repress my tears,-tears the gross mismanagement and want of always troubled Uncie Max; "she is cleanly and thrifty habits led to an amount kind in her way, and so is Sara. I have of discomfort and suffering that even now makes me shudder. The parish was overgrown and insufficiently worked ; but it only makes me miserable; they do not the greater part of the population understand me; they see I do not think with belonged to the working classes belonged to the working classes dissenting chapels and gin-palaces flourished Often did my childish heart ache at the surroundings of some squalid home, where the parents toiled all day for worse than naught, just to satisfy their unhealth oravings, while the children grew up rictous, half starved, and full of inherited vices. There was a little child I saw once, a cripple dying slowly of some spinal disease, lying in a dark corner, on what seemed to me a heap of rags. Oh, God, I wan see that child's face now! I remember when we heard of its death my mother burst into tears. They were tears of joy, she told me afterwards, that another suffering child's life was ended; "and there are hundreds and hundreds of these little creatures, Ursula,"

and the world goes on, and people eat and taste; if Charlie had lived you would have drink and are merry, for it is none of their some young fellow, nearly two and twenty, made your home with him. He often talked business, and yet it is not the will of the and his father's idol; no wonder Uncle Brian to me about that, poor fellow. I thought a Father that one of these little ones should had grown so much older and graver during nerish

I had learned much from my father, but still more from my mother. Uncle Max had called her a good woman, but she was more than that; she possessed one of those rare

letter of mine to Uncle Max ; he might argue and shake his head over it, thereby proving himself a wise man, but he could not but know that I was absolutely under my own control, as far as a woman could be. I need ask no one's advice in the disposal of my own life ; his own and Uncle Brian's guardianship was morely nominal now. After five-and twenty I was declared my own mistress in every sepas of the word.

Uncle Brian came out to meet as as soon as he heard Uncle Max's voice in the hall ; the two were very great friends, and they shook hands cordially.

"Glad to see you, Canliffe ; why did you not let us know that you were coming up to town ? We could have put you up easily-

ch, Ursula ?" "Yes, indeed, Unclo Brian ; and then I added, coaxingly, "Do please send for your portmanteau, Uncle Max; you know Lesbia is seming this evening, and you are such a a favorite with her." I knew this would be a strong inducement, for Uncle Max's soft heart would insist on treating Lesbia as though she were a widowed princess.

"All right," he returned, in his lazy way, and then 1 took the matter into my own hands by leaving the room at once to consult with Mrs. Martin, Aunt Philippa's house keeper. As I closed the door I glanced back for another look at Uncle Max. He had thrown himself into an easy-chair, as though he were tired, and was leaning back with his hands under his head in Charlie's fashion leeking up at Uacle Brian, who was standing on the rug.

I always thought Uncle Brian a ver handsome man. He had clear, well cut features and a gray mone tache, and he was quiet and dignified. He always looked to me, with his brown complexion, more like an Indian officer than a wealthy banker. There was nothing commercial in his appearance; but I should have admired him more if he had been less cold and repressive in manner; but he was an un demonstrative man, even to his own chil dren.

I remember hinting this once to Uncle Max, and he had rebuked me more severely than he had ever done before.

"I do not like young girls like you, Ursula to be so critical about their elders. Garston is an excellent fellow; he has plenty of brains. and always does the right thing, however difficult it might be. Men are not like women, my dear: they often hide their deepest feelings. Your poor uncle has never been quite the same man since Ralph's death. and just as he was getting over his boy's loss a little he had a fresh disappointment with Charlie: he always meant to put him in Ralph's place.

I was a little ashamed of my criticism when Max said this. I felt I had not sufficient allowance for Uncle Brian; the death of his only son must have been a dreadful blow. Ralph had died at Oxford ; they said he had overworked himself in trying for honors and then had taken a chill. He was a fine, hand the last few years.

And he had been fond of Charlie, and had meant to have him in Ralph's place ; my poor

sible, and went away muttering that ' Mocese Jocelyn had the heart like the flint ; if it had been Meess Sara, now ----' and then she banged the door, so the pain could not have been so bad after all. It is my belief," went on Jill, "that Fraulein always has a headache when she has a novel to finish. Mamma does not like her to set me an example of novel-reading, so she is obliged to lock herself in her own room."

I took no notice of this statement, as I rather leaned to this view of the subject myself. Fraulein's round placid face and excellent appetite showed no signs of suffer-ing, and her constant plea of a bad headache was only received with any credulity by Aunt Philippa herself; neither Sara nor had much respect for Fraulein Sonnenschein with her thick little figure, and big head covered with flimsy flaxen plaits. We were both aware of the smooth selfishness of her character, though Sara chose to ignore it for Jill's benefit. She was industrious, painstaken, and capable of a great deal of dull routine in the way of duties, but she was far too fond of her own comfort, and all the affection of which she was capable was lavished upon her own relatives; she had cared for Saramoderately, but her other pupil, Jill, was a thorn in her side. So I passed over Fraulein's headache without comment. and took Jill to task somewhat sharply for the comfortless state of the room, A good scolding would rouse her from her dejection ; the blinds were up and the curtains undrawn; the remains of a meal, the usual five-o'clock school-room tes, were still on the table. Jill's German books were heaped up beside her empty oup and the glass dish that concontained marmalade; the kettle spluttered and hiesed in the blaz3; Jill's little black learn my German poetry before I drets." kitten, Sooty, was dragging a half-knitted And Jill pulled down the blands and drew

stocking across the rug. "I forgot to ring for Martha," faltered Jill; "she will come presently. Don't be cross, Ursula. I like the room as it is; it is de deliciously untidy, just like Cinderella's kitchen; but there is no hope of the fairy godmother; and you are going away, and I shall be ten times more miserable."

It was this that was troubling her, then ; tor I had told her my plans and all about my letter to Uncle Max. Perhaps she had heard his voice in the hall, for Jill's pretty little ears heard everything that went on in the house : she admitted her knowledge at once when I taxed her with it.

"Oh, yes, I know Mr. Cunliffe is here. I heard papa go out and speak to him ; his voice sounded quite cheerful ; and now he has come and it will all be settled ; and you will go away and be happy with your poor people, and forget that I am fretting myself to death in this horrid room,"

Titaness, and was wrapping her arms on the bed, and had warmed my dressing around me with a sort of fierce impatience. gown ; she would come to me by and by Her big eyes looked troubled and affectionate. Few people admired Jill ; she was undeveloped and awkward, full of angles, and a little brusque in manner; she had a, way of thrusting out her big feet and, squaring her shoulders that horrified Aunt you sprinkle the salt of economy and prudence Philippa. She was very big, certainly, and on his tail. would never possess Sara's slim grace. Her " The man that wants the earth doesn't seem hair had been cropped in some illness, and satisfied when the grocer gives it to him in the

(To be continued.) ःं स्टब्स

Riches will never take wings and fly away, if BA by w Bella be fro

APBIL 20, 1887

THE TRUF WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

HAM BALLS .- Stir one half (cupful) bread

HAM BALLS.—Sur one-halt cupful bread trumbs with two ergs previously well beaten, from the some buts of cold boiled ham and mix; hop fine some buts of cold boiled ham and mix; make into balls and fry if it is the the make into balls and fry if it is the the GRAMAN GREAS—One quart of buttermilk, GRAMAN GREAS—One teaspronful of other GRAHAM GRESS-One quart of Dattermilk, and maspoonful of soda, one tespoonful of salt; maam flour énough to make a stiff batter; make in gem pans, hot and well greased, in a

MOUN MAUSAGE. Scale dry bread in water. hie as much cold meat, chopped fine, as you here bread. Mix and season with sale, peopler here bread. Make into small cakes and fry in hot-ad sage. MOOK SAUSAGE -Soak dry bread in water.

ind. OBCLE CAKE. One erg, one cupful sugar, one third cupful butter, one-half cupful aweet enthird cupful solution, two heap-multiwo and one-half cupfuls flour, two heap-multiwo and one-half cupfuls flour, two heap-ing flavor to taste.

Haver to basic. HERMITS-One cup of butter or lard, two HERMITS-One cup of butter or lard, two sups sugar, three eggs, one cup raisins, one tea-spoonful of soda, dissolve in a little hot water. Spices of all kinds. Flour to roll. Out out and bake like cookies.

JOHNNY UAKE-Two cape of Indian meal, one JOHNNY CARD-I'Wo eggs, one and one half sup of sifted flour, two eggs, one and one half sup of sifted flour, two eggs, one and one half cipie of sweet milk, oue cup of sugar, shortening cipie of sweet milk, oue cup of sugar, shortening the size of an egg. Two powder and a little salt.

powder and a little sait. Hor WATER GINGERBREAD.—One cup of mo-la ses, one teaspoon soda, one tablespoon ginger, la ses, one teaspoon butter melted, one-half cup ene tablespoon butter melted, one-half cup boling water, two cups flour. Mix in order given and beat well. Bake in a deep cake pan. PORK CAKE. - One pint of molasses, oue cu sugar, pinch of salt, one cup of chopped pork two cups of raisies chopped fine, one large tea spenful soda, one tesspoonful of cionamor speenin sound, one nutmeg, flour to stiffen. Wi

keep fer months PARSNIP FRITTERS - Boil six parsa ps tende PARSNIP FRITTERS. Join six parsa ps tender hea skin and mash them; mix with then are or two eggs well conten, and two tenspoon fuls of wheat flour. Make them in small cakes; fry them in a little lard, made boiling hot be-fry them in a little lard, made boiling hot bew them in a field inter, made confine not be at the cakes are put in. A little salt should be added to the lard.

BE ALUCE DI CHE INTEL. GERMAN SOUP.-Melt half an ounce of fresh butter in a sauc-ran, when very hot add balf ar onion chopped fine and a tenspoonful of caraway eeds ; when the onion is slightly browned ad three quarts of yeal stock, well-seasoned, sir mer gently for three quarters of an hour. Pre mer genty in three quarants of an non. The pare some marrow dumplings; boil them in water, or a p rtion of the soup, and serve.

CREAM SHERBET.-One quart cream, thre ergs, one tea-poonful orange-flower water. and six onces purverized sugar. Take the yolks o ix ounces pulverized sugar. Take the yorks of the eggs, best them and mix them with cream, adding the orange-flower water. Put the mix hure over a gentle fire, and as scon as it com mences to thicken remove it, pour it out an stir in the sugar. Then set it aside, and when oldireze the same as ice cream.

CREAM OF CELERY SOUP .--- Wash and scrape head of c-lery and put into one pint of boiling alred water. When it is boiled soft mash i salted water. When it is boiled soft mash i salted water, and pass through a sour in in the water, and pass through a source strainer. Turn this into a pint of hot milk the has been thickwood hy having a tablespoonful of four wet with cold milk cooked in it. Add tespoonful of salr, a tespoonful of pepper, a tablesp onful of onion juice (if 1 ked), and lastly a tabl spornful of butter. As soon as the butter melted give the soup a quick and thorough sirring, and serve hot.

ENGLISH OATEN CAKE.-These cakes are Taried from the Scotch kind. In Yorkshire a dough of oatmeal and water is leavened and togen of outfield and water is leavened and bated in a thin cake. In Lancashire the cakes are mixed with buttermilk, or with lukewarm into it three an and a litt'e sa dough is covere rise for half an l formed into flat and baked of annocks are u butter into a co fittle salt, and warm water to rolled out h four inches in c moderate oven.

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE AS-SURANCE COMPANY.

The saventeenth Annual Meeting of the Com The sayenteenth Annual Meeting of the Com-pany was held stits Head Office, in the Town of Waterloo, Ont on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1887, and in addition to many local mem-bers, embraoing the leading business and pro-fessional man of the town, a large number of representative policy holders from a distance was viscant

and the same thereupon confirmed. The President then read

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

It affords your Directors much pleasure to be able to submit to you the following report of the affairs of your company as at the 31st December, 1886, showing the past year has been one of great prosperity and satisfactory progross.

The volume of new business-the premium income-the interest on our investments-the number and amount of policies in forco-the net and total assets-the reserve and surplus, have all been largely increased, and the amount paid for death claims is only a little more than half the amount paid the previous year. These facts are all fully verified by the following tabulated statement :

	tuied En Jowments	Surplus	Keserve held	Total Assets	et Assets	Amt. " "	No. of Policies in forc-	Amt.	No. of Policies Issued	Interest	From Premiums				
	\$3,636 60	38,892 6	695,601 36	753,661 8	667,617 0	8,259,361 0	6,331	1,867,950 00	1,3.5	33,032 11	237,605 33	\$ 270,697 4		1885.	
	51,000 00	61,534		909,489	708,491	9,774,543	7,488	~	-1,881	43,494	272,308	41 3 315,802 22 8		1886.	
	32,086 00	22,642 06	135,505 88	155,827 86	137,874 75	1,515,182 00	1,107	6-17,300 00	52G	10,462	34,642	\$ 45,104 78		Gain.	
-	Decrease.		19.4					_	39.3		_			Gain per ct.	

per cent. grea expense to income has only been increased by one-third of one per cent.

We desire to call your attention to the rate of interest on our investments from which our surplus is so largely derived. Previous to 1881 our interest income has enabled us to allow eight per cent, on our interest bearing reserves, but the decline in the rate of interest on investbefore they are baked. Another method is to disclose an ounc: of compressed yeast in a quart flokewarn water, and then to smoothly mix into it three and a half pounds of fire contract.

eflukewarm water, and then to smoothly mix intoit three and a half pounds of fine oatmeal	FINANCIAL STATEMENT. Not assets, Dec. 31, 1885
and a litt'e salt; the bowl containing this dough is covered with a cloth and allowed to	Less cancellod items lapsed on policies
the for half an hour in a warm Diace. It is then	amoeswritten off
formed into flat cakes, dusted with dry oatmeal, and baked on a griddle. English oatmeal	incindinu\$3]4
bannocks are made by rubbing a teaspoon at or	by reducing the value of the Company's of- fice
ittle salt, and then stirring in sufficient luke- warm water to make a thick paste; the paste	Income:
arolled out half an inch thick, cut in rounds	Premiume
four inches in diameter, and baked an hour in a moderate oven.	Less ro - assur- ance
Copper wire, number 8 or nine, makes a neat and handy c.othes line, behind the kitchen or	\$971,695-21 Bxpenditure : To Policy Holders :
dining-room stove. It does not rust the clothes	Claims under 41 policies \$54,250 00
as does iron wire. If the cistern or sink smells offensive, two	Claims under two matured En- dowments
sunces of saltpeter, dissolved into a quart of warm water and thrown into it, will remove the	Purchased Poli- cles
objectionable odor.	Returned Pro-
It is stated on good authority that if salt be prinkled on the floor before the carpet is nailed	mium
down the Buffalo bug will not harbor there to	Commissions and S n ne rintend-
the injury of the carpet. The farmer's homely fare may be plain, but	ent's salary \$41,587 92 Medfcallszamina- Mons
he generally knows of what it is composed, which is more than the average resident of the	
eity can asseverate of his fare.	President and Di-
To cleanse a chamois skin wash it in cold water with plenty of soap, and rings well in	and Mileage \$ 2,608 30 Manager, Secre- tary and Assis-
elear old water; thus you may wash as often as you please and still keep it soft.	1800
The question is asked, of what is the "ourrant	Sundry avnenditures, includ-
jelly" so largely used by bakers composed, that it can be bought by them at less than five cents	ag printing, advertising, commissions on loss, va- nation ices, etc
per pourd? We give it up; ask me something easy.	Total Net Assets
It is said that corns can be cared by applying	NEX ASSERS. Comprising the following investments :
a poultise of bread crambs and vinegar as hot as can be berne. The cern can soon be picked out	Municipal Deb's Face Value
without pain. "Soon" probably means in a day er two.	Market Value. 125,468 41
It is a fact not general known, says London	Nortgages (Cask
Seicly, but a most important one for the mak- ing of tea, that boiling water loses its virtue	Valuation, \$1 259,328 00 550,541 6€ Loans on POE-
the longer it is kept on the fire. The proof of this may easily be seen. If fresh cold water be	Loans on Poll- cles. (Reserve to Credit. \$152,- 068 51)
used, the first time it comes to the boil it will lift the lid off the kettle and conduct itself	Lient on Policius
altorether in an uproarious manner, beiling over	Credit, \$108,- 147 54)
and trying to put out the fire; it is when in this state that it is good for making ten. If you	
put it on the fire again, you will find you only not get it to boil over a second time, still less a	Agents and Other 3,892 52 Halances 3,892 52 Molsow's Bank
third; and if you make tea, as servants do, with water that has been simmering for hours,	current account 1,341 79
your tea will be wretched stuff, not fit to drink.	hand, walting Disbursement on scoust, of
A GOOD LIFE PRESERVER.	Mortgage 11 -
T. Milburn & Co. March 10th, 1886. I was completely relieved from that dreadful	wathan 1,275 00 66 79 Bank of Com merceacet.cur. 4,874 30
disease, dyspepsia, with only four bottles of that hife preserver-B.B.B., and cheerfully re-	Less outstanding choques
commend it to any one audject to such unecase.	ADDIMINAL ASSIST.
P. Devanny, Morrisburgh, Oht.	Short date Noise se- oured by Policies In force
LAW IN BRIEF.	Premiums due and
A note dated on Sunday is void. Ignorance of law exciiss no one.	mission
A written agreement proves itself.	ly and quarterly promiums on ex- isting policies due 87.259 49
A contract made with a lunatic is void. Signatures in lead pencil are good in law.	in S, 6 and 9 mos
A contract made with a minor is voidable.	Interest scorued on
An agreement without consideration is void.	Mortgages and Debentures, not due
A receipt for money is not legally conclusive. Contracts made on Sunday cannot be en-	ior Loans
An oral agreement must be proved by evi-	Policy Loans not
dence. The law prefers written to oral evidence, be-	Interest scorued on Policy Liens not
cause of its precision. If a note be lost or stolen it does not release	due
the maker : he must pay it.	OTAT COLL
Checks or drafts must be presented for pay-	
ment without unreasonable delay.	10 ULOUIN (1) ULOU KT #110 007 09 1
Each individual in partnership is responsible	611.07
ment without unreasonable delay. Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amonnt of the debts of the firm, except in cases of special partnership.	G11.07
Ment without uureasonable delay. Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in cases of special partnership. Written instruments are to be construed and interpreted by the law according to the simple.	G11.07 Total Assots \$909,489 75 LIABILITIES, IS SAL
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Premiums paid in advance.. Collection fee on Deferred and other premiums and notes..... 2,409 71 6,378 03 \$847,954 98

> Surplus \$ 61,534 75 AUDITORS' BEPORT.

We beg to report that we have carefully ex-amined the books and accounts of your com-pany for the year ending 31st December, 1886, and that we find the same correct and in accordand that we had the same correct and in accord-ance with the foregoing statement. We have also examined the mortgages, de-

bentures and other securities held by your com-pany, and we hereby certify that they are correctly shown upon the statement submitted herewith, H. F. J. JACKBON, Auditors.

J. M. SOULLY, Waterloo, Feb. 12, 1887.

ADOPTION OF THE SUPORTS

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said that during the past year the Sup erintendent of Agencies appointed a number of new General Agents and a large number of Locals, which has resulted in a satisfactory increase in the list of our policy holders. Our death losses for 1886 are very light com-

pared with the previous year, and our surplus available for distribution among policy Lolders is proportionately increased.

During the past year the Company has been compelled to dispute the payment of two claims amounting to \$4,500. One of these, known as the Dunsenth case, came to trial before Justice Rose, at Toronto, and was declared to be a barefaced attempt to defraud the Company. Since the trial Samuel S. Dunsea.h, whose life was assured and who was said to have been drowned in the Detroit River, has been found alive and well in Michigan, which proved the wisdom of the Board in resisting the claim. The ONTARIO MUTUAL has never yet disputed an honest claim.

The new business for the first three months of 1867 is largely in excess of the business for the same period of 1886, which shows that the pro-

gress of the past year is still going on. The adoption of the report was seconded by several of the members, who offered hearty congratolations on the pre-emin-ntly satisfactory nature of the reports read by the President, and, in the most enthusiastic terms, expressed their high appreciation of the present undoubted financial stability of the Company, and of the gratifying success which characterized the operations of the past year in the face of the keenest competition from rival institutions. Among the speakers were the Rev. Mes-rr. Morrow and Furns, Dr. McL-llan, Director of Teachers' institutes, Mr. Allison, Q.C., of Picton, and others.

The balloting for officers resulted in the re election of Messrs. I. E. Bowman, M.P., James Trow, M.P., Alfred Hoskin, Q.C., and the elec-tion of A. P. Clement (of Messrs, Bowlby & Clement, barristers, etc., Berlin), for the ensuing

On motion, Messrs. Henry F. J. Jackton and J. M. Scutly were re-appointed auditors for the current year.

Votes of thanks to the President and Direc-tors, to the Manager, Secretary and official staff, to the Agents, Medical Examiners and Refere having been tendered and responded to, one of the most largely attended, influential and thoroughly representative meetings of the Com-

pany was brought to a close. After the annual meeting the Board met, when I. E. Bowman, Esq., was relected President, and C. M. Taylor, Esq., Vice President, for the ensuing year.

and the second se

OVERWOKED.

"My husband straned himself with over-work, causing a large swelling in the groin. He suffered great agony, which doctors failed to relieve; he could not eat nor sleep. B. B. B. quickly cured him. He says he never had such quick relief in his life." Extract from a letter from Mrs. George Bosk, Cocksville, Ont.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAG There is much more than a mere witticism in the romark of the old bachelor who paid attentions to a maiden lady for twenty years, visiting her regularly every night, when ral-lied for marrying : "If I were married I should have nobody to court, and no place to go at night." He had deeply felt the contrast between his own delicate and ethereal enjoyments and the hard, discontented, fretted life of too many married people; and his answer was He saw there was something in courtirosy. which two often expires after marriage, ing a cold, dull, monotonous burden where THE DISPENSARY.

SAID TO BE A CUBE FOR DIPHTHERIA. -Recti

SAID TO BE A CUBE FOB DIPHTHERIA.—Recti-fied oil of turpentine (oleum terepiathina recti-fication) is said by an Eastern exchange to be an infallible remedy for diphtheria. For children the dose is one teaspoonful in the morning and the same at evening. Adults should take one tablespoonful. Afterward drink a little luke-warm milk to allay the burning in the throat. For children the second dose can be mixed with milk, which will render it easier to take. The result is really marvelone. The fresh laid. After an egg has lain a day or more the shell comes off easily when boiled. shell Stale eggs are glassy and smooth of shell. Eggs that have been packed in lime look stained and show the action of the lime on the mixed with milk, which will render it easier to take. The result is really marvelous. The inflammation of the abnormal diphtheritic spot in the throat grows lighter at the edges, and in this way they gradually shrink until in swenty-four hours they disappear entirely, leaving no sign. A gargle of chlorate of potash may be used with advantage every two hours between the first dose and the second—one ounce chlorate of potash to forty ounces of distilled water. Marvelous cures are said to have been wrought by this simple remedy. surface. saste musty. With the aid of the hands, or a piece of paper

wrought by this simple remedy.

If an egg is clear and golden in appearance when held to the light, it is good; if dark or spotted, it is bad. FAINTING AND SYNCOPE .- The common practice of raising persons to a sitting posture is often sufficient to destroy the spark of life which remains. The death of an eminent Engwhich remains. The death of an eminent Eng-lish statesman a short time ago gave oppor-tunity to the coroner for emphasizing this fact, and of pointing out how much more reason-able and sound it is to keep such per-sons in the prone position while restora-tives and local means are adopted to enable them, if possible, to regain consciousness. Though inquiring into the couse of the appear-ance of the "shadow feared by man," the corner is not unmindful that its advent is not We clip the following from the Chicago Times, of the 27th Feb. The bride is a sister of Mrs. or table, and a due regard to the welfare of the living prompts him to give admonition as the result of his own experience of some fre-quent causes of death. Fame, in the presence of a large number of friends, Mr. James Wallaco Murphy, of Batte City, Montana, and Miss Fannie B. Callaghan, formerly of Norwood and recently of Oak Park,

FOR SPRAIN OR BRUISE .- Hot water is the For SPEAIN OR BRUISE.—Hot water is the best thing that can be used to heal a sprain or bruise. The wounded part should be placed in water as hot as can be borne for fifteen or twenty minutes, and in all ordinary cases the pain will gradually disappear. Hot water applied by means of cloths is a sovereign remedy for neuralgia or pleurisy pains. For burns or scalds apply cloths well saturated with cool alum water, keeping the injured parts covered from the air.—American Analyst.

and church, and a magnificent carpet formed a pathway from the carriage door to the altar, VOMITING IN YOUNG INFANTS. - Dr. A. A-Smith, of New York (N. W. Lancet), recom-mends one grain of calomel to one ounce of lime water; to this add one pint of pure water, and give a teaspoonful of the mix ure every ten minutes.

Milk and lime water, taken warm, constitute, according to the *Medical World*, one of the best of foods in the treatment of acute diarrhum.

THE GIRL OF TC-DAY.

(Castroville (Tex.) Anvil.)

If there is anything we know less about than we think we do it is the girl, and of this the girl is glad, for there is nothing she bates to be nown about her so bad as the truth.

fairies, with the exception that white satin was substituted for the pink silk of the little ones. The bride was attired in white satin, with court train, trimming of Egyptian pearls and Span'sh guipure lace, high corsage. The veil was held in place by a diamond spray (the gift of the groom) and looped with sprays of lilies of the valley, a p-arl-covered prayer book and a bouquet of lilles of the valley bordered with white roses being carried in the hand. As the bride and her attendants We have been acquainted with her for a long ime and watched her pranks from afar, seen her cut the "pigeon-wing" and knock the "backstep" in the back yard, when she thought she had no spectator; but still we didn't know her.

From the time she is big enough to swing on the gate and tie a ribbon in a double bowknot she begins to locate a sweetheart, and she keeps this up until he is located in the back yard exercising his talents dissecting slove wood. She may be a little dull on mathematics, but

invariably solves the problem of putt ng a No. 5 foot in a No. 3 shoe.

She will wear out two old dresses running around to find out how to make a new one in the latest style. She will break the point of her brother's knife making a crack to peep at strangers when they come visiting. She will greet you with the most bewitching

She will greet you with the most bewitching smile and laugh at your stupidness when you

sre gone. She will walk three blocks out of the way to

She will wak three blocks out of the way to get a peep at her beau, and then pass by with-out looking at him. She will talk with you two hours without being able to repeat a word you have said, but will know how long you have worn your duds and how many buttons have lost their grip.

She will attend church, listen with absorbed interest to eloquent and nathetic sermons, then return home and expatiate upon the horrible fit me, what words can portray the deep, mystic of Miss Snow's new basque. She will go to table, mince over delicacies with the most fastidious taste, then slip back in the history of angel's winga. train of thought which the words awaken, and

which steals through the mind, softly, dreamily, The Catholic mothe ordinary She will wear out her best rair of shors she who truly bears this title, no vain seeker daucing all day, then attend a ball at night and woman's supposed rights, no aggressive competitor in the ranks and callings of men. She is the queen of home; that is her supreme sphere, where love is her throne, and the at-- ndant ministers Purity and Truth. Her face. as she moves through her well ordered house-hold, bears the imprint of the Madonna and reminds one of some fair picture of the olden

HOW TO TELL THAT EGGS ARE EGGS. More Facts. A good egg will sink in water.

A boiled egg which is done will dry quickly on the shell when taken from the kettle.

The boiled eggs which adhere to the shell are

A fresh egg has a lime-like surface to its

Eggs packed in bran for a long time smell and

rolled in funnel-shape and held toward the light, the human eye can look through an egg,

ohn Ward Cooney, of Arnprior, Ont.

Last Tuesday, at the Cathedral of the Holy

chancellor of the archdiocese, officiating in the chancellor of the archdiocese, officiating in the ceremony, which was that of a nuptial High Mass. The bride with relatives and friends sejonraced at the Grand Pacific hotel, from

which place the carriages containing the bridal

party left for the cathedral at 10 15 a.m. Cano-pins were erected at the entrance of the hotel

in the hand. As the bride and her attendants

Webber's grand nuptial march. The contract

THE CATHOLIC MOTHER.

The Catholic mother ! what hidden beauty in

City, Montana, their future home.

shell and all.

STERLING, ILL, August 22, 1885.

3

We feel we must write something of the sue cess of Hop Bitters. Their sale is thribble that of any other article of medicine. Hence we feel it but justice to you and your Bitters to say that it is a medicine of real merit and virtue, and doing much good and effecting great curse. Yours,

J. F. & H. B. UTLEY.

HAVESVILLE, OHIO, Feb. 11, 1884. I am very glad to say I have tried Hep Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bottles and I would not take \$100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best of results from their use.

C. B. MERCER, M.D.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 15, 1885. We take pleasure in giving you a notice and a nice, strong one, as it (Hop Bitters) deserves it. We use it, and we know it deserves it. -The Register.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1886.

HOP BITTERS Co. :

Sirs-I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me. They are having a large sale here.

LEROY BREWER.

GREENWICH, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1885. Hop Bitters are the most valuable medicine I ver knew, I should not have any mother now but for them.

HENRY KNAPP.

LONE JACK, Mo., Sept. 14, 1885. That been using Hop Bitters, and have received a eat benefit from them for liver com-plaint : I malarial fever, They are superior to Il other medicines. P. M. BARNES.

KALAMAZOD, MICH., Feb. 2, 1886. HOP BITTERS MFG. CO. :

pathway from the carriage deor to the altar, over which the bride, escor's: by her-brother-in-law, Mr. J. C. Morr ssey, and preceded by two little ladies (Miss Geitrude Morrissey, and Miss Edith Prunne, aged 7 years) costumed rs fa'ry queens in pink silk, draped with white illusion wreath of orange blossoms and lillies of the valleys, as crowns. Each little fairy carried a basket of white carnations (natural flowers) with which they bestreaved the I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. (natural flowers) with which they bestrewed the I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up path of the bride to the altar, where the ex path of the bride to the aftar, where the ex-pectant groom, supported by Judge Nicholas, was in waiting. Miss Minnie and Florence Mershon, of Chicago, with the fairy assistants above mentioned, officiated as bridsmaids. These ladies were costumed similar to the little fairies, with the exception that white satin was their high reputation for purity and usefulness I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never done before with any patent medicine.

J. J. BABCOCK, Physician and Druggist.

Клюка, Мо., Feb. 9, 1886. I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has takyn for six years.

WM. T. MCCLURK.

Webber's grand nuptial march. The contract-ing parties were placed on a pric Dicux, within the rails. The bride was given away at the altar by herbrother-in law, Mr. J. C. Morrissey. Judge Nichols, of Waukegan, served as best man. At the conclusion of the ceremony the party repaired to the Grand Pacific Hotel where a private party was entertained at dinner, covers being laid for twelve. Later in the day the newly married couple left town for Butte City, Moriana. their tuture home. The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was m poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bittors. She is now in as good health as any person in this country. We have large sales, and they are making remarkable curve.

W. H. BISHOP & CO

MICHAEL DAVITT AND THE SCOTCH CROFTERS.

Michael Davitt will soon make a tour in the North of Seotland, the Sutherland Crofters' Association having invited him to address one of their meetings. He has thus answered their invitation :---

The Cathold mother ! what hidden beauty in the words, what rhynth ! what quiet sugges-tions of all that is purest and best in woman, noblest and fairest in nature ! We speak of the mother, and each heart bows in reverence at the mention of a word so nearly akin to God and heaven. But the Catholic mother ! ah ! the Fory Government and are able to conquer it themselves. But, should we obtain the co-operation of the democracy of Great Britain in the struggle, we will bury iniquitous landlordism, along with the eighty soventh coercion act of the eentury, so deep in the mire of defeat that no power of the classes will over be able to re-surrect again that system of legalized robbery and extermination." Mr. Davits will soon go northward.

The badness of an egg can sometimes be told by shaking near the holder's ear, but the test is dangerous one. Thin shells are caused by a lack of gravel. Anny devices have been tested to keep eggs resh, but the less time an egg is kept the pelter for the egg and the one that eats it. A HAPPY EVENT.

all was beauty and buoyancy before.

Let us see what that something is. In court-ship nothing is taken for granted. Both parties are put on their good behavior. Love keeps itself fresh and active by constant expression in word acd act. But, strange to say, courting generally ends with marriage. Very soon both parties yield to the sense of possession, and the feeling of security robs gallantry of motive and extracts the poetry from the mind. The beautiful attentions which were so pleasing before marriage are too often forgot-ten alterward; he gitts cease, or only come with the asking; the music dies out of the voice, everything is taken for granted, and the love that, like the silver jet of the fountain, leaped to heaven, denied its natural outlet, ceases to flow altogether. Then come dull, heavy, hard days, with two unhappily tied torether and wishing themselves apart, not al-ways content with merely wishing. This is unnatural and wrong. What marri-age wants to give it new tone and sweetness is

more of the manner as well as the spirit of the courtship which comes from the constant attention of the parties to each other. Their affec-tion vences uself in all possible ways, every entence is edged with compliment and spoke in tender tones. Every look is a confession. Byery act is a word in the exhaustless vocabu-lary of love. Kiss and caress are parenthetic clauses and gestures in the dialect of love; gits and sserifices are the most emphatic expression of the spirit no language can fully articulate and no devotion can declare. And it is the fact that affection confesses itself continually in look and word and act, making the voice musical and the fingers poetic in their touch, and doing that makes experience so beautiful, the only Eden many s women has ever on carth. Love must have expression or it will die. It

can be kept forever beautiful and blessed, as at the first, by giving it constants utterance in word and act. The more it is allowed to flow out in delicate attention and noble service, the stronger and more satisfying, and more blossed is will be. The house becomes a home only when love drops its heavenly manne in it every day, and the true marriage vow is made not once for all at the altar, but by loving words, and hopeful service, and delicate attentions to the end.

PERSONAL. George Legault, of Tayside, Oct., says he can heartily recommend Yellow Oil as the best reliever of rheumatic pain, his father and mothor

having suffered for years with rheumatism, and all remedies failed except Yellow Oil. Herr Krupp is going to start a daily news paper at Essen for the instruction of his 20,000 workmen.

WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO. The unprecedented sale of Boschse's German Syrup within a few years, has actonished the world. It is, without doubt, the safest and best; remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, and the sever-est of Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions civen by physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but, on the contrary, removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the disease makes its appearance will save doctor's bills and along spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75c., large bottles.

General Sheridan's increasing stoutness has caused him to make friends with a pair of In-dian clubs

he kitchen and eat a ra tato.

She will spend all night writing a carefully worded letter, in the most precise hand, to her Simon Suggs, then scratch off a page to her sis-ter that Old Harry couldn't read. She will be the most devout creature on earth, and hate the earth that Sallie Grimes

walks on. She will be industrious at d economical for a month, then spend her savings for a red rib-bon. The will slouch around the house for a cultured, gracious, intelligent, refined, she

eek making preparations to look neat on Sunday. She will flirt with all the best young men in

the neighborhood, and finally marry some knotty headed Jim Crow.

A REPORTER'S ROMANCE.

HE GLAINS TO HAVE DISCOVERED A CHILD-WIFE AFTER BRING ALREADY MARRIED.

NEW YORK, April 12.-There is much interes expressed in journalistic circles here this morn-ing regarding the probable result of an investi-gation ordered by Judge Donohue yesterday afternoon in the case of Michael P. Tyner and Jilly Curry, who formerly lived in Chicago, and who is called a Wostern authoress. Tyner is a young Irishman, a reporter on the *World*, and came originally to this country as an attendant to the late Sam Ward. A few weeks ago he was brought before the court by his wife, who charged that he had described her for Lilly Curry. Tyner made a romantic affidavis to the effect that while a boy he had married Lilly Curry, whose guardian removed her from him expressed in journalistic circles here this morn curry, whose guardian removed her from him, to the West. He had thought her dead, and married again, when, being sent to interview a Western authoress, he found her to be his childwife, and he felt it his duty to rejoin her. The court discredited the story, and commanded him to pay \$25 a week alimony to his wife. This, it is now alleged, he has not done, and hence his reappearance in court yesterday on a motion to adjudge him guilty of contempt of court. Judge Donohoe then ordered this in-vestigation into his conduct in making the

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor-Please inform your readers that I have a posi tive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to

send two bottles of my remedy PREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM,

BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto 32-L

Dr. Holmes characterizes Westminster Abbey as a "great museum of gigantic funeral bric-a-brac."

The great lung healer is found in that excel-lent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensi bility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many supposed to be far advanced in consump tion.

A broken head is never what it is cracked up to be.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take : sure and effectual in des-troying worms. Many have tried it with best results. n na standar en servici en En el servici en en en el servici en en el servici en el

is thoroughly conversant with all the topics of the day, with which she becomes acquainted, not for the sake of argumentative discourse, or the mere gratification of being styled a brilliant woman, but rather that she may be the fitting companion of her husband, the pleasing, intel-ligent confidant of her children, the wise, earnest director of their moral and intellectual

aspirations. Virtues radiate about her, like the bright rays from a beacon star; within her heart blooms the fairest flowers of modest worth; the violet and the rose are there, the chrysanthe-mum and the lily, and those that bloom in God's own garden, shed not a sweeter fragrance than do these heavenly exotics in the heart of a true woman. At her side, men grow nobler, girls truer, children happier.—Morning Star.

D. M. Ferry& Co.'s Seed Annual for 1887, comes to hand in its usual charming style. The claims put forward in the annexed extract are founded on truths for which many thousands

all over the continent can youch : "It has always been our aim to supply our customers with seeds which prove on trial to be not only the best of their kind but the most profitable sort for them to grow. This compels us to be very conservative in regard to new sorts, and we refuse to offer any variety, no matter how highly it may be praised, until we are satisfied by practical tests that it is not only distinct, but is in some points, at least, superior to the varieties now in cultivation. At the same time we are constantly on the watch for vestigation into his conduct in making the improvements and take every pains to familiar-former affidavit and Lilly Curry in abetting ize ourselves with the characteristics of the novelties brought out in this country and Europe, and to offer them as soon as they have been proved to be valuable. We look, too, for improvements in the stocks of old sorts and are unceasing in our efforts to secure them. In many instances the stocks we offer are as much of an improvement on the ordinary ones as are shose offered as distinct varieties by many seedsmen. A.Idress D. M. Ferry & Co. Seeds-men, Windsor, Ont.

Holloway's Pills and Jiniment exert a rapidly favorable effect in all those diseases which are induced by exposure to damp or by great changes in temperature. They will therefore be found eminently serviceable to those who work in iron foundries, copper mines and colleries. These well-known remedies present manifest advantages in respect of use and effectiveness, being entirely compounded of vegetable drugs selected with the greatest care and regardless of price. When used in accordance with the ample printed directions which accompany them, they act surely but mildly, and do not interfere with the daily work. There are but few diseases which are not capable of cure—or, at all events, of great relief—if Holloway's remedies are perseveringly used.

Count Miranda, Christine Nilsson's new husband, will shortly present her at the Spanish court.

Admiral Porter has received \$30,000 bonus on his naval history, and gets in addition 20 per The second second second The event

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF GIRLS.

"Give your daughter but one name in Baptism," cried out a thoughtful clergyman once, "and she ought to be porfectly content with that.

This brings us to speak of a custom coming. only too much inte vogue of drooping the good, old-fashioned English terminations of

good, old-fashioned English terminations of female Christian names and adopting the "ie" termination, in initation, probably, of the French. Hence our Julio, Salle, Caddie Mattie, Pollie, Lauia, Mamie, Nellie, Katie and, most to be deplaced of all, Marte. This Marie is a corruption of Mary, the sweetest of all Christian names. It is derived from the Hebrew, and significs exalted. The Mary, the Blessed Virgin, who was Mother of the Son of G-d made man. In all ages since her time the name of Mary has been conceded to be the mast exalted, and in pious Catholic families it is almost always preferred for a daughter. daughter.

daughter. Let the great name of Mary, therefore, con-tinue to be preferred. It is not only endeared to us by religion; it has ever been a favorite name with the poets. But we return to the "ie" movement. We hope our fair kiends will be contact with the

actual plain, eld askioned names given them at the anered fent. And let them not only eschew the safe i int. And let them not only eschery modern innovation, or rather affectation, in their names, but let them also learn to love the old, rebust habits and trains of thought, inste and feeling prevalent in the days of their mothers and grandmothers. Let each be con-tent with one name; and the best of all is the mame of Mary.—Cetholic Columbian.

Why ge limping and whining about your corns, when a 20 sent bettle of Holloway's Corn Care will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

THE SENSE OF HONOR IN BOYS.

There is a great confusion in boy's notions of hovor. You should not go to the teacher with tales of your scheelmates, but when questioned by those in authority over you — parents, guard-ians or eachers—it is your duty to tell who did a misshief or broke a rule, no matter what re-sult to yourself or how, unpopular you become. Boys have a false honer which hides mean and Boys have a false hone, which puttar you become. Boys have a false honer which hides mean and skulking actions in each other which eaght to be ridicaled out of them. The most cowardly in-juries and injustice among boys go unchecked and the weaker are abused and bullied in a way every decent boy should resent because this false notion of comradeship leads them to lie, prevaricate, or keep silence to screen the guilty. Teachers and friends ought to put down this ignorant, petty "sense of honor," for something more intelligent and wpright. When you know of a wrong, and keep silence about it when rigidly asked, you become a partner in the wrong. It is a pity that boys and grown people do not carry the same strictness of principle they show in screening bullies and frauds into points of genuine honor and courage. points of genuine honor and courage.

THERE ARE MANY FORMS OF NERVOUS DEBILITY in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Fills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try mann snorth line Part and them.

John Wanamaker is to build a hotel in Philas data delphia for women who earn their own living.

him.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

6: THE TRUE WITNESS'

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IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY.

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761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

limited number of advertisements of ap-proved character will be inserted in "THE TRUS WITNESS" at 150 per line (agato), first insertion, 100 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 200 per line. Special rates for contracts napplication. Advertisements for Teachers, In-ormation Wanted, &c., 500 per insertion (not to xceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Mirths, peaths and Marringes 500 each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best adver-tiging medium in Canada.

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WEDNESDAY APRIL 20, 1887

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS will be acknow ledged only by change of Label attached to paper.

SIR HUGH CHILDERS has protested against everal provisions of the Crimes Bill. Public opinion in opposition to the Bill is beginning to ell in Parliament.

MAJOB SAUNDERSON, the representative of a faction that every year reddens its hands with murder, is the last man in the world who should taunt other people with dynamitic associations.

MR. EX-TREASURER ROBERTSON figures out a surplus for Quebec, in spite of the fact that he handed over the books twenty-two millions in debt and not a copper in the Treasury. Smart map, Mr. Robertson.

THE Government has been convinced by the press of the unwisdom of the famous passengers' baggage Customs regulations and has with drawn them. It is a pity there is not someone at the head of the department who would know enough to save it from public ridicule.

which he feared were to be found within the walls of these establishments. The motions were invariably voted down, which gave him a chance to hold indignation meetings in the country during the recess. Mr. Newdegate was Tory, of course.

According to the Toronto News, "Mr. Chapleau is a patriot for revenue only, an eloquent and dramatic talker, a fluent and ourageous prevaricator, the ally of railway sharks, the bosom friend of all that is rotten in politics, and the parent of a new boom which means Chapleau first, Chapleau and Seneoal econd, and after that, which is left, to be divided equally between Chapleau and Senecal and the Freuch-Canadian politicians." From this we gather that Brother Sheppard is still contumacious, recusant and impenitent.

THE other day we received by mail from England a bundle of tracts, published by "The Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union," i.e., by the landlords of Ireland, giving one-sided and wholly incorrect statements of the relations between landlords and tenants in Ireland. To day we were greatly amused to see the contents of these lying tracts paraded as editorial in the columns of the Toronto Mail of the 15th instant, without a word of explanation as to the source from which the alleged fac's were drawn. This is a good instance of the way the public of this country is misled with false and forged statements by the Tory press in sympathy with the coercionists and evictors of Ireland.

THE number of persons evicted at Luggacurran and rendered homeless by Lord Lansdowns is 123. We see by the Leinster Leader of April 2nd that it has been decided by the Athy guardians to obtain legal advice as to whether the Marquis of Lansdowne is not liable to a penalty for not notifying the relieving officer in each particular case of eviction of the subtenants of Messrs, Dunne and Kilbride, at Luggacurran. The same paper gives notice of a monster meeting to take place on Sunday, 17th inst., at Narraghmore, to express the indignation of the people at the heartless conduct of Lord Lansdowne in destroying the homes of so many poor laboring people and throwing them upon the parish. Owing to the crowded state of our columns to-day we have to hold over further reports of the Lansdowne outrages.

It now seems pretty certain that the Irish question will lead to the formation of new party lines in Great Britain. Whatever names may be used at present, the actual divisions are best described by the terms Democrats and Imperial

ists. The former actually control Scotland, Wales, Ireland and the North and West of England. Were a general election to take place this new party, born of the changed condition of industry and advancing intelligence among the people, would sweep the three kingdoms and inaugurate an era of radical reform. Such appears likely to be the inevitable result of the Irish agitation.

WHILE the Irish people are howling for a legislature of their own, we in Canada are being legislated to death. At the present momen there are six Canadian Parliaments in full blast. with the Dominion machine at Ottawa to top off with. For five millions of people this is the big cocked bat at Ottawa to the little cocked in the West, we are congratulated in speeches from all our pantomime potentates. They all tell us we are prosperous, and promise great things through the wisdom of our rulers. At the same time there are over a million Canadians self-exiled to the United States seeking what they could not find at home-a livelihood. If we had less politics, which is only another word for the industry of gab and grab, it would be better for Canada and Canadians.

speech in support of T the proposition and a general election and the interests of the Tory amused, if he did not instruct, the members by party were of more consequence, than the cause the late contest, he has been oheated ; and the his extravagant contentions regarding the evils of Ireland. They were afraid of the Orange vote. Now, having got over that difficulty, their Irish patriotism has revived and they are ready to "resolute" to any extent. How different is the position of Mr. Blake. As he tige is shattered. Its following has lost the old spoke on the address the other day so has he always spoken since he first broached the subject of justice to Ireland in the session of 1880.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Had the policy of conciliation advccated by Mr. Gladstone been adopted, the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign would indeed be a ubilee, for it would mark the close of a national feud that has persisted in misery, sorrow, famine and rebellion for seven centuries. How truly glorious would such a jubilee be, and what a splendid completion it would give to a reign which embraces a p riod of the greatest advancement known in the history of mankind. But for one of the three kingdoms it is a jubilee of execration. The government of England, as if postessed by a spirit of total depravity, has gathered into one fell measure the accumulated wrongs, tyrannies and infamies of 87 years, and presents them to Ireland as a permanent jubilee gift. What folly it is, under such a cloud of approaching horrors, to expect the Irish people to rejoice ?

But it seems that the great mass of Englishmen are almost equally apathetic, and show no striking evidences of enthusiasm over the event. Indeed there are some communities to unmindful of the glories of the reign of Queen Victoria, that they refuse to take any stock whatever in the jubilee celebration. Take the good people of Cockermonth, for m. stance. They held a jubiles meeting at which the following stattling resolution, which ought to set Her Majesty thinking, was passed :--

"That we, your loyal subjects in the anc ent borough of Cockermouth, ao pray your Majesty (though not humb'y) that, in consideration of our having, during a period of fifty years, con-tributed our quota of 385,000 pounds (\$1,925,-000) annually paid to your Majesty, as well as having also provided for your offspring, in a lavish manner, amounting in the fifty years, at compound interest, to no less than 84,000,000 pounds sterling (\$420,000,000), in addition to which we have, at your Majesty's wish, provided lucrative and almost nothing to do situations for your German relations and others-we, therefore, in common reasoning, ask your Majesty to hand over one year's income (\$1,925,000) to erect some useful and lasting memorial from a grateful Queen to her loving subjects for having, during so long a period and under many trying circumstances, contributed so liberally towards the support of yourself, family and friends."

There is a fine touch of humor about this resolution, and a refreshing absence of admiration and adulation. But what particularly strikes us about it is its downright truthfulness and practical common sense.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The public accounts of the Dominion, presented to Parliament last Friday by the Minister of Finance, show that the gross public debt of the Dominion on the 30th June last was \$273,164. 341, an increase of \$8,461,734 over what it was at the same date in 1885. The total estimated value of Dominion assets on the 30th June was \$50,005,234, a decrease of over eighteen millions n one year, leaving the net public debt \$223,

159.107. The total revenue received last year was \$33. 177.040, and the total expenditure \$39.011.612leaving a deficit of \$5,824,572. The total amount paid as interest upon the public debt last year was \$10,137,008, an increase of self-government, and no mistake. We have won \$718,526 compared with 1885. In addition to stronger, clearer, more emphatic declaration the right to govern ourselves in our own way, the ordinary expenditure before given there and we enjoy it to the top of our bent. From was \$12,324,714 expended upon capital account, of which \$3,672,584 was for the hats at Charlottetown in the East, to Victoria Canadian Pacific railway, \$630,641 upon the Intercolonial and extensions, about \$1,300,000 for canals, \$363,000 for the Esquimalt graving English Government proposes to endow with dock. \$130,653 upon Dominion lands, and the balance upon smaller works; \$2,701,249 was paid out as subsidies to railway companies. Of this latter sum \$1,051,590 was paid to the Northern & Pacific Junction Railway. The loans to harbor boards, etc., amounted to \$3,147,065. Receipts from Dominion lands amounted in 1886 to \$116,795, not being nearly fession. These letters are gens in their way, sufficient to meet the expanditure upon the same Bécount. The collection of revenue last year cust \$7,808,751, an increase of \$6C4,875. The total receipts from the Intercolonial railway were \$2,383,200 and working expenses \$2,489,243, leaving a net loss of \$106,043. The net loss on the operation of the Prince Edward Island Railway last year was \$61,159. The total receipts on account of superannuation were \$57,075, and expenditure on the same account was \$200,655. The average rate of interest upon the public debt increased from \$3 80 in 1885 to \$4 02 in 1886. The ordinary public expenditure increased by over four million dollars last year. The expenditures for civil government, fisheries,'geological survey, Indians, legislation, mounted police, penitentiaries, sub sidies to Provinces and collection of revenues show considerable increases.

sense of a great wrong deepens the determination of the Liberals to fight the Ministry a la outrance on every available occasion. The Ministry is weaker far, than it, was a year ago. Its pressolidarity, and will quickly develop into caves and rings. Even when the Ministry had over 70 of a majority, combinations were formed which forced it into the expenditure of many millions to avent defeat. With less than 30 majority in the new House, the temptation to combine, in order to force the Government on, special questions and grants, will be greatly increased by the facilities presented in the weakness and necessities of the Government.

We do not anticipate a very short or a very pleasant session, and as for the parliament itself, we do not believe it will survive half the legal term. It was conceived in corruption and will perish of its own rottenness. Justice, fair play, a 1 pretence even to legality, and deference to the prejudices of decency, have been flung to the winds by those who have shown themselves ready to sacrifice everything but office. It would, therefore, be the extremity of pusillanimity to lower one point in the conflict till justice is obtained and popular rights restored.

MR. CURRAN'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Curran has taken time by the forelock in giving notice of a resolution in the House of Commons in favor of Home Rule for Ireland and deprecating coercion. We congratulate Mr. Curran on the alacrity he has shown in acting on the advice of THE POST. He is doubtless anxious to make amends. as far as he can, for his miserable abandonment of the Irich cause last session. It only needed that he should introduce this resolution now to complate the condemnation of his former vote. For if this resolution is right and proper now, how much more so Lir. Blake's must have been a year ago? At that time Mr. Gladstone was pressing his Home Rule bill as Premier of England and an expression of encouragement from the Parliament of Canada would probably have decided the fate of the bill favorably. But Mr. Curran voted against the resolution, helped Sir John and the Tory Orange clique to smother the expression of Canadian sympathy with Home Rule, and now he seeks the dismal consolation of protesting against coercion, for the blame and the shame of which he and the Tory party of Canada are in a measure re-

sponsible. By bringing this resolution forward now Mr. Curran is entitled to no thanks. He did not presume to do so, we think, without consulting his leader, and if Srr John has consented to it. the concession is owing entirely to fear of the Iri hmen of Canada, whose resentment at his contemptible conduct of last session he was made to feel bitterly during the late elections. Tories in Canada are just the same sort of stuff as Tories in England. They never yield anything to justice or right. Only when Irishmen strike terror to their hearts do they come to reason and concede, through cowardice, what they should have given freely as a matter of jus-

For these reasons we do not thank Mr. Curran for jumping in with his resolution on the first day of the session. His hurry was to get ahead of Mr. Blake or some other Liberal. Our only regret is that the framing of the resolution had not been in hands more firm and faithful to liberty as well as Irish nationality, which would have been the case had Mr. Curran been 1 ss precipitous. Then we would have had a eviction cabinet."

moral strength. He has not been beaten in He is; unfortunately, not on good terms with the late contest, he has been cheated; and the his father (laughter), and as he has mine chil-dren (laughter), and very small means at pre-(Laughter.) I understand there are now two vacancies in the office of stipendiary magistrate, and I think he would be very well qualified for that position."

Lord Donegall, is another, brilliant specimen of the Irish Loyalist, who is ever ready to assist the oppressor. He has an imprcunious cousin, well qualified for anything," for whom he egs in this discusting fashion ;---

"MY DEAR LOBD-First let me offer you my sincere and heartfelt congratulations on your appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and let me, beg of you, if you should have it in your power, to appoint a cousin of mine (laughter), Captain William Vernor, of Wind-sor, Belfast, to some place or other that may happen to is! into your hands, such as stipen-diary magistrate. (Opposition cheers and laughter) He is well qualified for anything (laughter): was a long time on the Bench in Wales, and is a magistrate for County Antrim ; added to which he has a very large fami y and is very poor (Renewed laughter.) If you can do anything for him you will greatly oblige yours, ery sincerely. " DONEGALL."

Such are the patriotic Loyalists of Ireland, and a more contemptible set of beggars, according to their own showing, never existed.

LANSDOWNE.

THE POST has impeached the Marquis of Lansdowne before the cople of Casada for being guily, is his treatment of his Irish tenants, of crimes mist repugnant to justice and humanily. Day after day we have published cable despatches, reports from O d County papers, and speeches and letters from men on the spot, all of which bear irrefragible testimony of the truth of the charges. Anxious to display their subserviency or, parhaps, win a smile of approval from man regarded by his countrymen as the worst of a cruel, fordid tribe, certain to the Governor General was to a sist him in Tory editors in Canada have attempted to reply to THE POST. But they have | roduced nothing to effect in the mas. remote degree the overwhelming mass of testimony which goes to prove Lord Lansdowne one of the most coul blooded, vindictive, avaricious, heartless characters known and execrated in history, tradition and present experience as a rack-rentiog, evicting Irish landlord. In the estimation of twentyfive millions of Ir shules that character is held, as Wesley held the slave trade, to be the sum of all villainie.

It has been said by some of Lord Lansdowne' apologists that we have condimined him on it. sufficient evidence. What, we wonder, do they consider sufficient evidence? Throughout Queen's County, where the evictions have taken place and in the neighboring counties large public meetings have been held at which reco lutions condemning Lord Lansdowne's barbarity were passed without a dissenting voice. Will any one pretend that men living on the spot, eye-witnesses of the brutalities committed by Lord Lansdowne's orders, are all, priests and people, rich and poor, rogues and liars? Let us look at some of this testimony. In the Leinster Leader of April 2nd, 1887, we find a report of a meeting of the Athy Board of Guardians, Mr. D. Whelan, in the chair. Mr. T. P. Lacy proposed the following resolution :- "That we condemn in the strongest possible terms the act on of the Tory Government, in aiding and assisting those cruel and heartless evictions which at present disgrace our country, and of which we have had such sad experience in this union within this past week on the estate of Lord Lansdowne, who holds office himself under Mr. Balfour's

After several speeches, strongly condemna

600 people out of their homes to die, perhaps, on the mountain side (cheers). No; this is not murder, but legal eviction according to the law of England. We are all, however, hoping the days are near at hand when work of that kind will be put a stop to by Mr. Gladstone (cheers), the greatest English statesman of the genera-tion.

The resolution was passed unanimously. The Rev. W. Mahar, addressing the same eeting, said :--

He had been present at the scene of those dia He had been present at and occurs of those dis-graceful operations going on on the property of Lord Lausdownes: He had gone in the face of a storm of hall and snow that he might be present at these scenes of horror, and to express sent at these scenes of horror, and to express this feelings of sympathy with those victims of Lansdowne and Trench. It was shocking and disgraceful to see poor men from 70 to 90 years of age, and women and little children, thrown out on the bleak mountain side at such a time of year, and in such inclement weather out on the bleak mountain side at such a time of year and in such inclement weather. And all this time Trench had not the courage to appear himself, but sent to represent him a man who had run away with the taxes firm Kerry (groans). He (Father Maher) had said on Wednesday at Increase that the nemesis of tyranny the He (Father Maher) had said on Wednesday at Luggacurran that the nemesis of tyranny was not dead. There was an avenging angel some plaze or other; and so sure as there was a God in He ven such tyranny as he had witnessed would one day be avenged, and that day was not far distant. (Cheers). The people would averge it. The Queen's County was like one in stancing by those evicted tenants. He con-gratulated the priests and people of Carlow in having taken the initiative in starting a fund to recoup those tenants. He approved of the suggestion of Mr. Kelly that Carlow should build at least one house. Father Keogh was prepared to give a ten-acre field at Lugga-curran for the purpose of ere cling houses con-and the people would build up a town right against the gates of Trench's reat office at Lug-gacurran (cheers). Carlow ard the neighboring curran (cheers). Carlow ard the neighboring against the gates of Friends roat once at Lug. gacurran (cheers). Carlow ard the neighboring counties, Kilkenby and Kildare, were with them, and the action of the people at home would be nothing to that of their k th and kin would be nothing to that of their k th and kin in Canade, who would roll the agitation up to the gates of the Governor-General's palace (loud chesse). When the news of the Lugga-curran evictions rang throughou: Canada in the press the Irish people would have something to ray as to whether the £20,003 they were paying the Governor General was to arrise thin in exterminating their kindred at home (applause)

We have also the report of a meeting held by the Ballyadams and Wolfhill people, "To give expression to the feelings entertained towards those who were the principals in violating the canctity of peaceful homes, and casting out on the bleak hillside shivering babes and decrepid men and women, and weeking with unwonted savagery all and everything that barred the progress : the hirelings of the land thief Lansdowne, and his unnatural ally, Trench.'

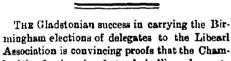
Mr. W. Hughes, after a speech in which he described Lord Lansdowne as "a legalized plunde er," moved the following resolution which wes carried unanimously :-

"That we in common with thousands of our fellow-countrymen enter our in ligeaut protest against the robbery and confircation carried out in Lugracura and during the past week by the minions of the law at the widding of Lansdowne and his heartless agent, J. T. Treach. Such proceedings we are g ad to know have lost their terrors for the people of Ireland, as such in-human and devilish work has only the effect of concentrating an outraged public opinion on the monstrous injustice, thereby hastening the day when the foulest system that ever cursed a free and Christian people will be totally abolisted."

Mr. Thomas Lawler, in seconding the resolution, said :- It is only fitting that we should on this cccasion give expression to our sentiments regarding the events of the past week. Mr. Trench or his master, the Governor-General of Ganads, are emulating Cromwell's example in driving out the people of Luggacurran ard putting in their places ruffians of the most degraded type. But it is onlyfor a brief period. He will fail to terrorise us into submission.

Chairman-Gentlemen, I assure you it needs no words of mine, as is evidenced by your enthusias, to orminend this resolution for your adoption. While we have this legalised robbery perpetrated in our midst we will have seething discontent, and, if you will, veiled reb l'ion. For by what right can any man of Lord Lansdowne for wrecking the homes of some 70 poor families, the resolution was carried unanimously. At Moone, Athy, Maryborough, Phillpstown, Abbeyleix, Gaigue and other Philipstown, Abbeyicix, Gaigue and outer control throws him into arrears the industry places public meetings were held, at which at one fell stroke, confiscates the industry and exertions of a lifetime. He brings down a swarm of emergency men and police and casts you out on the roadside; but let our unconquerable determinis-tion to watch the homesteads, come what may, be our safeguard against the greed and robber with which we are threatened. In the year 1847 thousands were cast into the diches to die, or, if spared from death by starvation, were transported over the seas to enrich every land under the sun but their own. But how changed sre things since then. In these times you h'd no sympathy, no cheering multitudes behind you, but you had, on the contrary, close in your track the inevitable land grabber Lovering track the inevitable land grapper Lovering around like a vulture, ready to selze the spoils. But now we have the sympathy of the civilized world in the fair tussle we are engaged in with this horde of idlers and drones. The Luggacurran men are the advanced guard. Here we must cease our quotations for to day. We could fill column after column with like testimony from the best men in Ireland regarding the brutalities and outrages perpetrated by Lord Lansdowne's orders And forsooth we must not speak, beca se the author of these infamies, against which all Ireland is ablaze, and for which men of heart and conscience throughout the civilized world hang their heads in shame, is Governor-General of Canada! More shame for a man claiming, not only respect, but loyalty from a free people, to be found guilty of crimes that are a disgrare to our common humanity. In view of the evidence we have produced, we ask any fair, honorable, humane man if THE Post is not more than amply justified for the stand it has taken against the monster in human shape who now defiles the office of Governor-General of Canada?

APHIL 20. 1887



berlain faction is fast dwindling down to nothing. The democracy of England rightly see in the Coercion Bill the most deadly blow ever struck in Parliament against popular llbertv.

An American exchange, commenting on the reports of Lord Lansdowne's fears, pertinently observes : "The Canadians are a peaceful people. They are not commonly given to acta of violence ; and if Lord Lansdowne, because of his treatment of Irish tenants, cannot remain in Canada without endangering his personal safety, the sooner he goes back to England the better both for himself and the Canadians."

THE shade of George Brown must be uneasy, if darling objects in this life have an interest to those who have passed away. "Rep by Pop," for the attainment of which he sacrificed so much, is more dishonored in the Dominion than ever it was in the old provinces of Canada. The six British Columbia Conservative members represent a total vote of 2,316, while the total Literal vote in North Wellington, Ont., is 2,523 and is represented by only one Liberal.

It is announced that Lord Lansdowne has iven orders to resume the war of eviction next come to Canada for the purpose of exposing he outrages perpetrated by our Governor-General on the poor tecants on his estates. The attempt made by a certain section of the Canadian press to excuse the Lansdowne infamies should be vigorously met, and the public on this side of the water made fully cognizant of the truth.

Some sections of Nova Scotia do not appear to regard the exclusion of American fishermen from their ports as an unmixed blessing, if we may believe the Cape Sable Advertiser. "Enforcing the bait claim," it says, " has not so far helped toward a settlement of the dispute while it has deprived our trap and net men of the opportunity of making thousands of dollars. This, as well as other trade of the American fishermen in our ports, was formerly of immense benefit to us. By the stopping of it our neighbors have been neither the only nor the chief sufferers."

MR. CHARLES NEWDEGATE, whose death was day for his opposition to what he was pleased by Mr. Costigan, is a complete abandonment of

THE Speech from the Throne at Ottawa contains but four subjects of first-class im portance. The announcement of negotiations for the settlement of the Fisheries dispute will be received with satisfaction, but the declara tion that it will be necessary, in view of probable obstruction to lake navigation, to construct a canal at Sault Ste. Marie, would seem to indicate that the Government expects a pol.cy of retaliation will be adopted by the United States. The statement that provision is being made to protect the fisheries from encroachment bears out the same interpretation. The legislation foreshadowed has long been demanded, especially in criminal matters. Of course we must wait to see the measures before judging them on their merits. Taken altogether, the speech is very unsatisfactory. Take away the rotomontade about the Colonial Exhibition, eek in Ireland, and that Mr. Wm. O'Brien capital coming into the country, and the Queen's Jubilee, there is little in it to encourage hope for the better or wiser administration of affairs. On the contrary, there are in the matters noted above grave reason to regard the future with apprehension.

MR. BLAKE touched the keynote of the Irish

question, so far as it affects Canada, in the House of Commons when he pointed out the fact that a certain degree of enmity was engendered in the United States towards this country en account of the treatment meted out to Ireland by the British Government. The existing relations between the Dominion and the Republic may truly be described as strained. and the policy pursued by the ruling party in England towards the Irish people is calculated to further embarrass those relations. This is undeniable, and we have a right, as Canadians. express without hesitation our opinion of a policy through which we may be made to suffer in the future as we suffered in the past. The reannounced by cable recently, was famous in his solution proposed by Mr. Curran, and approved

to style "Popish Encroachments" in England. the protension maintained by both gentlemen Every year, as regularly as Parliament as- last session, namely, that Canada had no right sembled, he was accustomed to bring forward to interfere in matters of Imperial policy. We disfranchised, will not justify the Opposition in his motion in favor of having the monastic in- are glad to see them thus abandon an untenable allowing the Governmen to run the business of stitutions' and convents connected with the p- ition, although it be somewhat late in the Parliament with a high and easy band. Mr.

These accounts are extremely unsatisfactory. They betray an amount of recklessness in expenditure utterly uncalled for and inexcuashle. For the details we must wait till the Auditor-General's report is before us; meantime we call public attention to the figures, which, in their magnitude, exceed the worst years of Tory m'smanagement and fully sustain the charge of an enormous deficit without anything tangible to how for it.

THE CPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Blake's attitude at the opening of parliament, Thursday, disposes of the story about his retirement from the leadership of the Opposition. His speech on the nomination of Mr. Ouimet for the speakership gives an intimation of a vigorous and aggressive Opposition. We should judge by the sarcastic bitterness with which he assailed the ministry for the election dodges that he has arrived at the conclusion sharing in the responsibilities of the empire, to that there is no use in wasting fine phrases, or mincing matters with men who have been as reckless in their language as they have been corrupt in their conduct. It may be the desire of the ministry to hold short session ; the electoral rascalities by which several seats were stolen from the Opposition, and vast numbers of Liberal voters practically

than the one which, in all probability, we will have now to accept.

MERCENARY PATRIOTS.

A good idea of the fort of people whom the denotic power in Ireland is given by the letters read in the House of Commons by Mr. Harring. ton. The Tories accused the Nationalists of being "mercenary patriots," but these letters show that the patriotism of the landlord class is about on a par with that of the American tramp, who is a thief by nature and a beggar by proand exhibit the writers in the nakedness of their meanness; and show the characteristic

obtuseness of the pap-suckers who seem to see nothing wrong in writing what a man of honor would die before committing to paper. The first is by a person styling himself "Knight of Kerry," who address the Lord Lieutenant as follows :---

"My DEAR LORD-The kindness which your Excellency has shown me since I have had the honor of being known to you encourages me to apply to you on a subject deeply interesting to me, although I frame will need all your kind-ness to excuse the presumption of the applica-tion My brother Starther Filmer and the subject tion. My brother, Stephen Fitzgerald h ving but small provision, my father applied to Lord Clarendon, when Lord Lieutenant, for a situa-tion for him, and received an encouraging reply; but nothing having resulted therefrom, he con-tinued to live an idle life at home (laughter), and fell into habits injurious to himself and dis tressing to his family (loud laughter), who could but lament to see considerable talent, united with an excellent natural disposition completely going to waste. (Loud laughter. He has latterly, I rejoice to say, been leading a different life, and recently formed an attachment for a most interesting young Scotch lady (lond laughter), one who, especially in point of deep religious feeling, is all that could be wished for, and their prior a desirable is only delayed in point on the state. union, so desirable, is only delayed in reference

union, so desirable, is only delayed in reference to his financial position. (Laughter.) Under these circumstances I venture to ask your Excel-lency's kind aid in procuring a situation for him —that of slipendiary magistrate. (Loud laughter.) It is one for which I think he would be extremely well qualified—(laughter)—as he has regularly, and very efficiently discharged his duties as a J. P. in this partsh and the neighbor-ing district; but, if this post be unattainable, some one of less value would just now he very Ing district; but, it this post be unattainable, some one of less value would just now be very acceptable. I really, dislike, more than I can well say, thus troubling your Excellency upon such a personal matter, but I feel at least that I can make great excuse for my so doing in a caso where more then termined interaction (least where more than temporal interests-(loud laughter)-are concerned. I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient and obliged servant,

"P. FITZGEBALD, Knight of Kerry." Of course the Viceroy was unable to resist so touching an appeal, which involved "more than temporal interests," and Stephen got the appointment, idle, worthless, dissipated vaga. bond though he was. And now he is one of the magistrates who is to have supreme power under the Crimes Act in Ireland.

Another letter is from a person formerly well known in Canada-Lord Monck. He pleads for his brother-in-law in there affecting terms : Oatholic Church placed under official inspec-tion. He invariably made a characteristic very much. But they were then on the eve of increased following and enormously improved employment which would increase his income. but it is not murder for an agent to 1 ut 500 or Shi hyn proposes to negotiate a permanent loan

up for Lord Lansdowne'e unhappy victime.

We also read in the paper above quoted that a meeting, largely attended, was held in Carlow. for the purpose of expre-siog sympathy with the tenants evicted by Lord Lansdowne a: Luggacurran. The report says :-

Curran. Ine report says :-The large rocm was thronged with people Amongst those present being the Rev. Edward Kavanagii, Administrator; the Rev. Father Byrne, C.C.; Rev. J. Cullen, C.C.; Rev. W. Maher, O.C.; Rev. Joseph Mooney, C.C.; Messre. T. Keogh, Busherstown; E. T. Mul-hall, T.C., solioitor; John Kelly, P.L.G.; P. J. Conlan, M. Governey, T.C.; M. O'Rielly, &c. The Rev. Father Kavanagh, who, on taking the chair, was received with loud applause, said the chair was received with loud applause, said the object of their assembling there that evening had been made known to the public by the posters which bad been sent out. They were there to express their sympathy with those tenants of Luggacurran who had been evicted from their homes during the week by Lord Lansdowne. The history of the case was so well known that The history of the case was so well known that he had no occasion to repeat it. The tenants of Luggacurran had demanded a reason-able reduction in their rents, and this had been refused, then they took up what was the only way left to them of finding redress—they adopted the Plan (cheers). The Plan had been approved of by their leaders in the political world, and it also got the sanc-tion of a sufficient number of their conversional tion of a sufficient number of their ecclosiastical guides for the people to admit it and accept it as a just and moral means of defence against unjust landloidism. He had lived for six years in the Queen's county, and knew that Mr. Kil-bride and Mr. Dunne were held in the highest respect and esteem by every one in the county. They had sided with the people, and had been foremost in every good work going on in that part of the county for the last six years. The people had the greatest love for them, and there was not, he could say, two such popular idols in the whole of the Queen's county

(cheers.) Mr. John Kelly, PLG, said that as he had the pleasure of not only knowing most of the Luggacurran tenants, but of being intimately acquainted with them, he had great pleasurd in proposing the following resolution, which he was sure would meet with the unanimous approval of the meeting :--

"That we enter our solemn protest against the cruel and heartless evictions and attempted exterminations now being carried on by the Marquis of Lansdowne and his agent, Trench, on the honest and industrious tenants at Lug-gacurran for the non-payment of a rent admitted by the sub-commissioners to be from 40 to 50 per cent, too high, and we pledge ourselves to support by our voice and purse the tenants struggling against this exacting rapacity of 'tyrapmical landlordism."

Mr. Kelly-The Marquis of Lansdowne is well known to be one of the worst and most cruel landlords amongst the many of his class with which the Irish people have, to deal (cheers). If he were not so he would not have selected for his agent a man whose family has, (for generations, been notorious as murderers, of the Irich sector between the transmission of the Irish people (hear, hear). It is not now as fifty or one hundred years ago, that the Trenches were notorious for throwing the people out to die in the misery of want, alt is murder

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

Hon. Mr. Shebyn's budget speech in the Local Assembly last night gives a plain, unvarnished statement of the Provincial finances. It is by no means a gratifying exhibit, and furnishes convincing proof of the recklessness and mismanagement, to say no worse, which characterised the operations of preceding gov. ernments. Nor is it creditable to the late Ministry that they concealed the actual state of affairs while embarking on an extravagant policy of railway and other expenditures. The broad facts of the situation may be |briefly stated. The total liabilities amount to \$22,143,447; the total assets to \$10,754,280. The net debt 18 \$11,389,167, exclusive of contested claims, amounting to; \$4,-534,479. The operations of the current fiscal year show a deficit of \$1,120,779. To add to the vexatious complications of the situation inherited by the Mercier Government as a legacy from their predecessors there is a floating debt of \$3,758,431. To meet all these difficulties and

*APBI 1204-1.287.

at 4 per cent. interesti . This is obviously the only way to bring order out of the chaos in which the finances of the province were found when Mr. Shehyn took them in hand.

The estimated revenue for the fi cal year 1857-8 from all sources is set down at \$3,216,022; 1801-0 100 at \$4,220,736, a reduction of \$572,the safety disbursements of the current year. By the adoption of a careful, economical policy, by shebyn calculates to have a surplus of re-Mr. Diver expenditore at the end of next fiscal year of \$17,193.

Is will thus be seen that the Mercier Government have set themselves rasolutely to work with the object of putting the affairs of the province in a business shape. The words with which Mr. Shebyn concluded his masterly exposition, certainly the best and clearest ever position in the Quebec Assembly, open a more present view of the future. He was convinced that the Government would succeed in equalizing the ordinary receipts and expenses said expressed his determination to leave no stone inturned to secure that end. The increased ground rents on timber limits will go to the formation of a legitumate surplus, and Mr. Shebyn felt himself justified in predicting a urplus at the end of next fiscal year, as the lesult of retrenchments and reforms contemplated in the manarement of affairs.

Although the statement, as a whole, is not gratifying, inasmuch as it shows how very badly the province has been served by the late succession of ministries, yet we must congratulate Mr. Shehyn for the lucid and singularly able manner in which he unfolded his budget. We mast also congratulate the province on having at last placed its affairs in the hands of men possessing the ability and the honesty to manage them with a view to public honor and credit.

THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

(Special from our own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, April 15 .- The first work of the way. If the rest of the business to one before the House comes up and is rushed through in he same way, the session will be through iaside of five weeks. This, however, is most un-likely. There was a very full house when the House convened at 3 p.m. Mr. Weldon, M.P. for St. John, N.B., moved that the return in the Queen's County case, with all correspon-dence, be read. The motion was carried, and the papers, which were unimportant, were read by the assistant clerk. Mr. Weldon then price ied to review the facts in the case, charg ing that there hat b on a gross wrong done by ing that there hat b on a gross wrong done by the seating of Mr. Baird. The rights and liberties of the people of Canada would be endangered if such a precident we e allowed to stand. The law had been openly set at defiance by a partizan returning other. A large num-ber of authorities were then cited bearing upon the case, which showed plainly that the action of officer Dunn was

INDEFENSIBLE AND OUTRAGEOUS.

He made a telling and effective speech, and moved that the clerk of the Crown in Chancery be required to the plow in the returning officer to transmit at once all the payers in the case,—the poll bo k that the case is gift be taken up by the House. The motion way . carr ed.

DR. PORTER THEN MOVED THE ADDRESS In reply to the speech from the throne. He is nelderly gen leman of good voice of rather high putch. It was t e usual effort. studied. and contained nothing new except perhaps a brase here and there. He was followed by Dr. Wedor, M. P. for Albert, N. B. He is a very pleasing speaker of mananding presence and rich fine voice; ela not over 33 years of age, and created a very worable impression. During the twenty inutes which flue spoke he devoted himself ort entirely to that section .f the speech reference to the fisheries. It was, he said, the greatest care. The jules governing issues lavel ad were not those of public law is source lavel set were not move or public las-rany former treiny to that of 1818. In that may the law was very plain. The Americans mounced all lights for fishing ves els to enter any harbor save as an asylum. When at ireaty was made it was all right for the nercan neople, but things have since changed. he operations of our neighbors are now far m home and there are ample railway facili-It is claimed our treatment of the Ameria fish rmen has veen

.... "UNITED EMPIRE" AGAIN ON THE WARPATH-NO HOME RULE FOR IRELAND-NOTHING BUT COERCION.

To the Editor of THE Post and TRUE WITNESS:

SIR, -The Herald of Tuesday, the 12th inst. has another characteristic letter from t e irre-pressible "United Empire," defending his astagonism to granting Home-Rule to Ireland, and coloritying in his Tory proclivities as a Coerconist of the worse type. Had not The Herald administered a deserving castigation, on: the reversi principles enunciated by the infa wated bigot, I should have been com-pelled, however reluctantly, to unnecessarily encumber your valuable columns with a lengthy examination of the principles and propositions set forth in the would-be coercionist's letter. Happily, I have been saved the trouble, and I thank the able editor of that great journal for. his general denunciation of the diastic measures advocated by "United Empire," and his de-fence of Irish rights and Irish liberties. Still there are a few polots in his letter left partially Lifere are a rew polots in his letter left partially untouched by the *Herald*, and it is to tness that I direct the attention of the readers of THE POST. Regarding Edmind Burke, no man in his time in the British House of Commons ever so stremuously op-posed the Act of Union, as consummated in 1800 by Pitt and Castleresgh. Burke said such a union would be like the "lamb lying down in the embraces of the wolf." Eightylying seven years of Union have verified the great statesman's words. So much for Edmund Burke and his advocacy of the Union. It is now my privilege to ask "United Empire," why not give the text and context of Burke's great speech of 1792, instead of a bild quotation ? You dare not do so, and I challenge you to the

test. Honesty is bustle to the feelings, and an unknown quality in the professed principles of Toryism. But "United Empire" is replete with Tory vengeance and bitter upleen, because juries are not now in Ireland what they were in the detested "a-cendancy" days, of the true orthodox type, subservent to the Tory Government, tools ready to do its worst behests, partizan, packe I, Orang-, and ever-willing to imbue their unhal owed bands in the life blood of their Catholic fellow-count ymen. These are the rea sons, presumab'y, why juries should be abo ished in Ireland, to please Montrea! Tories ; and Irishmen, for trival offences committed in their own country, handed over to the tender mercies of Cocking Scabs. But things, as well as men, are wonderfully changed in Ireland, much to the clisgrin of our esteeemed Montreal opercionist. Is not the poor old Tory hard on the national press, too. especially United Ircland? Well, just think of it, the national press, especially United Ircland, should be suppressed to appease Tory wrath in general, but in particular the dreadful ire of our Montreal friend of that genus / For why, think you readers of THE POST? Forsooth, they uphold the rational sentiment, educate the people in their national rights, ex-pose the corruption of such dens of infamy as Dublin Castle, and give all such tyrants as Lansdowne special advertising, with unlimited space, free of charge, for practising unwonted cruelties on, and outraging humanity by, their infamous dealings with their poor teoautry. The old Tory does not desire light thrown on such dark, hideous transactions. Better, in his estimation, say nothing about Dublin Castle and the landlord case, unless, indeed, with bated breath. Smother all national aspirations. Chant aloud the valorous deeds of the " Tory Growbar Brigade," and sing anthems of praise for the wondrous achievements of that immacu-Isto the wondrous numerous of that immacu-late (?) contingent, the emergency men. O tempora ! O mores ! But the press sometime: blackens men's characters, says "United Em-pire," ergo, it should be suppressed ! Well, 1 will answer for it, that the press I will answer for it, that the press of no country-not even the Irish Nation l press-will ever attempt to blacken he moral character of "United Empire," if it

be any index of his political character, for as-suredly that political character, especially on Irish questions, is as black and villainous as any Tory could desire or glory in. John Dillon, M.P., has offended our coercion friend too. John, like the great majority of his country-men, is honest, fearless, and outspoken—esp-cially on Irish questions. When John procially on Irish questions. When John pro-nounced the words quoted by our coercion friend of Montresl, it was the "duty of Irishmen to make the government of Ireland by England impossible," he meant what he said, he had the course of his convictions. We are ry delicate question and must be approached asked in his latter: "What does he the greatest care. The rules governing mean?' And in the same breath "What does this mean?' And in the same breath our coercion friend answers his own question— apparently to his own satisfaction—by a reference to the Chicago Convention of last autumn. Here is his grand discovery and answer to his own questure: "The same, doubtless, as was meant at the Chicago conven-vention last autumn, when the Irish M.P.'s, sent thither by Parnell, enjoined upon the con-vention 'to subcreas their true sentiments, lest oui vention 'to suppress their truc sentiments,' les their utterance might embarrass Parnell and ther leaders." (The italics are not mine.) Now, the r leaders." (The traines are not mine.) Now, I would not like to deprive cur friend of the merit of having made such a notable political discovery, for Tory coercionists are making political discoveries every day, but as this, the latest, belongs to Montre i, de facto, it would be a thousand pities to destroy its political worth However, truth is autoeverable in her worth. However, truth is an inexorable in her demands as is a reading public, and I shall demands as is a reading public, and I shall set le the question contrary to the inse dixit of our friend, notwithstanding my unwillingness to deprive him of the merit straching to his political discovery. Now, my plain answer is this, and the answer of every Irishman should be the same-the Tories accented of course. That no matter what rulify excepted of course : That no matter what politiexcepted of course: I have to matter what point cal party holds power in England and has re-course to such drastic measures as are now being proposed by Salisbury, and heartily endorsed by his political ally of Montreal - to wit, "United Empire' - the words of John Dillon will be quoted and become operative, and f.ar-fully effective in their operation. It is the "duty of Irishmen to make the government of Ireland by England impossible." I think this plain enough, without falling back on the Chicago Convention of last autumn and putting into the mouths of its delegates asseverations and enjoinments manufactured solely in the London press to emb rrass Gladstone and cast political odium on the Parnellites. Aga n we are asked .- "And who are these Aga n we are asked.--"And who are these men now saking to control the destines of Ireland?" Here is our friend's answer to his own question:--" Mr. Smith, (lot us bear in mind the discovery this time belongs to Mr. Smith of Ireland), the loyal delegate from Ireland to this country, tak us that 80 out of the 85 had no visible means of living, but were do not det upon the contributions of a hostile dependent upon the contributions of a hostile foreign population." I shall answer this question later on, as I have a few important stataments to make just n.w., which are very iproport. In the first place, I may say that I did not think that even a Montreal Tory Corrdid not think that even a Montreal Tory Coer-cionist would attach much importance to the sayings of the "loyal" delegate Smith. Why do I say so? for these reasins: Mr. Smith and bis "loyal" delegate friend, being both *firebrands* of the purest water, as county Armorh and the city of Balfast Armagh and the city of Belfast know to their cost and shame, were sent out to Ontario to arouse and inflame the worst passions Ontatio to arouse and infiame the worst passions of the Orangemen of that provinco-just as they haddone in Belfast and elsewhere, ere their arrival here. But Smith and his 'loyal' con-frere had hardly set foot on these free shores till both were convicted of breaking the com-mand, "Thou shalt, not bear false witness against thy neighbor !" Charles Razaell was accused by these 'loyal' delegates, on the pubaccused by these "loyal" delegates, on the pub-lic platform and in the press, of acting to his own tenantry quite the reverse of justly, and contrary to his pronuncements to other tenants. This the "loyal" delegates, knew was sui generis, and this could be better accom-plished by suppressing the truik. Smith, the "loyal" Orange delegate / from Att, kick the Queen's crown into the monopole water; knew, I repeat full well, that it was not the "Great" Parnell who acted in the manner quoted in "United Empire's" letter, but an (% maigni-feant", brother of his, a resider landlord, and feant", brother of his, a resider landlord, and feant", brother of his, a resider landlord, and

eral public, our coercion friend has the courage and honesty (?) to quote Mr. Smith, "loyal" Orange delegate to disparage/the umblemished character of Charles S. Parnell. One word more and I have finished for the present with "United Empire." The readers of his last Contribution the the present of his last contribution to the coercion literature of Ireland, especially those not versed in her political and parliamentary history, must think i: strange, indeed, that "80 out of the 85" members who are fighting the cause of Ireland on the floor of the British House of Commons "had no visible means of living, but were dependent upon the contributions of a hostile foreign population. The gratuitous insult of foreign population. The gratuitous insult of Mr. Smith, "loyal" orange delegate to this country, dished up for the edification of such-men as "United Empire," is on a par with his other revelations; it is manufactured out of which clash Mr. Smith, and and the other reveations; it is insufactored on or whole cloth. Mr. Smith; yes, and perhaps "United Empire," too, for I have a faint impression that he came from the same county a few years since, know quite well that a goodly rumber of the Parcellites are men of means and substance; many are writes of transcendent abilities, whose contributions to the press and periodical literature are cagerly sought after; those who do not depend on the pen for a living belong to and are distinguished members and practitioners in some one of the learned pr fessi ns; and the remainder, zero, of the group, is independent-not dependent upon the contributions of a hostile foreign population." conclusion, it is my carnest wish to see all Irish men, irre pective of creed or politics, throwing themselves into the ranks of Ireland's friends, who are making such mighty enorms a behalf of her liberties. Perhaps we may live to see "United Empire" converted from Toryism Puls and No Coercion ! None will to Home Rule and No Coercion ! None welcome the conversion with more unfeigned pleasure than

Montreal, April 14th, 1887.

A LETTER FROM (INE OF LORD LANS-DOWNE'S VICTIMS.

OPTIC.

To the Editor of THE POST:

SIR,-Let me greet you as one whose manly stand as an Irishman and journalist is showing itself in the fear and terror exhibited by Lang downe since you commenced to expose his brutality as an Irish landlord. More power to your elbow, sir. If all our newspapers followed your example and that of a few others, brutal evictors of the Lan downe species would find t a risky business to come to Canada albeit as Governor-Generals, and from its free soil evict the real owners of the land by wholesale, as he has been doing for the last two years, and that in a cowardly, underhand way. One of his Montreal paper pimps whines its hypocrisy on his behalf after this fashion, "that, being Governor of the Dominion of Canada, he cannot speak in his own behalf." But this crouching furley has not a word to raw in defence of his flunkey has not a word to say in defence of his patron's infamous and brutal conduct, as it is designated by the whole Liberal press of Eng-land, in drawing a salary of \$50,000 a year from the people of this Dominion for doing nothing but issuing mandates to his agents in Queen's county and Kerry to continue their dirty work of evictions. Your readers have read doubtless the cable despatch sent a few days ago to the New York Times by its Londen correspondent exposing his brutal scheme, and as the correspondent remarks, "more brutal than any heretofore resorted to by any landlord in Ireland," in selling to himself, through the farce of an auction, all the tenants' interests and improvements. "Therefore, the tenants were tres pawers, without the privilege of redeeming alter eviction." The result is, of course, that our brutal Irish landlord evictor and Viceroy, has made a lot of money by his infamous scheme, and begg ared 70 families, including the one to which I myself belong. In this city he has a bireling who is employed by C. H. Mackintosh to run his *Citizen*, a chip of the Johnston of Ballykilbeg block, who boasted that 200,600 Canadian Urangemen were ready to come to his assistance to shoot down the Papists if Home Rule were granted. He finds the duties of slobberer for Lansdowne congenial to his Orange bigotry. Apart from this, he is a Canadian agent of those emergency men who tendered their assistance to Lansdowne's agent at Maryb rough and were accepted, and are now a permanent force to assist the police in

evisting. To say that the Protestants countenance or approve such infamous conduct would simply be would have settled the issue in a manner savisto lib-l them. The staunchest Home Ruler this city are Protestants, and have no sympathy for such brutsl evictors and disbonest sche a Lansdowne. I enclose a paragraph taken from a lead ng London, England, journal, containing an account of a large number of evictions on tensdowne's Luggscurran property, near Maryh rough, with a strong force of police and one gency men, and request space in your paper or this letter, feeing, as I do, that the facts contained therein will prove interesting to every reader of it. A PROTESTANT VICTIM OF LANSDOWNE'S BRUTALITY. Ottaws, April 14th, 1887.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

THE TRUF WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Mr. Curran's Home Rule Resolution-Col. Wenison's Milk and Water Amendment-The Queen's County Case-The Position of the Government on the Fisheries Question-" Blood in the Moon "-The Beldest Readed Man in Parliament-Indignation Against Lord Lansdowne.

(Special from our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., April 17.-The galleries of the Commons are sure to be crowded to morrow on secount of the discussion on the Irish resolution introduced by J. J. Curran, M.P., for Montreal Centre. There is a great deal of talk about this action of Mr. Curran around the corridors of the House and leading hard. of the House and leading hotels, and the opinion is general that he is not honest in the move he is making, "It's a political dodge," said a well-known Conservative member last night, while engaged in discussion at the Windsor House, "but its going to have the intended effect just

" HOW'S THE VOTE GOING TO STAND ON CURBAN'S MOTION?

I asked Mr. Mr. Casey, M.P. of Elgin, last last night. "It will carry by a majority of 100," he replied; "the Liberals will vote nearly to a man in favor of it, and there are but few Conservatives who will vote against it. There will be lots of talking on it, though, and there are sure to be several amendments offered. tend-

ing to decrease its effect." I hear that O'Brien, M.P. for Muskoka, Col.

Denison, M.P., Toronto, and Clarke Wallace, M.P. for York, have prepared ameniments which will be submitted. Col. Denison wante

to kill the resolution with the amendment which he proposes to submit. He has A MILK AND WATER SUBSTITUTE

which means nothing, and in this respect it is very much like these of Messrs. O'Brien and Wallace. After Mr. Curran finishes his peror-ation he will be followed by Hon. Edward Blake, Laurin and Mitchell from the Liberal side while there are any quantity of speeches being quietly prepared on both sides which will be fired off when the proper time comes. There is no dou't but what a strong effort will be made to pass one of the amendments, which will be moved from the Conservative side of the House, but it is not likely this will be the case as there are too many independent and fair minded men in the Dominion Parliament.

It may be taken for granted that early in the ession a move will be made by Sir John toward the establishment of the Department of Trade and Commerce when this becomes law and all preliminaries are arranged rumor connects the name of Hou. J. A. Chapleau the position f minister of that d-partment and the filling of his p ace for the time being anyway by Hon. Frank Smith.

THE PAPERS OF THE RETURNING OFFICER.

together with the poll hooks, etc., in the Queen's County case will arrive about Wednesday, and by Thursday or Friday the fight over that mat-ter will be well under way. Just what move the Tories will take in dealing with the question no one seems willing to predict, but all agree that Sir John will manage the matter so that Baird, M.P., will keep his seat during the session. I asked Sir John, yeste, day, if the matter could be left to the courts, and he replied that he could not say what action the House would take. Being before the courts, he thought that the matter might as well he settled by them. If this is done Mr. King will be defrauded of his seat for the session and Mr. Baird williget \$1,000 which in no way belongs to him.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT FISHER

oussion will be attacked by Hon. Edward Blake at an early day. He is bound that the Canadian p ople shall be equally well informed with those of Eogland and the United States upon what has been going on and just what steps have been taken, and why negotiations have failed so far. He will be assisted by Hon. Peter Mitchell, why everybody says is aching to get a chance at the Hoa. George Foster, and this question will give him a splendid chance to get in a good shot. There is no question but what if the Hon Peter had occup ed the seat in the Cabinet held by the Hos. George, and to which his long experience and splendid capabilities fit him for that long ago, something would have been done which

DONALD A. SMITH. To his Worship the Mayor of Montreal. entioned above as, the posed site is lot 1801 of the cadastral and was formerly known as the Taylor state. It ad-joins both the Allan, and Frot lingham estates and no more desirable site for such an institu tion could be desired. When the city bought the property some ten or more years ago from the Laylor estate they paid \$97,598.10 for 354 acres, but the portion which the two generous donators ask for only comprises about 10 acres, and therefore the total value of - th land cannot amouat to any more thar \$40,000, a small amount in consideration of the munificent donation of Mesars. Stephens and Smith. The Mayor, who was seen before the Council met, was highly delighted at the offer, but said he would not be surprised if some-body did not raise an objection. He had spoken to Ald. Grenier of the proposal, and the finance minister seemed also to be greatly satisfied with the offer. The Mewor did not think there would be any trouble in getting the city to hand over that portion of the land acquired. Kis Worship estimated that the probable cost of the construction hf such an institution would be \$250,000. which would leave in the vicinity of \$37,500 as an annual interest of 5 per cent on the remainder of the untouched bequest, which amount would go to pay the cost of maintenance of the

MAGNIFICENT BEQUEST,

A

Sir Geo. Stephen and Eir Donald Smith by his friends and parishiquers at Winchester Donate a Million Dollars for the Public Benefit.

Their Proposal to Commemorate the Queen Jabite by Erecting a General Hospi-tal for all faces and Creeds on the Side of the Mountain-The Offer and Conditions.

At the meeting of the City Council this after-noon a letter which was sent to the Mayor by Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald A. Smith was read, and caused considerable surprise and was read, and caused considerable surprise and favorable comment. In it they propose to liberally open their immense coffers for a double purpose. Primarily, to leave a standing monument as a testament of the jutiles an-niversary of Queen Victoria, and secondly, and much more consequentially, to provide a public benefit for the sick poor, which will sur-pass preatly anything ever provided them. The pass greatly anything ever provided them. Th great generosity of these two philanthropic citizens is to be highly conneeded, and the hope is expressed that their extensive project will soon be carried into effect. The following is the full text of the letter, which is well worthy of perusal :---

MONTREAL, April 18, 1887. DEAR MR. MAYOR, -

For some time past we have had the wish and intention, as soon as circumstances will permit. of doing something to improve the existing provisions for hespital accommodation for the sick poor of the city of Montreal, for increasing the facilities for acquiring a medical education and providing for the training of professional In carrying this intention into effect.

we have experienced much difficulty in acquiring by purchase an available and suitable site for such an hospital as would be required to meet the wants of the large and rapidly growing population of the city and suburts. The approaching celebration throughout the Empire of the 50th anniversary of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty has led us to think that the purpose above stated which the Stimula that the purpose above stated might be fittingly connected with the City of Montreal as one of the incidents among many memorials com-memorating in a permanent form the beneficial reign of the Queen and the loyalty and affection with which the citizens regard their sovereign

In the hope that you and your collesgues, as representing the citizens generally, will concur in this view and will co-operate with us in carry ing it out, we desire to say that if the cor poration will appropriate and donate a suitable eite for the purposes of the unoposed hospital, we will each of us give \$500,000, making a total endowment of \$1,000,000, for the srection and maintenance of that hospital, which sum we will be prepared to place in the hands of His Excellency the Governor General, in trust, as seon as the corporation shall accept these conditions by conveying to trustees to be nominated by us the site hereinafter indicated. We have caused a careful examination to be made of the vacant lands in the city, and having given the matter our best consideration we have come to the conclusion that the tract being a detached portion of the city property of Mount Royal Bark lying immediately north of the reservoir with a front age on Pins avenue of from 460 to 480 feet, and bounded on the north by the wood which passes immediately above the high level reservoir, comprising an area of about ten arres, is the only site available that would in all respects be suitable for the proposed hospital, to be named, with the permission of Her 'Majesty, "the Royal Victoris Hospital," and to be for the use of the sick alling without distinction of rece or creat. The Government distinction of race or oread. The Governor General for the time being to be patron and visitor of the hospital and the other members of the governing body thereof to be named by us When the corporation has made over the land in question to trustees, to be appointed by us, ateps will at once be taken for obtaining a charter incorporating the Royal Victoria Hospital, in order that the site and the money constituting the endowment may be conveyed to the corporation thus to be established and that the erection of the hospital building may be commenced without unnecessary delay.

Yours faithfully, GEORGE STEIMEN,

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION. The following address, accompanied with respectable purse, was presented to Rev. Father Fitzpatrick before his departure for Ireland,

and the state of the

Ont, To the Revd. Father Fitzpatrick, P. P., Win-chester, County Dundas:

We, the undersigned, on behalf of the congre-We, the undersigned, on behalf of the congre-gation beg leave to address you prior. to your departure to Erin's lovely shore. J. In going to revisit the scenes of your youth and home of your childhood, you have our armest prayers that God will grant you a successful voyage on your long journey and a safe return again-to of your Winchester parishioners. We appreciate your services here since your arrival among us. In the discharge of your spiritual duties you In the discharge of your spiritual duties you have been attentive to the old, the young, the have been siterive to one one, the young, the poor and infirm, frequently visiting from house to house those whose age and infirmity prevent. ed them from attending church. You have labored hard like a faithful and trustworthy shepherd to promote the interests of your flock and attend to their moval and religious welfare. We esteem your merit as a clergyman, and recognize your energy and ability in forwarding the interests of the Church, which reflects credit on yourself and congregation. You will accept this purse as a token of respect and gratitude from your coogregation. We now convey our "bannacht lat" to our "Segarth Aroon" until until your return from our fatherland. May God prosper and protect you on your journey and send you safe to us again to resume your spiritual duties among your congregation, who appreciate your services and recognize the interest manifested by you on all occasions to promote the welfare and prosperity of your flock. We wish you now God speed and a hope after a short interval to welcome you back with a "Caed Millo Failthe."

With profound respect,

John Blacklock, M. D., Hugh Kearns, Michael Grady, T. MoMahon, F. McCluskey M. Flynn, P. C. Hughes, James Grady, P. Grady, A. Gillesie, T. Moran, R. Clements, J. Kearns, Jas Wheeler, J. Masterson; John J. Coyne, Lawrence Jordan, Patrick' Jordan, M. Galvin.

The Rev. gentleman male a suitable and pathetic reply; shaking bands with all in the church, he bace farewell, receiving the pleasings of all present.

A BEAUTIFUL WORK OF ART.

We have received from Messre, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphis, a splendid engraving, entitled "Christ Before Pilate." It engraving, endoted "Unrist before runte. In is an exact and faithful copy of Munkacsy's great picture "Christ Before Fliate," which has just been solds for over one hundred thousand dollars, in a fine steel plate engraving, done in dought, in a the steel pints engraving, done in hine and stipple, measuring 13228 inches, which, though a five-dollar print, they have decided to sell at the extremely low price of one dollar a copy, so as to bring the picture within the reach of thousands and tens of thousands who cannot see or own the ariginal. The original picture was painted flow years ago by the great Hungarian artist, Munkacay, as the supreme effort of his life and art in dealing effort of his life and art in dealing in the spirit of scalism with a sacred subject, and is one of the most remarkable and greatest pictures ever painted. The subject is treated with unditaching realism. The scene is in the "Judgment Hall," and the hour "early-in the morning." Pilate is sitting at the right. on his judgment seat, hus head bent in a questioning attinde, with (Drist standing before hum, a heavenly submission is on his face, while arcund the Governor's exalted sent the priests are gathered, and the High Priest Camphas is in the act of accusing Christ and demanding His death, "for announcing himself as the Son of death, "for announcing himself as the Son of God." One conspicuous figure among the mob is that of a Jew shouting with them. "cracifywhich throngs the palace and presses upon the Roman roldiers, one of whom is holding the crowd back with his spear. Below the pices, where Pilate sits are the accessing pricits and other Judicans, while the whole picture touches. the popular heart in a way that is simply won-derful. It is the greatest and most impressive. religious: picture ever painted, and people of all denominations should get a copy of it at once, at the low price at which it is published.) It has already been viewed by over two million persons, and is now visited by thousands daily.

Every family in the land should get or send for a copy of this great picture at once, which will, be sold or mailed to any one, to any address, post-paid, on remitting one dollar to the pab-lishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

HARSH AND TECHNICAL,

his he denied. He then attacked the Ameriin Gover, ment for their action in regard to be treaty of 1871, and claimed that certain ations of it had been broken within five years the time it was made by them. The Amerians were strong in the couscious pess of being a ion of 60,000,000 of people; this is so, but Auadians rest equally strong upon their rights and as the c tizens of one of the grea est coun-They proposed to stand by desin the world. beir rights come what might.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE

m rising was greeted with cheers from the iberal side. He complimented the mover and econder on their efforts, but had not expected that the two gentlemen who had been selected bat the two gentlemen who had been selected for the places would be named by the Govern-ment. He had pictured to himself two others from the Government side who others from the Government side who night have been fittingly selected, he referred to Mr. Baird, M.P. for Queen's Comby, and Dr. Montague, of Haldimand. He thea touched on the fishery matter, and said the Government had conducted the case so far with the utmost secrecy. They had not defined their position upon the floor of the House, and the lower from the state is in the Sneech from the the slight reference to it in the Speech from the Throne was most unsatisfactory. He did not Government knew what they were iuk the doug; the questi n was a grave one and should betrated as it deserved. He then went for SirJohn, who, he said, stock his head for his ite minstry. The proposition to create

A TRADE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,

rith another Minister, was most ridiculous, The present Ministry were not burdened with micral duties. This he said advised y. After referring to several other points, he closed by wing he would take occa ion to may more at a bler day. Sir John replied in a few remarks, generally

hout effect.

The reply to the speech from the throne was bu moved and ordered inscribed.

THE LANSDOWNE EVICTIONS.

WM. O'BBIEN'S PROPOSED VISIT TO CANADA.

LONDON, April 16.-Mr. O'Brien says if the ictions are forced on the Lansdowre estate in usen's County he will leave for Canada a week from to morrow. He will address meetings at all the principal cities in Canada, including the apital where the Canadian viceroy resides. Sir Henry Holland stated in the House of Common last night that he had received no communication from the Oanadian Government that they intended placing Mr. William O'Brien mader police surveillance if he visited Oanada.

The report of the postmaster general states but 211 new post offices were opened in Canada year. The total postal revenue was \$2,468,-and total expenditure, \$3,380,420, showing Ni yeur and total expenditure, \$3,350,320, showing attices of nearly a million dollars. Of the fixel post office revenue \$1,893,600 was collected is Optario. The deposite in Fist Office Savings make increased by \$2,008,882 last year.

Gent (on the lookout for apartments) -- How heighbor of the truly 'loyal' (degate to this in the doy ou want for this dog kennel ? Llaid ! country from County Armagh. Ket, it for for do you want for this dog kennel ? Llaid ! country from County Armagh. It is gua-tru-it you goo's b.co, ich marks !

MR. BLAKE THE LEADER,

SSISTED BY A REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE-PROCEEDINGS AT THE LIBERAL CAUCUS.

Hon, Edward Blake will retain the leadership but will be assist d ry an advisory committe representing the valous provinces. This was the decision reached at the Liberal caucus. Mr. Bluke was strongly urged to lead his largely increased following. He mittee to support hun will be composed of the following : Hon. A. G. Jones, Nova Scotia ; Hon. L. H. Davis, Prince Edward Island ; Mr. Weldon, New Brunswick ; Hon, Wilfred Lau rier and Hon. Mr. Langelier, Queleo; Sur Richard Cartwright, and Hon. David Mills, Ontario. The opposition entertained by Mr. Blake to the proposals. of his supporters is contained in the following letter he is alleged to have addressed to sevenal M.P.'s. :

THE LETTER.

TORONTO, March 28, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,-I am sorry that time and str ngth do not allow of my replying separately to the friends who have answered my secret let tor of March 3 I am very grat-ful for the kind ness of their words and have anxiously consid ered their views. I remain of the opinion that, for personal reasons, my long desired re-tirement is now not only justifiable from a personal, but also expedient from a party stand-point. These reasons I would here have summarised, but they are necessarily confidential, ard it is better to avoid the possibility of the recurrence of the accident which, doubtless, led to my former letter being made public. I therefore sak you to allow me to reserve what I can for personal conference, and this I do the more freely because, having regard to the strong opinions expressed, I see no alternative save to yield as far as possible to the final determina-tion of my friends. I am sorry that the qualifi-cation is very considerable. My health will not allow me either to prepare for or to discharge the work of the session as in former years. It has been suggested that the work should be largely done by a committee, I retaining a nom-inal lead. I believe this plan will be unsatisfactory as a make-shift, while as a permanency it would be intolerable. Yet it is the only possible alternative. I hope that on cousideration you will agree that a new arrange-ment is preferable, but while I should be thankful for such a decision and while I feel thankful for such a decision and while I feel doubly averse to a condition which must put the forbearance of my friends to still severer tests than before, I shall submit myself for this session to the general judgment which may be reached. It seems to be the view that the "loyal" Orange delegate from Aimagh, who was some few years since, or previous preparation, and I entrestly with other "loyal" fanatics, prepared to kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne water; former request by reaching Ottawa early knew, I repeat full well, that it was not the boyne water to be reaching of the second to be second

open for attick. I remain, sir, with regrets for the trouble I have unavoidably caused. Yours' faithfully,

- 10 B EDWALD BLAKE, To _____M.P. - 16 1 B B B

both the people of Canada and the United States, and at the same time have been consistent with the honor and dignity of the Dominion.

HON. A. G. JONES:

is now here and may also be expected to take a hand in this fray. There is "blood on the hand in this fray. There is "blood on the moon" and the Opposition will take the first chance offered to wipe it off. So far as the powers of debate go they will succeed admir-ably, but beyond that of course numbers will tell. Nicholas Flood Da.vin,

THE BALDEST HEADED MAN IN PARLIAMENT.

will; on Tuesday, air the grievances of the people of the Nonth-West Territories in his own inimicable and eloquent style. He wants a free representive government, up in his neighborhood and very likely has an eye orn a future Lieut. Governorship of the Territories. He also pro poses that mounted policemen shall be pensioned: aften a term of years in service and would like a few experimental farms. He in-timated on Friday that this was only a beginning of what he wants, and would at no distant day make known other claims.

THE BECEPTION LAST EVENING

expressed himself unwilling to accept the by Lord and Lady Lansdowne in the Senate hoaor, but finally yielded. The Advisory Com- Chamber when coupared with previous years was a small affair. There were not over four ar five hundred visitors who paid their respects to their Excellencies, and of these fully two-thirds ware members of either the House or Senate, civil servants or cflicials of the Commons, with the sladies. Whether the position taken by the Governor General toward his Irish tenants had anything to do with it or not I can't say, but one thing is sure, there wasn't a single Irish-man present of any prominence, either among

che members c r the citizens, who called. There no doubt is a feeling, and a strong one, against Lord Lanedowne on account of his recent evic Lord Lanedowne on account of this recent evic-tions, and it they are continued and O'Brien, M.P., comer to Canada, he will secure a good hearing and any quantity of sympathy right here in Ottawa.

THE DRESSES OF THE LADIES

were rich and tasty and in keeping with the coremony. Among the callers were noticed reveral from Montreal and Toronto. George Haur, who represents the Maniloban, of Winnipeg in the press gallery, and who is an authority on such matters, suggests that his Excellency should run for some North-West constituency for the Commons so that he may find out how popular he is.

F.EALY'S SUSPENSION RESCINDED The Conservative Irish members of the House of Commons, and the officials of the House, met Isst night after adjournment and effected an

rinderstanding with the Government to have the suspension of Mr. Healy rescinded on Monday next. Mr. Healy spent a great deal of time in the House of Commons library to-day, searching for precedents covering his case. He declares that the entire Irish party are prepared to follow his example. Ten Liberat-Unionists voted with the Tories last night to suspend Mr. Healy. Twenty seven Gladsterie. Liberals voted with the Parnellites.

LABOUCHERE DEFENDS IRISH RE-SISTANCE.

LONDON, April 16 .- Mr. Laboucher e writes to the Times :- "Lord Raudolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was apurged the Orangemen to fight and, was ap-plauded by the present advocates of coercion. Thorefure, he cannot object to the coortine that Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of Parliament. Should outrages occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, it should be replaced by socre's societies which ought to make it their business to see that rock, enting involves, evolves etc. be treated as

l lopera,"

A DOUBLE JUBILEE.

hospital.

REV. FATHERS DOWD AND TOUCHN TO CELEBRATE THE EVENT SIMULTANEOUSLY.

The parishioners of St. Patrick's Church are now looking forward anxiously to the jubilees of Rev. Fathers Dowd and Toupin, which occur next month. Both clergymen are very popula among their congregation, and there is no doubt that the event will prove one of the grandest celebrations in the annals of St. Patrick's Church. Clergymen from different parts of Canada and the United States will assemble to do honor to the occasion, and the choir of the church is already reheaving the music which will be given during the Mass with grand on chestral accompaniment. Yesterday afternoon a number of promoent parishioners as sembled in the presbytery to make arrangements for the proposed festival, and a committee composed of the following gentlemen were named to prepare an address to Rev. Father Dowd and Toupin: Messrs, Edward Murphy, (chairman), Hon, James McShane, Di Murphy, J. J. Curran, M.P., Ald. Cunninghav, M. J. F. Quinn, Dr. Hingston and W. J. O'Hara (secretary). An hospitality committee was also appointed, with Mr. M. P. Ryan, Collector of Customs, as chairman, to see after the hodring of the maining claraman during the lodging of the visiting clergymen during the jubilee. Before the meeting actiourned \$500 was subscribed for the event, and the committee will meet again next Sunday and every Sunday afterwards until the jubiles appiversary. At eight o'clock mass yesterday morning Ray. Father Quid. van referred to the approaching jubil es and announced that of the proposed fitting present of \$25,000 to inquidate the debt of the church only about \$11,000 had already been subscribed, and that by only 150 of the parishieners. He trusted that the remainder of the faithful would come generously forward and contribute the balance as speedily as possibly, thereby releving the clergy of the trouble of visiting the d fierent

The annual report of the Dominion Marine Department states that the total number of cosualties to British, Canadian and foreign seajoing vessels in Oanadian waters, and to Canadian' vessels in toreign seas, during 1886 was 307, representing 124,442 tons register, and tho total lostes to vessels and cargoes \$1,657,639, a responsible. If the league is suppressed, it much smaller number of wrecks than has ac should be replaced by socre's societies which curred in any year since 1876. The total num-ought to make it their business to see that rack, ber of lives lost in last year's wrecks was forty renting landlords, evidtors, etc., be treated as six, the smallest for any year since 1870. Six lives were lust by disusters on the great lakes.

THE TIMES ATTACK ON PARNELLA,

AN ALARGED LETTER ADDRESSED TO EGAN.

LONDON, April 18 .- The Times, as a proof of ts essertion, at the conclusion of its articles on "Parnellism and Crime," that it had further documentary evidence, prints a fac simile of an lotter signed by Mr. Parnell and supported to have been addressed to Egan, to pacify the subordinates when Mr. Parnell publicly desuporumates when Ar. Furnen publicly de-neunced the Phonix Park murders. The letter fills one side of an ordinary sheet of note paper and is in a strange handwriting. "Yours very truly, Chas. S. Parnell," in Parnell's writing, r at the sop of the other leaf. The Times augend that the signature was thus written so that could be to n off if necessary. The letter, while the is dated simply "174-82," without an addres as,

friend's anger, but he and you should kn now that, to denounce the murders was the poly that, to denoting the murders was used only course open to us. To do that promptly was plainly our best policy, but year can tell him and all others concerned that though Lreger it the accident of Lord F. Cavendiah's death, Le annot relate to admit that Burke got no mare to an his deserts. You are at liberty to show by in this and others whom you can trust also. I but let not my address be known. Ho can writ .e to the

Houses of Commons." The 2 ince says: "Mr. Parnell canny st expect that a simple repudiation of the lotter will have any weight with public opinion. He must He bring more solid proofs to annul the effect of the disclosures."

THE USUAL TREATMENT of cataoria is very un-The ducht meaning of contains is very un-satisfactory, as thousands of desnabling patients, can testify. On this point a trustworthy medical writer says: "Proper for al treatment is positively necessary to success, but many, if not most of the remedies in g eneral use by physicians afford but tempors y benefit. A cure certainly cannot be expected from snuffs, p. wders, douches and wasbes. " Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy which combin es the important power with perfect safety and 1 pleasantness to the patient.

A SCHOONER S JEIZED

FOR SUPPLYING PROVISION' J TO A GLOUCESTER FISHING VI SSEL ..

HALIFAX, April 14.-(St secial.)-The schooner Scylla, Capt. Nauss, has been seized here on a charge of supplying provisions to a Gloncester fishing schooner. The particulars are that the Carrie Parsonn, while 'bound home to Gloucester in October last, ray, short of provisions, and the Scylla supplied her with a barrel of flour, half a barrel of molas sets and a small quantity of tea and coffee. The alleged offense was committed 14 miles of Cape Mahen, O.B. The Scylla is now in the hands of the customs authorities, but, it is said, will be released or only a nominal firms imposed upon her.

"Yes, I will, put some finishing touches to

it," our editor roumured, as he concluded the rading of a poem on winter, and jammed it into the waste basket. Beef, Iron and Wine

Montres i, is via y highly recommonded for all corsons of both serves and of all ages. Deplicates per ma should wak for the diage no des tr. (5. d

PHE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

LUGGACURRAN EVICTIONS 123 Persons Rendered Homeless

‴∿ ಎಂದು ನಿನ್ನಾಗ 1.50 THE PRIEST, THE PEOPLE AND THE DRUNKEN MAGISTRATE.

Burning Sulphur and Cayenne

Pepper.

OLD PEOPLE AND INFANTS FLUNG ON THE ROADSIDE.

(From the Leinster Leader, April 2nd.)

The evictions were resumed, and, for the The evictions were resulted, and, for the present, practically comoluded at Luggacurran on Saturday. The result up to the present is that 123 persons have been rendered homeless, while only two tenents under the Plan of Campaign have been evicted. The Athy and Maryborough roads on Saturday were blocked. the police coming to the scene from the former place being delayed a considerable time, while the sheriff, who came the latter route, wasted a considerable time surmounting the obstruc-tion which barred his way. The work of evic tion began at half-past eleven, the business of tion began at half-past eleven, the business of the day consisting in the clearing of the sub-tenants off Mr. Dunne's holding. Michael Moore's was the first house emptied. It was raining bitterly at the time. Michael Moore is a laborer. He has his father and mother living with him (the former agod 90 years and ghe latter 86 years), besides his wife and three children. The family occupied a nice slated cottage. Miss Dunne and Miss Kilbride were present and led the old counte out. It was bitterly cold, and the old couple out. It was bitterly cold, and the poor people with diffi-culty restrained their tears when the police and

the emergency men oncountered an obstruction which is likely to play an important part at evictions in the future. When the police and mode of obstruction which reached a greater perfection later on. The smoke here was caused by chaff heaped in the middle of the foor, into which burning coals had been thrust; The stars made it impossible for anyone to go up and retain his lungs within his body. Scaling ladders were then procured and placed against the house, and the emergency men, with crowbars, mounted them, windows of the upper storey. Again there was a delay as long as that required to clear out the lower rooms, and after the emergency inem were able to enter with all the discomforts of the place upon them, they reported the house empty, and went their way. Acor, into which hurning coals had been thrust; some weeds were also burning. The emerg-ency men walked in but were driven back by dense smoke in which no life could exist The windows had to be opened and the smoke allowed to escape. Meanwhile the emergency men had to stand by looking confused and orestfallen amid the jeorings and ridicule of the crowd until the smoke had all cleared off, a weary half hour being put down in this unpleas-ant fashion. Mr. Lynch, R.M., maintained his biggest bully attitude throughout, strutting about with his wholl tread-on-the-tail-of-mycoat air. The challenge was accepted. One or two of the crowd took to shouting "whiskey-swilling Lynch," "drunken Lynch," on the guzzlers," &c. The resident magistrate, irritable up to this, completely lost his tempor now. Ad-

dressing himself to the crowd in anything but an impressive way he said— "Fall back, or 1'd order the police to charge with batons and break your heads. Upon my soul I will.

Father Maher immediately put the crowd way a considerable distance. To understand away a considerable distance. To understand the position : There is large open space in front of Morris' house, at either side of which a stone fence shuts off the fields. This space is some feet below the level of the fields. Opis some feet below the level of the fields. Op-posite to the house, a bohereen bounds this open space. The people were in the fields at each side at the time, while the police occupied the area fronting the house in which the sheriff and emergency men were at work. The crowd were away some varies from the police and were separated from them by the stone wall at the time that Mr. Lyach swore upon his

knocked at the door. There was no response. "It's barricaded," said a voice, the owner just notiding that the shutters in [all the windows were closed. The sheriff loced. What floor, which was merely on the latch, and his emer-gency men marched in. -They came out vary ouckly, and one of them, who looked. like ing the choking, was able to asy, "smoke," and rush aside coughing. "The crowd obsered vigorously, and a woice shouted, "Lans-downe's coal doesn't agree with them." I'l as aberiff raised the window; the shutters yielded sto "his touch," and only "a liftle smoke "issued. "Poor attempt," was all of " ware sponce, destined, to more bitter disap-pointment, and never was. prophet more grievously chagrined at the nou-realization of his prediction. The "poor attempt" kept the sheriff and his brigade outside the house for three quarters of an hour, subjected to every species of ridicule and banter from the amused spectators. When the smoke had all cleared off, so that the atmosphere within looked fresh and clear as the frosty air, the emergencymen essayed to enter. But they withdrew in haste, disappointed and surprised. An invisible agency seemed to lay hold of their throats, and it seemed to need nothing but the hem and defeated them was burning Cayenne them and defeated them was burning Cayenne the hem and the the them anear the cay burne the hem and the hem and the them an knocked at the door. There was no response. Dromore, yesterday, a resolution was adopted

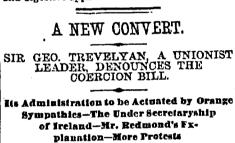
pepper. There was nothing for it but to wait until the unlooked for tenant had voluntarily intil the unlooked for tenant had voluntarily cleared out by the windows opened for him. The crowd enjoyed the repulse immensely, and chaffed the eviction force unmercifully, while Mr. Lynch, R M., had his bad temper made worse. The voices from the crowd were anusing, and some, perhaps, rather hard and personal. Take one. "Its easy to know what the Marquis is when he could get nobody to take the lead one. "It seasy to know what the Marquis is when he could get nobody to take the lead except at x robber." At last the emergency men, coughing and spluttering and wheezing and choking, entered the houss and found the rooms downstairs empty. They then made for the rooms above, but had got up but little of the stairs when they returned, pronouscing the elimb impossible. It was found that the perper was hurning in the rooms above also.

pepper was burning in the rooms above also, and the fumes escaping down the

of the place upon them, they reported the house empty, and went their way. A walk of two miles to the top of a high hill ended with the eviction of Thos. Mullen, herd, with his mother, two brothers, and sister. William Dunne, laborer, on the roadside, at the foot of the hill, was also evicted. He has three sons and one daughter. His wife had died a short time before. Pepper and sulphur ware humping in the house and after a high were burning in the house, and after a big delay the emergency men entered and found the place empty.

This concluded the evictions for the present.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the uso of Carter's Little Nerva Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.



Against Coercion7

were separated from them by the stone wall at the time that Mr. Lynch swore upon his soul that he would break their heads. They were merely shouting the criss already quoted —two of which were true, and the third had a sufficient measure of truth to justify its utter-ance—and they were as peaceable in action and in demeanor as any crowd could be. The crowd is demeanor as any crowd could be at the bill is chiefly aimed at politicians is demean a string the bill is chiefly a med at politicians is and editors opposed to the Government's colicy. is and had been keeping them back about four is a unfit to administer tho law if passed. "No true Liberal," he says, "ought to entrust such

protesting ragainst, the Government's Irish policy, and declaring it to be inhuman and unwarranted.

The, Bishop and forty: priests. of Clonfert ing the Crimes Bill and thanking Messes, Gladaton in the Crimes Bill and thanking Messes, Gladaton in the Morley and others for their support of the Trish Estime. At six meetings, held in Leeds, last night

all of which were largely attended. resolutions were adopted strongly denouncing the Coercion

THEY BAYS NO CHANCE. DUBLIN, 'April' 14. United Ireland says if Irishmen had one chance in ten thousand, they would transfer the operation debate from Parlia-ment to barricades. But as that chance does not exist, Irishmen can only set their teeth and hold their tongues. The idea remains to simultaneously summon the whole adult population of Ireland to make one grand historical protest against the Opercion Bill, but even the imprea-siveness of this would be destroyed by the misreporting of the English press.

CHAMBERLAIN IN SCOTLAND.

HIS HARANGUES AGAINST THE PEOPLE-HE DE CLARBS WAR TO THE KNIFE AGAINST THE SEPARATISTS.

LONDON, April 14 .- The language used by Mr. Chamberlain in speaking at meetings in Ayr has inflamed the Irish against him, and he has received numerous letters warning him that he will not leave Scotland slive. Speaking

to an assemblage of 2,500 persons, Mr. Cham-berlain said: "The opponents of the Crimes berlain said: "The opponents of the Orimes bill have made an outery against the repression of liberty. Liberty to do what? To commit theft, to ruin industrious men, to outrage women. (Hisses mingled with cheers.) What are you hissing, the crime or the punishment?" Here a man, rising and menacing Mr. Chamberlain, said; "It is not characteristic of the Irish to cuttore momen" An attempt was made to "It is not characteristic of the Irish to outrage women." An attempt was made to turn the man out, but Mr. Chamberlain cried ont, "Leave him alone," 'Then be continued : "Do you want instances of insult being offered to women?" (Cries of "Outrage, you said." "You slander the Irish.") "I did not mean the prossest outrage of all, but personal violence and insults. (Hispan and churge I. I referred to and insults. (Hisses and cheers.) I referred to cases like that of the Curtin family, where the lives of the widow and daughter of the murdered man were made intolerable; like that of the man were made intolerable; like that of the widow of another murdered man (Byers), who, while accompanying the dead body of her husband, was jeered at and hooted along the streets. (Here the speaker was inter-rupted by cries of "Watch yourself;" hisses and general disorder.) I am relating facts to which even my opp nents might liston in silence of horror and shame. When I refer to assassinations a mun here says "Irake I refer to assassinations a man here says "Take care of yourself.' Has the time come when we dare not discuss political matters in this coun-(Great cheering.) This is the spirit of the parties in the convention in Chicago. I am sorry to know that they have any representa-tives in Scotland (cries of 'they are not Scotch-That convention, besides being attended men.'\ by delegates honestly in sympathy with Ireland, had delegates of another stamp-apostles of out-rage and murder, who have paid the outrage nongers of England. Mr. Redmond, the dele act of the Irish Parliamentary party, explicitly declared before the convention that it was the aim of that party to effect the entire separation of Ireland from England and that their policy was to make the government of Ireland by England impossible. This they seek to effect by the most immoral conspiracy ever devised in a civilized land—by contending for liberty to violate every law, human and divine. Do you think it infamous to restrain these man? (Cheers.) Mr. Parnell threatened in the House of Commons, under the spaces, miss of of Ireland from England and that their policy of Commons, under the specicus guise of a warning, that if the coercion bill we e pasted there would be a renewal of outrages, dynamite explosions and attempts to assassinate our statesmen. This grim suggestion may prove the death warrant of some of us. (Cries of "No," "Shame.") Well, what happens to individuals is not of much consequence. The danger is to the commonwealth. For the first time in English history our fors have sympathisers within our ancient fortress. all the local self-government which at that time Their plan of attack finds encourage was declared. ment from those who ought to be the strongest defenders of our cit.del. This makes our task more arduous. But we will not vailed in Ireland, and which presents a marked shrink, we will not abate one jot, we will not

THE COERCION DEBATE.

FLIMSY ATTENDANCE OF MEM-BERS AND LITTLE INTEREST.

Likelihood that Cloture will not be Re-sorted to in the Second Reading. arealt or bi

LONDON, April 12. In the House of Com-mons this afternoon Attorney General Holmes reopened the debate on the Government side in favor of the Irish Crimes Act Amendment bill He contended that the measure was a fair and reasonable one, and that none. of its provisions reasonable one, and that none of its provisions, would interfere with constitutional or public rights. As to the provisions enabling the Vice-roy to suppress dangerous associations, the bill left the exercise of the Viceroy's power under the veto of Parliament. The Government ad-Seven families were evicted in the neighbor-hood of Kilfnane, County Limerick, on the properties of Lord Massey, Lady Ashtown and Mr. Hamilton Geale. All the tenants were iehered to the proposal to make the bill perpetual. The misfortune in the enactment of the past measures of this kind was they were not made perpetual.

HALF HEARTED CHILDERS.

Mr. Hugh C. Childers said that although he supported the amendment to the bill he adnot be objectionable if they were made part of general bill for both England and Ireland, but those features of the proposed law which the Government especially intended to apply to Ireland were unwarranted and would be found to evoke disorder. Mr. Childers protested strongly against giving the proposed powers to the resident magistrates, whom he knew would be unfit, by reason of their lack of legal train-Ireland were unwarranted and would be found verdict of wilful murder against police coning, to properly exercise them, especially in cases involving the application of the extreme provisions of the Whiteboy Acts

and the legal construction of the word con-spiracy. The proposal to try Irish prisoners of furthering the fund for the relief of the ared mother of Patrick Hanlon. Several speeches wore delivered, and a committee was appointed to receive subscriptions. A sum of £10 was in England was amongst the worst features of the bill.

A SEMI-HOLIDAY HOUSE.

There were not fifty members in the House of Commons to-night. The debute on the Crimes bill will go on formally until Thursday, when the House will fill up again. Mr. Gladstone will revive interest in Parliament by speaking on Friday. The Government is unxious to reach the second reading of the Crimes bill without resorting to closure, and will not insist on a division before the 22nd inst.

THE SPEAKER AND CLOTURE.

bidge carran has again been exercising his dispensing power, but on the present occasion he has somewhat moderated his "pressure" on the landlords. He asked the evicted tenants of Killarney in each case whether they had been badly treated, and he acted according to the answer received. In each of the cases a decree? Speaker Pesl has intimated to Mr. Gladston that if the head of the Government remand closure after a reasonable period of debate he will always deem it his duty to acquie-ce, and that his rule will apply to any Government, Tory or Liberal. The *Telegraph* says :- "Justice must be done for a year's rent was given, and a stay of some

to the carnestness of those who took part in the demonstration. But a closer examination of the months on the arrears was made. Dr. Cameron, addressing his constituents in Glasgow, said that recently elections showed that if a question fought a year ago had to be fought again, the re-ult would be very different from what it then was if Liberal Unionists and Conservatives were pitted again t each other. question could not fail to convince them that the Government is not trying to tyrannize over anybody, but is trying to emancipate honest farmers and tradesmon from a subtle and cowardly form of tyranny."

MOWAT ON COERCION.

HIS RESOLUTIONS PROTESTING AGAISNT THE IRISH COERCION BILL.

ininster in the compartment of a discenses carriage, while the mortal remains of the Unionist Party might go thither easily in a wheelbarrow. The Jubilee Coercion Bill speech delivered by Mr. Balfour on Monday night was TORONTO, April 13.-Hon. Premier Mowat the most feeble attempt that he (Dr. Cameron) has handed in his motion of sympathy with the had ever heard. people of Ireland in their endeavor to obtain local self government. It is in the shape of a resolution, and it is not likely that it will be de-bated till later in the week. The resolution Kilmainham for refusing to disclose secrets confided to him by his flock. He refused to answer questions regarding Tom Moroney's rent, and was committed to jail by Judge Boyd reads : -

reads: --That the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, representing upwards of two millions of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, feel a deep inter-est in all that concerns the well-being of every part of the British Empire, of which we rejoice

ple back. Some stones were thrown at the cab and driver. The Lord Mayor, Archbishop Croke and Mr. W. O'Brien remained with that our province forms part. That the people of this province are chiefly, though not wholy, of British birth (r origin) that a considerable number of them are Irish Father Ryan about a quarter of an hour in Kilma nham, and on leaving they were cheered by the crowd outside. A car-driver who con-veyed the police to arrest Father Ryan has been men or the children of Irishmen, and live in the utmost harmony with their fellow-subjects of other nationalities, joining in the general boycotted. At the meeting of the National League, held in Dublin, Mr. Michael Davitt presiding, Mr. Quinn, assistant secretary, announced the re-ceipts since last meeting were £345. The chair-man, alluding to the Irish policy of the Govern-ment, said the very stringency of the measure proposed by Mr. Balfour the previous night ap-peared to him the most favorable feature. He was not prepared to say what he thought it prosperity which the province enjoys under a constitution guaranteed by the Imperial Par-liament to the Canadian people, and securing all the local self-government which at that time was dealared

contrast with the prosperity and contentment yield to threats from whatever quarter they of the Irish people in this province and else-come, but we will endeavor to hand down un-

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Clipped and Culled from Irish Files Just

Dr. Logue, Bishop of Raphoe, has been ap

pointed Condjutor to the Archbishop of Armagh Primate of Lielaud.

Mr. Gladstone has written expressing warm approval of the effort to place Home Rule voters on the register of Trinity College, Dub-

The Royal Commission on Irish public works

sat in London for four days and had under con-sideration their report on arterial dramage, with which they have made considerable progress.

At the meeting of the Butter Market Trus-

A large meeting of the townspeople was held in the Mall Rooms, Youghal, for the purpose

At a meeting of the Youghal National League

Judge Curran has again been exercising his

Scotch Tory representatives could go to West-

minster in the compartment of a first-class

Father Ryan has followed Father Keller into

After the commital, on the way to Kilmainham,

an attempt was made to unyoke the horses from

the cab, but the mounted police drove the peo-

admitted as caretakers.

subscribed on the spot.

ly boycotted.

progressive.

stables.

Received.

SCOTCH NEWS.

Selected from Scotch Papers Received by Last Mali of March 2611.

In Dundee, on Saturday, the house of a working hammerman was entaged by this real and £603; the savings of twenty-five years,

MYSTBRIOUS DEATH AT NITSHILL .- A MAN named George Barr was found lying dead on Tuesday afternoon in his house at Nitchill

ANTHRAX IN FIFESHIRE -- It was reported to the Forfarshire Local Authority on Monday that an outbreak of anthrax had occurred at the farms of Kincraig and Leuchland.

CHARGE OF PERJURY. -Before Sheriff Machan CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Before Sheriff Maelay and a jury as Cupar Monday, Geo. and Jane Lambert, brother and sister, were found guilty of giving false evidence in a case which was tried in December against their father of alleged theft of a pair of boots at Buckhaven. They were each sentenced to 40 days imprisonment.

tees the searchary reported that the number of firking received at the market since the lat of January, 1887, exceeded by nearly 2,000 that for corresponding period last year, and that the improvement in quality noticeable was equally PERISHED IN THE SNOW.-Alexandrina Mac. donald, a girl of seven years, perished in the snow about 200 yords from the house of her father, John Macdonald, Icchdar, although a search party kept a look-out for her the entire The coroner's jury at Tralee were unable to night.

ngat. SUCCESS OF A DUNDEE SEALER.—A telegram-has been received by Messrs. Alexander Stephen & Sons, Dundee, reporting that their steamer Terra Nova, prosecuting the seal fishing at Newfoundland, had been applied off Cape Bona-Patrick Licehan, who was shot by a police patrol, who alleged he was with a party of moonlighters. The jury were discharged. Nine are stated to have been in favor of a vista with 40,000 young scale.

THE LEE RIFLE. - It appears that the inventhe LEE MFLE. — It appears that the inven-tor of the Lee rille, about which so much has been h-ard of 1ste, is a native of Hawick, and thus another name is added to the Eorder Roll of Fame.

GOLDEN EAGLES IN SKYE .- Mr. James Mac. donald, gamekeeper, Staffin, Skye, when out on the Quirang Hills, saw a fine pair of golden engles. He states that he has noticed these birds in the same locality on several occasions during the last two years.

a resolution was passed proclaiming that not a penny of rent would be paid from the parish of Youghal till Father Keller was released from RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT DUMFRIES. -On Mon prison, and they were detormined that the prison, and they were detormined that the "landlord rufficus" who had their headquarters on the South Mall, who were connected with the arrest of Father Keller, should be complete-KALLWAY ACCIDENT AT DUNFRIES.—On Mon day forenoon, not inscenger train from the South was cottering the Glasgow and South-Western Station at Dunfries, a potter nimed John M'Whitter, aged 28, missed his footin attempt-ing to step upon the footboard, fell and had his leg severely crushed by the van wheels. He was removed to the Infirmary, where the limb was removed to the Infirmary, where the limb was amputated.

COMPENSATION TO AN AIRDRIE MINER .-Sheriff Gutbrie on Tuesday awarded William Boyle, miner, 44 Greengairs, Airdrie, £20 (with Boyle, miner, 44 Greengairs, Alturie, ±20 (with expenses) as compensation for injuries which he sustained on 25th October in the pit of the Drumshangy Coal Company, Airdrie. Pursuer was a drawer in the pit, and through the negliwas a drawer in the pit, and through the negli-gence of the overman the gata on the high side of the shaft was opened, and the pursuer fell down the shaft, along with a hutch which he was pushing. He was disabled from work for several weeks.

FOUND DROWNED AT GREENOCK - About FOUND DROWNED AT GREENOCK — About eleven o'clock on Sunday forenoon the body of a man named Frank Munday was found float-ing in the river opposite the Albert Harbor at Greenock. Munday was last seen on 5th February about eleven in the evening, and his cap being found in the West Harbour, his b dy was bring found in the west harbour, his boy was trawled for. Deceased was 48 years of are, un-marne⁴, a native of Donegal, and resided at 14 Market street, Greenock. The body was much decomposed.

decomposed. HONORS TO THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.-The Egyptian Gezette of the 10th March says:-"His Highness the Khedive, being desirous of recompensing the 1st Battalion of the Oameron Highlanders for their distinguished conduct at the battle of Ginniss, when they fought in line with the 9th Battalion of the Egyptian Army, has been graciously pleased to confer the Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Fourth Class of the same Order on Captain Napier, and the Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, the Fourth Class of the same Order on Captain Napier, and the Fifth Class of the same Order on Lieutenant J. Ewart. His Highness has, as a further mark of his favor, directed His Excellency Tonino Pasha. Master of Ceremonies, to be in attend-ance at the Cairo Railway terminus at half-part seven to morrow morning to wish the regiment farewell and "bon voyage" on behalf of His. Highness.

A COMMON OCCURRENCE. Many bad joints, by which people are crip-led for life, are made by neglect-d or badly

APRIL 20, 1887

was heard was a voice (not Mr. Lynch's) un-

"Drive them back ; knock about the bead ; follow up." Immediately I saw a few policemen in front

Mr. Lynch (in an insolent tone)-I told them, and that's my business.

Father Norris-The crowd are farther from you now than they were the other day, and there are not so many people here now. Why about you assume this aggressive and provok-ing attitude to day when there is less reason for it than on Tuesday or Wednesday. Is it because there are stones about to day that you want to provoke and aggravate the people into some act of desperation ?

Mr. Lynch—I'm responsible for the proceed-ings here, and I will drive the people back if they don't go. Father Norris—There is no reason for the

police drawing their batons. The people are doing nothing. Mr. Lynch-That is my business, altogether.

Father Norra-It is my business, and warn you my people, and I tell you, sir, and warn you that there is no necessity for the drawing of batons. The people are peaceful. The sheriff is in no way moissted, and there is no danger

of a row unless you provoke it. Mr. Lynch—Their language is comething scandalous, you will admit; simply awful. Father Norris-It is much better to put up

with language of that kind than to provoke the people and to endangor the peace of the district. Mr. Lynch-It is my duty to prevent the

peace being endangered. Father Norris-Tell us where to put the peo-

ple and we will place them there. We will keep them back. Mr. Lynch—That is my business ; it is I that

will keep them back. Father Norris-We will preserve order; and

tell the men to put up their batons. Mr. Lynch-I will keep order. I will look to

that. The conversation then ended. Father Norris The conversation then ended. Father Norris afterwards asked Mr. Black, the County In-spector, whether he would allow his men to do acts calculated to lead to a serious breach of the peace at the dictation of Mr. Lynch. Mr. Black's reply was—"' Sure you know that man has a bad temper"—spoken in a half apologetic tone, as if this explanation and apology was -ample amends for conduct which it required the most strenuous efforts of the priests and those of influence with the people to prevent it end-

In disastrously. Two evictions were carried out on the road at the foot of the hill from two fine slated cottages semi-detached on the roadside; not far from the entrance to Mr. Dunn's premises. The first was occupied by Jeremiah Kinsella, a plough-man, with nine children, and the second by Jeremiah Mack, a herd, with six children. The Jeremian mack, a here, with an children. The landlord had arranged with Mr. Dunne to build their houses. When he had built the walls about a yard high, he abandoned the work in consequence of some dispute with the tenant. Mr. Dunne then took up the work and com-pleted the two fine houses now cleared out. Out of one of the houses a baby two months cld was brought in its cradle and placed on a cart. Miss Kilbride provided the little thing with shelter for the journey to its temporary home, while the mother called for " cheers for the Plan of Campaign."

The party then proceeded to the gate lodge-BELFAST, April 14.—At the annual conference astisfaction. We always fee a handsome two-storied building. The sheriff of the Catholic clergy of Down, Connor and mending it to our customers.

true Liberal," he save, "ought to entrust such powers to them. When Lord Spencer repeat-edly refused to suppress the League no word of remonstrance emanated from the Liberals. - 11 is inconceivable that a Liberal can now of Father Noris, with drawn batons, facing the erowd. Father Noris indignantly ordered the police to put up their batons, which they did, and approaching Mr. Lynch asked him why the police should draw their batons. Mr. Lynch discussed in the support a measure overpowering the Exe-cutive to treat Irish politicians as com-uon criminals. In 1838 three thousand Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a National League meeting, their action leading to bloodshed and necessitating the calling out of

troops to preserve the peace. Colonel King-Harman and Mr. Hulmes actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action the Orangemen would be liable, under the clauses of the present bill, to punishment as criminals. But the Government has effectively provided against this contingency by proposing to enact that the Houss of Lords may veto a proclamation by the Lord Lieuten

The full weight of this terrible but one ant. sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party slone. The measure will be administered by those who beyoud all question are sctuated by the strongest Orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exast

perate the people without serving any useful purpose.

THE UNDER-SECRETARYSHIT.

LONDON, April 14.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Se-oretary for Ireland, intimated in the House of Commons this afternoon that no salary would Commons this atternoon that no salary would be attached to the office of Under-Secretary for Ireland made for Col. King Harman. The Government were aware, Mr. Balfour said, when they appointed the incumbent that the appointment would be attacked. They had taken the highest legal advice and had been in-formed that their action was herd. To addition formed that their action was legal. In addition to this, Mr. Balfour said the new office did not involve in its acceptance by a member of the House of Commons the necessity of resigning his sent and recontesting it for re-election, cause the office was not a place of profit or emolument under the crown.

Mr. Gladstone said the precedents required

Nr. Gladitone said the precedents required Colonel King-Harman to vacate his seat and seek re elect on. When he (Mr. Gladstone) re-presented Oxford University he accepted, for a short period, a place in the Government with-out salary and under legal advice, vacated his seat and stood for re-election.

MR. REDMOND'S EXPLANATION.

John Redmond made a personal explanation with reference to his speech at the Chicago Convention, He said Mr. Cliamberlain, in his Solvention. The said bir. Chamberhail, in his speech at Ayr, had represented him as saying that the Irish party were not working for the removal of grievances; whereas, what he did removal or grievances; whereas, what he did say was that they were not working solely for the purpose of removing the material grievances of tenants, but to obtain political reforms also; and further, when he said that the government and further, when he said that the government of Ireland by England was impossible, his allu-sion was to the centralized bureaucrathe Gov-ernment of Dublin Castle. He believed it possible that a settlement could be effected honorable alike to England and to Ireland, such as was offered by Mr. Giadstone. (Cries of "hear, hear.")

THE DEBATE RESUMED.

Sir Lyon Plavfair resumed the debate on the coercion bill. While admitting the difficulty in certain cases of procuring convictions in Ireland, he said the facts were not so serious as the Governmont alleged. COERCION DENOUNCED.

impaired to our children the unity, strength and honor of the mighty Empire our forefithers bequeathed to us.'

REFECT OF THE SPEECH.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech excites all parties. The Unionists consider it a declaration of war to the knife with the Separatists. The Gladtonians charge Mr. Chamberlain with slander ing and villifying his former colleagues by the nsinuation that they sympathize with the perpetrators of outrages in Ireland. It is asserted that during his tour through Scotland Mr. Chamberlain will be attended by a private guard.

"Heaven is not reached at a single bourd," sung Dr. Holland, and the same may be said of health. But many a sick person would make rapid strides in the direction of complete health using Dr. R. V. Pierco's "Go'd n Medical Discovery. It is a sovereign remedy for all forms of scrofulous discases, king's evil, tumors, white swellings, fever-sores, scrofulous sore eyes, as well as for other blood and skin dis

ENGLISHMEN OBJECT.

FORCE NO REMEDY FOR THE DISCOPTENT PRE VAILING IN IRELAND-MORE PROTESTS

AGAINST COERCION. LONDON, April 12. — Messas. Labouchere Conybeare Broadhurat, Bradlaugh and other Radicals have sgreed to organize a band of English Members of Parliamont to visit Ireland

and confront coercion on the platform there. This action will have the effect of bringing the wer to the English side of the channel and puralyzing the policy of the Government.

Leading non-conformist ministers to the num ber of 129, have appended their names to a cir oular appealing to their fellow members to asist in getting a memorial to the government pro-testing against the policy of coercion in Iteland. They dochare it to be their belief that force is no remedy for the discontent prevailing in Ire-land and that the amount of investigation for land, and that the enoctment of such laws for one part of the United Kingdom is contrary to sound principle and would be fatal to the main tenanco of the Union itself.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

IN NERVOUS HEADACHE, FEVER AND IMPOTENCE D. A. S. KIRKPATRICK, Van Wert, O., says "I have used it with the most brilliant succes in chronic nervous headaches, hectic fever with profuse night sweats, impotence, nervousness etc.'

MR. STRANG STRANGELY WINS A FORTUNE.

Joseph Strang, a former Asburnian, living at Smith Falls, Untario, is the lucky man who drew one-tenth part of the first capital prize of \$150,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery, at its last drawing. To a reporter he said that he sibo,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery, at its last drawing. To a reporter he said that he sent money by express to M. A. Dauphin, at New Orleans for tickets. For the one-tonth ticket, No. 73,987, he paid one dollar. About six days after the drawing he learned that he had drawn \$15,000. He came to Auburn and and driwn \$15,000. He bank to Habin and ordered the money sent to the banking horse of William H. Seward & Co. The \$15,000 was forwarded in gold. He and his wife will reside in this city.—Auburn (N.Y.) Advertiser, March

Messrs. Mitchell & Platt, druggists, London, Ont., write December, 1881: We have sold Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its first introduc tion, and we can safely say no medicine on our shelves has had a larger sale, or gives better satisfaction. We always feel safe in recom-

That alive, from our experience, to the ad-vantages of Home Rule, we hail with joy the introduction into the British House of Com-Introduction into the British House of Com-mous of a measure which recognized the prin-ciples of self-government for Ireland, and we hoped that the bill, with such improvement as discussion should suggest, or the wisdom of Par-liament devise, might afford a settlement of long existing difficulties, and promote the unity and happings of the Empire and happiness of the Empire.

That we observe with regret that in the first session of the new Parliament, instead of a measure granting to the prople of Ireland the desired boon of local self-government, from which so much good was reasonably to be anticipated, there has been submitted to the house a stringent coercion bill, which further exasperates the great majority of the Irish poopl everywhere.

That we desire to place on record our sympathy with the efforts made to find a remedy for the miseries long endured, and to express our earnest hope that such a measure of selfgovernment may soon be granted, as while pre-serving the interests of the Empire and all the just rights of the majority, may at the same time be satisfactory to the Irish people, and permanently remove discontent and so sar as

What Toronto's well known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspopsion and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and have "1 have been troubled with Dyspepsia tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic

THE STRONGEST GOVERNMENT. The strongest government in the world to-day is the Catholic Church. No temporal power is so united. Separated by continents, by the confusion of language, the rivalry of nations, the differences of climatic influence, all are united in ous fold, under one visible head on earth, like children of a common father, all kneel at the feet of the successor of the fisher-man. A feeble old man in Rome raises his kneel at the feet of the successor of the usner-man. A feeble old man in Rome raises his voice in admonition, in warning or in supplica-tion, and in every country in the world millions of devout souls listen with reverential attention. No subjects are so loyal. Her mandates are obeyed with filial devotion. Her revenues are

Rev. J. McLaurin, Canadian Baptist Mis-Kev. J. McLaurin, Cannolan Daptist Alle-sionary to India, writes: During our stay in Canada, we have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil with very great satisfaction. We are now returning to India, and would like very much to take some with us, for cur own use and to the take discussion descinant. give to the diseased heathen.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor and her daughter Lillian

have returned to Germany to reside permanently.

GREAT RESULTS ARE SPEEDILY ACCOMPLISHED by the leading alterative, Northrop & Lyman's egetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. In digestion ceases, biliousness disappears, consti-pation gives place to regularity of the bowels in consequence of taking it. Ladies suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex experience long wished for relief from it, and impurities in the circulation no longer trouble those who have sought its aid. Give it a trial and you will not

peared to lim the most lavorable leature. He was not prepared to say what he thought it might be necessary for Irish manhood to do when naked tyranny was made to reign under a Tory Government in Ireland, but he would say that despots had been made to feel heretofore, that when they attempted to crush liberty they discovered that they were themselves likely they discovered that they were themselves likely to come to grief. It would not be surprising, having regard to the tone of the communications lately received, if Lord Lansdowne had to resign his Governor-Generalship of Canada.

The Pall Mall Gazette has published what it claims to be a simplification of the Bill, and which contains but three clauses. The first clause names the measure as the Government of Ireland (Simplification) Act; 1887. The of Ireland (Simplification) Act, 1887. The second enacts ' that on and after the passing of this Act there shall be no law in Ireland rave and except the will of the Lord Lieutenant for the time being and of such persons as he may appoint." The third clause declares "that this Act shall remain in force for ever." The Pall Mall travesty may be taken to all prac-tical intents and purposes as a summary of the more cumbrous Government measure. If it passes, every may, woman and child in Ireland will be at the mercy of every dog in office will be at the mercy of every dog in office whom Blackguard Balfour may choose to apwhom Bisekguard Danour may choose to ap-point a stipendisry magistrate. Its authors, in declaring that it shall be in force for ever, admit that it is the last measure of the kind that will ever be proposed for Ireland. For ever, in this case, must be understood to mean We do not think that even though the Bill passes into law, the "for ever" will cover any very extensive period.

THE SUPPRESSED STATISTICS.

The following are the returns of agratism The following are the returns of agration crime in Ireland which Mr. Balfour declined to produce in Parliament in sustainment of his case for coercion. The following, which has been laid on the table of the House of Commone, is a return by provinces, showing the total agraria outrages between 1845 and 1880, and also during each of the years 1880 to 1886 inclusive :--

		Lein-	Con-	$\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{n}}$ -	Gen.
	Ulster.	ster.	naught.		Total
845	245	435	726		
880	259	35I	957	1018.	
681	414	833	1235	1957	
882	320	732	881	1500.	
883	89	184	151		870
8S4	76	140	117		762
885	77	156	153		944
	88	114	223		1050

With reference to the total for the year 1886 it with relevance to the torm for the year 1886 it has to be remembered, as Mr. Gladstone, who had the figures in his hand, pointed out in his great speech, that more than half of the "outrages" were threatening letters, on which it would, as Mr. Gladstone said, be perfectly ridiculous to base a demand for coercion. Of cases besides threatening letters there was cases besides threatening letters there was an increase in 1386 over 1885 of siz: It is on this colossal increase of half-a-dozen outrages in one year that Mr. Balfour bases his demand for the suspension of every vestige of the British Con-stitution in Ireland.

The annual report of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance company, which was published in our columns yesterday, shows clearly what honest administrative ability will accomplish in the face of stern competition. The head office of this company is in Waterloo, Ont. Agencies have been established in the leading cities of the regret it, The German Emperor suffers from frequent drowainess, and is apt to fall asloep whenever seated for any length of time. Professor Max Muller sports thirty-seven titles conferred on him by great scientific and literary societies and universities, have been established in the lending cities of the Dominion. Their agents must have been work-ing energetically, as the report shows the re-spectable balance of \$61,534.75 on the right side of the ledger. The management of this com-pany is in good hands. The premiums received during the year amounted to \$276,779.86, which of itself shows with what favor the company is received by the public in general.

the second second

Ont., was afflicted with rheumatism in her fingers, so that she could not bend them. Yellect-d or badly low Oil cured her, and is a prompt cure for all painful complaints.

A SAD CASE.

With reference to a painful incident mentioned in our local columns recently, it is but justice to a highly respectable and afflicted family to state the who'e facts. The young medical student referred to is a son of Mr. Ches. Devlir, student referred to is a son of Dir. Unsa. Devir, of Aylmer, Que, whose mind has become de-ranged through excessive application to his studies. His conduct has been very eccentric for some time past and has given great grief to his family. The following copy of a document from his medical attendant will explain the matter guite fully :

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :

This is to certify that 1 am well acquainted with Mr. Fred. Devlin, and that fir the past two years or more I have not considered him two years or more a service responsible for his acts. U. M. Chunce, M.D.

Aylmer, April 12th, 1887.

An evening city contemporary has inflicted needless suffering on the family and friends of the young man by asserting that his brother, Mr. Charles Devlin, was the person arrested for forgery. The case will thus be seen to be one of severe affliction, and not of the criminal nuture so coarse'y reported by the evening Daper alluded to.

HE GOT HIS MONEY.

"Is it frue ?" asked a Palladium reporter of

"Is it frue?" asked a Palladium reporter of Mr. Byroa D. Houghton this afternoon. "that you really won \$25,000 in the March Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery." "Yes sir, the report is correct and the money is now in my possession. It arrived this morn-ing by the U.S. Express Company, and I have it on deposit. I wasn't elected mayor where I could earn \$250 a year, but I am satisfied never-theless."

"How did you come to invest?" "How did you," answered Mr. Houghton. "In December I was induced to buy a half ticket. I drew a blank, but having faith in the enterprise I bought twenty dollars worth of tickets for the January drawing. In return I received \$30. For the March drawing I pur-chased \$50 worth of tickets, and draw \$25,000. I sent my ticket to New Orleans March 22nd

for collection, and the money arrived to-day." "Did you ever try any other lottery ?" asked

the reporter. "No, sir. The Louisiana State Lottery is sold enough for me. It always pays what your ticket calls for. Try it once. -Oewogo (N.Y.) Palladium, March 31.

Reverge is sweet, but it leaves a bad taset in the mouth.

A SEVERE ATTACK.

"I never felt better in my life than I have since taking Burdock Blood Bitters. I had a severe bilious attack; I could not eat for several days, and was unable to work. One bottle cured me." John M. Richards, Sr., St. Tars, Ont. For all bilious troubles use B.B.B.

The strike among matches is slowly subsiding . as the days lengthen.

SURE TO SATISFY.

ork. There are many remedies for coughs and side colds, but there are few that prove so satisfac-come tory as Hagyard's Peetoral Balaam, which is a sived pleasant and reliable ourse for all throat and high lung troubles, including bronchitis, asthma, ay is croup, whooping, sough and the pulmonary: complaints of young or old $\{x_{i},y_{i}\}$

regret it.

collected without taxation, from the voluntary contributions of her children.

Cure." THE STRONGEST GOVERNMENT.

may still be possible its cause.

APRIL 20, 1887.

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Contraction of the second seco

EURRAH FOR BRAVE PARNELL! OLD IRELAND HE'LL FREE!"

Cheer up brave hearts in your Isle o'er the

الم الم المحكم الإلكام المحكمة المحكمة المحكم المحكم المحكمين المحكم المحكم المحكم المحكم المحكم الم المحكم المحكم

Ocean; Cheer up my brave lads and sing praises with me, Your trials and sufferings will soon be re-

warded; for Paraell | Brave Paraell will soon set you

free: Then drive away your sorrow,

For you'll be free men to-morrow. Come then brave boys join your voices with me.

Lot the flute and the harp Make light each Irish heart Eursh | for brave Parnell ! o d Ireland he'll

Yes, soon honored Parnell, we'll have thee among us, Among us, Ye4, soon will we grasp thee by that true pairiot

for with thee and Davitt, who is it dare wrong

There's none; our commander is now near at

hand, He'd protect our poor widows, Enrich their barren lands, and The Harp and the Shamrock forever will be

Entirely enshrouded With pleasure unclouded-

Hurrah ! for brave Parcell ! old Ireland he'll

free ! Yes, soon will that flag o'er Erin be floating In freedom o'er Ireland, fair queen of my heart, Each turn to the breeze old England defying, And the grandeur of Erin will never depart,

Farewell to evictious And landlord restrictions! No more may our eyes over gaze upon three, Far well the English nation ;

Come join with me Canadians-Hurrsh ! for brave Painell ! old Ireland hell

free ! PROF. N. J. BYRNE.

FUNERAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

PASTORAL BY ARCHBISHOP LYNCH-HIS GRACE CONDEMNS FAGAN HEMANITY WORSHIP.

Archbishop Lynch of Toront , has addressed the following circular letter to the clergy of the archdiocese :--

REV. StR-There are two abuses beginning to prevail, one of which is taken from Paganism, prevail, one of which is taken from Paganism, the other from ill-understood Christianity. Pagans, indeed, paid great respect to the bodies of their dead friends, and this was all right in its way. But, not believing in the im-mortality of the soul, or that the soal had any ford aristence after the death of the bady all mortality of the soul, or that the soal had any fixed existence after the death of the body, all the reverence referred to the body alone. The Indians, who have a belief in a life to come, do, in their crude way, all they can to assist the soul after its departure from the body, laying beside the dead his arms and implements. Christianity teaches that the roul lives after the death of the body, and than all do not leave the earth sufficiently and that all d) not leave the earth sufficiently purified to enter at once into the joys of Heaven. Whence, whilst paying due respect to the remains of our friends, we turn our attention especially to the wants of the soul. In England, when Christianity was in its vigor, whilst the Kingdom uself was still a part of the Catholic Church of Christendom, the friends of the dead gave out doles to the poor on the day of the death or of the burial, or on the third, seventh or thirtieth day, that for these alms the poor might plead before God for the They founded monasteries and coldeceased. leges with the privision that a certain number of Masses should every year be said for the souls of their dead. Kings and nobles joined in

this work. The decadence of Christianity in England brought about the confiscation of these trusts to the personal advantage of kings and couters. The unjust retainers of these stolen properties will one day have to answer before fod for their mjustice.

The Pagan idea of reverence to the body only The Pagan inter of reverted to all obly only is again cropping up and influencing the cus-tans of the present day. The charitable works of former times are giving way to grand display at funorshy magnificant coffins and heavy of flowers sometimes shared into ludierous and unseemly designs. All this, apart from the Pagan lumanity worship is implies, is useless exponse. It brings confort, not to the soul departed, but the pride of the living friends. None but Catholics in name only would think of imitat-

OPENING OF PABLIAMENT

>1 \otimes

The Representatives of the People Once More in Their Scats-Lieut.-Colonel Ouimet for Speaker-Brilliant Sneech by Hon. Edward Blake.

(Special from our own Reporter.)

OTTAWA, April 13.—The session which has opened to day is the first of the sixth Parliament of the Dominion. The scene in the house was a busy one, members rushing here and there, pressmen gathered in little groups discussing the pressmen gathered in little groups discussing the stuation and probable length of the section while boodlers and carpet baggers were as they are slways in every part of the house. At three o'clock the members having been swora in rathered in their seats in the Commons await-ing the summons from the Senate Chamber. They had not long to wait, three loud knocks upon the outer door and the sergeant at arms admits a small sized personage who announces a message from His Excellency the Governor-General. Then comes a general scamper and in a few minutes back they all come, the a few minutes back they all come, the search having been in vain for no Governor-General has teen found. They have been told how-ever that they have neglected their duty and must return and elect a Speaker. Once in their seats Sir John arose and moved, seconded by

Sir Hector Lavgevin that Lt. Col. Ouimet, M.P. for Laval, be elected Speaker. He refar-ed in glowing terms to the honorable career of the nominee, who was according to his idea the

right man in the right place. The greatest interest centred in what Hon. Edward Blake was to say as he arose to follow the reading of the motion with a speech. He said he would not oppose the motion, but hoped the election might be unanimous. During the campaign, and in fact from the time when he stood up in his place in the House and voted for the resolutions condemning the Government for hanging Louis Kiel, he had been called a coward and a calumnistor, a traitor end a Rielite. Now was the hour of his vindication. For the very act which he himself had been accused of the Right Hoa. First Minister had moved the selection of a man who was his co-conspirator and fellow traitor and calumniator, for the highest place in the gift of the House of Commons As such he congratulated the gen-

tleman on his elevation. The motion was careled manumously, after which Sir John and Sir Hector escorted the new Speaker to the chair. A few words re-tunning thanks was all Col Ouimet had to say and the House adjourned until to-merrow when the season of parliamentary protechnics will open in the formal opening of the House by the Governor-General. The military corps of the city will as usual furnish an escort. The Paincess Louise Dragoon Guards, under command of Capt. Gourdean, will proceed to the Gover-nor-General's residence. The essert will be a very strong one, and is sure to make an excel-let display, as most of the troop own their own horses which are well trained for service.

TO DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE SPRECH FROM THE THRONE. When the Governor-General had taken his seat on the throne, the Usher of the Black Rod mos to the bar of the Senate. After the members of the Lower House had obeyed the summone, and the usual formalities observed at the opening of every new Parliament had been g no through, His Excellency read the following speech :-

OTLAWA, Oat., April 14. Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate : Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

It is my pleasant duty on the opening of Parliament to congratulate you on the general prosperity of the country, and on the prospect of a coming season of peace and progress.

You will, I am sure, gladly join with the rest of the loyal subjects of the Queen in effering Her Majesty your sincere congresulations on her having reached the fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the throse, and in giving ex-pression to an earnest hope that she may be

The prominent position the vast dominions. The prominent position then by Canada at the Colonial and Indian exhibition, recently held in Lon loa, has made the Dom nich more widely and favorably known than before, and will, I have no doubt, contribute largely to its material progress by calling attention to the ad-

FARM AND GARDEN.

1HI

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Fine and the second sec

STESTIS IN PAR

Branches that were broken during the winter should be cut near to the trunk, a smooth cut made, and covered with grafting wax or thick

p.int. Many dairy authorities agree that the salting of butter is bad dairying. The idea that it keeps the butter is an error. When butter is a ted with brine the salt is most thoroughly incorporated with it, and the butter keeps best, as the brine stays there, but dry salt will dis-integrate and stay only in minute granular form.

A gentleman engaged in forest culture in Kannas states that he meets with the best suc cess in raising trees by planting them two feet apart in rows that are eight feet from each other. In twis space he plants and cultivates a row of ourn and putators each year till the trees are all large enou, a to shade the ground and prevent the growth of grass and weeds.

When you get trees from the nursery, do not plant them hurriedly. Heel them in, choosing a dry, sh-ltered place ; open a trench, lay in the trees, in an inclined position, so that the tops will protect one another, looking to the Lb-ls that none may be lost or misplaced; cover the roots well with soil. leaving so air spaces, using enough earth to shed water. The trees will be much better off than if planted out in cold soil, to be whipped about by the drying winds.

Vines that were properly pruned last fall re-quire but little attention now. If, however, pruning was neglected, it may be attended to whenever the weather is mild. E. Williams, a prominent vine grower in Now Jersey, 2278 : "Adopt some system temp-red with reason and common sense and follow it. Prune severely if you would get fine fruit. Avoid using the vine to produce bey nd its strongth, More vines are runed by overcropping than by severe prun-ing. Don't be t o grandy."



Invalids'Hotel **Burgical Institute**

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Organized with a full Staff of eighteen Experienced and Skillfal Physicians and Surgeons for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

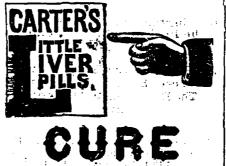
Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Thront and Lung Diseases, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Diseases of Women, Blood Diseases and Norv-ous Affections, cured here or at home, with or without seeing the patient. Come and see us, or send ten cents in stamps for our "Inwalids' Guide Book," which gives all particulars. all particulars.

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PILE TUMORS and STRICTURES treated with the groutest success. Book sont for ten conts in stamps. Address Workla's Disparsary Mutual Association, Gas Main Street, Bufalo, N. Y.

The instiment of many housands of cases of those thousands of on **BISEASES OF** discand populiar to

TOMEN WOMER



ESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Sick Headacks and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a billion, state of the system, such as Dis-zinues, Nauses, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Taia in the Site Sc. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing



Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilis are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and complate the towels. Yen if they only cure



Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but form-nately their goodness does not cud here, and those who once try them will find *bese little pills valu-shie in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head



Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very next to take One of the transmission of the set of the set. Canter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose, They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle action plasse all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five t. \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or seat by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO... New York City.



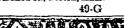
HEAL THYSELF! Do not expend hundreds of dollars for adver-

tised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and drench your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

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Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Contains more than one hundred invatuable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopaia, for all forms of chronic and sonte dissence, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid. sealed in plain wrapper. ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL,

young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send now or out this out, for you may DOTOR ses it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER 4 Bulanch st., Boston, Mass.







"We do kereby ortigy that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Somi-Annual Drewings of the Louiriana State Lottery Company, and in per-en manage and control the Drawings themselses, and that the some are sonducted with konesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we suthorize the Company to use this sertificate, with fas-similes of our signatures attached in its advertisements.

commissioners,

We the undersigned Banks and Bax, ers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisia 1a Nat'l Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOMN, Pres. Union National Bank,

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for fiducational and Charitable purposes—with a capi-tal of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its ranchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1879 The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Semi-Annual Bruw-ings regularly every six months (June and Decempleer).

Scar Bue Core

December). A SPLENDID OPPOETUNITY TO WIN A FORTURE, FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, May 10, 1887-2041h Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$150,000.

BNotice.-Tickels are Ten Dollars only. Halves, 85. Fifths, \$3. Tenths, \$1.

		LIST OF PR	12 16.	
	CAPITAL P		\$150,080	8150,0
	GRAND PR		60,000	60.0
	GRAND PR		20,000	20,0
	LARGE PR		10,000	90,0
	LARGE PR	IZES OF	5,000	90,0
20	PRIZES OF		1,000	20.0
- 50	**		500	25,0
100			300	50,0
20C	"		200	40,0
500			100	60,0
,000			50	50,0
	≜ F	PROXIMATIO:		
100	Approximat		st \$300	\$30,0
100		**	200	90,0
100	4	**	100	10,0

2,179 Prizes, amounting to \$585.0 Application for rates to clubs should be made only the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full a dress. **FOSTAL** NOTES, Kapress Money Order or New York Exchange in ordinary lotter. Current by Express (at our expense) address N. A. DAUPETT

New Orleans, L or M. A. DAUPHIN, Wushington, D.C.

Address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS WATIONAL BANK New Orleans La.

oliows : EROM HALIPAX. March 1st, March 15th, March 23th, April 12th REMEMBER That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawing, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all cqual, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize. FROM ST. JOHN'S. March 7th, March 21st, April 4th, April 18th. Rates of passage between Halifax and St. John's :-Cabin \$20.00, Intermediate, \$15.00, Steerage \$0.00.

draw a Prize. **EUNENDEE** that the payment of all Prizes is **CUARANTEED EV FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickesh are signed by the **Predident of an Institution whose charteror rights** me recognized in the highest Courts; thurefore, buware of any initiations or anonymous schemes. GLASGOW LINE. Baring the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched regularly from Olasgow for loston (via Halifax when occasion requires), and regularly from Hoston to Olasgow direct, as follows, FiloM BOSTON:-





1888----Winter Arrangements----1887

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double engined, Clyde built I now STRAMSHDS. They are built in water tigh compariments, are unsurpassed for strength' speed and comfort, are fitted up with all th modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on second. rccord.

foliows :

		•
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders,
Numidian		Building.
L'arielan	5.400	Capt. James Wylie.
Sardinian.	4.650	Lt. W. H. Smith, RNR,
L'olynesian		Capt. J. Ritchie.
Sarmatian		" Hugh Wylie.
Ulreassian		" W. Richardson
Peruvian		" John France
Nova Scotiar		" R. H. Hughes
Caspinn	3.200	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R.
Carthaginian	4.600	Capt. A. Macnicol.
S.perian.	4.600	" R. P. Moore.
Norwegian .		J. G. Stephen.
Hibernian		" John Brown.
Austrian	2.700	J. Ambary.
Nestorian	2,700	W. Dalziel
Prussian	3,000	Alex. McDouga
Scandinavian	3.600	John Park.
Buenos Ayre	an 3800	James Scott.
Corean	4 000	I T C Man
Greeinn	3 600	" J. C. Menzies,
Manitoban	3 150	" C. E. LeGallai,
Canadian	2 600	······································
Phaenician	2,800	
Waldensian.	2,600	$\sim 1/1$
Lucerne	9,000	
Newfoundlar	003 E	77 O. BURD
Acadian	1 250	C. O. Mynng.
	•••••	" F. McGrath.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Hallfax on sATURDAYS, calling at Lough Koylo to receive on board and hand Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are in-tended the de despatched 000

000 1	condition of the deal watering
000	FROM HALIFAX :
000	Bardinian
000	Polynesian
000	Circassian
000	Parisian
000	Parisian
	Polynesian
000	
000	
	or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Raliway Train
000	from the West.
000	FROM PORTLAND VIA LIVERPOOL TO HALIFAX:
COO	Deleventer
	Polynesian
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всу	I ST ON THE MATTER OF CHE OF AND THINK HALIWAY PERM
uey	
	Rates of passage from Monireal, via Halifax :- Cabin
-	
La.	and a stand and provide sectage, sectage, sectage
	Rates of Dasaburg from Montage1 at Tracts
	tion), Intermediate, \$35.50, Biosrage, \$20.50.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE. The BS. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a Winter Service between Hallfax and St. John's Nid., as

GLASGOW LINE.

Siberian. The issues of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila Caljoin Service are interned to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow. FROM PhiliaDELPHIA

ing such examples. Flowers fade, but the doles of charity live forever in the treasury of Heaven.

If the dead could r; eak they would say, "All this display is of no use to me. If the money you thus squander in honoring my deal body wave applied in the mercies of the poor or in sactifices for my coal, then indeed it would bring me joy. Now the odor of your Pagaa honors oppresses me." Many might ory out The weight of this magaificent monument (perhaps not paid for) crushs me " We are glad to know that associations have

we are grat in know that associations in the been formed both in England and in the United States for the simplification of funerals, and shat rich people who could well afford the ex-pense are setting the example of simplicity in these mathers.

We wish to warn Catholics against this abuse of extravagance in funerals. If friends wish to show their respect for the departed let them do so by at least paying for the carriage which convers them to the cemetery. The Ohurch per-mits a crown of flowers as a sign of heavenly joy on the herd of the children only, who have not attained the age of reason. The simple pall is all she allows on the coffin at the funeral of those who have reached the age of reason.

You are hereby enjoyned to see that these rules of the church be for the future religiously

and strictly carried out. The other abuse of which we would speak is something altogether contrary to the spirit of Obristianity. It is the enormity of turning the day of grief and mourning into a day of pleasure and annisement, a day of the tres and horse-racing and prize-shooting. Our Lord has said that when the spouse is taken from them they shall fast. It is the universal custom that the anaversaties of death are days of silence and marging. Her Majesty the Queen of England tes, in this respect, as far as she can, a good example by having religious services on the an-niversary of her husbard's death, and by summoving on these occasions all her children and relatives. She dees not give bal s or parties or grand receptions on such anniversaries. Her would outrage in this respect the traditions of

Christianity. For the profanation of Good Fliday this ex-surve is often heard from non-Catholic lips: "We have reason to rejoice on this day of our redenip-tion." We answer. "You have more reason to imitate the venerable practice of the Catholic Church by on that day grieving for your sions which caused Christ's passion and death, re-serving your joy for the anniversary of His glorious resurrection."

Catholics must not be led away by the bad example of people who are too often in ignor-ance of the meaning even of the day, who know Good Friday this only, that it is a bank holi

The usage of ceasing from business on that day is a relic of old Catholic tradition, and arose not from a design to seek amusement but that people might be enabled to go freely to

Yours in Ohnst, JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, April 4.

"Episcopal duty in some parts of Austria has the humorous side," says the Ballarat Courier. And predate, on his nite jointey around, was fung into the deep mud by a restive horse. Rising ruefully, with his chaplain's help, and surveying the place, the Bishop consoled him-elf with the reflection. "I have left a deep impression in that, part of the diocess, at any rate," 'n '-

Sir Roger Tichborne, the original English claimant, is selling tickets in a Brooklyn theatre.

vantages offer d by our country to the agricu' tuist, and by attracting the capital necessary for the development of its great natural re-

ources Negotiations between Her Majerty's Govern-ment and that of the United States on the fishe, y question, with respect to which my Government has been fully informed and omaulted, are still in progress and will, we may us permitted to hope, result in an arrangement honorable and satisfactory to both nations. Measwhile the necessary provision has been made for the protection of our inshore fisheries. The papers on this subject will be laid before you.

Your attention will be invited to the expodiency of establishing a Department of Trate and Commerce under the supervision of a responsible ministur.

You will also be asked to consider the propriety of making such improvement in the or-ganization of the departments of justice, cus-toms and inlacd revenue as will provide greater facilities for the despatch of the large and increasing volume of business with which these departments are clarged.

departments are c'arged. A measure will be submit'el to you giving representation in the Senate to the Northwest Territories, in addition to that which they now posses in the House of Commons. Other measures will be laid before you'and among them will be found bills for the amoni-ment of the acts relating to give ment will use

ment of the acts relating to government relativays, for providing a better mode of trial of claims against the Crown, for the improvement of the procedure in criminal cases, and for the further

amendment of the Chinese immigration act. Gentlemen of the House of Commons : You will be asked, in order to provide against the possible interruption of the navigation of our great inland waters, for an oppropriation in aid of the construction of a const to connect the waters of Lakes Huron and Superior at Sault St. Marie.

The accounts for the past year will be laid before you as well as the estimates for the ensuing year. They have been prepare 1 with due reillustriors example is a reproach to those who gard to economy and the requir ments of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate ;

Gentlemen of the House of Commons : I commend these imp stant subjects and the others which may be laid before you to your best consideration, with full confidence in your carnest desire to promote the development and well being of Canada.

A PROTEST

BY THE CATHOLIO CLENGY OF CASHEL AGAINST THE ORIMES BILL.

DUBLIN, April 13 .- The following protest has been adopted by the Roman Catholic clergy of Cashel and Emly:-"We, the undersigned, representing the Archbishop and Priests of Cashel and Emly, in conference assembled to the number of 120, enter solemn protest against the Crimes Bill, the measure being utterly without cause,

SAVAGELY STRINGENT,

and wholly in excess of the needs of the case We believe that, if it is passed, it will lead to the commission of crimes exceeding in number and magnitude these that it is designed to check; that it will inflame the pas sions to a very high degree, embitter social relations, aggravate eamities, perpetuate na-tional discontent, by placing power of a repres-sive and irritating character in the hands of

AN UNFRIENDLY VICEROY and his officials; that it will bring the working of the law into greater contempt than at pre-sent, and cause the finger of scoin to be pointed Sir Roger Tichborne, the original English chimant, is selling tickets in a Brooklyn heatre, Abdul Hamed, Sultan of Turkey, has 434 wives.

forded large experience in adapting remedics for their oure, and

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

is the result of this vast experience.

is the result of this vast experience. It is a powerful Restorative Tonis and Nervino, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and curve, as if by magic, Lear-corrhea, or "whitee," excessive flowing, painful mensionation, un-thatural suppressions, prolapsus or failing of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronis conges-tion, inflammation and elceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness." It promptly relieves and ourse Nauson and Weakness of Stomach, Indiges-tion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Sleoplessuese, in either sox.

PRICE \$1.00, POR BOTTLES

Sold by Druggists overywhere. Sond ten cents in sumps for Dr. Pierce's large Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N.Y.





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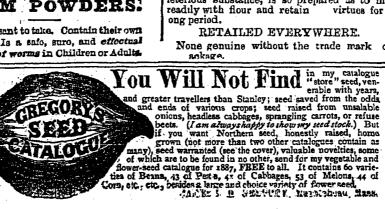
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ong period. Purgative. Is a safe, suro, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults. aokage.



11—L CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, O DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1541. Damo Marke Eimire Turcotte, of the cly and district of Montreal, wife of Mapoleon Chareties, justice, plaintiff, vs. Napoleon Chareties, laborer, of the said city of Montreal, defendant. An action in separation as to properly has been in-stituted in this case on the 5th day of April, 1887. Montreal, 5th April, 1887. A. ARCHAMBACLT, 35-b District of Action in Separation as the second in the second second second second Court of Action in Separation as to properly has been in-stituted in this case on the 5th day of April, 1887. Montreal, 5th April, 1887. A. ARCHAMBACLT, Jahutig's A.lornoy.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at al Continental Parts, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Italiways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Hailways, (Merchanta' Despatch), via Boston and by the Grand Trunk Kailway Company, via Portland. via Portland.

and by the Arada Trunk Kailway Company, via Portland.
Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways. For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orleans Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antworp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusseikorb No. 8, Brennen; Charley & Maacolm, Belfast; Jas. Scott & Oo, Queenstown; Allan Bros, & Co., 203 Leadenhall street, E. C., London; James and Alex. Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSello street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos, Cook & Son 201 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1865 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrenco Hall. rence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland. 50 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

Nov. 9th, 1886.

TTEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life,

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties ro Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

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

Sores and Ulcors i It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sers Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and ven Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Pilos, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has been kn v n to fail

Both rin and Ointment are sold at Professor Both rin and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 15d., 2s. 6d. 4s. \$diy 1s., 22s. and 83s. each, and by all medi cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.-Advice gratis, the above addres da ly between 114 or by



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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold informpetition with the multitude of low test, short weight soun or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROLAL BARNEG POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

HEALY SUSPENDED

FOR RESENTING A CHARGE MADE BY MAJOR SAUNDERSON.

Plain Language and Lively Scenes-Mr. Healy Withdraws from the House Amid Cheers-Sexton and Redmond Take Up the Charge and Force Sauaderson to Withdraw Ilis Offensive Expressions - Harcourt's Speech for Irish Self-Government.

LONDON, April 15 .- Sir William Vernon Har court, resuming the debate on the Coercion Bill in the House of Commons this afternoon, said the present alliance between the Liberals and Parnellites was based on the Liberal recognition of the fact that the wisest policy in Irish affairs lay in the acceptance of some form of Irish government which would tend to satisfy the Irish people. He twitted Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain with having secretly consulted Mr. Parnell seeking to make an alliance with him for their own purposes. Referring to the conspiracy and Whiteboy clauses of the proposed act, Sir William declared that they sapped the foundation of all Irishmen from forming business com-binations to defend their existing rights. The split in which the Government would administer the coercion act if it were passed was sufficiently shown in the appointment of Col. King Harman to the Parliamentary under secretaryship for Ireland. By this appoint-ment the Government had declared themselves to be the partisans of the landlords, and deter mined to administer the bill as the agents of the land owners in Ireland, thus becoming in-struments to stimulate the worst passions of the people and their bitterest religious preju-The bill would fail to suppress the Irish dicar. National League because the people of Ireland believed in the league and trusted it. The effect of the enforcement of the bill would be to make the Government more detested and the league more popular than ever. As to the Tory and Liberal Unionists' taunts about

AMERICAN GOLD FOSTERING IRISH DISCONTENT,

Sir Wm. Harcourt said : "There are none who have less reason to complain of American gold than the Irish landlords, for none get more of it. They get it through their poor tenants' rents." The proposal to make the bill perman-ent Sir William characterized as a breach of the rents fundamental conditions of the union between Ircland and Great Britain. The Government professed to reverence this union, but were doing their best to violate it. If the Government earnestly desired to maintain the union, let them abandon the policy of exasperating the Irish people and adopt the policy of justice and conciliation. (Cheers.)

THE COERCION BILL. again addressing Saunderson, exclaimed :--" If I only met you outside the door of this house I would thrash you within an inch of your life." The excitement was again renewed. The Speaker arose and addressed the House, but his voice was insudible above the din. When quiet had been somewhat restored the Speaker said that unless Mr. Sexton withdrew his expression he would be compelled to name him. He spealed to the House to assist him in his duty, adding that he was willing to do anything in his power to allay the bad feel-ing. (Cheers.) The Speaker then pointedly asked Mr. Saunderson whether he charged Mr. Sexton with associating with murderers.

. . Vannen . . . Marana .

again addressing Saunderson, exclaimed :-- " If

Sexton with associating with murderers.

of

(Loud cheers.)

pression.

SAUNDERSON WITDRAWS.

tion," etc., eventually withdrew the words he had used. The Speaker then asked Mr. Sexton

that the suspension of Mr. Healy be revoked.

(Cheers.) Mr. Saunderson then resumed his speech. He

ANOTHER SCENE OF CONFUSION ENSUED,

derson again resumed his speech and charged

the Parnellites with various connections with

SPEAKER PEEL PRAISED.

Mr. Healy was suspended for a week. The Daily News (Liberal), commenting on the oc-currence in the House of Commons last night,

ays the Speaker deserves the greatest credit for

the courtesy, impartiality and nice sense of honor which marked his demeanor on a very critical occasion. Mr. Parnell will visit Ireland

after the division is had in the House of Com-mons on the second reading of the Crimes bill, returning to London in time for the discussion

RIRMINGHAM CONVERTED.

night, the election for the remaining delegates to the Liberal Association resulted in the re-

turn of all the Gladstonian candidates, with one exception, where Joseph Chamterlain was suc-

AN INFAMOUS CONCOCTION.

AUTHENTICITY OF THE ALLEGED PARNELL LETTER

LONDON, April 18 .-- A five-line whip pub lished to day urges the Conservatives to attend the meeting of the House of Commons to night

so as to be on hand to vote for the accord read-

ing of the Irish Crimes Act amendment bill. The members began to troop into the House at

an unusually early hour to day in order to secure seate, the belief bring that another scene similar to that of Friday night will occur

during the evening's session. The alleged letter of Mr. Parnell, supposed

Excitement among all parties. In an interview to day, Mr. Clancy, Parnellite

DENIED-SECOND READING OF THE CRIMES

The latter's three brothers were de-

LONDON, April 16 .- At Birmingham, last

of the bill in committee.

BILL TO-NIGHT.

cessful.

benches. The debate was then adjourned.

Hartington and Goschen Defice the Position of the Unionists.

1 The Policy of the Government Denounced-Sir Vernon Harcourt-The Birmingham Rat Hooted

at Inverness.

LONDON, April 17.—The Marquis of Hart-ington, speaking at Edinburgh last night, con-tended that there had been no change in the political situation since the Gladstone Govern-Mr. Saunderson, after several evasive answers, which were interrupted by loud cries of "Answer," "Answer the Speaker's quespolitical situation since the Gladetone Govern-ment of 1880-85, except an increase in the Irish representation, which was always known to be inevitable and could be discounted, to justify the Liberals in supporting the same Parnellite tactics which they then opposed. It had been said that the Unionists' policy was a negative one. This he denied, though, in his opinion, it to withdraw his expression, at the same time adding: "I cannot conceal from myself the fact that the provocation has been very great." Mr. Sexton then formally withdrew his exwould be a mistake for a small intermediate party to commit itself to positive and definite proposals; it was a fact that they, through a practical alliance, had induced the Conservative Mr. Leake, member for Lanca h re, suggested that Mr. Healy be recalled. The Speaker said that nothing could be done in the matter until the next sitting. party to propose remedial measures for Ireland tar in advance of the Conservative idea and Mr. Sexton thereupon gave notice that at the next sitting of the House he would move even in advance of what the bulk of the even in advance of what the bulk of the Liberals a few years ago considered necessary. Lord Hartington believed the time had not yet arrived when it was possible for Unionists to act as a party or to propose a final solution of the difficulty. Belore that time arrives the revolutionary party in Ireland, supported by the still more revolutionary party in America, must be confronted and overthrown. "That conflict," the speaker said, "is now being renewed and must be decided in one way or the Mr. Saunderson then resulted in speech. He said that Mr. Sexton was present at the meet-ing at which Mr. Egan was made secretary of Clan na-Gael, which was a murder society of America. Mr. Sexton rose to s point of order and the Speaker advised Mr. Saunderson to withdraw the offensive expression. renewed and must be decided in one way or the other before the field will be vacant for the final solution of either of the agrarian questions which are the real root of the Irish troubles, or Mr. Saunderson repeating the words, where-upon Mr. Sexton shouted : "The honorable gentleman is again a liar." The Speaker called for the concession to the Irish people of those upon both the members to withdraw their offensive remarks, which they did. Mr. Saunextended powers of self-government which we as well as any other portion of the people of the kingdom, are perfectly willing to grant to Ire-land, Scotland or England." (Loud cheers.) Egan, Ford and other alvocates of murder. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Saunderson was greeted with cheers from the Conservative MR. GOSCHEN SPEAKS.

Mr. Goschen also made an address. He defended the alliance between the Unionists and Conservatives as an alliance of Unionists of all shades against Separatists of all shades. some of whom were very black indeed. He saw with sorrow the tendency of the Gladstonians to adopt and support the surister methods inaugurated by the Na ional league. Boycotinaugurated by the Na ional league. Boycot-ting, which was formerly confined to Ireland, was beginning to be defended by English poli-ticians. (Cries of "Shame.") "The most pathetic point in the present situation is that we have been obliged to abandon a leader whom we all admired. There is more at stake in the present situation that the main and intermit present situation than the unity and integrity of the Empire. The moralit is of politics are at stake, and the crisis is a grave one. When the Separatist party is calling to its aid the fierce forces of the revolutionary party, it is the bounden duty of the Unionists to call to their aid all those ordinarily holding aloof from politics.

Joseph Chamberlain.upon his arrival at Inverness, was greeted with mingled hoots and cheers. Replying to an address, after referring to the daily demoralization of Parliament, he said the accusations made by Major Saunder-son against the Irish Nationa'is's were true. It was high time that the opinion of the kingdom was made known about these scenes. Chamberlain's remarks were generally a repeti-

THE ANTI-COERCION CAMPAIGN.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, addressing & meeting of 4,000 persons at Derby (his consti-tuency) to-day, asserted that the present was the first time an English Government had ever When the Liberal Government proposed a re-pressive measure Joseph Chamberla'n was most to have been addressed to Mr. Egan, relative to the Phoenix Park murder, which the Times published this morning, has caused immense imphatic in insisting that the bill should run the briefest possible period. The meeting unanimously alopted a resolution protesting against the passage of the Coercion bill. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Sir Lyon Playfair and Thomas Power O'Connor addressed mass and member for Dublin County, branded the letter as an infamous c neoction, and declared that it bears internal evidence of forgery. He said also that suspicion was already directed against overflow meetings to protest against the Coer-cion bill at Leeds to-day.

continue to fill the max OLIC CHRCa at 20c. Old Townships are difficult to sell at over 18c, and we quote 15c to 1% as to quality.

A RAILWAY TO THE BOUNDARY. You will be asked to give your attention to the passage of a measure to authorize the Government of the province to construct and

THE HUDSON'S BAY ROAD.

BAILWAY EXTENSION. I congratulate you also on the extension of the railway system of the Province, under the

provisions of the above mentioned act, by which the western section of Manitoba has been fur-

nisked with facilities which, if not all that could be desired, have placed many settlers within accessible reach of markets where they can dispose of their surplus produce.

AN APPEAL TO THE THRONE.

You will be asked to provide the necessary

authority for an app al to the Imperial Govern-ment for relief, should the policy of disallowing

railway charters, intended to operate wholly within the limits of the old Province of Mani-toba, be persisted in by the Federal aut: orities.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME. Your attention will be invited to the revision and consolidation of the surrozate and county courts acts, and to acts amending the election, municipal, real property, liquor license, insame asylum and agricultural statistics and health

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

past and the estimates of the ensuing fiscal year

THE IMMIGRATION BOOM.

I also congratulate you on the increased num

ber of immigrants arriving daily, a greate portion of whom are taking up homes within the provinces. You wil be a ked in this re-

spect to provide additional m and of informa-tion with a view to induce as many as possible to avail themselves of the advantages offered by

the province as a home for the immigrant,

be laid before you at an early day.

I will direct that the public accounts of the

In Western a round lot was offered to a Lower Ports buyer at 142c, with the privilege of s-lett-ing, but the offer had not been accepted yester-day. We quote prices easy and lower, with a still further decime expected :--Creamery, 18c to 20c; Townships, 15c to 18c; Morrisburg, 15c to 17c; Brockville, 15c to 17c; Western, 13c to 15c; low grades. 10a to 12c operate or lease a line of railway from the city of Winnipeg to a point at or near the town of West Lyane.

15c; low grades, 10: to 12c; western, 10: to 15c; low grades, 10: to 12c; ROLL BOTTER.-New rols are being placed at 18c to 20c in baskets. Old tolls are difficult to sell, THE HUDSON'S BAY BOAD. You will also be asked to give your consider-ation to the means best calculated in your judgment to expedite the completion of the Winnipeg & Hudson's Bay Ralway, forty miles of which, I am happy to say, have been constructed and rendered fit for operation through aid extended to the company under the provisions. of "The Railway Aid Act, 1885." prices of which range from 14c to 16c. CHERSE.—We quite round lots of fine fall cheese at 13c to 134c and jobbing lots at 134c to 14c: The shipments from Porland last week were 6,559 boxes, against 10,801 bixes for the corresponding week last year. About 600 boxes were shipped last week via Boston. prices of which range from 14c to 16c.

COUNTRY PRGDUCE.

EGGS .- Receipts since Easter have been light, and stocks here at the present time are not large, nevertheless, so steady and so continuous has been the decline in values right from the beginning of the season that it seems as though there was to checking it, and we have to second a still lower range than was correct a week ago, sales in ca es and bariels being made within the past day or two as low as 122c., and we quote 122c. to 13c., with a feeling amongst holders that prices have touched bottom for the present.

that prices have touched bottom for the present. BRANS.—The market remains quiet at \$1.15 to \$1.35 as to quality. HONEY.—A lot of 250 lbs ' f Canadian in comb was sold at 132c in 2 lb boxes, and we quote 132 to 15c as to quantity and quality. California in 60 lb boxes is quo el st 13c to 14c. Strained hoary is difficult to sell at 8 to 10c per lb. HOPS.—The market is dull and brewers have the sdvantage in proces whenever a trade is

the sdvantage in proces whenever a trade is consumma ed English, Bavarian, New York consumma.ed English, Bavanan, New York State and Californian hops are offered at very reasonable figures, ranging all the way from 16c to 25c per lb. as to quality. Canadian hops appear to be out of the question in these days, the last sale we heard of being a small lot of 1995 month at for 1885 growth at 6c. POTATOES.-Market steady and prices are

quoted at 80 to 90c per bag as to quantity and quality. ONIONS-Red onions \$3 per bbl, in round

lot, and at \$3.50 for small lots. CABBACES-Quiet at \$2.50 to \$4.00 per 100

As to size and quality. AsHES-During the past week or ten days the price of first rots has advanced 25c to 30c per 100 lbs. to \$4.40.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES .- The market is very firm and prices are gradually tending to a higher basi, in sympathy with the improvement in the principal centres on this continent. We quote :-- Fice centres on this continent. We quote :--Fine stock in round lots \$4, with common to fair \$3 to \$3.50. In jobting lots sales have been made of choice vareties at \$4.50 to \$5 per bbl.

EVAPORATED APPERS — The market remains steady at 13½ to 14c, small lots having been placed at 15c Dried apples steady at 5c to 6c per lb.

PINE APPLES.—The receipts are fair for the season, and sales of fine fruit have transpired at 28c to 30c each wholesale.

at 25c to 30c each wholesale. DATES.—There is a quiet market in this fruit, and prices are unchanged at 5c to 6c. ORANGES—The market is firm at \$5.75 to \$6 per case for Valencias, sales being reported at both figures. A lot of handsome l'iorida oranges, int un is sulendid style hes been received and

put up in splendid style, has been received and sold at high prices. LEMONS.—The demand is still limited, but prices are steady at about last week's prices, sales having been made for shipment West at \$4 to \$4.25, per box; cases are quoted at

BANANAS.-This fruit is still arriving, but it meets with restricted sale, and prices are quoted as follows:-Reds, \$1 to \$1.50 per bunch; Jamaica at \$1.50 to \$5.50, and Aspinwalls at \$4.50 to \$5.00. COCOANUTS.—The demand is improving and

rices are steady at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per 100.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SALT FISH .- The market has been cleared of green codfish, all of which in first hands has been bought up for shipment, at \$1.621 for No. 1. Prices are therefore nominal. A few small lots of dry cod have been placed at about \$2.75 to \$3 per quintal, but supplies are very light In herrings there have been siles of Cape Breton and Labrador at \$4.50 to \$5. We quote

NEW BEADED GRENADINE MANTLES NEW BEADED GRENADINE MANTLES

The second the summer and the second se

Never had such a large stock as this searon. Now showing the Latest Novelties in Mantles and Costum's, from London, Pars and New York. Customers are invited to visit our Show Poons being the largest in Consider Rooms, being the largest in Canada.

S. CARSLEY.

· · ·	
\$3.00. Black and	Colored Ulsters. 8 9.55
3.00. Black and	Colored Ulsters. 8 9.55 Colored Ulsters. 10.00
5.75. Black and	Colored Ulsters. 10.00 Colored Ulsters. 10.50
4.50 . Plack and	Colored Ulsters. 10.50 Colored Ulsters. 10.75
7 85. Black and	Colored Ulsters. 15.50 Colored Ulsters. 18.00
5.50. Black and	Colored Ul-ters. 21.00

All new Spring Ulsters imported direct from the European market. The above goods are made up in very latest style and newest

S. CARSLEY

			-	_
NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW	LONG LONG LONG LONG LONG LONG LONG	DOLMANS DOLMANS DOLMANS DOLMANS DOLMANS DOLMANS DOLMANS DOLMANS	8.00 3.50 4.00 5.25 5.75 6.25 9.00	
NEW	LONG	DOLMANS DOLMANS DOLMANS	10.00 11.50	
	20110	DODWIUUS	13.00	

Just put to stock five cases New Spring Dol. mans at the above prices. Never before offered such a large variety of Patterns, ready to show them on Monday morning.

S. CARSLEY.

SPR SPR SPR	LING LING LING LING LING	COSTUME COSTUME COSTUME COSTUME COSTUME	S S S
SPRING SPRING	TAIL TAIL	OR-MADE OR-MADE OR-MADE OR-MADE	SUITS SUITS SUITS SUITS

Stock of Spring Costumes and Tailor-made Stock of Spring Costumes and Lanor-mate Suits is now complete. Customers are invited to visit our Show Rooms. Ladies will not only find the chapest but the largest variety to

choose from, at special prices. S. CARSLEY.

BUGGIES

PHÆTONS.

SURRYS,

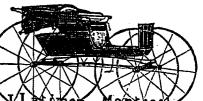
JUMP SEATS.

Village and Road Carts.

Express and Farm Waggons

AND ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implements, Cheaper than the Cheapest, Quality Considered. EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.



country. majority. SAUNDERSON DEFENDED.

tion of his previous speeches.

CHAMBERLAIN OUTWITTED.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. A recrganization of the civil service is now under process by which a material reduction will be effected in that branch of the public ad ministration.

acts.

THE CONSERVATIVES UNITED. The split in the Conservative ranks was fixed

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

been a little more business on local account with sales reported of car lots of superior at \$3.90 to \$4, of extra at \$3.75 to \$3.80, and of spring extra at \$3.45. We quote:-Patent \$4.20 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.10; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Extra Superfine, \$3.70 to \$3.80; Fancy, \$3.55 to \$3.60; Spring Extra, \$3.45 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.75 to \$3.265; Mid-dlings, \$2.15 to \$2.30; Pollards, \$1.90 to \$2.00; Oatario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.70; Ontario bags (superfine), \$1.35 to \$1.50; City Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.35 to \$4.40. OATMEAL, &C.-The sale is reported of a car OATMEAL, &C.—The sale is reported of a car load of ordinary oatmeal at \$3.95, and we quote as follows:—Car lots \$3 90 to \$3.95 per bbl, and jobbing lots at \$4 00 to \$4.25. Granulated, \$4 25 to \$4 50; in bars, \$2.00 to \$2.10 for owlines \$2 10 to \$2.25 for \$4 25. Granulated, \$4 25 to \$4 50; in bass, \$2.00 to \$2 10 for ordinary, \$2 10 to \$2 25 for granulated. Commeal, \$2 30 to \$2 50 per bbl BBAN—The market is pretty bare of stock and prices have advanced fully \$1 per too, sales being reported at \$17 in car lots and \$17.50 in brok n lots. Shorts at \$17.50 to \$18 and middlings

FLOUR-During the past few days there ha

\$5 to \$5.50.

with sales reported of car lots of superior at

I now leave you to the consideration of these and other measures that will be submitted to you in the full assurance that they will be dealt with by you in a man or to reflect credit upon yourselves and advantage to the

up to-day, and the Government now have a

In a retail way a good spring business is being transacted. Travellers for wholesale houses report well. Transactions are only fair.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

A SERIES OF SENSATIONS. Major Saunderson (Conservative) said the National League was supported mainly by criminals, dynamiters and murderers across the Atlantic. He did not charge the gentlemen op-posite with imbruing their hands in blood, but he did charge them with associating with men Atlantic. whom they knew to be murderers. Mr. Healy rose to a point of order.

The Speaker replied that Major Saunderson had made the gravest charges, but that these could be met in debate. He himself was unable t interfere.

THE LIE DIRKCT.

Mr. Healy responded that he would say what he thought of Major Saunderson regardless of consequences. If Major Saunderson referred to him he had no hesitation in saying that he was a liar. This remark was greeted with loud Parnellite chears

The Speaker called upon Mr. Healy to with-

draw his expression. Mr. Healy replied : "I am not entitled to rise until you sit down," when the cheering was renewed. The Speaker then resumed his chair and Mr. Healy again took the floor. He said : "I am only able to meet the charge in one way. If you ru'e that Major Saunderson was in order, my expression was equally in order. If you rule him out of order I shall withdraw my expression.

The Speaker-" That is not so. Mr. Saunderson made a charge of the gravest The responsibility rests entirely with It is his duty to prove it if he can nature. himself. (cheers), but I cannot allow the expression you used.

Mr. Healy repeated that Saunderson was a

liar. A great uproar arose. The Speaker again called upon Mr. Healy to withdraw. Mr. Healy refused.

MR, HEALY NAMED.

The Speaker thereupon named him, and W. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury, moved that Mr. Healy be suspended. Mr. Redmend jumped up and shouted: "I say he is a liar too." The house divided on the motion to suspend Mr. Hea y and the motion was carried by a vote of 118 to 52. When the vote was announced, Mr. Healy

walked out of the house applauded by all the Parnellites, who stood up waving their hats and raising cheer after cheer. Mr. Saunder-son, upon attempting to resume his speech was interrupted by loud cries of "withdraw!" "withdraw. withdraw !"

Mr. Sexton interrupting, asked Major Saun-derson whether he (Saunderson) persisted in his statement or would withdraw it?

Major Saunderson replied that Sheridan was a member of the executive committee of which the member for West Belfast (Mr. Sexton) was also a member. (Loud cries of

"withdraw.") Mr. Sexton—Did I know him to be a mur-derer? Did I ever associate with a man whom I knew to be a murderer? (Cheers and a voice

"Withdraw, you murderer !") Major Saunderson—"I said that Sheridan was on the committee and against him a true bill was found for complicity in the Phœnix park murders. The committee must have known

what kind of a man he was." Here, Mr. Sexton, springing to his feet, shouted: "I say you are a wilful, cowardly liar."

THEN THERE WAS ANOTHER UPROAR.

F The Partiellites all ross and cheered frantic-ally, waving their hats in the air. As soon as there was a chance to be heard Mr; Sextop, qu's in sanctioning the evictions.

letter attributed to Mr. Parnell with that of the person suspected.

a certain person as the forger. An Irish mem-ber of parliament departed for Dublin this

the person suspected. The Globe, commenting on the alleged Parnell letter, says: "Until the horrible accusation that Mr. Parne'l wrote the letter is proved, we shall discredit it." The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Until the shealthing of the letter shealthe checktool

authenticity of the letter shall be absolutely proved there will be no need to discuss its conents.

The St. James Gazette says :- "The letter is so grave a document that it will not do to regart it as genuine until Mr. Parnell shall be heard passed.

from concerning it." LONDON, April 18th, 3.30 p.m.—The lobby of the House of Commons is crowded with members engerly discussing the alleged Parnell letter. The Irish members indignantly declare it to be a forgery. Cam and Sir Henry James, hoth Liberal Unionists, were observed in ani-mated conversation over the letter.

CAINE NOT ABLE

TO GET A HEARING FROM HIS CONSTITUENTS

LONDON, April 16 .- Mr. Caine (Unionist), speaking at Barron last evening, said : If the Crimes Bill was the only thing that the Government had proposed he would not keep them in office a single day by his vote. But the fact was that the Government had also proposed measures to remedy the agrarian difficulty, which he believed would be successful. They would, therefore, by the help of closure, oppose the obstructive tactics of Mr. Gladstone, Caule's address was interrupted by an almost con tinuous uproar of hisses and cheers, mingled with cheers and cries of "Renegade," "Turn him out," etc. Endeavors were made to pass a resolution in favor of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Caine meanwhile appealing to his constituents to hear him.

HERAT IN DANGER.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON INDIA.

LONDON, April 18 .- The Ameer of Afghanis tan, in refusing to comply with a request from the Governor of Badakshan for 15,000 troops, fearing a Russian attack, says that he must concentrate every soldier in the army around therat, where a surprise is expected daily. He says English help may come too late or not at all, as the British Government may select Candalar as the first place to stop the Russian advance.

NEW YORK, April 13. - Large and enthusiasti 2 meetings were held last night at Savannah, Ga., and Topeka, Kansas, to protest against the Irish Coercion Bill.

CARDIFF, April 13.—A mass meeting here yesterday adopted resolutions denouncing the Crimes Act.

Large and enthusiastic mass meetings were held on Monday night at Savannah, Ga., and Topeka, Kansas, to protest against the Irish Coercion Bill.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 13.—The Senate has adopted the resolution denouucing the Coercion Bill now pending before the British Parliament and extending the sympathy of the Pennsylvania Senate to Gladstone and Parnell.

DUBLIN, April 13 .- The police have been ordered to resume evictions on the Marquis of Lansdowne's estates next week. This being the case, William O'Brien will proceed to Canada immediately to denounce the course of the Mar-

LONDON, April 17 .- The Liberal Association of Birmingham, at a meeting yesterday re-jected all the Unionist proposals, and after a stormy scene and futile endeavors to adjourn passed, by a large majority, a resolution pro-

passed, by a large majority, a resolution pro-testing against the Coercion bill. DUBLIX, April 17.—At Linnerick to day 60,000 persons joined in a demonstration against the coercion bill. The mayor presided. A long procession led by the numicipal authoraties marched to the place of meeting. A resolution denouncing the coercion bill was

COWARDLY SAUNDERSON.

EARL SPENCER AND PATRICK EGAN DENY HIS CHARGES AGAINST MR. SEXTON.

LONDON, Apr. 16.—Earl Spencer, who was lord lieutenant of Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's administration, in an interview to-day with Charles Augustus Conybeare, Radical member of Parliament for Cornwall, stated that he knew from his experience as viceroy, and nobody could possibly know better, that it was absolutely untrue that any moments of the Irish Parliamentary party were murderers or associates of murderers, as had been charged by Major Saunderson in the House of Com

LINCOLN, Neh., April 17.-Patrick Egan, ex president of the Irish National League of America, in an interview regarding the attack nade upon him in the House of Commons on Friday night, said: "On several occasions Major Sanderson, who is brutal, aggressive and uncomputons, has been convicted by Mr. Healy and others of deliberately stating that which was not true, and finally he was justly and pro-perly branded on Friday night by Mr. Sexton as a wiltul and cowardly liar. Major Saunder-son charged Mr. Sexton with being present when I was elected president of waat he willed W The Clean and any advantage association." what this man refers to is the (coasion of my lect.on at a national convention in Roston in August, 1884, as president of the Irish National League of America, an organization which embecause of the very best citizens of this country, both lay and clerical, of all religious de-nominations. But it is customary with the party and the class to which Major Saunderson belongs to misrepresent. Major Saunderson pretended to quote from the Irish World an ac-count of a supper given in collabration of the count of a supper given in celebration of the Phoen: Park nurders, at which he had the mendacity to say I prosided. Not only did I never preside at such a supper, but I never even heard of any such calabration." heard of any such celebration."

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

OPENING OF THE HOUSE YESTERDAY-THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

WINNIPEG, April 14.- The first session of the sixth legislature of Manitova was opened this after oon. When the proceedings opened Hon. Mr. Norquay moved the appointment of Mr. Giass, Q.C., as Speaker, and the appointment was sauctioned by the House. The Lieut. Governor then read the following speech from

Sovereign's accession to the throne, you will be called upon with other loyal subjects of the Crown to join in thankfulness that Her Gracious Majesty has been spared to preside over the destinies of the Empire for so langthened a period, and in earness prayer that her health

S20 WHEAT-The only feature of any importance on this continent is the speculative deal in Chicago, for May Celivery. In this market there is virtually no change, and prices are nominally quoted as follows for May :---No. 2 red and white winter wheat 90c to 91c, and No.

I hard Manitoba wheat 94c to 95c. In the Strat ford district prices are quoted at 80c to 81c. No. 2 Canada red and white wheat is quoted at 950

to 97c c.i.f. Liverpuol. CORN .- Market unchanged at 48c My in bond and 55c duty paid.

PEAS-The market has ruled quiet, with last sales in the Stratford district reported at 51c

per 60 lbs. Here prices are quoted at 66c to 67c per 66 lbs May. OATS-I he market shows no animation either for present or May delivery, and prices may be considered purely nominal at 25c to 27c per 32

 \mathbf{bs} BARLET.-Dul'ness continues to characterize this market, and prices are unchanged at 55c to 57c for malting and 40c to 45c for fe d. RYE.-A few loads have been orought in by armers which have sold at about 5De per bushel In large quantities, however, we learn of busi-ness at 52c, about 10,000 bushels changing hands

at that figure. BUCKWHEAT .--- There is very little to report in this market, and prices are nominally quoted at 42c to 43c per 48 lbs. MALT. —A few sales have been reported for out-of-town destination at 85c to 90c for Mon-

real, and Ontario melt is quoted at 70c to 80c. SEEDS.—There is a good demand for Canadian timothy seed, with sales reported at \$2.70 to \$2.75 per bushel. A number of lots have been brought in by farmers during the past week. Red clover seed is quiet but steady at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per bushel, and Alsike at from \$5.75 to \$6.25. Flax seed has changed hands at from \$1.05 to \$1.20 as to quantity and quality.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c.-Although trade in hog products cannot be called brisk, a moderately fair volume of business is passing at steady prices. In Montreal short cut mess pork, sales have been made at \$17.75 to \$18.00 per bbl, round lots being offered at \$17.50, Canada short cut clear has sold at \$18.00, and Chicago do. is quoted at \$17.50 to \$18.00. Lard is to 104 with business in American pails at 10c to 104c per lb, and in Canadian at 94c to 93c. Smoked meats have met with good enquiry and considerable quantities of hams have been sold Alterboon. When the proceedings opened Hon. Mr. Norquay moved the appointment of Mr. Giass, Q.C., as Speaker, and the appointment was sanctioned by the House. The Lieut. Governor then read the following speech from the throne:--Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislature Assembly: I have much pleasure in meeting you on the opening of this, the first session of the sixth legislature of the province. The present year being tho fiftieth anniversary of our beloved Sovereign's accession to the throne, you will be

creamery, sales of fine goods having over made may remain long unimpaired to enable her to at 20c, and choice new Eastern Township dairy

prices more or less nominal as follows :-Labra-dor herring \$4.25 to \$5.00; New-foundlard and French shore herring, \$4.00 to \$4.25; salman quiet at \$19.50 to \$20 for No. 1, and at \$17 for No. 2. In barrels, No. 1 is quoted at \$14, and No. 2 at \$13 to 13.50.

FISH OIL.—The market is quiet all round, and prices in the absence of an important move-ment are unchanged as follows: Steam refined seal 47 to 49c. Newfoundland cod at 38c. to 40c., and Halifax at 34c. to 36c. Cod liver oil 65c. to 75c.

HARD COAL .- An unsually brisk demand has which has made a considerable shrinkaga in stocks at the yards. Prices are firm as follows: \$6.50 for stove, \$6.25 for chestnut, and \$6.00 for egg and furnace, per 2,000 lbs. delivered. SOFT COAL - There has been additional busig ness in Cape Breton coal for future delivery, notwithstanding the large quantities that had previously been so d, and we quote Cape Brcton at \$2.95 to \$3.15 per 2,240 lbs.

HORSE MARKET-The horse market has been quieter, owing to the bad coadition of the roads, which has prevented farmers coming to market with their horses ; but a fair amount of sales have been made to city and American bayers. A general opinion prevails among horse dealers that there will be a large in rease in the horse trade this season.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED .- Owing to the condition of the country roads the receipts of hay have been light, and the market has rul d stronger, and prices have advanced under good enquiry. We quote choice timothy at \$12 and enquiry. We quote choice timethy at \$12 and interior at \$9 per hundred bundles. In pressed hay there has been more doing owing to the light offerings of loose hay, but prices are un-changed at \$12 for No. 1, \$11 for No. 2, and \$10 for No. 2 per the light of the second secon for No. 3 per ton in large quantities. The sup-ply of straw was light and prices were higher at \$4 to \$7 per hundred bundles as to quality. The domand for feed has fallen off some but values are steady at \$22 par ton for moulee, \$16 to \$16.50 per ton for bran, and \$17 to \$17.

HIDES AND SKINS-In hides and skins we have no change in prices to aunounce; but they are, if anything, weaker, in view of the tone of the market for the West and the slight demand made by tanners. Sheepskins are somewhat stronger owing to the increased quantity of wool they carry. Calfskins are in light demand and there are more numerous offerings,

50 per ton for shorts.

LEATHER .- This branch of business continues moderately active with a steady enquiry for most descriptions. Heavy buff is in good demand and stocks are small. Spanish and slaughter are also in steady request at quota-tious. Prices continue anchanged,

WOOL .- The demand for wool continues in very moderate compass and no change in prices has taken place. We quote :--Cape at 15c to 17½c; Australia at from 17½ to 23c.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Manufacturers are still busy fitting up stocks and preparing to send out their travellers. Remittances are fairly good, and as soon as the country roads get better an excellent business is anticipated, the trade being well pleased with the indications.

TEACHER WANTED-FOR S. S. No. 6, L Monteagle and Wicklow, a Teacher (Male or Female), holding a Second or Third Class Certificate. Salary 320 per month. Duties to commence immediately. Furnish Testimonial. Address, EDWARD LEVEOK, Sec. Treas., Greenview P. O., Ont., County Hastings. Greenview, April 11th, 1887. 37 2

R. KLather Montreal 92 McGill St

Or, P. F. LEGARE. 401 St. Vallier Street. St. Sauveur, Quebec, Que.

LACE REMNANTS.

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BABY'S BIRTHDAY.

A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sont to any baby whose mother will cend us the manners of two or more other bubles, and their parents addresses Also a hundacme Dia-mond Jye Sample Card to the mother and much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.



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DAIRY PRODUCE

BUTTER.-There has been a decided decline in