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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 37.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE ORANGE BILL.

able Speech in the House

of Commons. Mr. Curren.—I feel, Sir, very fully indeed, the responsibility that weighs upon me, not only as a representative of the people, occupying a seat in this Parliament, but as a citizen of the Dominion, in rising to oppose the second reading of this Bill, which has been proposed by the hon gentleman who has just resumed his seat. Those who have witnessed what has taken place, not only here but Ireland may be said legally to have lost all elsewhere; those who have beard the social political and religious status in Ireland may be said legally to have lost all elsewhere; conversations that have been going on, and have followed the tone of the press since this matter was first mooted, must be, and are matter was the motion, must be, and are aware that a very deep feeling exists in the minds of a large section of our people with reference to the bill.

Previous to opening our proceedings to day In the thirtieth volume of the Mirror we called down upon our deliberations of Parliament, in the debate on the in-the blessings of Heaven; we asked vestigation of the Select Committee of for light, we asked for purity of heart, the House of Commons on the Orange Order, and patriotic aspirations; and l, for as regards its establishment in the army, the one, trust that, in the iew observations Orange Order having presented an address I shall have to make during the course of to the Duke of Cumberland, we find them this debate, my mind may be inspired with, saying : and my heart moved by, patriotic aspirations, and that no word may issue from my lips to health Your Royal Highness' active and valuwhich the most fastidious, or those most in-clined to take offence, may take exception. I look upon this question as one of the most I lock upon this question as one of the most momentous that has yet appeared on the throughout your enviable career to the suptopic of Canadian politics, because if this port of Protestant ascendency. motion should be passed, if this bill should become law, if this Hcuse is going to sanction the incorporation of the Orange Association, with its history from 1795 down to the present day, not only in Ireland, but in this country and all over the world wherever it

has existed, if we are going to plant the Orange flag upon the tower of this Dominion, what will be the result upon immigration to this country? We have three million four hundred thousand square miles of territory but sparsely populated, and if you put this weapon into the hands of the American im. migratic negents, what Catholic will come to reside in this country where these old quarrels will be revived; what Protestant, who is looking for a future home, will come to this country where the old battles, quarrels, and bitterness of 200 years past will be renewed and nurtured? I trust, having said this much in the interest of our country generally—and this is the strongest expression I am going to use in the whole course of my remarks-I may be permitted to say one word with regard to what is urged with reference to this organization, that it to say one word with regard to what is urged vaniage of having been born and brought Quebec, where this institution is illegal and The wholesale prohibition of the importation up in the great metropolitan city of Montreal. There Protestants and Catholics live side by side. There we have Protestant charity and Catholic charity; Protestant benevolence and Catholic benevolence working hand in hand. There we see the Protestant Orphan Asylum and the Catholic Orphan Asving, the Protestant House of Industry and the Catholic House of Industry; the noble institutions of each rivalling the other in all good works for the relief of suffering humanity, for the alteviation of thuse who have been deprived by Divine Providence of any of their faculties. We see there the name of a distinguished Protestant connected with the foundation of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, to which he donated a large portion of his fortune; then, too, on the other hand, we see a similar institution for the care of those of our creed who are similarly affileted. This is what I call Protestant and Catholic benevolence working side by side in praiseworthy rivalry; but I have never yet seen there the

party asylum for the care of the widow or the Orphan left destitute through mischievous party processions and party organizations. Lord John Russell, as you will see in the Mirror of Parliament, said, during that great debate which occupied the attention of the House of Commons, and with which every hon member of this House is cognizant, "that he would not enter into that enquiry in the spirit of an impression that Orangeism and Protestantism are synonymous terms, be should be sorry to see so weeping a condemnation on the Protestants of Ireland." Here I draw the line of demarcation. There is no Protestant institution in this country for charitable or philanthropic pur-poses that would not receive my vote and concurrence as heartily as any Catholic institution of a similar kind; but I oppose this Bill on the ground of history, because we have no right in this Parliament to pass such a law, because it is contrary to the Treaty of Paris and the laws of Lower Canada, because it is an infringement on the rights of the other Provinces, and a violation of the Rritish North America Act. These propositions I think I can prove without the slightest difficulty. My proposition is that the Parliament of Great Britain-were we still governed by that body-could not pass this Act of incorporation, because in to doing they Would violate the Treaty of Paris; and this Parliament, therefore, with its delegated authority, cannot entertain such a Bill. 1 shall prove, by testimony which cancontradicted, that the main feature of this organization is Protestant ascandency. The first witness I shall call to the statement I have made is Sir Francis Hincks. In his sworn testimony before

Hinoks said "When a large majority of the people are. Protestant the Roman Catholics do not like to see these processions, but they submit to it;

the Superior Court, in the city of Montreal,

in the case of Grant vs. Beaudry bir Francis

I next refer, to establish the statement that the fundamental principle of the Orange Association is Protestant ascendency, not to a Uatholic work, but to a work entitled Cham-Report of Mr. J. J. Curran's Protestants, and here is what they say:

"Orangemen .- One of the unbappy designations which contributed for nearly a century to create and keep alive religious and political divisions of the worst character through the British Empire, and especially in Ireland. The Orange organization had its origin in the animosities which had subsisted between Protestants and Uatholics in Ireland from the Reformation downwards, but which reached their full development after the revolution of 1686, and the wholesale confiscation of Catholic property by which that event was followed. From that time the Catholics of social, political and religious status in Ire-Some demands which were made in land. Some demands which were made in the latter part of the 18th century to amelicrate their condition, excited, especially in the

"That with an uninterrupted enjoyment of able life may be prolonged to watch over the destinies of the nation with the same vigil-

"(Signed),
"W. Blanderhassett Fairman, D.G.M., "Metropolitan District

W. L. THOMPSON, "Secretary."

Now, Sir, I contend that the incorporation of any society having for its object the ascendency of one creed over another, is in direct violation of the Treaty of Paris, which guar-antees perfect freedom of religion to the Catholic subjects of His Majesty of France who were then transferred to His Majesty of England. I say that it is incompatible that there should be Protestant ascendency and Catholic liberty; and I contend that to incorporate this association would be a violation of the article laid down in the Treaty of Capitulation and the Treaty of Paris that fol-

Sir, having disposed of that branch of my argument, I proceed to the second point, importation of cattle from the United States which is: That such an Act could not be and France was not prohibited. He said the passed by this Parliament, even admitting disease was more prevalent in the United without violating the laws of the Province of Lisinge extent in Americs, although it existed has been declared illegal by the highest tri- of American cattle was not justified. bunal in our Province. I have already referred briefly to the case of Grant vs. Beaudry. In that case-and the evidence is all here Mr. Pell (Conservative) in favor of an imbefore ms-it was established that this society, instead of being a benevolent association, is a secret, oath-bound, politic religious association, and I have the evidence before me noth of the plaintiff and defendant, to tridel hon, members may refer, or hon, membe's may procure a copy by applying either to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, or to the Court of Queen's Beach in the Province Quebec. By chap. 10 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of Quebec, all secret, oath-bound societies are declared illegal—all confederacies and combinations that are oath-bound, with one exception, which is found in section 9. That section reads as follows :--

"And whereas certain societies have long been accustomed to be holden in this Province under the denomination of lodges of Freemasons, the meetings whereof have been in great measure directed to charitable purposes; nothing in this Act shall extend to the meetings of any such society or lodge holden the said denomination and in conformity to the roles prevailing among the said societies of Freemasons, provided such society or lodge has been constituted by or under the authority of warrants in that behalf granted by or derived from any Grand Master or Grand Lodge in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

This was thoroughly understood by the Ma sonic body to extend only to such societies as held their charter from a Grand Master or a Grand Lodge in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. But this association struck out into a Canadian branch: and when it constituted itself into a separate organization it took particular care, in order to give it legality, to have this Statute amended by 29th Viot., chap. 46 of the Statutes of Canada, which added efter the words "United | nell a pledgy that the praises and blessings Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," the words "or any Grand Lodge of Canada." It is altogether needless that I should undertake to argue whether this society is legal or not from the books that are before me, and that I should dissect that chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, because I have here at the present moment the Legal News of Lower Canada which contains the the murders in Dublin during the past year

Continued on 8th Page

The United States Commissioners of Internal Revenue reports that from July, 1876, to March, 1883 6,371, illicit stills were selzed, 8,620 persons were arrested, 32 officers and employees of the revenue service killed and 56 wounded.

According to the financial statement suband in places where they are in a large ma-, mitted to the New Brucswick Legislature the jority they do not submit to it, for the simple estimated available revenue for the 14 months reason that is cannot be supposed that Catho- from 1st November, 1882, to 31st December, lice like to have an institution paraded where 1883, is \$511,645, while the estimated expenthe first principle of the thing is Protestant diture is \$777,253, showing a deficit of \$286,000: 92. 1

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

It is understood that Patrick Egan intends to reside in America permanently. Thomas Power O'Connor has become whip of the Irish party. Arthur O'Connor has resigned the deputy whipship.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Maxwell (Conservative) asked whether it was true that Tynan, who has been identified as "Numper 1," was in New York, and whether his extradition would be demanded. The Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs replied that Maxwell must give formal notice of his question

before a reply could be given.

The Telegraph publishes an affidavit of a clerk in the postal telegraph service to the effect that men he supposed to be Fenians accested him, bandaged his eyes in a court near Broad Street Ballway Station, London, and compelled him, under threats of his life, to answer questions as to the whereabouts of the engines and the number and duties of the persons employed in the Central Telegraph office. He was afterwards conveyed to Kingston and questioned by six men, some of whom were Americans. The clerk has a brother living in America. He does not know how the Fenians learned his name, which was the first excuse they gave for ad-

dressing him.
Buffalo, N.Y., April 17.—Mooney, President of the American Land League, has cabled Parnell: "Philadelphia convention can't be postponed; we regret that you can't be with us, but everything indicates that the convention will be the largest and most important ever held by Irish-Americans,

NEW YORK, April 17 .- Branch No. 1 of the Parnell Lead League has instructed its delegates to the Philadelphia convention to aid in uniting all Irish organizations, but to preserve the autonomy of the Parnell Land League.

LONDON, April 17.—In the House of Lords last evening, the Duke of Bichmond (Conservative) moved that all papers concerning the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle be presented to the House, and asked why the

LONDON, April 18 .- In the House of Commons last evening a motion introduced by mediate reform of local taxation, was only rejected by 217 to 229. An amendment was accept by the Government postponing the consideration of reform measures until the whole question of local government was dealt with. The closeness of the division on Mr. Pell's motion was loudly cheered by the Tories.

London, April 18 .- McNulty, arrested at Wakefield recently on suspicion of being a Fesian, has been let go.

The Home Office has issued a circular disecting the attention of local authorities to the importance of vigilant observation to prevent persons getting possession of explosives and materials from which explosives are made. A reward of a hundred pounds is offered for information leading to the discovery of any person engaged in the illegal manufacture of explosives.

Edward Shiel has become whip of the Irish party, not O'Connor, as previously announced.

Losdon, April 19 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon the Home Secretary asked Mr. Maxwell not to press his question whether Tynan-" No. 1 "-was in New York, and whether his extradition would be demanded, as it might prejudice the public interests.

The Lord Lieutenant approved the concessions to the Irish police advised by the committee which investigated their grievances. The box seized at the Times office contain-

ed only waste paper—another dynamite hoax. Dublin, April 21.—An address to the Irish race was issued to day by the Mansion House Parnell Tribute Committee, and signed by the Lord Meyor. It enumerates Parnell's achievements and concludes: "We ask our countrymen all over the globe to give Parheaped upon his name are no empty homsge, and, in tendering him the sympathies and admiration of our race, to cheer him for those further achievements which will complete

the fabric of our national freedom." It is said that Mr. Curran, Divisional Magistrate of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, will on Monday open an enquiry touching judgment of the Hon. Justice Ramsay, con- of persons who had been arrested for orime curred in by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice and then turned informers. It is believed that Eugene Kingston, the man arrested at Liverpool, is incriminated in these murders, and that his case will be among those enquired into

Twenty persons have been arrested at Milltown and Malbay on a charge of conspiracy to murder landlords, agents and officials. Two of the prisoners have turned informers. LONDON, April 22 .- The Times says the disagreement of the jury in the Kelly trial was due to the obstinate refusal of one of the jurous to convict on any evidence.

PARIE, April 22 .- It is reported that Granville has instructed the British Ambassador at Paris to ask the French Government for the extradition of two Irishmen suspected of complicity with the dynamite conspirators. London, April 22 .- An explosion occurred

to-day at the Government manufactory of THE PRELACY AND PARNELL small arms at Enfield. A quantity of burning tow and pieces of a tin box were found among the debris. A passer by saw two men with a box decamping just before the explo-sion occurred. Owing to the open situation of the place little damage was lone.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—John J. Wall says the out-and-out dynamiters will control at least 48 votes in the coming convention.

New York, April 23.—Dalegates from 35 branches of the Parnell Land League of New York have been chosen to attend the 1rish Conventer at Philadelphia. They adopted a resolution that the delegates be instructed to promote the wise intention of the promoters of this movement in trying to unite all the organizations under one head without interfering with the autonomy of any organization in Ireland, and that the Land League of America shall enter the convention of the

Irish societies like all other organizations. PHILAUELPEIA, April 23.—At a meeting of the Central Union of the Land League held last night, to complete arrangements for the Land League Convention and for the reception to Patrick Egan on Friday evening, President Dunlevy stated that in all probability President Mooney would suppress all reference to dynamite projects in the Convenof the League forbid discussion on such mat-Pennsylvania Peace Society have notified the Central Union that it would send delegates to the Irish Convention. They will be ad-mitted on the strength of their organization being in sympathy with the Irish cause. The and he guaged its import truly when he pubfavor it.

Curraga has ordered a large increase in the Forster's atern interrogetories fell on Mr.

at an early day.

London, April 23.—Soldiers were suddenly called into service on Friday to protect the lower ward of Windsor Castle. The ward is now being patrolled constantly.

In the House of Commons Mr. Burke (Conservative) gave notice that he would question the Government whether any steps had been taken by the authorities at Washington relative to the conspiracies against England alleged to have been organized in America by members of the Irlah dynamite

In the House of Lords Lord Dunraven called attention to the distress in Ireland and urged the adoption of a scheme of emigra. tion on a large scale. The Marquis of Lans. downs lavored emigration. There were a querier of a million tenants in Ireland whose holdings were unable to support them, even if the tenants paid no rents.

It is stated that 1,200 pers have applied to the Government for assistance to enable them to reach America. Three hundred have just sailed for Canada. Bosron, April 23 .- Eight hundred "assist-

ed' Irish immigrants arrived to day. The steamship lines have booked all immigrants they can carry for the next three months. CHICAGO, April 23.—Twenty-nine delegates

to the Land League Convention at Philadelphia started this evening.

Botton, April 23.—P. A. Collins, John Boyle O'Relliy and M. P. Curran left for

Philadelphia to-night to attend the Conven-

The delegates are supporters of Par-

nell't policy.

Mooney, President of the Irish Land League, accompanied by Rev. Patrick Cronin, editor of the Buffalo Catholic Union and Times, arrived to-day, and were escorted to the hotel by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Central Union League. Mooney said: - We expect the convention to be a series of harmonious meetings to promulgate the principles advocated by Parneli. We shall deliberate only for the interetts of Ireland, and our deliberations will be conducted in suchga manner as will sommand for us and the cause we represent the respect and sympathy of all true Americaes. We ourselves are American citizens, and shall do nothing to reflect discredit on our country. Father Cronin thought harmony would prevail in the convention, and though the delegates may differ among themselves, he thought they would unite upon a plan to help Ireland in the present crisis. Subsequently Mooney said: We are anxious to do nothing that will not receive the support and sympathy of the public and the press. The convention will simply endorse the plans of the Land League in Ireland, as embodied in the policy advocated by Parnell. It will do nothing to improve upon or interfere with his acts; it will not attempt to direct, but six ply against him -that is what the convention is for; nor will it do anything to alien-

come to the convention. CHICAGO, April 23. -The old guard of the Fenian Brotherhood and Fourth Ward Land League yesterday appointed delegates to the lrish Convention at Philadelphia. The advocate a dynamite policy. The Land Lesgue delegates were uninstructed, but are said to iavor it.

ste American sympathy. It is a movement

for improving the down-trodden condition of

Ireland. Mooney does not think Rossa will

JERSEY CITY, April 23 .- At a mooting yes terday of representatives of Irish societies here at which delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were appointed a resolution was adopted condemning the use of dynamite, as at present applied.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL

The Civil Service bill become a law on the 16th of January last. It will go into effect substantially on the 16th of June next, un der section 7, which provides " that after the expiration of six months from the passage of the Act no officer or clerk shall be appointed and no person shall be employed to sater or to promoted in either of the said classes now xisting, or that may be arranged pursuant to roles until he has passed an examination."

Letters from the Irish Bishops Supporting the National Testimonial.

The following letter from the revered prelate of Limerick, appeared in the Free man's Journal, of March 27th:—

" THE PALACE, LIMBRICK, Easter Monday. To the Editor of the Freeman:

"My dear sir,-I have much pleasure in seking you to take charge of the enclosed £10 as my subscription to the Parnell Fund. In my opinion, which I know is shared by the vast majority of my flock, Mr. Parnell has entitled himself to a National testimonial. Through good and evil report, and in spite of truculent opposition and base calumny he has continued to work with match less energy and noble devotedness for his country's weal, and it is to him we owe the instalment of justice—such as it is—conveyed to us in the Land Act of '81. He has won for himself, moreover, the bitter hatred of Ireland's enemies poured out upon him in the House of Commons, and in the English Press; and herein lies for us the crowning proof of his patriotirm; for the instinct by which the tiger tion, as the strict interpretation of the rules | knows and springs upon its prey is not truer or more feroclous than that which actuates The Universal Peace Union and the Parliament of England and her Press sylvania Peace Society have netified the when an Irish patriot of the genuine stamp is to be hunted down.

"Daniel O'Connell had proof of this in the beastly bellowing of the House of Commons, Fenian delegates are instructed to advocate a dynamite policy. The Land League delegates have been uninstructed, but are said to the vile and spiteful attack recently made in the House of Commons, and made with un-The Major General commanding at the clean hands, on Mr. Parnell, says :- Mr. number of sentries on duty, the police having discovered a Fenian plot to attack the camp at an early day.

London, April 23.—Soldiers were suddenly to an Irishman but a new proof of Mr. Parnell's worth, and an additional title for him to the confidence and gratitude of his coun-

"I am, my dear, your faithful servant, "GEORGE BUTLER, Bishop of Limerick."

FROM BUSHOP DORBIAN OF BELFAST, To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dablin:

Belfast, Apri 2, 1883. My Dear Lord Mayor,-Belore you wrote to me I had intended to send a subscription to the "Parnell Testimonial" Fund. No man deserves it better; and, in the interests of legitimate and constitutional agitation, it is a duty to support him whose principles are legal. Our only escape from secret societies and their consequences is open, earnest and legal efforts to redress grievances. Mr. Parnell seems to me to keep within legal limits, and thinking he ought to be supported, I enclose to the fund a cheque for £10. As to acting with the committee, I cannot be of any use, but leave myself in your lordship's hands. Bedress of grievances, not coercion, will stamp out grievances and bring peace. I have the honor to remain your lordship's obedient ser-

i P. Dorbian.

BISHOP M'CORMACK OF ACHONRY.

To the Editor of the Freeman: BALLAGHADEREEN, April 1. My Dear Sir.—I beg you to place the en-closed cheque for £5 to the credit of the Parnell Testimonial Fund, and to convey to the public the expression of my admiration for the brilliant services rendered by him to Ireland. To Mr. Parnell we owe the valuable discovery of how to force the Irish question upon the unwilling ears of the British Parliament. I can well recall the impressions made upon me whilst I sat in the gallery of the House of Commons in July, 1881. The Land bill was before a committee of the whole house. It was a field day, great issues were at stake, and Parnell was watching the fortunes of Ireland with ail the masterly skill and coolness of an able general. There he stood inflexible amidst the cross fire of the enemy MacMahon in intrepidity, a Sarsfield in dash and a Godfrey of Tyrconnell in unflagging perseverance to the end of the battle. came away with the conviction that the Irish party was no small factor in the House, and that Ireland might count upon thorough exposure and ventilation of her grievances by that phalanx of energetic and elcquent men I saw mustered round the leader. And another conviction has since grown upon me that, had not our unhappy country become the victim of disastrous outrages, Home Rule for Ireland was well within the lines of the new departure and new tactics. How shall a nation adequately honor such distinguished services? Shall it be said that Ireland is unmindful of the past referred to, and has failed to appreciate records and results inseparably united

with the name of Parnell? But some sanctimoutous souls may arraign me on the charge of wloked "waste" and Fenian delegates have been instructed to quote high authority to give unction to their words; and all the more so may they lay the charge at my door, nasmuch as I am a Bishop of a very distressed diocese, with my hand stretched out to the Ohristian world, as it was reluctantly before, to aid my suffering poor. I pray those Phariseco not to take soundal, to remember the words, Volonts non fit iniuria, and to accept the assurance that I am but correctly interpreting the wishes of my poor people, who, fir from complaning in the words of an Iscariot, are sure to say " Well done." I remain, my dear air, yours very faithfully.

f F. J. MACCORNICK, Bishop of Anchory.

NON EXTRADITABLE.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The law officers of the State Department say that nothing cau be done with the dynamite conspirators in this country, except, perhaps, to have very stringent laws passed regarding the posses: cion or sale of explosives.

DUBLIN TRIALS!

DANIEL CURLEY FOUND GUILTY.

Sentenced to be Hanged on May 18th.

TRIAL of TIMOTHY KELLY

DISAGREEMENT of the JURY.

Dublin, April 17.—In the trial of Curley to-day, a servant girl of James Carey identified Curley as the man who frequently visited her employer's house in company with other "Invincibles." Another girl swore that she saw Curley in the park on May 6th.

James Carey's son swore that he saw his father and Curley in the vicinity of the Castle on the day the murders were committed.

James Carey, recalled, testified that it was originally intended to lay on Burke's body a card bearing the words "Executed by order of the Invincibles." Carey wrote the card, but the idea was not carried out, and Curley afterwards placed the card in the mail box of the Dublin express.

Two constables who testified that they saw Curley climbing over the park fence somewhat broke down on examination; being asked to indicate the spot on the map where the prisoner went over, they pointed to places three hundred and fifty yards apart. The statements of Smith and Kavanagh also conobject. The case for the Crown was then

closed. Hopkins, a plumber, said he saw Ourley standing outside a saloon at 6.45 on the evening of May 6th. The barkeeper of the saloon swore that he served Curlsy at 6

o'clook that evening.

Dushin, April 18.—In the Curley trial today the Judge's charge was strongly against the reliability of the evidence to prove the alibi. The Judge said there could not be the slightest doubt that the murders were perpstrated at the instigation of the secret societies with which the prisoner was indisputably connected.

The prisoner being asked if he had anythirg to say why seutence should not be pronounced on him, replied that he had not expected any mercy from the Court; it was never without a Norquay or Keough. He admitted that he was a member of the "Invincibles," but declared he was not in the Phonix Park on the evening the murder was committed. He loved his country and could suffer for her. He declared that the witnesses for the Crown perjured themselves. He also said he was a Fenian. As the officers were taking the prisoner from the dock he shouted "God save Ireland."

Curley was sentenced to be hanged on May

Dublin, April 19 .- In the trial of Timothy Kelly to-day the evidence of the witnesses for the Crown was mostly a repetition of that given in the cases of Brady and Curley. James Carey Prore that the conspirators had resolved to mun ter Col. Hillir and Mr. Burke in consequence win article in the Freeman's Journal speaking of the desirability of a thorough change of officials at Dublin Castle, which had become an Auguan Stable. Carey made the same statement at the preliminary examination. The Freeman's Journal then said the statement was due to the fact that Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, the owner of the paper, when chairman of the municipality, charged Osrey, who was a Town Councillor, with conspiracy.

DUBLIN, April 20 .- In the trial of Timothy Kelly, his counsel announced that he would produce witnesses to prove an alibi. Kelly's prother testified that he was in company with the prisoner on the 6th of May. On crossexamination witness' evidence conflicted with that of employer of the prisoner. Four friends of Kelly swore that prisoner was in their company at the time of the murder. One witness said he went to Promain Park with Kelly the day after the murder and both examined the blood marks.

McInerney made a closing argument on behalf of Kelly. The judge then delivered the charge and the jury retired, and after a while returned and announced that they were unable to agree. Kelly was remanded to be re-tried on Monday.

When the disagreement of the jury be came known, crowds in the streets around the Court became excited and indulged in cheers for Kelly and the jurors. It is stated that one of the jarors wanted more proof of Kelly's presence in the park on the 6th of

May. DUBLIN, April 23 .- In the Kelly total Mc-Glyn, who identified Carey at the intairy in Klimsinham Court House as the man he saw in Phonix Park on May 6th, test!fied that he saw four men in the Park on the evening of

that day, but that Kelly was not one of them. The geneation of the day in connection with the trial was when McGlynn swore that Kolly was not amonget the four men seen by him in Phoenix Park on the evening of the 6th of May. The Grown was surprised at the statement, and fierosly cross-examined the witness. The incident is considered as

important. THE WHEAT OROP.

The New York Tribune publishes a large number of reports from the West and North west regarding the condition of the wheat crop. They indicate that the crop, if not equal to lest years, will be at lesst up to the verage. crops for several years past.

EDITH YORKE.

CHAPTER VI. BOADICEA.

Within a few weeks came a letter from Mrs. Rowan to Edith. It is not natural for people to write in their own way that comes with education and practice; but this letter breath ed the writer's very self. It radiated a simid distress. She had surprising news to tell. Instead of being in a tenement of her own, among plain people whom she would feel at ease with, she was instalted as housekeeper in what seemed to her a very magni- its own mother." ficent establishment. Mr. Williams, her supployer, was an importing merchant, and his family consisted of a daughter, eighteen years of age, and an awful sister-inlaw who lived in the next street, but visited his house at all hours of day or evening, superintending minutely his domestic arrangements. This gentleman knew Major Oleaveland well, and had for many years had business relations with Captain Cary. Indeed, it was their sailor friend who had procured the situation for her, and insisted on her taking it. She had refused as long as she could, but Dick himself joining against her, she had finally yielded. Mr. Williams was very kind. He had assured her that he did not want a city housekeeper, but some quiet, honest count ywoman to be in the house with his daughter, and see that the servants did not rob him.

At the conclusion of this letter, Mrs. Bowan added that Dick sent his respects, at which Edith's heart sank with disappointment. Where was the hearty affection, the eagar remembrance she had looked for ? The child would have been less indignant

had she known what pain's Dick was really taking for her sake. He had searched out and berrowed or bought all the printed correspondence of famous letter writers that were to be had for love or money, and was studying them as models. He had also invested extravagantly in stationery, and was striving to bend his clear, clerkly penmanship to something more elegant and gentlemanlike. Even while she was accusing him of forgetfulness he was carefully copying his tenth letter to her.

But still, Edith was not to blame, though she was mistaken. Affection has no right to 3be allent.

After a few days, however, came his farewell before sailing for the East. Over this mote, Edith shed bitter tears, as much for the manner as for the matter of it. For Dick, with an eye to Mrs. Yorke as a reader, had composed a very dignified epistle after the manner of Doctor Johnson. Poor Dick! who csuld have written the most elequent letter in the world, if he had poured his heart out freely and simply. The child had scant time allowed her for

mourning, for her studies began immediately. The family were all her teachers, and she began at once with music and languages. The common branches were taught indirectly. Geography she learned by looking out on the maps places mentioned in their reading or conversation. History she learned chiefly through biography. For arithmetic, some one gave her every day a problem to solve, She added up household expenses, measured land, laid out garden-beds, weighed and measured for cooking. Her study was all living; not a dead fact got into her mind. She read a great deal besides travels, all that the could find relating to the sea and poetry. As her mind became interested she settled once more into harmony with herself, and her feelings grow quiet. The impression left by Dick's strange behavior after their parting faded away, and she remembered only his last fervent protestation : " I'll climb, Edith, I'll climb!' How it was to be and what it really meant she knew not; but the old faith in him came back. " What Dick said he'd do Zhe always did."

read or heard of foreign lands and waters. He had sailed through phosphores- tered not a word. "In this house clearly, cent seas by night, under wide-eyed stars, while the waves to sed in fire from his prow, and trailed in his wake. He had lain in the warm southern ocean, where the tides are born, had held his breath during that pause when all the waters of the earth hang balanced, and swung his cap as he felt the first soit pulse of the infant tidal wave that was to grow till its rim should cast a wreath of foam on every shore from the North Pole to the South. Palms and the banyan tree, pines almost huge enough to tip the earth over, each in turn had shaded his head. His venturesome feet had trod the descrit and the jungle. Jews and Moslems had looked after him as he sauntered through their crowded begins - the bright-eyed, laughing sailor-boy! Norseman had smiled as they saw his hair blown back and his face kindled by the tempest. It was always Dick to the fore of everything.

On one of those spring mornings, Carl, wandering through the woods, came out into the road in front of the old school house that stood at the end of the village. The door was open, and showed a crowd of children at their studies incide. On the green in tront of the door lay a log, and on the log sat a deplorable looking little man. He was neither young nor old, seemed to be stranded on some bleak age which time had forgotten. His clothes were gentlemen's clothes cut down and patched. A hat that was too large for him reached from his forehead to his neck It was not crushed, but it was shabby and drooped corrowfully in the brim. His hair was thin and long, and patted down Teats rolled over his miserable face as he sat and looked in at the children saying their lessons in a long class. He did not cover his face in weeping, but lifted his eyebrows, wiped the tears occasionally, and continued

to gase. Uarl was one of the last persons in the world to intrude on another, or allow any intrusion on himself, but after a moment's hesitation he ventured to approach this pitiful little figure, and ask what ailed bim.

The man showed no surprise on being addressed, but poured out his grief at onco. His name was Joseph Patten, he was poor and had a large family, and was obliged to re ceive town help. As a condition of that help, he must give up one of his children to be bound out to work, or adopted into a family. The parents were allowed to choose which phild they would part with, and "Joe," as he was called by everybody, was now trying to make up his mind. His story was told in a whimpering voice, and with many tears, and the listener was quite as much provoked to says she is half crasy."

lanch as to weep. It isn't easy to part with your own flesh mad blood, sir," said Joe. "There's Sally, my oldest girl, named for her marm. She helps about the house. My wife couldn't get along without Sally. The next one is Joseph. He's named for me; and I don't want to give up the child that's named for myself, sir. Then John, he's got the rickets, and is used to te ied and taken care of. You couldn't expect a man to send away a child that's got

o send away the child that's named for my own mother, when she's dead and gone, and let her live among strangers? Jane she's home-sick; she cries if she is out of her marm's sight a minute. She'd cry herself to death it she was to be carried off. Then officer who should venture to come for one of there's Jackson, named for General Jackson. her children. Mrs. Patten did not by any You don't suppose Locald give away a means propose to submit tamely. Then child that's named for General Jackson! she turned tragleally, and faced her husband And George Washington, named for the with a look of withering contempt.

Morning was just breaking, cloudless and fether of his country. Why, I could do with a grand gesture of the without any of em sdoner than I could with she exclaimed, with a grand gesture of the through it could be heard the elish laughter out George Washington. And Paul, he's arm in the direction where Melicent Yorke on the post of the pos named for the postle Paul, And Polly she's Joe Patten!" the baby. You can't give away a caby from

had died, chiefly from unwholesome little fevers, to which they seemed addicted. Carl was unable to assist the man in his

choice; but he comforted him somewhat by promising to visit his family soon, and left him weeping, and gazing through the door at his children. That same afternoon Carl and Mclicent

went out to visit Joe Patten's family. It had occurred to the young woman that she might be able to train one of the pauper's boys for a house servant, and thus benefit them and her own family at the same time.

The Pattens lived directly back of the laid the weight of her hand upon her hus-Yorkes' place, about half a mile farther into band. But, then, he was always afraid she the woods, and their house had no communi. | would. cation with the public ways save by a cart. road. Joe's sole income was derived from the sale of little snag of wood that he hauled into the village, and exchanged for groceries. In Seaton wood was a drug in the market. A man must cut his beech and maple into of the city of Bragon on its way eastward. expected to get two dollars a cord for it.

The walk through the woods was a pleasant one, for nature was attrring all alive dark. The large one had a hard, white face, about them. This nature was no Delilah of whose only expression seemed to be a fixed the tropics, and to one who loved a bold and determination to express nothing. gorgeous beauty it was poor. But for those look is provoking. Let us read a little of who like to see beauty in her shyer, hidden the man in spite of himself. People have in fitteen minutes. But I'll do the best I can ways, it had a delicate and subtle charm. no right to shut themselves up in that way. The profess snowy bloom of wild cherries One would say immediately that he is what showed in a cloud here and there against the is called a very good man, one of those good red or salmon-colored flowers of maples and | men whom we praise, and avoid: that is, he oaks. Silver birches glimmered through does not offend against the decalogue nor the their shining foliage, like subsiding rymphs, revised statutes. But there is a law radiant to be sure that his tollet was correct, then pretation; but the speaker was dextrous, and and the tassels of the larch swung with a tenderer glory, dropped, verse by seated himself at table. The principal dish made himself appear consecutive even when and the tassels of the larch swung with a tenderer glory, dropped, verse by out their brown and gold. Violets verse, through the Scriptures, taught conblue and white opened thickly in wet stantly by the church, attested to human places, sisterhoods of snowdrops stood with | hearts by the very need on it, and that law he their drooping heads tenderly streaked with keeps not. One wonders at such a man, and, pink, little knubbles of land were covered in softer moods, fancies pitifully that he thickley with old and young checkerberry- aches under that icy coating, and that down "ivry-leaves" the children called them, drops of gum oczed through the rough bark of spring perpetually troubles his repose by its spruce and hemlock, brooks rushed frothing past, and birds were returning to their nests

or building new ones. through the forest quiet, the loud voice of a up." scolding woman and a confused bable of gent. children's voices.

Carl smiled mockingly. "A troop dryads, probably," he remarked. Suddenly they came out close to a small log house that stood in an irregular clearing; and now the scolding and the babel were

plain to be heard. some dry sticks to get supper with ! ' cried a woman's voice, and at the same instant a a manuscript sermon. He would like to have ragged little boy bounded from the door, helped, apparently, by some outward applicaseeming insensible to sticks and stones. Then, all at once, there was siof tow-colored and clusters lence, politeness. She had an unwholesome, putty- | there. colored skin and black hair and eyes. In

' Madame Dacier est le pere,' "

thought Carl. children all into one corner of the room (the intimacy. There had been a succession of house containing but one room), trought two pouring rains, and the roads were highlful, strip-bottomed chairs, from one of which her husband had meekly fied at her approach, and After the coach go out of the town and dusting them off with her spron, invited her into the woods, their situation became visitors to be seated.

suavity, and a very good accent. "Children are always disorderly. Sarah!' raising her emberr.

brother, who was taken with a slight cough. and exclamations irrepressible. He of the Sarah, otherwise Sally, came bashfully out sermon never said anything werse than from behind her father, where she had been crouching on the floor, and swept up the heath with a brush broom.

The poor woman, anxious to do all honor to her visitors, and, siso, to show them that in the morning; but as hours passed, and she was above her circumstances, knew no still their motion was chiefly lateral and perother way than by using the largest words | pendicular, their prompt arrival receded from she could think of. Her idea of polite conversation was to make it as little as possible like anything she was accustomed to.

mother, with many thanks, and ismentations on her mistortunes, called the little ones forward, and placed them at the lady's disposal. She stopped in her compliments to dart sceaming horses strained and tugged till they a threatening look toward the door, started the coach, when it immediately gave where the boy who had been "nam- a lee-lurch, and went into a hole at ed for the 'portle paul" stood with his burden the other side. At the same moof dry sticks. He dropped them instantly, ment, something, whatever it is which and came forward, and his mother as in-stantly resumed her smilling face. She could snapped, and the quadrupeds started off on change her expression with remarkable ia. their own account, leaving the coach and the cility

work's trial to him and his est slater. They were to go to "the suffered no damage, but that the tall one, hali," as Mrs. Patten politely called it, the having, curiously enough, the impression that perhaps, after a white, when she should think | than discretion. The spot he sank into was the

them worthy, they might receive wages. departed, followed by Mrs. Patten's compli- upon the roadside in a deplorable masquerade, ments to the door, and stared after by all the children. Joe's only movement on their going was to perform another courtesy like that with which he had received them.

their children with us," said Melicent, when they were out of hearing. "But I hope the mother won't come to see them oft :n. Betsey

"I respect her for it!" Carl exclaimed. "You can see that she has some talent and ambition, and that she has read some, though she is absurdly ignorant of the wave of the world. With such a husband, such a troop of children, and such poverty, I repeat I respect her for being crary. She can't have a immured in those forest solitudes, as she

Mrs. Patten looked after them as long as the rickets, and let him drop all his food be- she could see them, her face glowing with cate moss that spread its carpet all along the resief on her fixen bair, all made a pleasant fore he gets it to his mouth. Then Betsey, pride. Then she went into her house, went roadside under the trees. Having landed picture for the cultivated glance that swept ness to tell me of what denomination the

tongs that lay with red hot tips in the coals there. "There is no need of them now," she said exultingly.

These tongs had been kept red during the lost-week for the better reception of anytown

sin and a shame to give away a boy that's birthright fool that I was !- to marry you,

Joe shrank and hugged the baby up to s own mother."

him. | Larow you did Sally ! he said deThere had been several other children who precatingly "I know you did!" "And you never knew enough to appreciate

me l'ahe continued in a tragic frone. "L'anow I never did," answered Jos in a trembling voice-"I know it, Sally." "Learn to respect me, then!" she said.

drawing herself up. "Call me Mrs. Patten!"
"Yes, I will, I do, I have," whimpered Joe.

"Hold your tongue!' commanded his wife. "Paul, bring me those chips." And she proceeded to get supper. Poor Sally Patten was not nearly so cruel s she appeared. In truth, she had never

CHAPTER VII.

DRAMATIS PERSON ... One Sunday evening in June the Seaton

mail.coach, with two passengers, drove out clear split logs, and season it well, if he Both these passengers were gaptlemen, expected to get two dollars a cord for it. complexioned; the other slight and Such a in the depths of his heart some little unfrezen protesting, balf-stifled murmur. One is also exasperated by him. "In his society," as Miss Clara Yorke said afterward, "one's Soon they heard sounds of human life thoughts and feelings become all puckered He is indeed a powerful moral astrin-

As if conscious of our observation, he turns stifly away, and looks out of the window at his elbow, entertaining his mind with a view of the spiders that bang from the beams of the covered bridge through which they are driving. We are not to be baffled, however, but can pursue our ecrutiny. He has large, "I'll lick you like a sack if you don't bring | heavy white hands, his broadcloth is of the finest, and in the breast pocket of his coat is

us listen to that sermon, but we will not. The gentleman who sits at this person's tion, and ran for the woods, his bare feet left is as different as could well be. He has a thin face, a long nose inclining slightly upward toward the end, and haggard, bright eyes. His forehead is high, and all the hair heads in the windows, and peep-ing from the door. The visitors had been his neck. He has a small mouth, with lips ing house with green blinds," he said. discovered. As they approached the door, a so vividly red that they seem to be painted. large, wild-eyed Boadices came to meet them, In his breast-pocket is a bottle of laud-num, and invited them in with great ceremony and which seems to be very much at home

These gentlemen had never met before them to form an ecquaintance, and probably would have maintained a very formal deheavy with mud, and full of pitfalls. very trying to the passengers. To say "You must excuse the confusion reigning nothing of the pain of bumps and bruises, in my poor mansion," she said with great their dignity and sense of propriety were constantly being outraged by their being thrown into each other's arms, or having voice, "bring the besom and sweep up the their heads knocked violently together. Under such difficulties, silence became im-Melicent turned a look of dismay on her practicable Apologies became necessary, "Bless me!" but the other had occasionally to stifle an ejeculation which would not have

been so pleasant to hear. The coach was due at Seaton at four o'clock probability to a possibility, and thence became impossible. They has started at nine o'clock; and at three of the next morning Melicent stated her errand at once, and the | they yet lacked nearly a mile of reaching the half-way house where they were to change horses. At that point one of the wheels suddenly slipped into a deep rat. The four bipeds to follow at their lessure. The driver, Melicent fancied this boy at once, and having the reins in his hands, was of course promptly concluded a bargain to give a pulled off the box; but the road received him softly. The passengers need have rut from which the front wheel had just been This settled, Miss Yorke and her brother drawn, and the result was that he emerged being clad in a complete domino of wellmixed clay and water. Moreover, his ankle

was quite severely sprained "You'll have to walk to the halfway house, "Poor souls! they are deligated to have gentlemen," the driver said, calmly wiping the mud from ble face. He had been over that road too many times to be much disturbed at any mishap of the kind. Having spoken, he shouldered the mail bags and started in advance. It was full three minutes before the other passenger appeared, and, when he did, his face was perfectly grave, though very red. He threw a blan-The same of my mother. How am I going to the five lace, and withdrew a pair of iron safely, he turned toward his companion, who over it. Of Owen he saw only the top of the church is in which I have been preaching?" a. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass,

was trying to wash himself in a brook and scrape his clothes with sticks. " I should advise you, sir," he said, " to come right on to the house, and get a complete change of clothing. It is useless to try to clean

those ? The other was speechless, and seemed too much stopedied to do anything more than

obey. only of misery and mud, all around them nature had reposed in her loveliness and purity, with her blids aweetly nestled, her flowers dew-washed, her streams crystal-clear. Their road had been like a foul thread woven across a beautiful web.

When they reached the halfway house, the tall traveller was in a perfectly abject state. His pride had quite disappeared, his dignity was nowhere to be seen. He allowed himself to be arrayed in a suit of rough farming clothes a good deal too short, in which he beheld himself without a smile, and humbly begged his fellow-traveller to bear a message from him to his expecting friends in Seaton. Not only his toilet, but his sprained ankle would prevent his proceeding on his journey for some hours at least. His name was Conway; he was a Baptist minister, and was expected to preach in Seston that day. Would the gentleman be so good as to send word to the church, as soon as he arrived, that their looked-for candidate had metwith an accident? He was not personally acquainted with any one in Seaton, therefore could not direct him, but presumed that the driver could.

The gentleman with the bright eyes cordially promised, then asked for breakfast and a clothes brush, and the other withdrew to rest.

"There's not time to cook thing but coffee and fish, the land-"Passengers never stop lord said. here to breakfast; and the driver is going on

In ten minutes all was ready. The traveller brushed his clothes scrupulously, combed his hair back in a silken wave, bathed his face and hands, gave himself one more look plate.

sald. "But we have't any market here,"

serpent! 1 would as soon-I would sooner eat of an anaconda than an eel." "I'm sorry you do not like it, sir," the man replied. "If we raised anacondas here, you

".t'aob ew tud ; eno even binoda The traveller drank his coffee, and found it not had, "I will try to do without snakes,

this morning," he remarked. There were twelve miles yet to travel; but the road improved slightly as they went on. Still it was tedious work; and when at last they drove into the town, it was pust ten o'clock, and the bells were ringing for Sunday

service. When the coach reach the post office, in the centre of the town, the traveller jumped out, and asked to be directed to the Universalist meeting house. "And please send word to the Baptist people of the accident which befell their minister," he said. "It will be impossible for me to do so now."

The driver promised, and directed the

The traveller hastily followed the direction, and soon came to a house answering the description given. The congregation were all in their seats; and as the new-comer breathlessly entered, he heard a voice from have all gathered together here to-With a sweep of the arm she banished the stances forced them into a most undignified day, it seemed to me a pity that you should all their hearts on fire was Judas, and not the go away without hearing the word of life. 1 have therefore brought a volume of sermons

by the reverend-" Here the deacon stopped at sight of the him for a price, and has lacked the afterstranger hurring up the atsle, made an awkward gesture, took out his pocket handkerchief, and, finally, descended sheepishly at one side of the pulpit, as our belated traveller went up the other.

The minister seated himself on the red velvet sola, which in this temple occupied the place of analtar, fumbled a while in the hymn book for a hymn he could not find, wiped his heated face, finally read at random. Presently there was heard from the gallery over the entrance the faint twang of a tuning-fork, then a man's voice feeling for the key, which he had to transpose from A to C. Pouncing upon it at length in a stantorian do, he soared gradually up through dominant to octave, The choir caught their parts, and the hymn began. Unfortunately, however, in their haste they had selected a common metre tune for a long metre hymn, as they discov. ered at the end of the scond line, where they found themselves in difficulty by reason of two syllables which were unprovided for by the music, yet could not well be left out.

and finding a more fitting tune, the minister took breath, and looked around on his con-grogation. They disappointed him. He had been informed that his hearers were to be the young, progressive spirits of the town, and these looked anything but young and progressive. They were nearly all old and antiquated, and their faces struck a chill through him. They seemed to be the faces people who believe that one of chief pleasures of heaven consists in looking over the celestial battlements and witnessing the torments of the condemned rather than of those who hold next day, and begin their training. They they were being run away with instead of the comfortable doctrine of universal salva. would work for their food and clothing, and from, jumped out of the coach with more haste tion. Stern, fateful, stolid, they sat there, not even provoked to a passing smile by the ludicrous contretemps of the choir. The minis. ter frowned. He was tired, he had been irritated by his travelling companion, and now he was bitterly disappointed Seaton was a growing town that would soon be with pleasure to the prospect of being settled there. There seemed nowhere else for him to go, and he was not rich, and he was homeless. The sight of this congregation, which he saw at once he could never reconcile himself to, disturbed him greatly. Moreover, in his haste he had forgotten to take his morning dose of laudanum; and altogether, but for a glimpse he got of two 6:ces near the pulpit, he might have marched ket he had found inside out into the road, and down, and left the deacon to read as many stepped on to it. He next reached in and got sermons as he chose. These two reconciling cushion, with which he completed the faces belonged to Miss Melicent Yorke and relief to find that they would have no more to person to speak to but her own family, bridge across the mud, and walked over them her brother Owen, who were visiting the dif- do with this man. as sustained as Queen Elizabeth over Ra- ferent Seaton churches. The fair, tranquil leigh's mantle, and stepped dry shod in the face of the lady, her delicate dress, her foldneatest of boots on to the rim of the deli. ed [hands, even the wreath of violets that

head, and the hand that covered his face. But his attitude showed that he was hiding a laugh; and anybody who could laugh in that congregation was baim to the minister's eyes In those two he felt sure of sympathy.

The hymn over, the minister read a psaim and repeated the Lord's Prayer.

The congregation listened with lengthening faces. In fact the disapprobation was mutual. In the first place they were shocked that the candidate for their pulpit should travel on the Lord's day; in the next place way. "My blunder is likely to give great his looks and manners were too little like those of their former pastor, the Rev. Jabez True; thirdly, they had never bafere had the Our Father foisted on them for a prayer. They were accustomed to hear a long and explicit address to the Delty, in which their wishes and thoughts were explained to him and their praises and thanks duly meeted out prever and would sometimes pray half an hour without a moment's hesitation. It was certainly a very shabby thing to put them off with the Lord's Prayer.

Then came the sermon. Only two persons present knew that the text was from the Koran. It was a story of a certain good man who had a plantation of paim trees, to which he used to call the poor, and give them such fruit as the knife missed or the wind blew off. He died; and his sons felt too poor to give anything away. So they agreed to ous in the circumstances. It was a most sad come early in the morning, and gather the and uncomfortable fact that Minister Confruit when the poor could not know. But in laying their plans they omitted to add, "If it please God!" In the night a storm passed over the garden, and in the morning it was as one where the fruit had all been gathered.

There are various ways in which such a text could be treated. Our speaker, changing his plan at the last minute, irritated by the cold and unsympathizing faces about him, and by his personal discomforts, chose to enforce this thought: there are those who fancy that all the fruits of grace are theirs, that they are the elect, and that those outside of their walls shall perish with hunger while they are feasting. Behold, the whirlwind of the wrath of God shall sweep away the good they only seem to have, and leave them poorer than Lazarus. It was a forced interbefore him was an eel fried in sections, then he rambied most. With passionate vehecarefully put together, and coiled round the mence, he denounced those sanctimonious soule who mistake a curvature of the spine "Not much of a breakfast," the landlord for humility, and a nasal twang for an evidence of grace. "I love not," he said, "those "Sir!" exclaimed the traveller in a deep | cold and heavy souls that never take a genevoice, "I asked for fish, and you give me a rous fire. One wonders if they ever will burn -under any future circumstances. They fister themselves that they are good and just Griffeth what a pretty prayer-book you have. and resonable because they are emotioniess. It is not so. 'No heart is pure that is not passionate; uo virtue safe that is not enthustastic.' Is the diamond less fine because it is brilliant? Has the sea no depth because it sparkles on the surface? Would the cannon ball go further flung by the hand than it | ing over the book without a sign of prejudice, does when shot from the cannon's mouth? Is truth always a mountain crowned with doubts were forgotten. What the child in-show? It may be a volcano. A strong and stinctively felt was, that the man had no resweet thinker has said, 'The greatest indulgence of passion does not injure the spiritual nature so much as respectable selfishness does; and he says rightly. I protest against the apotheosis of phiegm. There are many phases of good, and each has his way; but, for my part, I prefer the faults of heat to the faults of cold. The former are often gonerous faults, the latter never so. The faults of the former are on the surface, and can neithstranger. "Go over the bridge here, and up er be denied nor hidden; those of the latter are deep-rooted, and may be and often are mistaken for virtues. Who were the great saints? Look at the reckless Magdalen, the vehement St. Paul, the hasty St. Peter. St. John of the Cross quotes as an axiom in theology the saying that God moves all things in harmony with their conn him came back. "What Dick said he'd do one corner sat Joe, with the baby in his arms, and his hat on his head. This he removed, the associated him with all she half rose, and performed a salutation which half rose, and performed a salutatio was more a courtesy than a bow. But he utindeed, to improve the opportunity afforded us to-day will not probably come. The bustible men and women. Among the aposstage has not come in, and has, most likely, | ties, the only one who was cold and calculatmet with an accident. But since you ing enough to count money and think of the purse when the Lord was near enough to set

> grace to hang himself." "Let us pray " It was only when Miss Yorke and her brother rose that the astonished and scandalized congregation understood that the sermon was really over, and they were to stand

his time many a pretended follower has

weighed the Holy One in a balance, and sold

up and listen to a prayer. The minister spoke in a voice yet vibrating with excitement: 'O Lord God of morning and evening, of storm and sunshine, of the dew that bathes the violet and the frost that cracks the rock-God of the East and the West, and all that lies between them'-God of our souls and our bodies, of bliss and of anguish-O God, who alone rewardest failure, who for thy mantle, which eludes our grasp, givest thy hand to clasp -may all thy creatures adore thee! Our praise goes up like the note of the small bird in the branches but thou hast made us weak. All power is thine! Our hearts swell and break at thy feet as the waves break upon the shore; but thou hast set our limit. Space is in the hollow of thy hand! We lift our eyes toward thee, and their gaze is bafiled; but thou, who While they were extricating themselves, seest all things, hast sealed their vision. Glory and honor and power be unto thee, inscrutable Wiedom, for ever and ever. Amen!" "And he calls that a prayer!" thought the

> congregation. "Why, it is like a Catholic prayer!" whispered Melicent to her brother. "And he quotes St. John of the Cross, and the Koran, and Ecce Homo. He must be an eclectic minister."

> The congregation went out with very gium faces, and scattered to their various homes. Only the deacon waited in the porch, as in duty bound, to invite the minister home to

> "I suppose you will go home with me, Brother Conway," he said, freezingly.
> "Conway!" echoed the minister. "You

mistake, sir! My name is Griffeth." The deacon stared. "We were expecting the Reverend John Conway to preach to-day, as a candidate for our pulpit," he said, eyecity, and he had looked forward ing Mr. Griffeth suspiciously. "Do you come in his place?"

An expression of perplexity, instantly succeeded by one of polynant amusement passed over the minister's tace. Then he became grave. "It seems that I have come in his place," he said, "but most unwillingly. Brother Conway met with an accident which delays him. He sent his regrets to you by me, and hopes he may be here this atternoon. Good morning: sir! I will not

burden your hospitality today." 'The deacon's face cleared. It was a blessed

The stranger crossed the portico to where Melicent and Carl still lingered, having overheard this conversation. "I beg your pardon!" he said. "But will you have the kind-

"It is Baptist," Carl replied, " of the kind. think, they call 'Hardsnelled.'"

"God be praised!" ejaculated the minister. "I have got into the wrong pulpit !" Melicent immediately insisted on his going home with them. "We can at least protect you from the Hard-shells nutil your own

friends find you," she said. The invitation being cordially given, and seconded by Carl, the minister thankfully ac. cepted it, and they started on their homeward offence to one half the rown, and great amuse. ment to the other half," he said, as they went along. I am truly thankful to find a refuge from both.".

Mrs. Yorks leceived her unexpected guest with the greatest kindness; Mr. Yorke, with the greatest courtesy. It was one of the pleasantest families in the world to violt. and then planes which they could talk about Not easily accessible to everybody, nor quick afterward. Elder True had been gifted in to form intimacies, whomever they did receive, they made at once at home. There was a charming ease in their company. Your sole reminder that they understood the proprieties of life was the fact that they never sinned against them. Seated in the midst of the family was gath-

ered about him, the minister re-lated the adventures of the last twenty-four hours to his smilling hours to his smiling auditory. Only two peasons present were grave. Edith could perceive nothing ludicrway should have got into the mud, she thought; and, as to preaching in the wrong pulpit, that seemed to her a very awiul mistake. The other solemu face beloaxed to little Eugene Cleaveland, five years old, Major Cleaveland's youngest soc. The chlid was a pet of the Yorkes, and always stayed with them when his father was away from home. He had quite adopted them as his|relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Yorke were his sunt and uncle. The others were all cousins. Lesning on Clara's lap, quite unmindful of her caressing hand in his hair or on his cheek, he gazed with large, bright black eyes at the minister, drinking in every word and thinking his own thoughts.

"Isn't your God as good as their God is?" he asked suddenly in the first pause.

"We have all the same God, my child," the minister replied; and immediately udded to the others, "I perceive that we had botter change the subject, lest the little ones should be scandalized. I fancy I even read reproof in the eyes of your niece, madam. And, by the way, she looks like some solemn, medle. val religious."

"It is odd she should suggest that thought to you," Mrs. Yorke said. "The child is a Catholic. Come, my dear, and sh w Mr. It was given me by a very levely and zealous French lady whom I knew in Parls. I thought it would do Edith most good."

Edith approached the minister with hesitation, half pleased with him, half doubtful. But while he talked pleasantly to her, glancexplaining and praising here and there, her ligious convictions; but, her reason being undeveloped, she could not understand what he lacked.

(To be continued.) KIDNEY DISEASE.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by Buchupaibs.

The Chinese fleet has been ordered to the Torquin River.

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate relist and cure of Coughs, Colds, Broughids, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is SPRUCINE. In obstituate Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, &c., &c., where Cod Liver Oil is recommended, a doss of SPRU-CINE taken with a dose of the former will make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for the adminstration of the Oil, and largely promote its efficiency. SPRUCINE is put up in Bottles at 25 and 50 cents much.

The Government vault at Havana, Cuba, has been robbed of \$280,000 worth of stamps.

"THE ONY ONE IN AMERICA."

The International Throat and Lung institute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America waere diseases of the air passages alone are treated. Cold inhalations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or fubaler invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, ex-side surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetle, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarra, Laryn. gitis; Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deniness, and Consumption have been cured at this institute during the last few years. Wilte, enclosing stamp, for pamphiet, giving full particulars and reliable references to 173 Church; street, Toronto, Ont; 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, P. Q.

It is reported that Admiral Baldwin will represent the United States at the coronation of the Czar.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Feb 19th, 1882.

Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balesmic Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM W. GROUT. To HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, Burtington, Vt. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Cauada. 25---



Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As Liniment for Horses it has no equal-One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE,

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An ever-present and reliable school master to the whole family.—S. S. Herald.

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DOWNS' ELIXIR MANAGEMENT

KIDNEYAWAOLRE HAS BEEN PROVED io SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES. Does a lame back or disordered urino indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (drugging its recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action. The second of the second is an it will see the second it will speed it. Addies for complaints peculiar and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is uncurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely. Either Sec. Incontinence, retention of urine, where the second is the second in the second in

KIDNEYEWORI " My friend, E. C. Legard, of this city, used to be drawn double from painful Kidney Disease. Kidney-Wort cured him."-Jas. M. Kinney, Druggist, Alleghany City, Pa., Aug 22nd, '82

12 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

AIDNEY WORT is a sure cure for all diseases of the Kidneys and LVER It has specific action on this meat important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and maction, stimulating the nealthy secretion of

inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the coverla in free condition, effecting the regular discharge.

If you are suffering from a malaria, have the chills, are bilous, dyspeptic, or constipated, kidney-Wort will swedy relieve and quickly care. In the Spring to cleanso the Cystem, every should take a therough course of it. 11. SOLD BY DRUCGISTS. Price St.

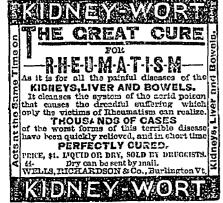
"I've gilned 20 lbs. in two months," writes Mr. J. C Power, of Trenton, Ill., (Dec. 2-82), "and am a well man. I'd suffered with liver disorders since IS62. Kidney-Wort cured me. Strong words from a New York clergyman: "I unhesitatingly recommend Kidney-Wort. It greatly benefitted me," says Rev. C. E. Kemble, of Mohawk, N.Y.

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF a CONSTIPATION. We other disease is so prevalent in this court-

try as Constitution, and an accession to the cour-equalled the colebrate's Litting-Wort as a care. Whatever the cause, however obstructed the care the management come. Whatevorthe cause, however obstante the case, this remedy will overcome it.

THIS distressing combination of the case of PRICE SI. U.S. Druggiste Sell

KIDNEYWORT "For 12 years," writes Lyman T. Abell, of Georgia Vt., "I found no relief from piles, until I tried Kidney-Wort. It has cured me."



"I had habitual costiveness, pain in the back and rheumatism," writes S. J. Scott, Burlington, Vt., Kidney-Wort has cured them all."



DR. E. O. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Hesdache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhes caused by over-exertion of the brain self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. One Dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail post paid on receipt of price. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$6 we will send the purchaser our written guarantee. DR. E. O. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREAT we will send the purchaser our written guaran-tee to refund the money if the trea ment doe not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, 301 ST. JOSEPH STREES, MONTREAL Reware of cheep imitations



FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE has been before the public THIETY YEARS and has effected many wonderful cures, one Bottle will cure the worst case of PILES. From Two to FOUR BOTTLES will cure LEPROSY, SORDIFULA, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, BHEUMATISM, the KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BL NOD, \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Send for a \$2 page pamphlet which will be sent free to any address showing its wonderful cures. HENRY D. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

Wr.nch policemen in Paris are paid rewards of from \$1 to \$5 for making arrests and captur-ing offenders, and the Minister of Just ce has decided to increase them by one third.

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

There is said to be a movement on foot among the Quebeo timber merchants to comp prices. bine to keep up prices.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Mr. Chamberlain's View of the Question and its Solution.

A CONTRAST BETWEEN MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD SALISBURY,

The following extract is taken from the peech delivered by the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain at the recent Liberal demonstration in Birmingham. After ridiculing the Tory demonstration of a few days before in the same place, and replying to sneers directed against the "caucus" system, he continued :- But now ladies and gentlemen, it is an interesting question to know what is the meaning for all this political activity on the part of our opponents. (Hear, hear.) It was not always so. There was a time when Lord Salisbury looked askance upon popular demonstrations. Unless I am mistaken he ridiculed the idea of taking the mass of the people into the confidence of the Government on such delicate questions as those which concerned foreign and colonial affairs. At all events, be has again and again denounced what he has called degradation of politics, which resulted from the efforts which Liberal leaders have made to educate the people, and to confer with those who, thank Heaven, are the real depositories of political power. Well, Lord Salisbury and his (Cheers.) friends still denounced the agitation which preceded the last general election; but everywhere they are doing their best to imitate it.

THE MIDLOTHIAN CAMPAIGN

is at once the object of their most virulent invective, and at the same time the model which they assidously endeavor to copy. Hitherto the attempt has been a fallure, and it has been a fallure because they have been unable to penetrate themselves in the sphit of their great original, because they have never mastered the secret of its influence and its force. The Midlothian speeches were not a mere farage of barren criticism, backed up by misrepresentations and exaggerations, and illustrated by historica, fallacies, of which eny schoolboy would be ashamed. (Cheers.) They contained the whole of the Liberal faith and doctrine. Lord Roschery says he agrees that an Opposition should not propound an alternative policy. I will not discuss that point here, but I say those speeches did not propound in every case an alternative policy to that which they condemned. They precented a clear issue to the people of this country, and to this day they remain a perfect text-book of

LIBERAL PRINCIPLES AND LIBERAL PRACTICE which every good Tory keeps constantly with him-referring to it constantly day and night-(laughter and cheers)-in the hope, which has never yet been gratified, some day or other to be able to prove some flagrant inconsistency between the spoken words and subsequent actions of the greatest of our orators and statesmen. (Cheers.) I will now compare with this

LORD SALIEBURY'S METHOD.

Lord Salisbury surveys the Liberal policy with jaundiced eyes, and through glasses which are colored by temper and prejudice. He exaggerates failures. He creates defects where he does not find them. He ignores altogether everything which is favorable and satisfactory, and by deepening the shadows and by obliterating the lights he produces a picture which is not a portrait but a gross caricature. (Hear, hear.) Then he holds up this daub of his own creation-(laughter) to contempt and scorn, and he thinks that when he has done so he has done enough to induce his fellow countrymen to place whatever he may have concealed somewhere or another in his pockets as

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POLICY

which he bas attempted to disfigure and discredit. [Cheers.] Well, I think Lord Salts bury is mistaken. The people of this country will not take even a Sallebury on trust. [Cheers, laughter, and cheers.] It is very essy, no doubt, for him to charge the Liberal Government with mistakes which he says we have made during the time we have been in cfiice. [Oheers. | I do not quite see how men, however honest or able, charged with the administration of the vast affairs of such au empire as ours, called upon at every mement to come to some important decision, perhaps upon inaccurate or insufficient information-I do not see, I say, how any body of men can fail occasionally to err. I believe that the people of this country will regard mistakes which are mere errors of judgment, which are not mistakes of principlo, with consideration and with generosity-(hear, hear) - and I don't think they will be inclined to dismiss their present servants, until at least they have some security that those who are so covetously clutching at our places have something better to offer, and are not likely to make mistaker, too. (Cheers.) Well, now, let us see how far that is likely to be the case. Let us test it hy one or two Illustrations, and let us take first

THE CASE OF IRELAND.

Lord Salisbury passes very lightly over the worderful improvement which has taken place in the condition of that country during the last few months, though one would have thought anyone that was not altogether a prejudiced partisan would at least have expressed some satisfaction at the change. A year ago he was taunting the Government with having sent what he called their political opponents to prison. He actually cuarged Mr. Gladstone, at a time when such a charge was most calculated to embarrass the action of the Government, with having sent Mr. Parcell to Kilmainham because he had given an unanswerable reply to Mr. Gladstone's speech at Lecds. Now he takes altogether a different view Mr. Paruell is out of prison, and I am glad of it-(cheers)-and Lord Salisbury no longer calls him a political opponent. He says he is a criminal agitator, and he taunts us now with not having excercised the powers of coercion more speedly and more stringently, and he recalls what he calls our

CONCESSIONS TO CR ME AND DISORDER. Now, Lord Salisbury has always expressed his scora tor remedial legislation. He threw out the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, and by so doing he did more than could have been done in any other way to give an impetus to the Land League. He has described the Land Act itself as a measure of spoliation and robbery, and he would have thrown out the Arrears Act last session if he could have found any, even in his own party, sufficient in numbers to support him in his mischievous action, and the policy which he proposed as an alternative is sufficiently indicated by his language in the speeches which he has delivered in Birmingham and by his action to which I have referred. We have been passing through a most tremendous crisis in Ireland. We have method, and keep a bottle of Perry Davis' been face to face with a danger long foreseen and isared by the Duke of Wellington and Squills stay in his bed and enjoy himself.

graggers of the cauch at a

Alternatives in

other statesmen as the greatest of the difficulties which an English Administration could possibly be called upon to confront in Ireland—that is, widespread agrarian agitation culminating in a general strike against rent. What is Lord Salisbury's statesmanship under these circumstances. What would he have had us do? No remedial legislation! More bayonets, more police. Irish leaders in gaol, full rents for Irish laudlords, and evictions for Irish tenants Well, but that is a policy which has been tried for generations, and has failed conspicuously. (Cheers.) Something like forty years ago there was a crisis, not so great, perhaps, as that through which we have been passing, but still of sufficient importance. It was

THE TITEE WAR,

and there was a strike against the payment of tithes. When Lord Salisbury's policy prevailed there was repression and stringent coercion, and it falled. 'No effect whatever was produced. Peace was not restored until the tithe itself was entirely abolished. Well, we have been more successful in our times We have resisted all that was unreasonable in the demands of the Land League; rent is being paid throughout fair length and breadth of Ireland; peace and order had been restored; crime and outrage had almost ceased; meantime the black conspiracies of murder and violence which have gathered round the outskirts of the agitation have been exposed and unmasked, and their authors are being brought to punishment. (Cheers.) I say we have a right to claim credit for this success. (Hear, hear) We have a right to ask that fair mind. ed opponents shall acknowledge it. (Hear, But I say that the success is due to the fact that while, indeed, we had firmly ad-ministered the law, we had also recognized the substantial grievances of the Irlsh people upon which their discontent was founded, and we have made extraordinary efforts to remove these grievancer. (Cheers.) Without the Land Act, which is the mark of Lord Salisbury's scorn, you would have had no peace, even the qualified peace we have at present in Ireland. Lord Salisbury's moral which he would wish you to draw is that force is the only remedy.

FORCE IS NO REMEDY FOR DISCONTENT, and force alone has never removed the cause of discontent of which the crime and outrage of which we complain are the extreme and unjustifiable expression. Well, I have said that it is to our policy we owe the qualified peace which prevails in Ireland. I do not conceal from myself or you that there is much more to be done, and that our task la only commenced. There are other Irish grievances which call for the earnest and speedy consideration of Parliament and of the Government. (Hear, bear.) But I think the Government are justified, after having given two sessions almost entirely to Irish affairs, in acking Irish members to stand aside while for a brief space at any rate we attend to Eaglish and Scotch legislation. [Hoar, hear.] But the time is coming, and it will come shortly, when we shall once more have to turn our attention to this greatest of all the political problems of our time, and our task will never be completed until we have succeeded, by just and equal laws and by wise administration, in enlicting on the elde of the English Government and of the English people the interests and the in-

fluence of THE BULK OF THE IBISH NATION. Lord Salisbury cared nothing for the bulk of the Irish nation. [Hear, hear.] He calls for vengeance upon the criminals who have been guilty of outrage and violence, and so far I am with him, but then be stops there, [Hear, hear.] He has no sympathy, at least ne expresses none, for the great mass of the population, whether the loyal Ulster or of the three other Provinces of Ireland, who have been subjected to underlable tyranny confidence in him, and blindly to accept and oppression, and whose wrongs cry alone for redress. [Hear, hear.] He can express to you in eloquent terms uts

SYMPATHY WITH IRISH LANGLORDS.

who have had to submit to a reduction of 25 per cont in their rents; but I find nowhere any expression of sympathy for the poor tauants who for years, under the pressure of eviction and starvation, have paid those unjust rents levied on their own improvements, and extorted from their daily toil and hopeless poverty. (Hear, hear.) I say that in this matter, as in so many others, Lord Salisbury constitutes himself the spokesman of a class to which he himself belongs, who " toil not, neither do they spin"-[great cheering] -whose fortunes, as in this case, have originated by grants made in the times gone by for the services which courtiers rendered kings-[renewed cheers]-and have since grown and increased while they have elept, by levying an uncerned share of all that other men have done by toll and labor to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the country of which they form a part. [Lond cheers.]

BLACKIE AND PARNELL.

BLACKIE AND PARNELL.

We have often had occasion to quote Prof. Blackie in connection with the land agitation in Scotland. The subject is one upon which the learned Scot gives forth no uncertain sound, and his latest uiterances show that he has lost none of his fire. In a letter to the Scotsman he tells that organ of the Scottish cligarchy that the law of the land, as it affects the crotters, "is radically wrong, and by its very nature instigates a healthy human consolence to the violation which it condemns."

Professor Blackie does not ininco matters. Here is a sample of what he has to say of the law and the law-breakers:—

"Our sympathies lie emphatically with the law-breakers. When the law is unjust, and the devil, so to speak, sit as Gods vicegerent on a local throne, it is nothing wonderful that rebellion should break out and that the rebels should in such cases be not seldom the very select and elect of the land. Such rebels were the Milauses, who revolted agalost the Austrian rule in Lombardy, and dre wout their lives sorrowfully in the dark cells of Moravian orisons. Such rebels we'e our gallant forelathers—the men who fell as Rullion Green, Aird's Moss, and Bothwell Brig, and shed teelr blood to purchase for us liberty to breathe on our own Scottish soil and to read our own Blole without Anglican dictation. Whatever deeds of bicody sere perpetrated during the whole seven-and-wenty years of Coarles the Second and his pig headed successer were done with the sanction of law; and, on a smaller and less bloody field, the extirpation of the noble race of mountain peasantry that inhabited the once populous Highland glens was done with the sanction of law; and, on a smaller and less bloody field, the extirpation of the noble race of mountain peasantry that inhabited the once populous Highland glens was done with the sanction of law. The law would always be used to enroch the few, and to impoverish the many. Laws were made with solemn show, and executed with unsparing severity, to preserve the game, but never t

MIDNIGHT DOCTORS are the most unweicome visitors-even the Doctor himself curses the luck that compelled him to leave his comfortable bed. Suppose you try our Pain-Killer in the house, and let Doctor THE NEW ROME.

New York as seen through Baptist Spec tacles—Wonderful growth of Catho licity—Tribute to the Sinters of Charity—Remarkable Testimony.

The following remarkable article appeared in a recent number of the Rapitst Ruminer: New Rome is New York. As New Rome New York is a marvel. Study her ways. Won New Rome is New York. As New Rome, New York is a marvel. Study her ways. Wonder and wisdom is in them. She is organized, compret, uncompremising, aggressive, dogmatic, and therefore immensely powerful. Her charlot thunders. She drives imperiously, she never stays her hand, and her pace is furious. I have studied her day and night, have attended her churches, and tried to comprehend her methods. Rome rules her people; she holds them with deathless gip. She prevails. She appais and troubles me. "Whereun'o shall this thing grow?" Is Protestant New York to met this ecclesiastical gladiator with sneers and contumely for ever? Can we learn nothing from this rising, fac-reaching, and masterly organization? Must we keep on hearing that the Catholic masses are "narrow, ignorant, fanatical fools, poor dupes." and "the priests are besoited, bigoted, pretentious knaves?" Make no mistake; this paper is no defence of Rome. It must scknowledge truth, and truth about New Rome is significant and startling.

The Cardinal's secretary recently said that "nealy forty per cent. of the population of New York is Roman Catholic. At the present ratio of increased to fifty per cent. That it will one day dominate all other influences is more than probable."

Admit that this statement is overdrawn.

Admit that this statement is overdrawn. The expectation is certainly sanguine; but it is not without a very substantial foundation, as we shall see. The first Roman Catholic church on Manhattan Island was built in 1786. 'I was st. Peter's, in Barciay street. No other church was erected for nearly thirty years. In 1845 there was only sixteen churches; to day there are 191. And what kind of churches are they? What religious sect or denomination can compare with them? Look at that cathedral, with that wast wealth of stained glass, its organs, and its aisles. Few buildings in the world can match the value and glory of those windows. It is the noolest monument in stone on all the continent.

It is the noolest monument in stone on all the continent.

It belongs to the whole city, and the people roam through it at their will. Compute the influence and the power of that one edifice. In impressive architecture, the oldest and richest Protes and denominations cannot at all compare with it. The new edifice of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street, is the noblest building after the cathedral that the city can boast. That massive granite front, rising majestically, is worth a long journey to see. The interior is imposing and wast. Nor is this building a great exception: others as large are easily found, and still others are now building. To estimate the ecclesiastical property of New Rome at less than \$16,000,0 0 would likely be much too low. There are twenty nine chapels in addition to the churches. There are nearly four hundred priests in the diocese, and an army of "brithers" and "fathers" "sisters" and "nuns"

New Rome merkes women's effort one of its.

"nuns"

New Rome makes woman's effort one of its arme. The amount of systematic work accomplished by these silent tollers is beyond computation. There are thirty-three convents, and each of them has a thorough organization and a specific purpose. The accomplishment of that purpose is the object of their existence. They are a part of a vast and complicated mechanism. Their function is faithfully and efficiently performed. It can be and is faithfully relied upon. In each of these convents there is a chappel to be added to the list already given. Aside from their religious purposes, the convents are homes and schools for the children, Protestan's as well as others. Oh! the perfection of this a rangement. The schools afford exceptional advantages without doubt. Studies can be most profitably pursued, and the meek, saintly, intelligent, sciendidly trained and often beautiful women make good Romanists of every Protest aut scholar, as, sure as leaven works in the meal. The proselytes are he'd as with hooks of steel. This is no idle tale. New Rome could ill spare her private, moral, and exceptionally well-conducted schools. Protestants rave about it and learn nothing.

"Of select schools" there are twenty six, be sides those in convents. All are laught by "nons," sisters." be Jamons." sisters." or "hootbers," he Jamons nuns New Rome makes woman's effort one of its

"Of select schools" here are twenty six, he sides those in convents. All are taught by "nuns." "sister." or "brothers." he samons school of "St. Vincent de Paul" has fourteen "Maronite sisters of the Holy Cross" as teachers for girls and "brothers" for the boys. The number of pupils ranges from fitty to two hundred. Besides heing religious houses, some of the coursels are or than any luns with from the convents are orphan asylums, with from seventy two to two bundred children in them.

The colleges and academies have two purposes

The colleges and academies have two purposes—viz, secular and religious education. All education is held of recersity to be religious. Religious education can only be Romish. St. John's College, Fordham, is a powerful school. It has a president, vice-president and pastor. professors of ethics, mathemathics, logic, and meraphysics, a prefect of studies and discipline, professors of rhetoric, natural science, and ten scholastics, who are professors and teachers in various branches, assisted by seven lay teachers. The College of St. Francis Xavier is also a strong and able institution. It has a "privincial" and "socials" before the two presidents, and a faculty of twenty-five more professors, besides eight scholastics. There are eighty theological students at the expense of the 'hurch and a faculty of twenty-five more professors, besides eight scholastics. There are eighty theological students at the expense of the hurch studying at home and in all the cities in Europe. In the academies there are about three thousand young women. There are a dozen in each of these are some "lay brothers" there is a "novitate house," where boys as piring to be brothers are received. The parachial schools, however, are numerically the strongest, and through them a tremendous hold is obtained on the children. There are over fifty such schools in the drocese, and they have from forty pupils up, to the school of the hold is obtained on the children. There are over fifty such schools in the docese, and they have from forty pupils up, to the School of the "Immacutate Concention," which has thirty-six teachers and 2,300 boys and girls, about equally divided. Several of the schools have from 5:0 to 1,000 The total attendance in all the parish schools is not far from 40,000. In hospitals and asylums, New Rome stands without a rival. Her resources along this line are simply stupendous Here again women come to the front. Besides akiful and ceaseless care and nursing, they provide large portions roch for building funds and for the daily living. They take huge baskets and beginn store to store and from house to house, carrying enormous loads without complaints. People sneer at them, refuse them, slam doors in their faces, and insult them. For what do they labor? Their identity is lost. They renounce their family ties and names, and assume titles by which they can no longer be known. Summer and winter, day and nigot, I meet them everywhere hetiring smodes in demeanor, patient beavers of heavy burdens, they devote themselves to alleviating the word's aches and woes. They come when needed. They are often swifter than the police, and always present in time of calamity. I have seen men in flames, blazing in explosive oils. Before we could sabdue the fires and piocure resting places for the agonized unfortunates the "Sisters of Charlyy" were bending over them, pouring balm from jars already prepared waiting for such emergencies and cooling the smoking flesh with saturated cotton. They were delicate women, with while faces and delicate of touch. Romanist or beaten, no questions were a ked; suffering and anguish and delicate of fouch. Romanist or heathen, no questions were a ked; suffering and anguish procured their priceless services without money. I have seen men battered, broken, and bleeding The same certain, skilfel messenger came unbidden, and when their mission was accomplished they went quietly and unthanked

accomplished they went quietly and unthanked away.

New Rome has enormous power through her hospitals, of which there are rive n St. Vincent's the yearly average is little short of 1,000 patients. In at Francis's there are always about 200 This institution has a fine building, and it is perhapals0 feet from the Sixth Street. The devoted woman who so ably manages it is known only as Sister Dedderia. She has thirty si ters and five postulants as helpats, and hey are called "Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis." Their little chapel bell rings daily before it is light all the year round, and from its firs sound they are either at prayer or waiting on sickness or death. They too sicken, wear out, die, and, silently as they live, they are carried through a door opening on another street, and almost without ctiendance they are borneaway. Waiting for ever at the portals of the tomo, at last they go into it.

Of the orphanages there are nine, with 2,000 immates. Of the saylums there are it with about 7,000 children in them. Then there are it his close it is largely supported by the State. The magistrates come it verrant and disorderly boys to it as to a prison. The boys number about 1,000, and are divided into 21 classes, and they are taught various trades. Girls are also sen there; they number about 700, and are also taught to be useful. All are taught to be Romanists.

The New York Foundling Asylum councies a series of magnificent buildings at Sixty eighth Street. Third and Lexington Avenues—disgonally opposite the Baptist Howe, our out institution of any kind. The asylum is much enlarged, and has over 2000 foundings. The woman who has charge of this great, successful, and beneficial asylum is known as Mary Irene, sister-servant.

There are also houses for the castaway; Mother Magdalen presides over one. Then there are homes for the aged, both men and women, and there is a Clerical Relief Fund As ecolation to support its members in old age.

Let no one suppose that the whole of the rea.way. New Rome has enormous power through her

codation to support its members in old age. Let no one suppose that the whole of the re-

markable work of the Roman Catholics of this metropolitan city has yet been stated. There is one phase of it to come which will pass the bounds of credulity.

Were man to conform more to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the gratification of his passions, it would not be necessary to advertise Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites as a restorative for the power of the brain and nervous system, while the world's progress enlightenment would indeed be marvellous. 92ws

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.

The Parliament Buildings burned to the ground — The Library a complete wreck—Deficient water supply—Min-isterial firemen—Help from the Mili-

Quebec, April 19 .- About nine o'clock tonight a fire broke out in the Parliament House, at the top of Mountain Hill, and the main building of that structure was quickly in flames. It burnt with great fury, and rapidly communicated with the south wing, which, with the main building, was entirely consumed, only the bare brick walls being now standing. The north wing, facing the Archbishop's Palace, saved, but considerably wrecked. WAS little of the furniture was saved, and the

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is a complete wreck. Some of the books were got out, but the bulk is consumed. Those saved are more or less damaged. Dr. Larocque, the Sergeant-at-Arms, who resides in the building, lost most of his effects, but is insured. A very large crowd of citizens turned out to witness the fire. The Mayor and local Ministers were also promptly on the spot. "A" Battery were also marched down and old good work in saving the moveables. How the fire originated is not known, but it seems to have broken out in the vicinity of the Library, and that part of the building was in the jaws of the flery element almost before any alarm could be given. During the progress of the fire there was a tremendous explosion of gas. The insurances are divided among several companies.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Intense excitement prevailed here to night in consequence of the barning of the Old Par- that convention I should represent the views liament House at the top of Mountain Hill. The building which this replaced was accidently burnt, nearly 30 years ago, on the same site, a short time after its erection, to replace that destroyed in Montreal. The late building was not a very expensive one, having cost, it is said, only about \$36,000. When the fire commenced or where it originated are still mysteries, as when discovered baif the structure was in flames. It must have caught, however, somewhere near the room of the President of the Council. The brigade immediately appeared on the forme in fact some of the divisions had arrived before the alarm had been given. Water was had in tan minutes. Six streams were immediately thrown on the burning mess, but by the time this was accomplished, the flames were buret. ing through every wludow of the main block, containing the Ligislative Council and Ligis. lative Assembly Chambers and up through the skylights in the centre.

THE WHOLE CITY WAS LIT CP,

and thousands of people immediately througed the streets en route for the scene. Mr. Cumberland was performing in the Victoria Hall and the Fostelle Company in the Music Hall, and as the news quickly spread through both audiences the larger number of those present left, a slight panic occurring in consequence in the Music Hall. Mesers. Starnes and Blanchet were in the Music Hall at the time Mr. Mousseau was at home, and Me ses. Dicane and Lynch were at St. Louis Hotel. All arrived quickly at the fire and rendered all the assistance in their power. The Quebec Cavairy, who were drill. ing in the drill shed, and "A" Battery, from the Citadel, were at once marched down. The Hon. Mr. Lynch devoted him. self at the head of the military in saving as much as possible of the library, the books being thrown out of the wludows and subsequently conveyed to the Archbishop's Palace It is thought that nearly half the library is saved. The west wing of the building, containing the committee rooms, is alone saved and is much damaged. All the walls of the burnt portion are standing, but nothing more They are of fire brick, clapboarded in parts.

THE INSURANCE amounts to \$75,000, half of which is on the library. The building is well insured. Fortunately the originals of most of the bills sanctioned by the Lt. Governor at the close of the late session are saved, so that it is hoped an extra session will not be necessary. The Government will not rebuild, as a contract was awarded a few weeks ago for the erection of a new stone House on Grand Alles, to cost nearly \$200 000. The contractor is Mr. Charlebols, of Monireal. The Government has to continue, however, paying in perpatulty a ground tent of \$4,000 annually on the site of the present property to the Archbishop of Quebec. If the new building is not com-pleted in time for the next session, the House will meet in the Music Hali. В midnight the fire had nearly burned itself The insurance is mostly in English and Canadian offices. The principal losers are supposed to be the Royal Canadian, Royal, of England, North British, Northern,

Quesec, April 20.-To-day there is nothing but smoking rules and the easterly wing of the old building to mark the situation of the late Parliament House in this city. The walls are all standing, showing how substantially they were built. total insurances are as follows :- Main building, [\$18,700; winge, \$18,700; library, \$32,000; furniture, \$72,000; total, \$76,600. The losses are divided amongst the following companies :- In the Canada Fire & Marine and Queen, \$4,787 each, and \$9,575 each in the following companies: Western, Sovereign, Liverpool, London & Globe, British America, Royal, N. B. and Mercantile & Commercial Union.

WHOLESALE EMIGRATION.

Tosowro, April 20 .- The Globe contains the following special cable, dated London, April 19 :- Owing to the unprecedented demand for passage scross the Atlantic, the Alian Mail Steamship Company were to day compelled to despatch three of their fleet, the "Parisian," "Austrian" and "Grecian," carry. ing two thousand four bundred emigrants for Canada. A large number also left on the Dominion line etesmes, "Catario," making altogether nearly three thousand people leav. ing Liverpool in one day for the Dominion, more than double that of any day on record Nearly half the number are bound for Mani. tobs, and it is estimated that they take away capital to the amount of upwards of £100.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Impotency of mind, limb or vital function. nervous weakness, sexual debility, etc., wared by World's DI PRESERV MEDICAL ASSOCIATION; Buffelo, N.Y. Address, with two statups, for Canada's population, Parilament is no piece. pampblet.

VOTING FOR A WAR POLICY.

THE IRISH CONFEDERATION DIECARDS PEACEFUL AGITATION-DELEGATES BLECTED TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION-MR. CLIFFORD'S. FIRRY RESOLUTION ARD I PERCH.

New York, April 17 .- At the meeting of the Irish Confederation of America, at Clarendon Hall, last night, the chief business was the election of a delegate to the Philadelphia. Convention. Mr. James Oliflord was chosen, after which the following resolution was: offered and gave rise to a long and animated. discussion : Resolved, That It is the sense of the Irish

Confederation that our Delegate be instructed to support at the Philadelphia Convention any policy of active and aggressive warfares on England; that the time has come to aban. don the agitation policy that has proved such a lamentable failure after three years' experiment; and that as Irishmen we believe it our duty to adopt any means that will give largest liberty to and secure the elevation of our pegple at home and abroad. Mr. Clifford sald: "I think the time is

past for agitation. The people of Ireland are in a worse condition now than before the Land League was inaugurated. Irishmen are only scoffed at in the House of Commons. At. the same time I am an ardent admirer of Mr. Parnell, and have worked in the Land League since its inception; but I see now that it is a perfect failure; that the Irish people must take a more forward course, and abandon agifation altogether."

This sentiment was vociferously applauded. Several members arose to their feet in succession and congratulated Mr. Olifford on his conversion from the moral sussion policy. The signs were hopeful, they said, when men who had been ardent supporters of peaceful agitation were acknowledging that they were convinced it was a fallure.

These remarks brought Mr. John O. Heanessey to his feet. He stood up vallantly and alone for the peaceful agitation policy. "I am sorry," said Mr. Hennessey, "that Mr. Clifford has committed himself to any policy... I protest," he added warmly, "against sending Mr. Clifford or any other physical-force man to Philadelphia, and I think that if the members of this Confederation are all consulted there will not be a majority to agree with Mr. Olifford. If I went to of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Clifford should go to that convention unpledged, as I will." Mr. Hennessey explained at some length that: the physical force idea was not the favorite one of the Irish people, and concluded by moving a reconsideration of the vote to send Mr. Clifford.

It was decided by the Chair that this point could not be reconsidered, but that a motion might be offered to instruct Mr. Olifford to vote in a particular way. Amoudments to this effect were offered and lost, and the original resolution was passed with one dissoutient voice, namely, that of Mr. Hennessey. Mr. Hennessey will represent Kerry at the convention. Captain Logan, Peter Ryan and others made speeches on the necessity of advocating a vigorous policy at the conven-

For one dime get a package of Diamond Dyes at the druggists. They color anything the most desirable and fashionable

SCOTCH NEWS

The pontage of Ayr Bridge has been let to-Mr. William Miller, Paisley, at an annual rental of £1,405, being an advance of £205 on the rental of last year.

Last week the mortality of Edinburgh was 88, and the death rate 20 per 1,000. There were 26 deaths under 1 year and 21 above 60 of which 6 were above 80 years.

A miner at Inkermann, near Paisley, put his powder flack into the fire, thinking it contained tea, and blew the roof off the house, without, however, suffering any injury himself.

Mary Hantey, aged 24, daughter of and residing with Joseph Hanley, Newton-on-Ayr, was found dead in her bed-room. The father and two daughters had gone to a ball, leaving Mary apparently in her usual health, and when the daughters returned they found their eister lying on the floor quite dead. Dr. Watt attributed coath to suffocation.

At the Kilmsrnock Sheriff Court Archibald Wallace, a vagrant, was charged with having, by fraudulent representations at Hurlford and Galston on the 24th and 27th ult., obtained food and lodging and a sum of 35 in each case to pay for the carriage of a chest, which he falsely stoled was to follow him. He pleaded guilty, and, having been previously convicted, was sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment.

At a Summery Court in Greenock, on Tuesday-before Sheriff Smith-a trace-horse boy named George McDesvitt, about 14 years of age, was charged with an assault on Kate Farrell, mill-worker, 16 years of age. It was alloged that on 20th March, in Drumfrochar Road, he stabled the girl with a knife about the right wrist and hand. He pleaded not guilty. The evidence showed the assault to have been a most unprovoked one. The Sheriff found him guilty, and said he did not wish to punish him in such a way as to make him a criminal for life. Therefore he would be sentenced to nine stripes of a birch rod, or if the surgeon should find that he could not be birohed, which was unlikely from his healthy appearance, he would be sent to prison for ten days.

CIVIL SERV CE EXAMINATIONS.

The next examinations for entrance into the Civil Service will commence at the several places named in the Civil Service Act, excepting Victoria, B.O., on Tuesday the 12th June at 9 30 a m., and at Victoria, B C., on Tuesday the 26th June, at the same hour. Applications must be sent to the Secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners by the 15th May. Oundidates who pused the preliminary examination in November last, will not require to do so again, and candidates who passed the qualifying may come up for examination in optional subjects without again passing the qualifying. Now sets of certifioates of age, health and character will not be required from the two last named classes, but the fee of \$2 will have to be paid, and the Becretary must be informed of their intention to present themselves.

Mr Ossurain drew attention in the House last week to the fact that the parage so insulting to the Irish people in Mr. Tyrwhite. speech had been eliminated from Hanzard. Mr. Lyrwhitt was absent, but the Minister of Customs made a lame excuse for him, stating the passage were better out; that it would only create ill-feeling. Mr. Tyrwhitt came in while the Hon. Mr. Bowell was speaking, and, being informed of what was going on, made a still lamer apology. He did not mean what he said, he merely alluded to the dangerous classes in Ireland, those creating havor, and so on. It a man cannot say what he means, Parliament is no place for him, and if he can, and grossly insult a section of or blm.

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WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 25, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

APRIL, 1883.

THURSDAY, 26.—SS. Oletus and Marcellinus, Popes and Martyrs. Cons. Abp. Wood, Philadelphia, 1857. FRIDAY, 27.-85. Soter and Calus, Popes and Martyrs (April 22). Cons. Bp. Gross,

Sayannah, 1873. SATURDAY, 28.—St. Paul of the Cross, Conf. St. Vitalis, M. Bp. Bizin, Vincennes, died, 1848. Cons. Sp. Hendricken, Pro-

vidence, 1872. SUNDAY, 29 - Fifth Sunday after Easter. St. Peter, Martyr, Epist. 2 Tim. il. 8-10; Gosp. John xv. 1.7; Last Gosp. John xvi. 23.30.

MONDAY, 30 .- St. Catherine of Sienna, V. Regation Day Cons. Bp. Gallagher, Galveston, 1882. Bp. Garcia, California, died, 1845. MAY, 1883.

TUESDAY, 1 .-- SS. Philip and James, Apostles. Bogation Day. Cons. Bps. Spalding, Peoris, 1877; Janesens, Natche, 1881. WEDRESDAY, 2 .- St. Athanasius, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Vigil of the Ascension. Rogation Day.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

While appealing to the friends and supporters of The TRUE WITNESS to redouble their efforts in further extending its circulation, we desire at the same time to assure them that every assistance we are capable ef, will be given, so as co facilitate their work in the interests of this paper. With this object in view, we have decided to raduce the price of THE TRUE WITNESS, and thus expect that every English-speaking Catholic family in the Dominion will become a subscriber to the oldest, best and cheapest Oatholic weekly paper on this continent.

For the future the price per annum for THE TRUE WITHERS will be one dollar, payable strictly in advance. This condition of paying in advance will be strictly adhered to in all cases. At the same time we wish it to be distinctly understood that any who will allow the date of their subscription to expire without remitting will be charged at the rate of \$1.50 per annum. All those who wish to have the benefit of the reduced rate-\$1.00 per year-must first pay up all arrears of subscription. All privileges that formerly were allowed, with respect to clubs, &c., are cancelled from this date.

We hope that every reader of THE TRUE WITHESS will induce her or his neighbor to become a subscriber, and whilst benefiting and assisting us will at the same time be the medium of promoting Catholic journalism. The leaders of the Irish people in their constitutional struggle for Home Bule are systematically misrepresented; the crimes committed in Ireland are grossly exaggerated in number and character, and the whole people made responsible for the crimes of a few, as far as telegrams and newspaper articles can make them. THE TRUE WITHESS has continually labored to correct all such calumnies, and to place the policy and conduct of the leaders and people in a proper light. We shall continue to keep our readers well acquainted with the last and most reliable news of all events that transpire both at home and abroad.

We take this opportunity of thanking our friends and subscribers for the generous sup. port that they have given to THE TRUE WITmess in the past, and hope that they shall coulinue to extend to us the same kindness in the future; and the best proof of that appreciation to us will be an effort to increase the circulation of THE TRUE WITEBES.

The reduction in the annual subscription of THE TRUE WITNESS will take place from 1st April next.

We are now mailing the accounts for monies due by our subscribers, and hope that they will respond freely. The amounts in most cases are small, but to us they represent in the aggregate thousands of dollars.

Remittances can be made either by registered letter, or Post Office order addressed to THE POST Printing and Publishing Company Montreal, Canada.

Over twenty thousand persons have been parrested in Moscow on suspicion of being engaged in plots against the life of the Czar. The old saying is, unersy lies the head that wears a crown, but here the uneasiness comes before the crown.

THE authorities at Ottawa will frighten the life out of the Princers Louise if they continue to import any more policemen and detectives from Toronto, to keep guard over the Gov- hatch plots, not against Italy, France or aroment House and the vice regal party. It | Russia, but against England. In making | "many plaing nums like the Hochelaga num | Convention. There will be no room or use | "sympathy for the poor tenants who for years | observations for some years past.

is periectly absurd to pay any attention to anonymous letters and to create the impression that the life of the Princess is in danger; it is, moreover, shameful to make Her Royal Highness believe that a body guard is necessary for her safety.

PRESIDENT MOONEY, of the American Land League, has cabled Parnell that as all arrangements are complete it would be inadvisable to postpone the Irish National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, until next fall. Mr. Mooney further added, that everything indicates that the Convention will be the largest and most important ever held by Irish Americans.

THE British Columbians have time and again expressed their decided repugnance to the Chinese, and have persistently invited the Government to put a stop to the wholesale immigration of these Celestials. They never received much satisfaction from the rulers at Ottawa, and apparently will not for the next decade, as the Government has announced its intention not to place any restriction on the Importation of Chinese until after the construction of the Pacific Bailway. Now, during this time, millions may find their way from China into Canada, and if they are to be found so objectionable after the completion of the railway that measures will be then taken to check the tide of the Legislative pile, or it will be all blown to Chinese emigration, it is strange that the same objections to them do not exist during | But the loyalty of the native police the building of the railway and prevent them is doubted and they cannot be enfrom overcrowding the labor market of this trusted with the task of keeping sus-

THE Hamilton Tribune, which first pubished the now famous Macdonnell-Tupper correspondence, has been pretty roundly abused by its Tory and partizan confieres. They have called it all that is vile, and accused it of sheltering a thief, of committing dishonorable forgery and of playing a cowardly part all through. If scorn could wither, the Tribune ought to be withered weeks ago, but the enterprising paper does not seem to be a bit abashed. It dares Sir Charles Tupper to sue for libel and challenges the Government to an investigation. It asserts and maintains that all the letters it published were genuine and none were forgeries. The letter, that was unsigned, and which was the most incriminating of the lot, was a copy in the author's (Sir Charles) handwriting of the original, which had been addressed to Mr. Macdonnell. "When those interested," says the Tribune, " are ready to go into Court, the document can be produced and placed alongside other letters from the same distinguished pen, the authenticity of which has never yet been questioned."

A MISLEADING STATEMENT.

Mr. Hawkins, the member for Bothwell who so vigorously championed the cause of the Orangemen during the recent debates on the bill to incorporate the Association, made a statement which we thought at the time to on Rideau Hall. The news of the imaginary be very doubtful, if not altogether inaccurate, affair is spread rapidly over all parts, and the but which we were unable to contradict for report even reaches Her Majesty in Englands want of sufficient data. Mr. Hawkins, to who hurriedly cables back to the Governor justify the course he had taken, asserted that General asking for "all particulars of the last September there was a meeting of nearly one hundred Catholics in Toronto, who agreed to declare to Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Meredith that it was their unanimous advice that the Orange question could be settled without injury to any other class. "It was," he said, "as the chairman of that convention of Catholic Conservatives that he advocated the cause of the Orangemen." This, if true, would appear to be a rather good excuse for the course Mr. Hawkins pursued, but it turns out that the statement is thoroughly misleading. It is our Toronto contemporary, the Evening Canadian, who calls attention to the question, and who avers that the member for Bothwell is not in accord with the facts as they occurred. The Canadian explains the situation as follows: -After the Conservative Convention held last September there was an informal meeting of several Catholics, who had attended the Convention. The meeting was held in the Bossin House in Toronto. It was not a Convention," and the gentlemen present were not delegated to express opinions of anybody. Those present gave no authority what. ever, directly or indirectly, for the statement made by Mr. Hawkins that "it was their unanimous advice that the Orange question could be settled without injury to any other class." Nothing occurred to warrant Mr. Hawkins in making such a statement, and he was neither authorized nor justified in using the language attributed to him.

THE EXTRADITION OF CON-SPIRATORS. England, in being pestered by dynamite plotters, seems to be reaping only what she has sown. The British Government, whether Whig or Tory, always allowed, and even encouraged the conspirators of friendly powers and the assassins of Europe to take up their abode in London and other large cities of the kingdom. There they formed their plans and manufactured their bombs unmolested and with impunity, for the purpose of "liberating" their respective countries. These raingees were lionized and petted by Englishmen. Mazzini, the notorious Italian assassin, was actually eulogized by the present ex-Ohlef Secretary Foreter, who proclaimed in the House of Commons that he was proud of calling himself " the friend of Mazzini." The whole strength and influence of England went forth to protect Oraini. who attempted the life of the late French Emperor. In face of this record and these precedents it is rather strange and cool on the part of the English Government and its organs to pretend to ask the United States to surrender conspirators who happen to

such a demand the Government sacrifices consistency and principles which they were ever ready to uphold against Europe combined. Why should the United States interfere with schemes which are no more than those concocted by the Mazzinian and other revolutionary cliques with the approbation and under the protection of England. The Pall Mall Gazette of London is one of the few English journals which do not hesitate to acknowledge that the Government is in an the situation: "The evidence that the dynaclear as the proof that the Mazzini plots against Italy were batched in England, and | State can interfere; their conscience is their the extradition of Rossa is about as likely as that of Mazzini from England," which never occurred, as the Government firmly refused to entertain any proposals to that effect.

THAT ABSURD OTTAWA SCARE.

What is the matter with the authorities in Oltawa? They seem to have dynamits on the brain awfully bad. An empty whiskey or soda bottle cannot fall out of an official's coat-tail pocket and roll down the stone steps of the Parliament Buildings, but they shudder and cry : Oh, my, there is an explosion! Send up the police right away to keep guard over pieces by those horrid dynamite flends! picious looking characters off the grounds. The Ohlef of Toronto is then wired to forward a detachment of his most trustworthy men, and he expedites four men to Ottawa to protect and watch over the Capital, its people and its buildings. The whole proceedings smacked of the ridiculous, and were a complete farce, but they were sufficient for the press correspondents to give a color of truth to their highly sensational accounts of "a dynamite scare at Ottawa," Then, when the Princess Louise returned to Rideau Hall, the authorities became more frightened, and, trembling for the safety of Her Royal Highness, they again sent to Toronto for more "help;" and we are now told by special despatch that "a body of police in mufti kept constant watch at Rideau Hall and

grounds." And what is the result of all these idiotic precautions? Why, a pop-gun cannot be fired in Ottawa, but its soho is taken to be that of an explosion; a bottle cannot be broken, but the noise creates alarm and fear; that is in the minds of the officials, police and press correspondents. Thus, for instance, we find a couple of boys amusing themselves shooting muskrats in the violnity of the Viceregal residence. On hearing the shots of the fowling piece, the police, who are in must: keeping watch, come to the conclusion that they are being fired at, and they start the rumor that an attack was attempted shooting affray," and if anybody was hurt or killed. To show with what rapidity these ridiculous and absurd rumors travel, this cablegram of inquiry was received from Her Majesty only a few hours after the "alleged attack." Of course, His Excellency showed more sense than his would-be protectors, and informed the Queen that the facts of the case did not warrant any suspicion or anxiety.

KNOW NOTHINGS VS. CONVENTS.

About two weeks ago our religious contemporary, the Daily Witness, published a rather sensational account of a "Nun being imprisoned in the Hechelaga Convent." The story was after the Lady Dixle style, a pure fabrication and the result of sectarian journalism. The alleged revelations were so palpably false that we did not think it necessary to notice them at the time, except to give the true facts of the case in our news columns and to request our contemporary to correct the grievous error it had committed. Its calumny has been going the rounds of the press, extracting very adverse comments and criticisms from editorial pens and drawing down maledictions upon the Catholic Church and its convents for the manner in which poor, trail, delicate girls are treated. Some have gone so far as to compare our convents to the Protestant Tewkesbury Almshouse, where unparalleled infamies and atrocities are now being daily brought to light. Others are crying out for logislation against the convents, and they went to have injectors or "smelling committees" appointed to visit all religious houses. Of course people who thus cry out are little better than crezy, but they are not to be blamed half so much as the journal that gives them such trash to go crazy about. Here is a specimen of the sentiments and language of a man, who under ordinary circumstances is quite rational, but who loses control of his senses and is put into a paroxysm o frage by the Witness' calumnies: "In these convents large numbers of young Catholic ladies are immured for life. I say immured, because they are not at liberty to leave once in there on vows of celibacy! land or by any right sanctioned by law, but by gentle force, and if they wish to leave public supervision. No grand jury visits the cloisters. No eye sees them but femele "authorities of the Roman Catholic exaggeration to say that the future of the "Church. This, too, is in the nineteenth contury_in a Protestant land! Who knows how

"what authority any woman can be kept from "her freedom in a Protestant land?"

Now this is quite pathetic and sympathetic, but it is not quite accurate; in fact, it is quite false and thoroughly misleading, and any man who writes or speaks in that strain, knows nothing whereof he speaks or writes. These statements are, moreover, too absurd to be seriously treated, and we do not intend to insult the Oatholic Sisterhood or the ugly corner. It thus describes the plach of Church, by offering either a refutation or an explanation. Nuns are neither mite plots were hatched in New York is as immured nor imprisoned nor denied their personal freedom in any sense in which the only master, and if they follow a convent life it is because of their own free choice. This is a simple matter of fact and needs no demonstration, and will, no doubt, prove sufficient in the estimation of all fair minded people to counteract the unjust comments of the Press upon this "cruel imprisonment story," to demolish the Witness' caluminious fabrication and to enfeeble the pretensions of those Knownothings who want our convents subjected to "smelling committees."

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTIONS.

On Wednesday next there will assemble at Philadelphia representative bodies of Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen, which will mark a hopeful epoch in the history of the exiled race. These representatives, gathered from ail parts of America, will hold two consecutive conventions for the discussion of Irish affairs. The first convention will consist of delegates of the Irish National Land League of America. The call which brings them together is the regular annual call provided by the constitution, and is signed by President James Mooney, Rev. Lawrence Walsh and John J. Hynes. Each branch of the League having fifty members in good standing is entitled to one delegate, and an additional delegate for every 200 additional members. No delegate will be allowed admission to the Convention unless he is provided with proper credentials signed by the officers of his branch. Important business will come before this Convention, on which the future usefulness of the League will depend, and its closer union with the broader and more definite aims of the new National League in Ireland. When Gladstone and Ferster coerced the Land League out of existence Parnell and his colleagues did not allow the machinery and elements which composed it to be completely wrecked; these were held and introduced into a less circumscribed and a more powerful organization, the Irish National League, which aimed at not only the amelioration of the farming class, but at the regeneration of the whole country. This is the movement with which the Land League of America will be formally called upon to identify itself and of which it will assume the name. This step will prove of paramount importance to the National rame the material as well as the moral support that made the late Land League so formidable a foe to Castle rule in Ireland.

following day or days will be the greatest Irish representative body ever assembled in or out of the Island. The platform upon which it will stand will not simply be the question "of land" but every question pertaining to the principle "of Irish nationality." Over ten millions of either native born Irishmen or their descendants will by their delegates assert Ireland's inalienable right to nationhood and will devise the means and ways whereby Irish nationality may be saved from destruction. The first object of this Convention, which will be composed of delegates from all Irish American and Canadian societies, charltable, temperance or national, will be to express sympathy with the suffering people of the Irlsh race who, reduced to poverty by iniquitous laws and bad harvests, have offered to them by the Government which claims their allegiance only the alternative of the degradation of the poor houses or enforced exile to foreign

The second Convention to be held on the

The second object of the Convention will be to voice the horror which freemen of every race feel on beholding a peaceable, industri-

they incur persecution; not only that, but this federation of the Irish race will be based they are forcivly kept there. There is no on a constitution which will exclude none but embrace every shade of Irish American enperiors, who themselves are under the national interests. The fate of Ireland the supervision too of the higher is trembling in the balance and it is no present movement will depend in great meas. ure on the action which will be taken in this

"are thus kept from speaking out? I ask by for the discussion of theories; plain and "under the threat of eviction and the prespractical questions will have to be handled and measures will have to be discussed and amenable to Castle rule, will be in a position upon the Convention an inopportune, impracneither bravado nor timidity influence the counsels of the delegates, for any line of action drawn up in either spirit would be barren of effective results; but let the intelligence, wisdom and patriotism of the Uonvention decide upon a practical programme which will command, at least, the respect of the American and Canadian people at large, and the hearty approval and co-operation of all the friends of the Irish cause. If this be done, good work will have been accomplished and the Convention will have unmistakably and immeasurably strengthened the hands of the Irlsh people and their leaders in Ireland.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO LORD

SALISBURY.The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., one of the most able Ministers of Gladstone's Cabinet, has, in the midst of the dynamite uproar and the frothy denunciations of the Irish people by the Tory press raised his voice on behalf of the great mass of the population of !reland, who, he said, "had been subjected to undeniable tyranny and oppression, and whose wrongs cry aloud for redress."

Lord Salisbury, the Tory leader, had fiercely attacked the Irish policy of the Government in Birmingham, the great centre of English Democracy and Radicalism, and the borough which Mr. Chamberlain represents. Salisbury's harangue did not remain long unanswered, for the President of the and taken a front rank amongst the orators Board of Trade followed soon after, and delivered one of his most vigorous and cutting speeches, taunting Lord Salisburg with belonging to a class "who toll not, neither do they spin," and whose fortunes have originated by grants made in days long gone by, "for the services which courtiers render kings." Lord Salisbury bad called Parnell a criminal agitator and taunted the Liberals with not having exercised the power of coercion more speedily and more stringently, and had ridiculed Gladstone's "concession to crime and to disorder." Mr. Chamberlain flung these charges back with contempt, and asked how it was that the noble Marquis looked upon Mr. Parnell as a " criminal agitator " to-day, when but a short time ago he called him a "political opponent" whom the Government got out of the way by sending him League at home, it will be strengthened to iall. The Tory leader seemed largely thereby, for it is an undoubted fact to fret because Parnell was out of jail, but, that it was from this side of the Atlantic that | said Mr. Chamberlain, "I am glad of it," and this sentiment was cheered to the echo by his English listeners, which fully indicates the cordial feeling that exists between the two peoples. Lord Salisbury has never expressed anything but scorn for remedial legislation, and in proof of it Mr. Chamberlain pointed out his action in having thrown out the Compensation for Disturbance bill, in having described the Land Act itself as a measure of spoliation and robbery, and in having attempted or wanted to kill the Arrears Act. The Tory leader would have the Government refuse all remedial legislation, but, exclaimed Mr. Chamberlain, "Let him know that more bayonets, more police, the Irish leaders in jail, full rents for Irish land. lords, and eviction for trish tenants, is a policy which has been tried for generations, but which has failed conspiciously." No one can deny but that he has here correctly guaged the existing situation Coercion, no matter how stringent, will always fall to secure the allegiance of the pcople, for force is no remedy for discontent. Mr. Chamberlain admitted that there was but "a qualified peace" in Ireland, but even this THE ORIGIN OF THE OTTAWA DYNAqualified peace, he said, would not exist but for the Land Act which was the mark of Lord Salisbury's scorn. Mr. Chamberlain honestly confessed that the task of British ous, and virtuous nation despoiled by force of all vestiges of constitutional liberty; the lives of her citizens ruthlessly sacrificed on the paid and perjured testimony of self-confessed villains; her jury box packed by political and religious bigotry; the ermine of her judicial bench thinly concealing Castle conspiracy and partisanship; the functions of the greatest political problems of the conspiracy and partisanship; the functions of the conspiracy and partisanship the

"They are kept there, not by any law of the aim the elimination of mis-government in woulk of the Irish nation. He has no "I loyal Ulster or of the three other provinces
"of Ireland, who have been subjected
"to undeniable tyranny and oppres"sion, and whose wrongs cry aloud
"for redress (hear, hear). Ho can
"express to you in elegant terms his symmetric terms his s sentiment that is friendly to the advance of "sion, and whose wrongs cry aloud "express to you in elequent terms his sympathy for the Irish landlords who had to submit to a reduction of 25 per cent in their "rents, but I find nowhere any expression of unhealthy summer, based on meteorological

" sure of starvation, have paid the unjust " rents levied on their own improvements devised for helping Ireland and providing the "and extorted from their desperate toil and Irish people with the means to resist and "hopeless poverty (hear, hear). I say that outlive the destructive policy of the English | "on this matter, as on so many others Government, and to secure the benefits which "Lord Salisbury constitutes himself the would flow from self-government. The "spokesman of a class; of the class to which Convention, not being under the supervision " he himself belongs, who toil not, neither of the Royal Constabulary, and not being "do they spin' (cheers and laughter); whose " fortunes, as in his case, have originated by to speak and act with a decided emphasis; " grants made in times long gone by for the but this entire liberty of speech and action " services which courtiers rendered kings should and must not be availed of to force " loud cheers), and have since grown and in-" creased, while they have slept, by levying ticable or reprehensible programme. Let "an unearned share on all that other men " have done by toll and labor to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the coun. stry of which they form a part (loud " chéers)."

This speech is highly remarkable for several reasons; first, for the circumstances under which it was delivered, when every human and diabolical effort was made to crush Ireland under the weight of additional coercion, for real or alleged crimes of unknown persons; it is remarkable for the views and sentiments which it contains; remarkable for the source whence it came-a responsible Minister of the Crown-and remarkable for the manner in which it was received by a crowded meeting of English people. From beginning to end the pleas which were advanced by Mr. Chamberlain in favor of lreland were received with proncunced and enthusiastic marks of approval. The whole proceedings indicate, in a decided and emphatic fashion, that the situation in England is far from being what a hostile press, prejudiced correspondents and lying cablegrams would have the outside world believe. If justice moves slowly, truth takes a long time to travel.

MR. J. J. CURRAN'S ABLE SPEECH.

We publish to-day a report of the able and eloquent speech of the member for Mont. real Centre on the Orange Incorporation Bill, Mr. Curran has fully realized the expectations of his numerous friends and admirers. of the Dominion. The speech is a masterpiece of logic and high-toned patriotism, It will be preserved amongst the ablest and most interesting utterances in the Canadian Parliament. As might have been expected. the cry of bigotry and fanaticism have been raised against the speaker; but a perusal of the speech is sufficient to show how utterly uniounded is the charge. No member dated to question the legal position so admirably taken. The whole law on the subject, from the Treaty of Paris to the British North America Act, is quoted and the futility of the attempt to get incorporation from the Dominion Parliament clearly demonstrated Mr. Ourran was in duty bound, as a public man, to warn those who might sttempt to invade our city of the disastrous consequences of an attempt to make an Orange manifestation here on the 12th of July next. No man in his senses with any experience of the past can dispute the truth of the statements made, nor attribute to the member for Montreal Centre other than patriotic motives in sounding the warning note. His peroration is not only beautiful in language, but is a just tribute to the historical and eminent personages referred to, and speaks well for his noble qualities of head and heart.

To estimate what a high protective tariff has done for the United States as a manufacturing country, one has only to look at the difference between the value of manufactures thirty years ago and that of the present day. In 1850 the total value was \$1.018.106.616; ia 1870 it was \$4,232,325,442, and according to the last cansus in 1880 it aggregated \$5,369,667,706, or a five fold increase in thirty years. In face of these enormous amounts, which go into the pockets of the manufacturers, it is not to be wondered at that the American people should demand that the present high prices of their goods should be brought down a little by foreign competition, which can only be effected by a reduction in the tariff.

MITE SCARE.

THE ORGANIZER SUPPOSED TO BE AN EX-POLITICIAN --- IRISH EMIGRATION TO THE NOBTH-WEST. Ottawe, April 23rd.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

her judicial bench thinly concealing Castle conspiracy and particanship; the functions of government within her confines administered by her enemies; and all her national and political rights obliterated by a ferocious Coercion Act, whose tyrannous provisions shock civilization, engender and reward crime, and justify every legitimate effort of an exasperated people in resisting its enforcement.

The final and most important object of the Convention will be the consolidation of all Irishmen into one homogeneous organization and the banding together of all national societies into one grand corps, having for its at the collection of the legisland, and the side of England, except by the collection of the firsh people.

The final and most important object of the Convention will be the consolidation of all Irishmen into one homogeneous organization and the banding together of all national societies into one grand corps, having for its thoroughly admitted, it is to be hoped that this federation of the Irish race will be based on a constitution which will exclude none.

One of the greatest political replaced on the interest and influence of the titel nation can never be called the interest and influence of England, except by the child on the side of England, except by the collection can never be chile on the cide of England, except by the collection of England, except by desired in the conspiracy. It is strange that the conspiration can never be conspirately that the conspiration concluded his endition of England, except by desired that the conspiration concluded his speci

Montreal not see to it? Dr. Montzambert, Superintendent of the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, anticipates an

LOCAL NEWS.

_It is reported that the lacrosse teams for England will play a match in Portland prior to their departure, by special request.

_At the St. Fairlok's Church to-day were married Miss Mary Lennan and W. Hoolahan, Miss Fannie Lennan being chief bridesmaid and James Fosbre groomsman.

_The anniversary service for the repose of the soul of the late Benjamin Trudeau will be held at the Parish Church of Longue Points on Saturday morning next at eight o'clock.

_Bishop Fabre has published a decrae by which the chapel of the Sacred Heart, at the Jollette College, is created a place of pilgrimage, and forty days' indulgence granted for each visit to it.

_A telegram from Ohicagogays: "Edward Jump, an eccentric artist and caricaturist, shot himself on Friday evening, the ball passing entirely through his head." The citizens of Montreal will easily remember Mr. Jump in connection with the Canadian Illustrated News in its early days.

_A general meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held last night to consider their proposed trip to Europe in 1884. Dr. Guerin, First Vice-President of the Club. occupled the chair, and there was a large attendance. The scheme was enthusiastically received and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

_L. A. Senecal and others are applying for letters patent of incorporation under the name of the North Shore Company. The capital is \$25,000, with the principal place of business in Quebec. Its objects are to build, or purchase, one or more steam vessels, to work mines and fisheries, convey mails and passengers, build wharves, and carry on business of any kind.

CATABBH.

CATARBH .- A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three spplications. Particulars and Treatise iree on eceipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13**-tf**

TAKING THE VEIL.

Yesterday afternoon the Monastery of Carmel, at Hochelaga, was the scene of one of those beautiful moment's in the life of a Catholic religious; that is, the renouncing of all the riches and pleasures of the world, to adopt the habit of religion, and resign themselves to a life of charity, chastity, and obedience to the will of Him, whom they have chosen for their Divine Spouse here and hereafter. Such was the ceremony which took place at the above named monastery yesterday, when Miss Garceau, of Three Bivers, assumed the habit of the Order of Carmelites. one of the most severe orders in the Catholic Church. His Lordship the Eishop of Montreal presided at the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Fr. Valois and Rev. Fr. Caisse, chaplain of the Jesu and Mariz Convent. The Monastery of Carmel was founded in Montreal through the efforts of Madame Tremont, who donated \$20,000 for that purpose. This lady belongs to Quebec, but is now on a visit to this city, and was also present at the imposing ceremony yes-

THE WHOLE COUNTBY

Speaks as one man in reference to the reliability and efficacy of Putnam's Corn Extractor. It is a radical, efficient, prompt, and painless remedy for corns. In all the history of medicine such harmony of opinion was never reached, for all classes bear testimony to its great benefit in each individual case. If you have corns to annoy you hesitate no longer, but try the great and only sure corn cure, Putnam's Extractor. Sure, safe and painless. Dangerous imitations are being offered by some. Be not imposed upon by such. Putnam's, the genuine. Ask for it. Polson & Co., Kingston, prop's.

IRELAND OF TO-DAY

An eloquent address by Mr. J. D. Furcell at the Irish Relief Concert in Nordheimer's Hall.

Mr. J. D. Purcell, in his address at the Irish Belief Concert on Monday evening last, entirely happy or fully satisfied so long as to one of the largest audiences ever gathered in the Nordhelmer's Hall, reviewed in the benefit of Englishmen, and when, after a trial most elequent and pathetic manner the of 700 years, it is evident to the whole world oppression borne by the Irish people for over that English rule in Ireland has ever been a 700 years, and coming down to the present agitation he said :-

Let us direct our attention for a few moments to the present condition of matters political in Ireland, and if the state of affairs to which I have alluded was sai and dismal to a degree, it must be confessed that the eltustion at home at the present time is serious in the extreme. When some three years ago, after three seasons of bad harvests, Ireland, as a result of a victous land system under which she was suffering, found herself threatened with samine; then, for the first time since the Union, did she find her claims to justice and redress resolutely enforced by what may be termed a really and truly independent Irish party, that party which composed of energetic, zealous and determined young men, has under the leadership of the of her own, and when we see the Governcool and far seeing Chas. S. Parnell, done | ments of the United States and Canada, more to advance Irish interests than any preceding movement or agitation has accom. plished. (Applause). With the arduous and untiring struggle of the little Irish party in the House of Commons you are all familiar; how their demand for the establishment of a peasant proprietary (a scheme which has in a greater or less degree been adopted in nearly every county in Europe), was denounced by the landlord interests as communistic; bow after a protracted session the Land bill of 1881, shorn of all its redeem. ing points by the House of Lords, was granted, a concession for waich Ireland should be truly grateful; how, finding that the leaders of this agitation were not to be blinded by the appearance of concession without the reality and were determined to A LITTLE FANATIO IN CHARLOTTEaccept no half measures, the Government, as a last resource, has recourse to the never failing policy of coercion and imprisons the leaders of the movement, and how eventually that it might re-establish law and order in Ireland, the Government liberated those who had been paying the penalty of their devo-

tation, and with that generosity so character-

past was not forgotten, certainly forgiven. In the granting of that tardy justice, which made the luture appear so bright and so pregnant with promise to Ireland—for as the experience of the last 700 years has clearly shown—though the Irish people cannot, and will not be driven, though no people are less likely to yield to despotism and harder to govern by harsh means, yet, to their honor be it said, no people are more grateful; no people are more easily appeased; no people are more susceptible to kindness than the people of Ireland. But in the moment of their rejoicing, just as the golden chalice was about to be lifted to their lips, the fatal tragedy in Phoenix Park dashed it to the ground. Of that melancholy and ever to be regretted deed there can only be but one opinion,-no words sufficiently strong can ever be found to express the horror and indignation which that event occasioned, and, in justice to Ireland, be it said that never was a nation's voice more clearly heard, never was popular feeling and national horror more loudly and unmistakably expressed than in that outburst of grief and indignation which burst from the Irish people throughout the world, and which, while denouncing the infamous crime, pro-claimed to the world at large the ineradicable belief of the Irish race that no friend of Ireland was or could have been guilty of so atroclous a deed. (Hear, hear.) But, if the ory which arose from Ireland was one of grief and horror, the cry which arose from the English nation was of a different nature—it was a ory for vengeance—vengeance not only against the then unknown perpetrators of the deed, but against the entire Irish nation and people who had heard unmoved of the hundreds who had died of destitution and exposure on the road eide, the victims of the fatal land system; those who heard with unconcern of the murder in cold blood of gentle and unoffer ding women, of the massacre of young and innocent children, were almost unanimous in demanding that the proposed policy of conciliation towards Ireland should be replaced by a policy of increased repression. Now, though what was just and right had not ceased to be so, because of what had happened, and though on no principle of justice could an entire nation be held liable for the dasterdly deed of a set of irresponsible individuals, still the English Government in deference to this outery of popular and evanescent passion belied its promises, and at the dictation of its political opponents adopted a line of policy, which by making all constitutional agitation an impossibility, opened the way for all the evils which have since ensued Had the object of the Government been to force the people into secret organizations for retaliation and reverge, it could not have done so more effectually than by the last sweeping Coercion Bill, which it introduced for the avowed purpose of restoring peace and order in Ireland. The experience of all time shows that a nation can never be properly governed by coercion, for government was intended to ensure the happiness and content of the people, and how can the people of Ireland be happy and contented, when they have never been governed, but have ever been oppressed? And looking at the matter coolly and impartially, surely it cannot be matter of surprise that their is discontent in Ireland today, when we find that in Ireland to-day there is no liberty of the individual, no liberty of speech, that the press is muzzled, that the country, bristling with armed soldiery, is a constant source of irritation, that the goals are filled to overflowing, that these prisoners, in the majority of cases, are practically condemned by packed juries and partizen judges before they are tried, that trial by jury is virtually at an end, and in a word, that as a consequence of all this, all public confidence in the law and in the Government is an utter impossibility (applause). And yet all that Ireland demands is justice.

If the English Government would only turn its attention from the effect to the cause (hear); if it would only modify the land sys- individual right, bring them on equal ground tem, stop evictions, make rack rents an im- with the people and win them the esteem of pied as Prelate, he always distinguished himpossibility, and give the tenant a stake in the country and some incentive to ambition and require in the teacher a patience without increased exertion, by enabling him to be. bounds; anyone not gifted with such patience increased exertion, by enabling him to become proprietor of the land which he should not think of becoming a school tills, not only would there be nothing further heard of Irish distress and discontent, teach gratuitously. They are forbidden to but Ireland would become an orderly, a prosperous, and I had almost said a happy country. But no, Ireland can never be she is governed according to English ideas by Englishmen, and for the sole and special failure in so far as ensuring the prosperity and happiness of the people is concerned, it is high time that Ireland all the schools for boys in Paris those directed should be governed according to by the Brothers obtained 75 scholarships, Irish ideas by Irishmen and for those in charge of lay teachers, 25, and the sole and special benefit of Irishmen (loud applause). And we are perhaps nearer to that great consummation than we expect, for the weight of public opinion has gradually but surely of late years been declaring itself in favor of such a course, and when we hear the Prime Minister of England, Mr. Gladstone, declaring, as he declared in France a few weeks ago, that Ireland must eventually enjoy some measure of Home Rule; when we hear Mr. Herbert Gladstone declaring, as he declared at Lecds the other day, that Ireland could never be prosperous or happy or properly governed until she had a local perliament countries which stand forth preeminently as illustrious examples of the beneficial effects all his faculties and time to the child; of self-government, both pstitioning England to grant Home Rule to Ireland, I think we

nation once sgain." Mr. Purcell on resuming his feat received | throughout the world, teaching thousands of an ovation. A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. C. J. Doherty and seconded by the Rev. Father Whitiaker, and carried amidst enthu-

the world, the exiled sons of Erin may with

pride and joy salute their Fatherland as a

are justified in expressing the hope that the

TOWN, P. E. I.

eiasm.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sin,-The enclosed cutting from a local newspaper is, I consider, worthy of a more extensive circulation than it could obtain in the obscure sheet in which it first saw light. tion to the cause of Liberty and Fatherland | For this reason I would wish to see it have in English prisons and decided to adopt a the benefit of the more extensive circulation policy of conciliation-all these, I say, of THE TRUE WITNESS. Besides, it will enare facts which are familiar to us all; all able your readers to form some conception these are facis which when an impartial of the class of journalists that live and history of this period is written will cause the flourish in the favored region of the Doname of Davitt and Parnell to be looked up minion; and they do flourish, too, for the to by succeeding generations of Irishmen author of the eloquent extract enclosed drew, with love and veneration. (Great applause) the last financial year for public printing, When, then in the beginning of May last, it from the local treasury, the sum of twentywas announced that the English Govern- two hundred dollars. He is not only doing well himself, but his brothers also partake the wounded and dying French soldiers .ment, seeing the error of its ways, had decided to adopt a policy of conciliation, the great warm heart of the Irish people throughout the world throbbed fast with glad expection. Over the continuous policy of the latter of th is the assist: 's editor of his brother's paper. latic of their race, all the injustice of the black | These gentlemen, although enjoying very libe. | ing.

ral salaries for the performance of very sinecure duties are not satisfied. They are endeavoring with the leverage of their liberal minded ournal to have their salaries from the Dominion considerably augmented. While engaged in so laudable an undertaking they are horrified at the proposal to free the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity from the burden of taxation. One would expect that parties who pocketed so largely of the public revenue would at least have a little decency; but no; they must permit their intense bigotry to moneys. The nuns receive nothing.

Now, I would ask can the former satisfy

the taxpayers that they do as much for their divinend of the taxes, as the Sisters of Cha. of Volterra, Treviso, Adria and Padua, three rity do for nothing. The following is the of these being simply a transfer of diocese. clipping referred to, and will repay perusal:—

The death of the Archbishop of Turin tool THE NUNS' HOSPITAL.

THE NUNS' HOSPITAL.

The 4th clause of a Bill before the Legisla'ure to incorporate the above Hospital, asks that the property be free from all Civic and Provincial taxation. A discussion ensued. We have no no doubt those friends who said it is undenominational, honestly believe it to be so, and for this reason many who voted for the clause, did so only under that belief. But we declare most unhesitatingly, and we defy successful contradiction, that it is denominational, and a proselytzing institution. We are ready with the proof in numerous instances, when our statement is questioned.

1. Persons in sickness and bodily afflictions.

are more apt to be woosed and won by kindness of a bland, faschnating, devoted constant ministering angel whose whole soul and life are set on one object—making proselytes

2. The minds of persons under disease are not so clear and strong and are more soft and easily led astray, than when in robust health.

3. People away from friends and scared by grim death in all his terrors threatening them are more apt to listen during the long, lonely watches of the night and dars drearisome hours of day, to the bewitching euchantments of one who acts and speaks as if all her powers of soul and body were most interestedly engrossed in their temporal and eternal welfare.

4. Especially sallors are susceptible to the above powerful influence.

From a perusal of the above choice article

From a perusal of the above choice article it is apparent that this small place, can compete successfully with even the large city of Montreal, in producing the most genuine type of the intense, fanatical bigot.

Charlottetown, P E I, April 16, 1883.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

In 1838 M. Cousin, Minister of Public Instruction in France, not a clerical either, bore judgment on the Christian Brothers.

"God forbid," said he, "that I could think of excluding any one whatever from the work of popular education. Far from that, I will seek to call to this noble work every good man, every man of enlightenment without regard of creed or method. But I feel bound to declare that it seems to me advisable to confide to the Christian Brothers especially the charge of the commercial free schools, just as we specially charge the Sisters of Charity with the care of the sick in our hospitals. First of all, the Brothers are by their very constitution consecrated to the service of the people. Then through gratitude the people love the Brothers. The people are proud, and wish not to be despised, and, with the very best intention in the world, lay teachers, by the least assumption of elegant manners, may have the appearance of despising them.

"The Brothers do not despise us," say the people. "Their simple and easy way brings to them all good men, especially of the working classes in town and country. Their good sense, their mildness, especially their poverty, for they have nothing in their own ple, and ask anything from the children, and are content with very little for themselves or their schools. They are indeed men who seem specially designed for the work of free primary instruction."

Sinco M. Cousin bore such remarkable tes imony to the success and efficiency of the Brothers, the latter have, in the examination of their scholars, achieved signal success.

In 1858, twenty years after M. Cousin spoke in terms so enlogistic of the Brothers, amongs: amongst the 362 pupils classified, the Brothers had 234, the lay teachers 128. In 1868, out of 35 scholarships the Brothers obtained 31, the lay teachers 4, and in 1878 out of 280 scholarships the Brothers obtained 196, while

the lay teachers obtained but 84.

During a period of thirty years 2,041 scholarships have been put up for competition, and out of this number the Brothers have obtained 1,547, and the lay schools 494 In other words, the Brothers impart an education in results more than three times superior to that given in lay schools. But this is not to be wondered at. First, it is quite evident that religious instruction imprinted on the youthful mind matures it for the acquirement of knowledge. Then the Brother consecrates he has no family to provide for, no tomporal interests to care, no old age to fear. He is entirely given to God and day is now not far distant when Ireland's to his school. The congregation of the grievances will have passed away, and when Brothers of the Christian schools was first from the far and widely distant countries of founded in France. Its founder was a Frenchman, and in France is the mother house of the order wherein the Superior-General resides. The Brothers are now scattered children.

In France, with its colonies, the order has 983 houses, 1,437 schools and 234,995 sobolars.

In other European countries there are 217 houses, 2,359 Brothers, 388 schools and 73,990 scholars.

In North America there are 91 houses, 975 Brothers, 126 schools, and 34,818 scholars, while in South America there are 11 houses, 69 brothers, 10 schools, 2,917 scholars. In Canada alone, the mother house being

in Montreal, there are 27 houses, 294 brothers, scholars. During the Franco-Prussian war, especially

during the siege of Paris, the Brothers won the admiration of the people by their devotedness in caring for the wounded. The Goverament, in a letter addressed to Frere Phillipi, the Superior-General of the Brothers, spoke the sentiments of the people in acknowledging with gratitude the heroic services of many of the Brothers on behalf of The Catholic Record.

There is said to be several cases of leprosy in New York and that the disease is spread-

ROMAN EVENTS

Leo. XIII. to be represented at the Coronation of the Cxar—Death of a Distinguished Prelate and Cardinal—The Irish College and Mgr. Kirby—A Touching Incident — attack on a Prescher—Beath of Cardinal Meglia.

The Holy Father will, I understand, be represented at the coronation of the Czar at Thompson & Co. and Daniel & Co., the largest Moscow by Monsignor Vannutelli, the Nun-in the place, were swept away. Timber clo to Brazil. According to custom, he will scattered for miles. The list of the dead and clo to Brazil. According to custom, he will make an exhibition of themselves. This trio only arrive at Moscow a day after the coronare the recipients of over \$3,000 of public ation, in order not to be present at the religious ceremony in the Kremlin. By a decree, dated March 25th, the Government have granted the Royal Exequatur to the Bishops

The death of the Archbishop of Turin took place on the 25th ult., from apoplexy. Mgr. L. Gastaldi was born in 1815, joined the Rosminians, was preconised Bishop in 1867, and appointed Archbishop of Turin in 1871 He is much regretted. Besides, the Holy Father, the King of Italy, Prince Carignano and the Princess Ciotilde, sent telegrams expressing their sorrow to the Vicar General. am sorry also to have to report the death of the sister of Mgr. Cataldi, Prefect of Apos-In numerous instances, when our statement is questioned.

Nuns are female Jesuits, vowed and sworn to devote their lives with all their souls to the upholding of the Romish Church, and the rooting out of what she styles "heresy," If nuns in schools cannot be trusted as to proselytizing neither; can nuns in hospitals under the auspices of Rome, and they who contribute to support them in Hospitals, do worse than support them in schools; and proselytizing or denominational Hospitals are worse than separate or denominational schools, for the following reasons:—

tolic Ceremonies, to whom the Holy Father tolic Cerem Charles Galli (who married a Miss Dalby), well known in English society in Rome.

The Golden Jubilee of Monsignor Kirby was celebrated on the 25th ult. at the Irish College, of which he has been for many years Rector. It was on Easter Day, in 1833, that, as a pupil of the Roman Seminary, he celebrated his first Mass, in the Church of St. Apollinare. To add to the pleasure of his anniversary, the Bishop, who has been suffering from a long illness, was able to pronounce himself quite recovered. After the dinner, to which there were many invitations, Mgr. Kirby received from the students a warm ovation, and was presented with a portrait of the late Cardinal Cullen, with an affectionate address. The Bishop, who was much moved, thanked the students for their gift, and, in a few choice words, referred to the eminent qualities of the late Cardinal.

A soft answer is said to turn away wrath, and so it did, indeed, the other day, when one of the Little Sisters of the Poor, on her begging expedition, in search of aims for the poor old people, entered a shop. The shop-man received her in a bad humor, and, on her repeating her supplication, reached across the counter and struck her. The poor Sister was terrified, and turned deadly pale, but summoned sufficient courage to say, in her calm, sweet voice: "Thank you; the blow is for me. What will you give me for my poor old people ?" Struck by this sublime abnegation and asbamed of his violence, the man begged pardon of the Sister, and prayed her acceptance of five franca for her poor.

The celebrated preacher, Mgr. Omodei, was, on account of the outspoken manner in which he recently spoke of secret societies, the subject of an attack the other day, in which he was thrown on the ground and beaten. The Holy Father has, through the Cardinal Secretary, written to Mgr. Omodel, congratulating him upon having suffered for the Church, and sending him his benediction. The Society of the Gioventu Catholica Genorese have sent to Mgr. Omodel a splendid chalice, of exquisite workmanship, with an affectionate address of sympathy.

I regret to have to announce the death of Cardinal Meglis, which occurred on Saturday. Cardinal Pier-Francesco Megila was born in the Holy See. He 1879. He belonged to the Congregation of death his Eminence sent to the Holy Father and veneration. His brother and private secretary were the bearers to the Pope of this souvenir .- Cor. Liverpool Catholic Times.

DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

At the examinations of Dominion Land Surveyors, which has just been concluded at Ottaws, the following candidates passed and obtained commissions:-Ezear Laberge, of Montmagny, Que.; Ludger M. Deschesne, of Des Aulnaits St. Roca, Co. L'Islet; Haldane Hincks Stephens, Owen Sound; Thadeus James Patten, Toronto; Armand Bourgeauit, St. Jean Port Joli; Hugh O'Donnell, Quebec; Wm. A. Ducker, Port Elgin; Charles Edward Steward Booth, Kingston; Hugh McGranseile, Mount Forest. The undermentioned passed the examination preliminary to becoming articled students :- J. St. O. McQuilkin, Ottawa; O. T. Symmes, Aylmer; L. R. Voliguy, Montreal; E. Dupuis, Ottawa; A Hawkins, Listowell; Thomas D. Green, Ottawa; Walter McDongall, E. C. Church and George B. Klock, Aylmer, Que.

DESTRUCTIVE OYCLONE.

WIDESPREAD CEVASTATION-LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WESSON, Miss., April 23 .- A frightful cyclone passed over Wesson and Beauregard, a mile above, yesterday afternoon. Its approach was made known by deep rumbling sounds. Some people supposed it was an earthquake. Thunder roated, the lightning flashed with alarming force, and fences were torn down, trees uprooted and cast hundreds of yards away. East of the railroad in Wesson the damage was light, but in the western portion of the town the destruction was awful in the peach orchards. The street where there are a large number of houses in which the operatives of the Mississippi mills live the greatest destruction occurred. People on all sides were sobbing and the grouns of the wounded beneath the rulus were appalling. Dwellings were torn to atoms. A pine forest just beyond was blown out of existence. Church bells were rung and people flocked 38 schools comprising 201 classes and 10,226 to the scene from all directions when the storm abated the work of removing the dead and extricating the wounded began. Calvin Read died from excitement. The doctors soon arrived and did all in their power to relieve the wounded. It is estimated that 12 persons were killed and two or three children are missing. About 150 or 200 dwellings were blown from their foundations and some of the escapes were miraculous.

The number of people with broken limbs is estimated at 75. The wounded were removed as fast as possible to the houses which escaped injury. Beveral dead lay in the viclent rain more than an hour. It is feared many of the wounded will die. Among the killed are Mrs. Causty and two children and

whom was found crushed under a chimner. Two persons were so mangled as to be unrecognizable. A little boy was blown several hundred yards unburt. Beauregard lay in the direct path of the cyclone, and the town is a mass of ruins. Boads are filled with fallen trees, and there is not a house standing in the place. The brick and stone of Timber wounded is as follows :-- John Ross, mortally; Isaac Bloom, severely; M. M. Daniels, mor tally; Turnbull, of Brook Haven, fatally Captain Lampkins, wife and child, all dead George Holloway, mortally; Mrs. Holloway, leg broken. The depot is swept away and not a sign of it remains. Wilcox had both arms broken; A. J. Ferguson and family (10 child, mortally. Their house fell on them.
J. O. Williams was killed.

Later-It is believed 15 persons were killed

THE DYNAMITE PLOTTERS.

What Patrick Egan ays—Meeting in Jersey Oity—The Identity of the London Prisoners—Rossa non-Committal — Will Go to England if Assured of his Personal Safety — Conflicting Opinions,

London, April 19.-William Joseph Lynch, the informer, said he reached London on March 22nd. He met Gallagher on the 27th or 28th. They walked past the scene of the Westminster explosion. On asking Gallagher if "that's what we are going to do," the latter answered, "Yes." Gallagher viewed the Houses of Parliament and said: "They will make a great crash when they come down." Gallagher here shouted from the dock, "You Lynch deposed to further Infamous lier." statement of Gallagher as to what destruction was to be wrought. He said he inferred from the talk of his co-conspirators that O'Donovan Rossa was in the scheme. Rossa was referred to as

THE "OLD MAN." He went to Birmingham to see Whitchead at Gallagher's request, for "some material." Gal. lagher gave him money to buy a trunk in which to put the stuff he was to get from Whitehead. Whitehead put him in the way of getting the India rubber bag. Lynch confirmed all the evidence submitted at the hearing last Thursday, as to Gallagher having called for him as Fletcher. He said that when Whitehead was loading the pitro-glycerine into the rubber bags he told Lynch that fifty pounds had been taken away that morning. Whitehead siso told him he would soon know what the liquid was. Whitehead here shouted, "You lie, you traitor!" Lynch further testified that Gallagher met him when he returned to London from Birmingham with the nitro-glycerine. He never saw any of the prisoners before, except Gallagher and Whitehead.

LYNCH FAINTED while the deposition was being read over, and had to be removed from the Court room. During the examination Lynch testified that a shopmate named Daniel O'Connor induced him to join the branch of the Fenian Society. The divisions were called Emerald Clubs. Lynnch, on joining, took an oath to stand by its watchword, obey his superior officers and observe the laws of the brotherhood. The name of the presiding officer was Thos. Burns. Lynch attended a meeting twice in the month. He did not know O'Donovan Rossa but beard he had been to Two members of the club the club room. were named Sullivan. Burns handed him a letter to Dr. Gallagher on March 7th. The number of the treasurer of the club was 82, that of the secretary 13. The password was

GOROVIDENCE." 1810, and was educated at Genos, Savons, and | There were other schoolated clubs in New Rome. In the different posts that he occu- York, such as the "Satsfield," whose rooms and those who know him are surprised that were on Thirty-second street, the "Owen so unintelligent a men should be intrusted Davis," which metin a mil was successively Secretary of the Embassy at litary hall, the "Emmet," located on Eighth Naples, Auditor to the Embassy at Paris, Avenue, and the "Davitt" and "Tom Moore," Nuncio to Mexico, Bavaria, and France. | the meeting places of which he was ignorant While occupying the last post he was created of. The names of the persons who managed Cardinal, with the titles of SS. Sylvester and the clubs were not known to each other Martin, in the Consistory of 19th September, When a member was wanted for a mission the president read out his number and told Bishops and Regulars, Propaganda, Ceremontes, and Consistory. The day before his ness bought a sterage ticket for London he ness bought a steerage ticket for London he showed it to Burns, who said "the old man a special present as a sign of his devotion | will see you righted for that." He endeavored to excuse himself from undertaking

> THE LONDON MISSION, saying he had a mother and a sister to main

tain, but Gallagher replied, "You will only be absent two months and your mother will be seen to in the meantime." When witness and Gallagher passed Scotland Yard, after the former's arrival, Gallagher said, "That's the beadquarters of the detectives; it will come down too." Gallagher gave witness seven pounds, saying, "Don't run short; the old man' will provide for us."
When witness arrived at Whitehead's, he saw Whitehead and a boy. The latter was put in the witness box and identified by the witness. Lynch spoke in a weak and indistinct voice. Some reports of the testimony give the name of the coach builder for whom he worked in Brooklyn as Merritt and some as Bennett.

PROVING AN ALIBI Bernard Gallagher stated that he was a native of Scotland, and returned there from America to work as an iron moulder. His brother paid his passage, but he was ignorant of the doctor's business. He says he is not a Fenian or a member of any secret society, and declares that he was in Sing Sing, N.Y. at the time of the explosion in Glasgow, with causing which he is charged.

13 ROSSA AMENABLE? London, April 20 - The Times says If Lynch's evidence can be satisfactorily proved, and it can be shown that Rossa furnished the large sum found on Bernard Gallagher, it will be a question whether Rossa cannot, by some sort of mutual procedure, be made amenable to the law of the Empire. The Irish conspirators must be considered crimipale, not belilgerents.

ATTEMPT ON THE "TIMES" OFFICE.

A box containing powder was found in rear of the Times office. A train had been laid to effect an explosion at a convenient moment. One report says the fuse was burning when found.

The clerk in the Postal Telegraph Office who stated that he was selzed by Fenians and forced to answer questions relating to the engines and employees of the Central Telegraph Office, has been suspended, the officials believing the story concocted as an excuse for absence from duty. THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRATOR'S STORY.

New York, April 19 .- Inquiry into the truth of the dynamite conspirator's story that a society to which he belonged met at the corner of the Bowery and Second streets, shows that the "Emerald" Lodge, having about thirty members, was in the habit of meeting there.

There is only one coach maker named International match was adjusted some time Merritt in Brooklyn. He formerly employed ago. There is now no disagreement.

several of the children of J. E. Gibson, one of j a man named Lynch, but he was middle aged and had weak eyes. Merritt does not know whether this was the dynamiter who was arrested in London. There are three waggon makers named Bennett in Brooklyn, but none employed a man named Lynch lately. It is reported that Dr. Gallagher, at lated in London, when living at Greenpoint bought acids and glycerine in quantities: also rub. ber bags. He had a large practice as a phy. sician.

O'Donovan Rossa says: "I never knew or had any association, directly or indirectly, with Lynch. I live in the neighborhood of Greenpoint and have, I imagine, seen Dr. Gallagher often, but never aided directly in his late attacks. I have some connection with the recent dynamite explosions in London, but what and how much will never be known. I am willing, if the British Governpersons), dangerously wounded; Charles ment will revoke its decree of banishment lane, mortally; Dr. Albert G. Pierce and against me and will assure my personal safety and pay my expenses, to go to London and face Lynch or any other of the d——d informers. I know such a club as the Emerald existed but nothing of the objects of its organization. I don't belong to it, and never have and know nobody identified with it prominently."

Wm. J. O'Dwyer says: "I am a member of the society Lynch speaks of, and in the main his story is true."

The janktor of the building in which the Emerald Olub meets said that at the meetings, which usually were well attended, about half the members would leave early in the evening and as many more come and take their places. The meetings were very quiet and private.

Patrolmen here noticed recently that the meetings were much larger than last fall, and frequently from 100 to 150 came out when the meeting adjourned.

Breslin and Bourke, trustees of the Skirmishing Fund, declare that Gallagher and others never received a cent from the fund.

Dr. Gallagher has made the following statement: "I am a physician, practising at Brooklyn, United States, and came to England on a tour. On the day I was arrested I met Wilson in Trafalgar Square. recognized me as a person he had met in America, and after a few minutes conversation we went and had some drinks together. I had nothing particularly to do that day, and, being somewhat pleased at having met a fellow-countryman whom I knew, I walked with Wilson some distance eastward. Whon we came to Blackfriars Bridge I felt tired, and I suggested that we should go into a tavern or

accordingly proceeded to Nelson square, and we had not been more than five minutes in the house when Inspector Littlechild and the other detectives entered and effected our arrest in the manner arrendy described." Wilson declares emphatically that Dr. Gallagher was absolutely ignorant of the contents of the box selzed at his (Wilson's) lodgings. He declines at present to say how the box came into his possession. Witlson is an Englishman, and he states that he has been until recently a clerk. He corroborates Gal-

restaurant and sit down. Wilson, however,

said it was not far to his lodgings, and he

proposed that we should adjourn there. We

lagher's story of the events immediately prior to his arrest, and adds that he first met Gallagher at Brooklyn, when that person. then practicing as a physician, attended him in a professional capacity. Bernard Gallagher is not an Irish Ameri-

can. He is a brother of Dr. Gallagher, and was born in Campsle, Scotland, of Irish parents, and was brought up in Glasgow, which is ten miles from his native place. The father died in this country, and the mother and his brother, Dr. Galisgher, emigrated to America many years ago. Bernard Gallagher, his brother and a strange man were in Glas-gow in February last. They said they had come from America to spend the holidays. Bernard and the family are Roman Catholic,

with any onterprise.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY. WASHINGTON, April 24 -Lord Granville lins written an elaborate reply to Frelinghuysen's note, in which the latter maintains that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been violuted by Great Britain to such an extent as to justify the United States in denouncing it. The conclusions arrived at by the British Government are that the meaning and effect of article 8th of the treaty are not open to any doubt. The British Government has committed no act in relation to British Hondurss or otherwise which can invalidate the treaty and justify the Government of the United States in denouncing it, and no necessity exists for renowing any of the provisions of the Treaty. There might, Granville says, be advantages in defining by agreement the distance from each end of the canal, within which no hostilities should be committed by beiligerents in order to maintain freedom of passage through the Panama Canal. Should it be contemplated, and when the time approaches for its completion, Her Majesty's Government no doubt will be prepared to give its careful attention to the question of concluding an arrangement with that object should such proposal be made, but in the present stage of enterprise they conceive it would be premature to enter upon negotiations for that purpose. "I have not," says Granville, "thought it necessary to allude to the Traditional Continental policy of the United States as laid down in 'Monroe Doctrine.' Since Frelinghuyeen, in his note of 8th May last in which he explained his views to his Government on that subject, admitted that Her Majesty's Goverament was not called upon either to admit or deny the views therein expressed." Granville intimates that the British Minister will laiorn Fredinghuyson that Her Majosty's Government are animated by the most sincere desire to arrive at an amicable settlement of the questions which have given rise to this correspondence, and that they note with great satisfaction the friendly assurance with which he concludes his despatch, that diversity of or inion which now exists will not in anywise impair the good understanding happily exteting between the people and Governments of

AN ENGLISH APOLOGIST FOR DYNA-MITE.

the United States and Great Britain.

London, April 24 .- It will read strange to you in America that a leading London paper comes out as an apologist for dynamite. The Echo, after remarking that "science year after year is telling the world how to get the maximum of destruction from the minimum of force,' deliberately says that the matter which ought not to be lorgoiten is that certain mon will imitate their betters. "If Gov. ernments will uso electricity and dynamite to destroy historic cities, to kill people by the thousand, and to enforce their aggressive demands, it is not very astonishing that lawless men, in their wild demands for justice, if not for revenge, should use similar instruments if they are within reach."

A member of the National Rifle Ascools. tion says that the disagreement with the

PAPERS ON REASON AND FAITH

(Contributed to Tus TRUE WITNESS.) In our preceding articles we have proved In our preceding articles we have proved Bible, and consequently all that they were the necessity of a divine rule of faith, which bound to believe. Zaloglius embraced the, all men without exception can find and understand, and that this rule must be an infallible guide in the matters of faith and morals, so as to secure for us our eternal salvation, and consequently must be constituted of elements essential to that ond. We have examined those elements in detail and found that they are four in number. In the first place, this rule must attain its end with

an infallible certainty; secondly, it must be competent to decide without appeal in favor of truth in all points of religious controversy; thirdly, it must be universal and intelligible to all mankind; and finally, it must be per-petual and indiscrible. We have also seen that the history of Christianity speaks of different forms of professions of faith, all of which pretend to possess the genuine form or rule of faith. Of these we have examined only the Catholic form, and we have seen trut the marks of the genuine form or rule of faith are in perfect harmony with it, which is an implicit condemnation of all others, and gives us just motives for doubting their sincerity. We shall, however, examine them explicitly and publicly, that all men may see more clearly their fallacy and unite with us in condemning them as being a sacrillgious neurpation of God's authority, and at the same time the most incidious and satanical suare that was ever made or set for the eternal destruction of souls. We shall afterwards return to the continuation of a fully detailed examination of the Catholic rule of faith, that nothing may be left wanting to the full and clear understanding of its truth in the most limited capacity of human reason.

The history of the human mind proves that, in his search for supernatural truth, man is exposed to fall into one of two extremes or errors diametrically opposed to each other, and equally pernicious in their results to his happiness both for time and eternity. Those fatal charms into which so many have fallen are called Theosophism or devine illumination, which begets in the soul a religious fanatioism or hallucination, Private Judgment, to interpret the Secred Scriptures, a supreme tribunal beyond which there can be no appeal in matters of faith and morals, which is the broad way to indifferentlam. The Catholic rule of faith, without futtering the operations of the human mind, p.eserves it from acceeding to any of those extremes. This rule ane, and finally became identified with Socispecifies the line of demarcation between true and false aceticism, discerns the wonders of Grd manifested in His sainte, from religious fanaticism or ballucination, and decides by divine authority what Catholics shall believe in relative to visions, revelations, and other extraordinary phenomens, with which they may be connected, and by this divine intervention, preserves them from being deceived by their own moral and physical infirmities, or the area-onemy of our sternal solvation. Again, this divine rule prevents the human mind from becoming a neurper, by keeping it within the finite of its own province, where it accures to reason the legitimate possession of true liberty with every inducement to explore the richest mines of scientific lore, and draw thence treasures of crudition, free from error in faith modern, were and are the votaties of one or and morais. But when perverted reason becomes rebailious to take admonitions of this Theosophism, and private judgment, the latdivine guide, we have the sad experience of ter being the form adopted by the great mass part heresics to tell what the result must be.

Soon after the dawn of Christianity the code of the evil sower made its appearance in the form of Pheorophism and private judgment or the rule of faith founded either on a sup. posed illumination of the Holy Ghost, in virtue of which men obtained immediate knowledge of the truths that they were bound to himself what is a dogmatic truth and what is believe; or on private individual reason, by not. Such is the principle generally professwhich everyone was competent to judge for ed and maintained in theory as being the himself what he was bound to believe and sacred patitionny and palladium of Protestpractice in point of faith and morals.

ism, in the name of which they committed the most extravegant abuses. And the uncient Unitarians were tenacious adherents of private judgment, till its fruits ripened into the Catholic rule of faith. Angiloanism, indifferentiem, while, strange as it may appear, both forms so directly opposed to each to which it tries to cling, possesses an appaother nevertheless found their entipathy converted into a social union in the heart of Gnosticism, whose adherents were at once fauntics and rationalists in the extreme. And as centuries rolled on, other heresies made their appearance, different i form, but substantially the same. Such as the Artans, the Polagians, the Nestorians, the Entychiens, the Monotheists and others. Modified forms of those appeared in the middle ages; they were branches which sprung out of the roots of the putrified trunks of Gnostleism and no appeal, and on whose judgment eternal Manichelem, known by the names Catheritee, Albigenses, Lollards, Begards, Fratricelles, Dulciniens, Thabarites, and many others, who pretended to hold immediate communication with the Holy Ghost, and in this name committed the most extravagant abuses under the influence of religious fanaticism or hallu-

Hence a sad experience shows that those two errors gave birth to all the heresies that have appeared in the history of the Church of God down to the present day. It was in those errors that the so-called reformation was generated in the sixteenth century by Martin Luther, the father of Protestantism. This herestarch treated divine tradition as a myth; he made a mockery of the writings of the Roly Fathers, men renow ed for their profound erudition and the senctity of their lives. He treated them with scorn and ridicule because they were valiant defenders of the truth, for the protection of which they had built fortresses which the enemy can never destroy. He denied the infallible autherity of God's Church because he could not furnish such an authority to sustain the doc: trine he wished to teach. The hierarchy of that Church was a visible proof of its divine institution, which he denled by trying to maintain that the true Church was invisible. Having thus discarded tradition, and denied the divine authority of God's Church to interpret the revealed Word of God, Luther built his new edifice on the Bible alone, which, being separated from Tradition and divine authority, became an efficient instrument to favor the establishment of his errone-

He finally proclaimed that the Bible alone was the supreme rule of faith, from which there could be no appeal. But here he met with a difficulty, which he surmounted with his usual disregard for truth and justice. The Bible without an interpreter was evidently a dead letter. And the authority of the Church could not be this interpreter, since he denied that this authority was divine. There could be none other then than private judgment to determine the true sense of the Bible. But this principle put him in contradiction with himself, since he had already maintained that the liberty of human reason was absolutely dustroyed by original sin, rendering man incapable of doing anything werthy of praise or blame, reward or punish-ment. Hence private judgment being entirely dependent on the liberty of human resson, could do nothing in the work of interpreting the Bible. When

Line chaen College Control Control

CRUISE OF THE FENIAN RAM.

he-discovered this contradiction he embraced

the Theosophical system, declaring that the

Holy Ghost communicated to each of his fol-

lowers light to discern the true sense of the

doctrine of Lutger. He argued that the word

of God, read in the Bible, produced in the soul the same wondrous effect in a spiritual

sense that it produced in the physical world,

when God said: "Let there be light, and there

was light." The simple lecture of the word

of God contained in the Bible sufficed to enlighten and instruct man in his duties tow-

aids God himself, and his neighbor, and the

influence it exercised over the reader was

such that he could not err in matters of faith

and morals. Hence it is easy to see that the

doctrine of those two heresistohs came from

the same identical source as that from which

sprung the doctrines of all heretics who pre-

coded them hundreds of years before, or since

the dawn of Christianity, all of whom dis-

carded the divine anthority of God's Church

of its own kind. The Anabaptists with a

host of other socis sprung into existence,

whose leaders proclaim themselves prophets

divinely commissioned to interpret the Bible,

but according to the whims and caprices of

their wild imaginations. Seeing the shams-iul extravegances and abuses that the new

system produced among the reformers, Luther

and Zuinglius endeavored, but in vein, to

confine the right of receiving revelations and

such like communications to the pastoral

restrain the torrent of divine communications,

Luther tried to interpose his authority by

acking them, "Who sent them, and where

were their credentials to prove that their mis-

sion was divine?" To which they replied by a retort, saying: "We are sent by the same

authority that sent you; and by what au-

Calvin possessed a cooler and calmer tem-

perament than his predecessors; he was a

firm and ardent advocate of their principles;

he endeavored to give method to their doc-

trines, which so far were a jargon of discord; he proposed to restrain the reformers within

certain prescribed limits in order to prevent

the shameful excesses into which they were

daily falling. With him the Bible inter-

Ghost; yet be was not more successful than

his predecessors in his efforts to establish

unity art ong the references. A multitude of new sects spring into existence who con-

demned his rule of faith as being the product

of scientific pride, to which they attributed

the extinction of the spirit of piets and reil-

tune could be remedied only by substituting

illumination of the Holy Chost, and, accord-

Swedenborgtans espoused the cause and again

gave birth to the Theosophistical system.

Hence It is that history, both sacred and pro-

fane, proves that all eresies, ancient and

of Protestants nowadays. The B.blo belog

the sacred deposit of revealed truths, which

are clear and intelligible to all. But, ac-

cording to this rule of faith, everyone is bound to read the Bible in order to know

what he is bound to believe and practice to

save his soul. Each one must decide for

Besides those two general forms of Pro-

to hold a medium place between those and

among other fragments of Catholic doctrine

rent blearchy, or episcopacy, whose rites and

institution it maintains to be divine. Accord-

ing to its rule of faith the Church possessed

the power and authority to decide points of

contraversy in faith and morals, which authority, however, was fallible

whether assembled in council or dispersed in

other words, taken collectively or individu-

supreme judge, beyond whom there could be

salvation depended? There is no other ex-

cept one of the two other systems, and in

fact Anglicanism falls back on the system of

private judgment, since each one of its ad-

herents has the right of constituting himself

judge as to whether the Church has fallen into error in her interpretation of the Bible.

Hence all the forms of the Protostant rule of

falth are founded either on Private Judgment

or Private Inspiration, which authorizes every

matters of faith and morals.

men to be the infallible guide for himself in

(To be Continued.)

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS have

We are glad to inform our readers

been in the habit of charging patients and

customers more than many of them are able

that Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold at the

low price of fifty cents a box, a quantity suf-

advertisement in another column. Sold in

her religion because she wished to avoid meet-

PUBLIC ATTENTION CHALLENGED.

by the certificate signed in fac simile

over their own autograph signatures, that Gen'is G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., do have the entire control

and management of the distribution to be

made on Tuesday, May 8th, at New Orleans,

La., by The Louisiana State Lettery Company,

of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.,

DELHI IN FLAMES.

Dalhi, India, April 20 .-- Two thousand

houses have been burned here. A great

number of families are destitute and home-

But his hand got a thorn right in it,

Oured his hurt in less than a minit.

He row goes dancing with Hannah.

A red-haired clerk in Savanush.

Slipped on a piece of banana,

A boy with a top tried to spin it,

The sport didn't spoil,

Great rain he endured.

But St. Jacobs Oil cuted,

For St. Jacobs Oll,

The attention of the public is challenged

Montreal by Laviolette & Nelson.

ng her husband in the next world.

will furnish all information.

PHILALETES.

antism

thority have you been sent?"

When persuasive measures failed to

This rule of faith scon brought forth faith

to establish their own in its etead.

The Mysterious Terpedo Boat Departs for Unknown Waters—Hor Terribly Destruc-tive Powers Explained by One of the Crew—A Match for the Entire British Fleet—The Dynamite Chamber:

PANBAPO, N.J., April 19 .- A N. P. Str correspondent reached this point at noon tothe surroundings were as a desolate and uninviting as Booksway in midwinter. At the ancient weather stained wharf the only evidence of life was a twelve-year-old urchin. His face bore a look of disgust, and he was slowly winding a bit of fishing tackle over a fragment of wood.

"How's fishing?" was the N. Y. Star man's greeting.

"How's fishin'? Fishin' be hanged! How hull Fenian navy's crawlin' round on the bot- fume of fashion. tom of your fishin' ground ?"

It was the mission of the reporter to terret out the Feniau navy, and he tossed the boy a cracked twenty-five cent plece, and asked a few questions by way of encouraging his speech. The boy stowed the quarter away in his nondescript jeans, and, looking out on the turbulent water, said :

"'Twas only one bell when I slung me hook dis mounin'. 'I'was rainin' cats and bullpurps, but we bain't got 'nuff meat at de shanty to make a grease spot, and I thought I'd fish. When a fish got to monkeyin' wid de bait I heard a churnin' in de water; seed a lantere, an' up popped de Fenian navy. Gosb. sli over, but--'

Here the lad's story was cut short. There was a great commotion in the water, and an enormous cigar-shaped object arose to the surface not twenty feet away. It was the Fenian ram. A hatchway was raised, and a man's head appeared in the orifice. In another momenta boat, manned by a Jerseyite, shot out from underneath the pier. paused alongside the ram and the man in the promotes sleep when the nervous system is hatchway leaped lightly into the boat. Then, with a "good-bye to you all," he was rowed ashore.

"Are you a Fenian marine or a commander?" asked the scribe. The man fresh from preted by private judgment was the infallible the depths of the ram did not appear annoyed rule of faith, which received its full de jat the abrupt inquiry. He smiled, and said velopment in the schools of Geneva, where good-naturedly:

it found a powerful auxiliary in the Armeul. "It makes no difference what my official status may be, I am connected with the Holnlanism. He did not give this rule to the land ram." exclusion of the interior light of the Holy

"Is there any truth in the rumer that you

sail for England to-day?" "Yes, a great deal, and no. We go on a cruise to-day, departing a 5 p.m.; but I am not at liberty to state our exact destination, and then I presume you are a reporter?"

" Have there been any changes in the mechapism of the ram?' asked the N.Y Star, ignoring the mysterious man's question.

gion among the brothren. The sad misfor-" Yes, a good many internal improvements have been added since she last ventured on for private judgment the true rule of faith, or an extended trip. For iostance, she is now equipped with powerful electric apparatus ingly, the Hernbuts, Pietiste, Methodists and fore and aft, which renders the water luminous at a considerable depth, enabling the vessel to navigate safely at a fair rate of speed and yet keep clear of dangerous obstacles such as rocks, sunken wreckage, etc both of those two systems of rule of faith, It may now be considered a positively safe submarine war ship, although, of course, it pecessarily labors under the disadvantages of being a slow sailer. The engines are smaller than they might be, and the propulsive power is probably about two fifths that of a first-class ocean steamer. It would take the ram from sixteen to twenty days to cross the Atlantic and emerge in British waters."

"Is that her present destination?" eagerly inquired the Star reporter.

main so," he replied, with a smile. "But I | trying to quench the flow of blood. He was may tell you that should she ever reach her swakened at three this morning by John, Majesty's waters she will make an excellent | who said his mother was dead | Both sors report of herealt. Her dynamic tesiant rules of faith there is another called a new feature in the vessel, an addition made Heteroclite, or Anglicanism, which proposes

"A dynamite chamber " echoed the mystified reporter.

"Yes," was the reply. "Let me explain. She has, of course, no armament such as seagoing war vessels usually bear. Powder and caunon are useless beneath the waves. What is wanted is a projectile that will explode on striking, or some other weapon that can be summoned into dostructive activity by the ald of electricity. New, the ram can croise for eighteen hours at a depth of seven fathoms, day or night. The dynamite chamber contains a number of equare metallic packages of tri-nitro. These packages are passed automatically through a slide, where they connect with a float, which, counterbalancing their specific gravity, will keep them from stoking below the rea level of the ram-indeed, almost stationary. Each pack. age is attached to a fine wire six hundred yards long, which uncoils as the ram proceeds. When the wire is all paid out the ram stops, an electric key connects the battery, there is a fissh, and the eche of a dull report follows slowly after. What would be the effect of such an experiment on the hull of a naval vessel? Why it would tear asunder the strongest armor plates that Krupp ever invented. A score of these packages could be exploded simultaneously where one did not suffice."

"That is destructive warfare, indeed." "It is what the ram was built for. It is a contest of science against strength; the extreme 'resources of civilization' against modern naval armaments. It is the only way of fighting England that is left to Irelow price of fifty cents a box, a quantity suf-ficient to last over two weeks. Read the patriots, is the equal of a whole navy. She does her deadly work in secret-day or night, it makes no difference-and her enemies, even if they see her, are rowerless to strike. She A New Jersey widow is said to have changed is submerged so as to dely their attacks."

" How long did you say she can remain

under water?" "Probably eighteen hours would be the maximum, but it might to be longer. She has a perfect chemical apparatus for oxygen. izing the atmosphere, so that no sense of lurg oppression is felt. The only serious question is one of fuel. So much space has been de-voted to machinery that there is scarcely room for more than 20 days' tuel. This might be a considerable drawback in active service, but she always has the advantage of being able to put in at some convenient coaling station nesen. With her bunkers full she would

o the terror of the English Channel." The man bowed, and walked away brickly in the direction of the ancient town of Pamrapo. The boy had likewise departed. He had possibly set out in search of mest in order to make a grease spot for bis distressed parents. The ram had also disappeared. No one except the boatman remained. His presence under the pler was detected by the odor of a volume of very strong tobacco

smoke. "Yes, the ram heads for English waters this evening," said the boatman, with a wink. "Bhe is a dalsy, and there will be more destruction on the other side in the course of a couple of months than was ever before dreamed about. She carries over 600 pounds of explosives-enough to blow up the entire British navy. O'Donovan Rossa and his fellow stay-at-home patriots will have to take a back seat when the ram gets across the pond,

and don't you forget it?" At 5.03 o'clock, New York time, the Fenian navy again came to the surface of Pamrapo's waters. The mysterious member of her crew was on the plez awaiting her arrival. He descended to the bost and was rowed out to the cigar-shaped object. Clasping hands with the bostman and doffing his hat to the reporter, he disappeared from view and the door or hatchway was closed. Then The rain bad just ceased falling, and the ram sunk gently. There was a slight commotion in the salt water, the electric light faded out of sight, and the boatman, turning to the reporter, tersely said : "The navy's off for England."

> Fragrance the most lasting! Fragrance the most delicate! Fragrance the most exquisite Fragrance the most refreshing

Are all combined in MURBAY & LARMAN'S d'ye expect fish to swallow a hook when the FLORIDA WATER-the only recognized per-

> THE N. Y. STATE ENGINEER'S REPORT. ALBANY, April 18 - The annual report of the State engineer on railways was presented to the Senate to day. It states that there are \$24 steam railway corporations in the State, only 260 of whom made reports. The total capital stock reported is \$623,772,000. The total stock and indebtedness, \$1,115,558,000. The total miles of road in operation in the State is 6,641. There are 628 miles completed, but not in operation (September 30, 1882). 3,500 locomotives are in use in the State, 2,300 first class passenger cars, 500 second class and emigrant cars, 900 baggage, mail and express cars, and 140,000 freight cars. The total cost of the roads in operation was \$702,869,000. The total receipts from all sources amounted to \$118,767,000. The total expenditure was \$117,462,000. 47 persons were killed and 1,124 injured during the year.

Horstord's Acid Phosphate overworked or worried by care and anxiety.

THE ANNAM INVASION.

London, April 18 .- The appointment of Peng Yuling as minister of wor, denotes that China is determined to resist French aggres sion in Arnem.

The News says in the event of the affali with Annam involving France in war with China, it is understood that France will confine herself to blockeding the Chinese ports, as she is well aware of the difficulties of an expedition to Pokin. The News adds that it will be a very serious matter to stop reads hetween Chine, America, England and Germany, and it will be worth while for France to consider whether Birmarck would submit to such action.

Toulon, April 18 .- The gunboats "Lynx" and "Viper" have been ordered to Tonquin.

Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleepleseness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsis, &c., relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market. In viale at 25 conts.

SUPPOSED MATRICIDE.

TAUNTON, Mass., April 18. - Ellen Hassey, aged 60, was found dead in her nouse at East Taunton this morning, with her head in a tin bisin, surrounded by a pool of blood, and a hook in her forebead. Wm. Flynn was found in an acjoining room severely cut in the tere. head. He says Timothy, aged 19, and Josu, 22. sons of the murdered woman, were quarrelling, when he interfered, and was struck by Timothy on the head with a chair. The boys put him in bed, and the last he remem-"Ah, her mission is a secret and must re- | bers was the old woman standing over him say they were away from home all night, but tell conflicting stories as to their whereabouts All the parties have been arrested.

> If you have a listless, discouraged feeling, and get weary with but slight exertion, very likely your liver is torpid. Take Ayer's pilis, and they will care you.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE MYSTERIOUS LEADER WHOM INFORMER CAREY IDENTIFIED. LEADER WHOM INFORMER CAREA I IDENTIFIED.

A Dublin correspondent states that the following information respecting the antecedents of Patrick T. Tynan, or "Namer One." who has escaped to affect, is authentic: Tynan was born in or about 1838, in the town of Wexford. His father, who was a respectable gansmithmet with some reverses when Patrick was still young, and as a consequence left the district and settled in Kingstown, where he set up a shooting galiery and got into fairly comfortable circumstances, though unable to give his childrenanything more than the merest rudiments of an education. Patrick was a oright boy, and before he was far advanced in his teens was commissioned by the proprietor of one of the Dublin morning papers to act as its Kingstown correspondent, and at the same time to look after the circulation of the paper in that district, a wooden box being built for him just outside the Kingstown Rallway station. Some years afterward is secured a shop in Kingstown, where he commenced the sale of newspapers and stationery and afterward added a circulating library. At this time there lived in Kingstown a Mr. Byrne, who kept a better class school. He had often bought papers from Tynan, and, finding him an intelligent lad, devoted some time to his instruction. Tynan, besides getting an English education, was thus taught French and German, both of which languages he spoke fluently. Besides teaching Tynan, Byrne took every opportunity of relating the doings and sufferings of the Young Ireland party, and warming his pupil's heart to the cause of Stephens. His teachings in this direction were so far successful as to make Tynan in 1867 one of Stephens in stomes in Kingstown, and afterward entered the service of Sir John Causton & Sons, the well known stationers, when he removed to London. He visited I ublin a number of times, and in all these visits, it is now remarked, he displayed the most business like manner. His neighbors in Kingstown, and his friends generally, never suspected he was engaged it any other A Dublin correspondent states that the follow-

neighbors in Kingstown, and his friends gener ally, never suspected he was engaged in any other business than travelling for Canston &



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The next drawing takes place on the lat. JUNE,

And every Eoud bought of us on or before the 1st of June; is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Leiters, and enclosing Five Dollars. will secure one of these Bonds, for the next Orawing.

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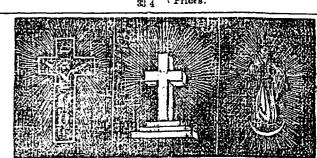
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TESTIMONIALS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE

CROSSES and CRUCIFIXES

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M. CERQUI. MONSIEUR-As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so don the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose embler shines and overshadows my sleeping moments. Yours in X, Bro. JOACHIM.

From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Februar 16, 1881.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell & Co., proprietors of M. Cerqui's Chemical Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded, and in the darkness, where first I saw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in space, as it were, then of either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while looming up in the foreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. If ever a feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the scene was so novel and reverential Ipon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the arkness of night it seems to say, sleep safe, His cross watches and guards you.

We also have the honor to refer to the following Cleryymen and Sisters:

Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigi, Franciscan College, Trenton, N.J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; Convent of Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md.

\$1.00 EACH!

If you possessed a Cross or any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily now much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed in night, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then like protecting figures, insignias of our faith, beautifully bright, uninfluenced by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the last thought or word before sleep overcomes us.

We are now mannfacturing such Crosses, and a number of different Statuettes, Crucifixes and the usual Church Ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a nominal cost, any articles of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day.

• For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a torch of faith in the confident would be sufficient to the confidence of witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a torch of faith in the confident would be sufficient to the confidence of wight would be sufficient to the confidence of wight would be sufficient to the confidence of wight would be sufficient to the confidence of t

ackness of night, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession one gives in the silent hours of the night. \$1.00 each for Crosses. \$2.00 for Crucifixes, 9-inch figure. \$3.00 " " 17 " "

Crosses \$9.00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per halt dozen. Bend money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge.

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| .5 | фo | 2 000 | | 10.0 | ЮÒ. |
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nly to the office of the Company in Nev For further information write clearly, giving ill address. ~end orders by Express, Register-Letter or Money Order, addressed only to

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Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Billiousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of years. the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imi. n Bate." 15c. tations spring an and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B. and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the cradit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those wit the word "Hop" or "Hope" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterleits. Bewsre of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuice Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of grean Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else Drungists and desiers are warned against dealing in imitations or connierfeits.



EFFor several years we have furnished the barymen of America with an excellent arti-cial color for butter; so meritorious that it mot with great success everywhere receiving the sighest and only prizes at both International

EF But by patient and scientific observical re arch we have improved in several sounts, and work offer this new color as the best and we work It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

Thand, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

THE WARE of all imitations, and of all ther oil colors, for they are liable to become ther oil colors, for they are made to a ancid and spoil the butter.

[37] If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to got it without extra (45). WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Barlington, Vt.



"MILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will affections it has no equal. Sold by all drugcontinue to weaken their systems by the use of
the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the
Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater putifier and
strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the Medical Specialties ManufacTuring Co., Montreal Price 25c. 51 tr

ODDS AND ENDS.

Vienna bakers are threatening to strike. The 217 native papers of India are trying to form a Press Association.

Emigrants from Virginia to Texas are returning to their former homes. Now that John Brown is dead, the Queen

should get a coreet and a St. Bernard dog. Then she will be safe. Hawkinsville, Ga., has a cow 100 years old that still gives milk. This story may do for

Georgia, but we don't believe it. The Key West sponge fleet, numbering seventy vessels and 600 men is out on a cruise. A successful catch of sponge for the fleet brings about \$300,000 into that city.

Almost within sight of the Court House at Monticello, Fla, there are 300 acres in watermelons and ninety acres in potatoes, which crops are expected to realize \$20,000 for their

The action of Carter's Little Liver Fills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. It does not give Ireland good government

to hang the victims of bad government. DR. PIEROE'S "Favorite Presoription" is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by all druggists.

Ohinese labor is no longer considered cheap in mining and railroad making on the Pacific cosst. The Chinamen's willingness to work for low wages is accompanied by inability or or indisposition for hard I bor. Several large contractors have rtde themselves of them, and begun to employ Scandinavians.

*Druggists and physicians recommend and prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all female complaints.

The Lancet thinks that if children would wear woollen next the skin and wear longer clothing, suspending it from the shoulders, we would hear more of boisterous health and less of backaches and pains.

A. B. Des Rochers, Arthabaskaville, P.Q., writes: "Thirteen years ago I was seized with a severe attack of rheum tism in the head, from which I nearly constantly suffered, until having used Dr. Tromas' Eclectric Oil for nine days, bathing the head, &c., when I was completely cured, and have only used half a bottle."

A visitor in the country seeing a very old peasant woman dozing at her cottage door asks a little boy of 6 or 7, who happens to be playing near by, how old she is. "I can't say, sir," replies the child, politely, "but she must be very old. She has been here ever since I can remem-

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes :- " I have been using Northrop & Lymau's Emul-sion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the market. Having tested the different kinds, I unbesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumplive patients, or for Throat and Lung affections".

The messengers of three firms, while bringing registered letters from the Toronto post office on Wednesday, had six of them adroitly stolen from them. The loss is estimated at \$600.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says :- " He was cured of chronic bronchitis that troubled him for seventeen years, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil." The brewers in Toronto have decided to

increase the price of ale from 25 cents per gallon to 27 cents. One firm declines to increase, and the others threaten to boycott Skill in the Workshop .- To do good work

the mechanic must have good bealth. If long hours of confinement in close rooms have erfeetled his hand or dimmed his sight, let him at once, and before some organic trouble appears, take plenty of Hop Bitters. His system will be rejuvenated, his nerves strengthened, his sight become clear, and the whole constitution be a nilt up to a higher working con

It is said in Paris that the agreement between Germany, Austria and Italy guarantee the territories and maritime rights of the especially true of a family medicine, and it is three countries against aggression for six

FLIES AND BUGS.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rate, mice, ophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough

Secretary Frelinghuysen yesterday excharged with the Spanish Minister the ratificution of the trade mark and extradition treaty between the United States and Spain.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Sure Relief. -The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials resulting from thoroughly assimilated food-wanting which, the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has received a cablegram announcing the arrival of the Government steamer " Newfield," at London.

DEULINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Drapapsia, Impotence Sexual Dahility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

The United States railways charge \$100, 000 for transporting Australian mails scross the continent. The Government pays this and is repaid by Great Britsin.

A bill providing quicker facilities for obtaining patents and decreasing the expense of procuring them has passed its second reading in the British House of Commons.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearance of the first symptomsas general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough-prompt measures for relief should of the lungs; therefore use the great antiscroiuls, or blood-purifier and strength-recovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutri-





CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nansea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortuately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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 easy to take. One or two pills maken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

ADDETREATISE on this disease, to any sunterer. Eres & P. O. address DR. T. A. SLCCUM, 1st Proof 2



lydia e. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses se common to our best female population. Me dine for Woman. Invented by a Woman.

Prepared by a Woman. The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History. FI revives the trooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives clasticity and urinness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale check of woman the fresh moses of life's spring and early summer time. Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stinulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and bar ache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of cither sex this Compound in unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER Till endicate every vestire of lumors from the Blood, and give tone and arrength to the system, of then weman or child. Insist on having it.

Detathe Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at and 35 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of er. SL. Six bottles for 35. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per bo or either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of fequiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

ER PILLS. They care constipution, b toridity of the liver. 25 cents per box. -Sold by all Druggists. "O

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR'S RECENT MESSAGE --- ANOTHER CRISIS IMPENDING -GERMANY PREPARING TO INVADE FRANCE.

New York, April 17 .- The World's London despatch ears the message of the Emperor William to the Esichstag calling for legislation in the interest of the working classes excited as much surprise here in official circles as at Berila It is believed to have been inspired by distrust in the existing Government of France and to cover the military programme, which will pretty soon be carried out on the first symptom of serious political disturbances in France. The correspondent has it on the best authority that, under orders issued from Berlin a fortnight ago, Eix divis lone of German cavalry and lour army corps have been got in readiness to cross the French frontier in three days' time. Some Pocialist leaders in Germany appear inclined to cut out work nearer home for this force by provoking disturbances among the German working classes; but as such an attempt would be disastrone to the people, it is not likely to be made. The real danger to Europe at this moment is at Paris, where the men in authority seem to be entirely incapable of understanding the danger to which they are exposing not only the peace of the continent but the existence of their own country.

Epp's Cocoa-Grateful and Comporting. -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage. which may save us many heavy doctors' bills It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease | tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to at. tack wherever there is a weak point. We storer-Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medroal Dis- may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping oursalves well fortified with pure blood and a tive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gaweak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred zette. Made slupply with boiling water or zette. Made simply with boiling water or

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Mousehold Medicine Ranis Amougst the Landing Recomm ries of Life.

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

Liver, Stomach, Kidneye & Bosvois Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are considered remarked as a never-failing terract lit of the limit limit. They have cause, has become impaired at level cause, has become impaired at level energy incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed

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

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds

Sores and Ulcers!

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

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and Bots, at 18, 14d, 2s, 4s, 6d, 11s, 22s, and 83s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world. Sores and Ulcers!

vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Elizabeth William Webster, of the City of Montreal, wite of Charles Childs, manufacturer, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, and Charles Childs, of the City of Montreal, manufacturer. Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this case on the twenty-seventh day of March, eighteen hundred and alchive-three. eighty-three. Montreal, 27th March, 1883.

WOTHERSPOON, LAFLEUR & HENEKER,

THE BEST REMEDY

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs



monary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. A VER's Cherry Pectoral is such a remedy, and no othersoeminently mer-its the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal princi ples and curative virtues of the finest drugs. chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and unitorm-

In diseases of the pul-

PECTORAL. ity of results. Itstrikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of Aven's Cherry Pectoral are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the proat hand in every household for the pro-tection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious southing, and helpfut.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that s may, become deeply scated or incurable. Use Aven's Cherry Pectoral, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians. knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulnenary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practicel and Analytical Chemists.

Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



Endorsed by the French Academy of Medicine For Inflammation of the Urinary Organs. caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital. Paris, Treatment. Positive Cure in one to three days Local Treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Cubebs or Copalba.

Comma.
Infulfible, Hygienic, Curative, Preventive,
Price \$1.50, including Bulb Syringe. Sold by all
Druggists, or seut free by mail, securely sealed,
on receipt of price. Descriptive Treatise free ou AMERICAN AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO

Detroit, Mich., or Windsor, Ont. LAVIOLETTE & NELSON.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLS

HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calcussed to do the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither slum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1882 Sophronis Dupont, of the City and District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Francois Xavier Morin, of the same place, trader, duy authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Francois Xavier Morin, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been in-situted in this cause. Montreal, JSin March, 1883. MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU. 385 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ADVERTISING

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DEALERS IN HIGH CLASS **Pianos and Organs**

All our Pianos and Organs are Fully Guaranteed.

Those requiring really good instruments for their own use are specially invited to examine our stock now on sale at our rooms, 226 82, James atreet, the largest Piano House in the Dominion. These consist of

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ORGANS!

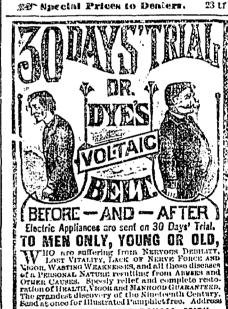
WM. RELL& CO. | GEO. WOOD & CO. STANDARD ORGAN CO. Purchasers will be allowed a large discount on all instruments (except N.Y. Weber), and full value for their old instruments. Having engaged first class workmen, they are now prepared to do all kinds of repairing and tuning in the most satisfactory manner. Planos stored, removed, packed and shipped on reasonable terms. Also Becond hand Planos in great variety, in first-rate order, tome as good as new

A variety of good Pianos to Hire by the quarter or year. Planos sold on the installment plan, in monthly rayments, extending two years. A large variety of Plano Stools and Covers always on hand. Send all orders for tuning to

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MONTREAL. Send Postal Cara for Hinstrated Catalogue.



ESTROYER OF HAIR!

VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing forrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cardifage of the nose into shape, and the Far Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 481 Et. Lawrence Main street, Montreal, or direct from ALEX. ROSS DEPILATORY real, or direct from

AA.EX. BOSE, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England

DR. J. L LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET

DR. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and Et. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-G

CATHOLIC GOLONIZATION

MINNESOTA.

For Circulars of information, for 1883, or MINNESOFA CATHOLIC COL. MIES, address CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

PROVINCE of QUEBRO, DISTRICT OF MONTH CAL. Superior Coart. No. 1833.

Lame Margaret Frances Brennan, wife of Alred John Whitton, of the City and District of Montreal trader, duly authorized a cster en justice. Plaintiff, against the said Alfred John Whitton, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause, Montreal, 12th March, 1833.

CURRAN & GRENIER,

335 Attorneys for Plaintiff. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF

MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1970.
Fophronic Levigne, of the City and District of
Montreal, wife commune on biens of Gilbert.
Gascon dit Lalongs, of the same piace, trader,
duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs.
the said Gilbert Gascon dit Lalongs, Defendant.
An action in separation as to property has been
instituted in this cause.
Montreal, 15th March, 1883.
MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU,
836
Altorneys for Plaintiff.

Bella, &c.



McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those cele-brated CHIMES and BELLS-for Churches, etc. Price-List and circular sent free.

List and circular seut. Address: HENRY Mc. SHANE & OO., BALTIMORE. Hd., U. S. BUCKEYE BELL FUUWUKY.

Bells of Pure Copper: 1 Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY.

WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, Gr. 20 G. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Clinton H. Mene: ley Bell Company, TROY, N.Y.,

tis made for this paper, which is kept it office of LORD & THOMAS.

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McCormick Block, Chicago, 111.

Manufacture a superior quality of Bolls. Olderst Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free. Milis

[Cotinnued from First Page |

THE ORANGE BILI

"We next come to the question of whether the Orange Association comes within the terms of the law. Its members are sworn, and they are therefore under the most formal engagement to obey its rules, and one of these rules, No. 15, makes secreoy a distinctive part of the organization. It seems to me to be unnecessary to pursue the enquiry farther. It is no answer for the violation of a direct prohibition of the law to say, 'Our motives were good; we are really organized in support of the Government.'

Having thus refered briefly to that branch of the law of Lower Canada, I now come to another point, and I would wish to draw the attention of this honorable House to it, the more especially so as the hon, gentleman who moved the second reading of this Bill has referred to the Province to which I am about to aliude—the Province of Prince Ed. ward Island. In that Province, in 1863, a law on this subject was passed. It received a majority of votes, but the Governor in Council, on receipt of a petition, undertook to send that bill to the foot of the Throne in order to ascertain whether Her Mejasty would sanction it or not. With the permission of the House I will read the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle:

" DOWNING STREET, 21st Sopt., 1863.

" SIE,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following Act of the Legis-lature of Prince Edward Island, passed with a suspending clause on 22nd April; 1863, and transmitted to me with other Acts in your Despatch No. 65, of the 5th ultimo (No. 1,136), chapter 7: An Act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island and subordinate Lodges in connection therewith.

"I have had under my consideration as well the Act itself as two petitions against, forwarded respectively with your despatches No. 43, of the 27th April last, and No. 66 of the 5th ult., the latter of which is stated to have been signed by upwards of 11,000 persone, I doeply regret that the Legislature of Princs Edward Island should have given its sanction to a class of institutions which all experience has shown to be calculated, if not actually intended, to embitter religious and political differences, and which thus must be detrimental to the best interests of any colony

in which they exist.
"Holding these views respecting the mea sure, I have felt it impossible to advise Her Majesty the Queen to giving Her Royal approbation of it, without which I am glad to observe it will not take effect.

" The Act will therefore remain inoperative.

"I have, etc. " (Signed) NEWCASTLE." " LIEUT.-GOVERNOR DUNDAS."

Now, sir, this document having reached Prince Edward Island, for a certain number of years this body remained quiet; but they again, in 1878, sought an Act of incorporation, despite the express wish of Her Majesty, as contained in that document. But although they again succeeded in obtaining the votes of the House, the Act was referred to His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion, who returned it, telling them that it was their own business to decide their own Provincial matters. Again, however, they came to the charge, and, in 1881, in Prince Edward Island another bill was presented, another attempt was made; it was again carried, but when it was submitted to the present Lieutenant-Governor in Counvetoed the bill, and that is now upon record; and yet we are asked here in this House to pass this Act, without even a repealing clause, over the Statutes of the Province of Quebec, over the de- dency? Here where we are all living toclaions of the highest court in that Province, over the despatch of Her Majesty's Minister, Ministerial benches. Is Protestantism in regretting that such a society should have danger there? We have the Premier, Postsought incorporation, or that such incorporation should be granted by a majority of votes despite the action of 1878, and despite of the Lieutenant-Governor, who vetoed that bill in the Province of Prince Edward Island only about eighteen months age. I shall next deal with the third point of my address. Admitting this society to be a benevotent association -and really the hor. member in saying so must take this Parliament for a lot of Rip Van Winkles asleep for the last twenty or fifty years for that matterthis Parliament has no authority, has no right to deal with the incorporation of a benevoient society. If we deal with the benevo-lent societies, if we really are going to come down to the incorporation of these associations, why we may as well, with one stroke of the pen, do away with the Local Legislatures altegether. Every hon, member who has taken an interest in our legislation has admitted that on all sides encroachments have been made, and are daily being made, into the rights of the Provincial Legislatures; and if we undertake to incorporate a benevoient society, we may as well do away with the Local Legislatures altogether, because this is the very last thing we can touch; and when we have come down to benevolent societies there is no necessity for Local Logislatures at all.

It shall read the words of the Hon. Sir A. A. Dorlon, the Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, in rendering his judgment in the most important case of Dobier and the Board of Temporalities, &c. (Doutre

Con. Canada, p. 261.) "It would be a mere invasion of the plain tenor and object of the Act to say that the Dominion Parliament could interfere in matters purely Provincial, merely because two or more Local Legislatures had adopted the same legislation, or what would be more obnoxious, because they had refused to do so. It has been held, and I believe without a dissenting voice, that the Dominion Parliament could not grant to the Orange Society an Act incorporating it with a franchise applying to the whole Dominion; and that the Local Legislatures could alone create such a corporation for their several Provinces re-spectively; and Blis have been accordingly introduced for that purpose, and discussed in the Local Legislature of Ontario during several successive Sessions "

I think that this establishes the doctrine pretty clearly, and the same doctrine has been laid down in the various reported cases, and no where more so and in no case more pointed than in the case of the Queen vs. Mohr, quoted in this House a few days ago. I shall not detain this House at very great length in discussing this subject further. I shall content myself by reading a few of the opinions of the most eminent statesmen in the British Empire on this subject. I have taken these extracts from the debates as reported in the Mirror of Parliament, and the first I shall read is that of Lord John Russell. He said :

"If, in the course of the observations l should feel it my duty to make to the House, ed to me that I do so from any bias of opinion to be reduced to the condition of those und the only sales we hear of are in Bright Porto

Covernment I have ever been an enemy to all far distant. I trust rather that that great day tated in being a party to laws repugnant, even hopes for our country, when the Orange and on hand, and values have stiffened, at 70 to as I am free to contess, to the spirit of the the Green, the Rouge and the Blue may all 710, with sales at the inside figure. There as I am free to contess, to the spirit of the Constitution, with a view to put down associations that I have thought dangerous to that Constitution and injurious to the author- of the country, each in its own way. They ity of the Crown."

Lord Palmerston, when waited upon by a deputation of distinguished persons belonging to the order of Orangemen, said:

to the past; and what, let me ask, is the obisct, and what are the prospective advant. ages of this Orange Association? Is it an organization which belongs to the age in which we live? Is it not rather one that is suited to the middle ages—those periods of society when anarchy prevailed, and when one body of people were in the habit of arming themselves to resist some outrage or violence committed by another, and this because they felt that they could not depend upon the Government of the country for adequate protection or security? But this state of things no longer exists; and, not being an Orangeman myself, I confess I am at a loss to understand the use of the association in

the present age." And what was the reply of His Majesty to the address presented to him on the conclusion of that investigation, which called forth the remarks I have just quoted. He said:

"I willingly assent to the prayer of my faithful Commons for the effectual discouragement of Orange lodges, and generally of all political societies, excluding persons of a different religious faith, using secret signs and symbols, and acting by means of associated branches.

"It is my firm intention to discourage all such societies in my dominions, and I rely with confidence on the fidelity of my loyal subjects to support me in the determination."

what would be the inevitable result of the in-

corporation of this society, if we have the power to do so, and we make this association legal in the Province of Quebec. I have not, in the course of my remarks, alluded to the history of this institution, nor to the various occurrences—to use the mildest term that comes to my mind now-which have characterized its history in Ireland, England, the United States, and this country. I say that I am not standing here merely for the purpose of raising an alarm when I tell you what I believe will be result if this society is made a legal one throughout the Province of Quebec. I refer hon, gentlemen to the Toronto Mail of the 13th July, 1882-and that is not ancient history-and there, Sir, it is stated that in the Queen's Park, London East, the Orangemen assembled in solemn conclave, and declared that they had "unanimously resolved to celebrate the next 12th of July in Montreal, and that the Ontario Orangemen will march despite all opposition." This, Bir, is what we are promised. We are notified of it in advance, and this notification being given, what will be the result of these men coming, not only armed themselves, but with men from Buffalo and elsewhere, who were appealed to by them on a former occasion which I do not refer to here. Why, Sir, you will have the whole Province of Quebec-every Irlsh Catholic in Montreal, every French Canadian Catholicin arms. You will have the people of Quebec coming to assist the people of Montreal, and men from New York coming to comfort the men from Buffalo; and then, Sir, the battle of the Boyne will be fought over again. That will be the result, and hen. gentlemen will be obliged to admit, though they seem to think this a laughing matter to-day, they will be obliged to wring their hands as they did on a former occasion, and to say that they have no power to restrain their followers. I ask in what country is it sought to establish this Protestant ascengether in peace and harmony. Look at those master General, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Agriculture of this Dominion to protect Protestant rights, and if that is not sufficient protection, we have my hon, friend the Minister of Customs, the Past Grand Master of the Orange Order, to assist them. We have my hearred and honorable friend the Minister of Inland Bevenue to protect us, and, fortunately, we have the successor of the late Sir George Cartier-who fitls his mantle worthily-I say we have him and his colleagues to represent the interest not only of their own fellow countrymen, but of every man who wishes to do what is right and just through the longth and breadth of this Dominion. is this state of peace and harmony going to be disturbed? Are we going to have it marred? Are we going to have this great Confederation, which was founded and brought to its present posi tion of progress and prosperity by the great statesman who sits at the head of this Government-are we going to have the work of his lifetime torn down by a measure merely for the satisfaction of this organization? I duty, \$2,032,576.89. say no, Sir, this thing will not be tolerated. I feel that I can appeal here to those who have read the history of the land in which

"Erin! thy silent tear never shall cease; Erin! thy languid smile ne'er shall increase, 'Til, like the rainbow a light, thy various tints

societies, exclaimed:

and form in Heaven's sight one arch of peace."

this organization took its root, and where the

great national poet in the angulah of his

neart, seeing the horrors that had for years and

years been engendered by this and similar

These are the words of our national poet, wrung from him by the sad picture revealed to his poetic eye by the history of his coun. try; and I ask, is it in this land, where Jacques Cartier came and planted the Cross of Uhrtet, and before it offered up the Sacrifico of the lots being placed for Western delivery by Mass—is it in this land, where the brave De early steamers on the basis here of \$21.50 to Brabant and his fellow laborers, the followers \$22 for leading brands, embracing about 500 of Lyols, consecrated the soil with their tons. We also hear of a few orders being martyr blood-is it in this land, where taken for No. 1 Calder on Western account, that long line of Irish priests and for June and middle of July delivery, at prelates, long before the days of Blahop \$21.75 to \$22. Freights from Glasgow to Phalen and Archbishop Connolly, who did so much to build up Confederation, down to the Scotch warrants are cabled at 47s ld. Tin days of that intellectual Hercules and patriot priest, Father Dowd; is it in this land, where these men have expended their labors, as many are now doing, to promote the highest welfare of the country; is it in this land, Staffordabire and equal brands for future dewhere the Oblats de Marie Immaculee to-day are doing the noble work the missonaries did on spot. Hoops are quiet at 210 to 210, in the early times, in carrying to the Indian spelter at 423, lead at 4c, and antimony at 14c. tribes of our great North West the faith and the civilization of Christianity, to enlighten their minds, to make them amenable to the is easier, having been sold during the week laws, and to render possible the carrying out at 18% for Canadian in sympathy with the of the policy of our Government, that Loudon market, which has declined £1 10s, humane pelicy which is our boast as being now down to £69. Tin in London is compared with the policy of other countries cabled at £95 10s, being a crop of £1 10s -is it in this land of Canada that we are go- | since this day week. ing to plant that tree of bitterness and dissension which has proven so baneful to other

associations of this kind, and have not hesi- is here—when we may indulge in larger may not all follow the same political plans; they may not all have the same political ideas. But this is a free and progressive are steady, and rice firm at the advance. In land. We look forward hopefully to its molasses, Barbadoes are quoted at 50c, "I am clearly of opinion that it would be great inture; and if we want to make it far better for us to look to the future than prosperous and happy, if we want to make it a land where men will come to establish their homes, we must make it salt nor is any change expected until the first \$3 to 10 each. Mr. McDuff Lamb, St. Lawa land of peace and harmony, where these disturbing associations will not be allowed to exist; and, therefore, Sir, in order to prevent the consummation of the disasters which I should anticipate from the passing of this \$2.40, \$1.20 and 60c. Fish—The season Bill, I have now the honor to propose, being over, what few parcels remain are sellseconded by my hon, friend Mr. Hackett:
That this Bill be not now read the second

time, but that it be read the second time this day six months.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Since Dr. Thomas' Edectric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. Beware of these similar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no morit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to Eclectric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of Northrop & LYMAN, the proprietors Now. Sir, I wish to ask this honorable House for Canada on the back.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, April 24, 1883. The money market is easy, call loans on stocks being made at 6 to 61 per cent. Commercial paper is 7 to 8 per cent. as to quality. Bates of sterling are 9 to 9 premium for sixty-day bills between banks, 9% to 9% premium counter, and $9\frac{7}{8}$ premium demand. Currency drafts on New York & premium. All the talk to day was about the approaching dividend of the Bank of Toronto. A few is now over 50 per cent. "rest" of the capital, and some think the approaching semi-acrual dividend will be 5 per cent straight, or 4 per cent and 1 per cent bonus. Others expect 4 per cent and 2 per cent bonus.

The stock market this morning was comparatively quiet, and more attention was paid to Toronto than any other accurity. The whole list was about steady, with no very great disposition on the part of either "bulls"

125 Commerce 1341; 25 Merchants 1251; 100 Federal 1581; 25 do 159; 50 "Dukeu" 783; 70 Passenger 1491; 30 do 1491; 75 do 1491; 175 Gas 170; 25 do 1701; 50 do, 1701; 300 do, 1703; 100 do 171; 100 do 1703.
On the Stock Exchange this afternoon the

market was steady to firm. Gas was quoted at 171 to 171} and Toronto was also strong. The United States Secretary of the Interior has addressed a letter to the President of the Union Pacific Railway demanding payment of \$1,036,000.

OTTAWA, April 21 .- The following is a

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COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BEVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

all other, value, \$2,191,348; grand total en-

tered for consumption, value, \$11,026,883;

The condition of trade the past week has been such as to call for no extended mention. Navigation has not opened yet on the niver at Montreal, but the ice has broken up and there is clear water from Quebec to the sea. Before our next review we expect river schooners to arrive in port and commence loading for the Lower Provinces. As soon as summer railway freights are established, an active distribution of heavy goods will take piace, and business will begin to assume its

wonted stir. IRON AND HARDWARE.—We hear of several Montreal are quoted firm at 11s 6d to 12s; plates remain quiet at \$5.25 for 1. U. charcoal, and at \$4 40 for 1. U. coke. In Usnada Tuesday at \$3. Bar fron rules quiet, sales of livery having transpired at \$1.921 and at \$2

GROOBBIES-In sugar there has been very limited trading, and prices have tended to lands? No, sir; I have greater faith in—I favor the buying interest. Granulated was have a more exalted hope for my country. I quoted at 840 to 840, although it is said for I should pronounce my opinion unfavorable | believe there is a nobier destiny for us than | large quantities these rates might be shaded. to the Orange institution, it cannot be imput- to be cut up into sections and factions, and Yellows remain quiet at 6% to 780. In raw, particularly adverse to those societies, be- happy countries where factions have wrangled | Bloo at 7c. In Valencia raisins there is a cause while a member of this House and the and fought. I trust, sir, that the day is not decidedly better feeling, the lot of 2,500 boxes vance, sales of good to choice steers and helf-

recently brought in from New York having been disposed of, leaving a very light supply In coffee there is no change, prices being firm at last week's rate. There has been some business in Java at 21c to 23c. Spices Antigua at 46c to 461c and Trinidad at 45c to 46c.

SALT AND FISH -There is nothing new in cargoes reach Quebec A few small jobbing parcels of coarse are quoted at 700 to 750 per bag for elevens. Factory filled is quiet and unchanged at \$1 40 to 1 45, and Eureka at ing at irregular prices, and we quote nominally as follows :- Labrador herring, \$6 50 other kinds, \$4 75 to 5 50; No. 1 green cod-fish, \$6 50; dry cod, \$6 00 to 6 25; British Columbia salmon, \$16 50 to 17 00.

LUKER. - A fair enquiry ocntinues on American account, but we do not hear of any important transactions. Pine, ash, walnut and cherry are the principal kinds enquired for. Dealers look forward to a good trade with Winnipeg, notwithstanding the fact that shipments of logs and sawn lumber are finding their way thither from Minnesota. Laths in this market are firm at the late advance. It is too early to say much about the shipment of deals to Great Britain or of lumber to South America, although we hear steamer room for deals has been offered at 60s Liverpool. Prices in this market are quoted as follows per 1,000 feet at the yards :- Pine, 1st quality per M., \$35 to \$40; pine, 2nd, \$22 to \$24; pine, shipping culls, per M., \$14 to \$16; pine, 4th quality desir, per M., \$11 to \$12; pine, mill culls, per M., \$10 to \$12; spruce, per M., \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M., \$9 to \$10; ash, ran of log culls cut, per M., \$20 to \$25; bass, do do, per M., \$16 to \$20; oak, per M., \$40 to \$50; walnut, M., \$70 to \$100; cherry, per M. \$60; butternut, per M. \$35 to \$40; birch, per M., \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$25 to \$30; lath, per M., \$250; shingles, 1st, per M., \$300; shingles, 2ud, per M., \$250. For large quantities the above prices would probably be shaded.

Oils.-A firmer feeling has existed in fish oils since the news of the partial failure of the Norwegian oud fishery and the latest unfavorable accounts from the Newtoundland sealers. We quote prices as follows:- Spirits turpentine, 77½ o to 80c; linseed, boiled, per imperial gallon,650 to 68c, and raw 62c to 64c; olive, \$105 to 110; cod, Newfoundland A, expect it to be 4 per cent, which was 67 to to 70c; Halifax A, 65c, and Gaspe, 67 to to dividend of the past half year. The seal, pale, 75c to 80c; do, refined, 85c to 90c; do, straw, 60c to 65c; brown, 55c to 60c; lard, extra, \$1 05 to 110; do No. 1, 95c to \$1; palm, per lb, 9c to 9 c; cod liver, \$1 70 to 175; petroleum, refined, 160; do do in broken lots, 162c to 17c; do do in single barrels, 17½c to 18c.

Wool.-In wool there has been some movement in foreign descriptions, and we hear of sales of 26,000 lbs greasy Cape at 19c to 20c, and 45,000 lbs do, in different lots, at from 18c to 181c. In Canadian pulled or "bears" to operate.

Stock Sales.—25 Montreal (ex div) 196; from 30c to 33c for supers. Very little Australian is in the market. We quote prices as 189; 100 do 1891; 100 do 1893; 50 do 1891; follows: Greasy Cape 181c to 20c; Australian 22c to 31c, as to quality; Canadian pulled, supers, 30c to 331c.

Hides.—In native green hides there is no change, but Western are lower, a car lot of No. 1 Buff having been sold at 9c; sheepskins at \$1 10 to 1 20; lambakins at 20c, and calfskins at 12c.

It is difficult to purchase Western mess

pork under \$22, and we quote from \$22 to \$22 50, with sales within that range. Lard was in fair demand, and the bias of values was decidedly upward, Western being quoted at 14% to 15c, and Capada at 14% in pails. smoked meats were firmer all round. The egg market was quiet, sales in the majority f instances being at 17c. Maple syrup was noted at \$1 to \$1 10 as to quality and uantity, and sugar at 13c to 14c for choice ew. Asher were firm at \$5 to 5 10 per 100 bs for pots. The damaged ashes on the SS. Brooklyn" were sold at Portland at \$13 to 516 per bbl, which are considered good prices. rices of butter are about steady at 24c to 70 on this market. A cargo of Canada thite winter was sold over the cable on .t., but said to be at a figure fully 23 3d per uarter higher than it was offered at a week go. Other transactions which were reported ending had not been put through at 4 p m. n freights there have been engagements at a. steam to Liverpool, at 49, to Sristol, and it was rumored that a. 61. had been paid for sp ce o Antwerp. We quoto prices of rain as follows:—Canada red winter wheat, 31.19 to 1.20; Canada white do, \$1.12 to U. S. stiver ccin, value, \$609,346; free goods, 1.13; Canada spring do, \$1.15 to 117. Corn, 67 to 70c in bond. Peas, 95c to 97c on spot, and 98c to \$1 May. Oats, 40c to 41c. Barley, 55c to 60c and rye 73c to 75c May. The flour market is stronger, and sales were made at fully 10c per barrel advance upon Saturday's outside figures. Bales of 350 barrels superfine at \$4.60, 100 barrels extra at \$4.95. and a lot of spring extra at \$4.85. Some holders were asking as high as \$5.10 for superior. Oatmeal was quiet but steady, granulated at \$5 80 to \$6; other kinds at \$5 25 to 5 50 Bran firm at \$19 to 20. Hay.-The market is quiet at \$7.50 to

1.00 per 100 bundles as to quality. Pota oes .- A car of potatoes was shipped from this city to Providence, R. I., on Friday last, costing 50c per bushel.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., April 23 .- Three thousand boxes factory cheese sold at 10% to 13 c; 125 boxes farm dairy at 10c to 12c; packages of butter at 21c to 23c. Market briek. Utica, April 23.-Four hu dred boxes

cheese sold to-day at 13c to 134.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The shipments last week from this city to the United States were 71 horses, costing \$9,008, against 153 horses, costing \$19,064.75 for the corresponding week last year. From the first of January to date the exports of plates the sale of 50 boxes Penn. was made on horses from Montreal have decreased fully 50 per cent, compared with the corresponding period in 1882. The average price paid by American buyers last week was \$126.87, against \$124.60 for the same week last year. At the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, there was a carload of choice young Upper Canada horses in the stables and two cars more are on the road. Several buyers from the States arrived this morning, and a fair demand existed for desirable carriage, saddle and heavy draught horses at firm prices. The following were the shipments in detail for week ending April 21st: April 16th, 11 horses, \$1,418.50; 8 do. \$665; 3 do, \$560; 2 do, \$250; April 17tb, 19 do, \$2,437.50; 9 do, \$1,307; April 18tb, l do, \$50 : April 19th, 18 do, \$2,520.

> MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. At Point St. Charles there was a good demand for export cattle at fully ac per lb ad.

ers being made at 51 to 61c per lb live weight, most of the offerings finding a ready market. About 22 cars of cattle were received at Mesers. Acer & Kennedy's yards since Saturday. Owing to a brisk demand for choice butchers' stock and a limited supply, prices were firm and higher, as high as 60 to 61c being paid for choice steers equal to shipping cattle. Fair to good qualities brought 50 to 510 per lb., and inferior lean 2 year old steers and helfers 4c to 41c per 1b. Sheep were scarce and the few offering sold at \$500 to \$12 each, and lambs at \$3 to 5 each. Calves were wanted, and sales were made at rence Mair street, purchased a splendid prize oalf last week which weighed 270 lbs. dressed and cost \$27. It was 12 weeks old and con-sidered one of the finest brought to market this season. Live hogs keep very dear, sales being reported to-day at \$8 121 to 8 25 per

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent ours for consumption. Bronchitis. Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical ours for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve humansufferiog, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 15-13 eow

CATHOLIC NEWS.

At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on Sunday morning the Rev. Father Superior entreated his congregation to sign a temperance pledge to abstain from all intoxicating drinks during the coming summer.

An envoy of the Prince of Montenegro has arrived at Rome for the purpose of deciding with His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. about the erection of a new Catholic Episcopal See in the city of Antinuari.

Last Sunday the Society of Jesus in the United States celebrated the 250th anniversarv of the establishment of the Jesuit community in that country, and also at the same time the golden jubilee of the Catholic Province of Maryland.

His Lordship Bishop Brondel of Vancouver's Island has been appointed Apostolical Administrator of the Vicarate of Montana Territory, which has lately been added to the Province of Oregon. The Rev. Fr. Jonckar has been appointed coadjutor to the Bishop The Catholic Church has trebled its churches

The Catholic Church has trebled its churches in Great Britain and increased its membership two and a half fold in the last forty years. The Tablet now claims in all English speaking countries 195 sees, 14,444 priests, 12,796 churches and 15,906,000 persons who are connected more or less closely with the Church. One third of the Bishops, three-fourths of the priests and 44 per cent of the membership is in the United States.

A ROOM OF WONDERS!

And well the visitors may say so, for the room was dark, so dark you could not see a hand before your face. Yet plain and distinct, shedding a beautiful soft radiant light, emitting neither heat, electricity, phosphorous nor odor, were a number of crucifixes, statues of the Biessed Virgin, our Saviour, St. Joseph, the Aposties, and numerous other religious objects, prepared by Messrs. J. B. Maxwell, whose advertisement on page three is worth reading.

OBITUARY.

Sir Philip Bose, legal adviser of the Tory party is dead.

Chas, Louis DaBourbon, formerly Duke of Parma, is dead. Bishop McBarness, of the Scotch Episcopal

Church, is dead. James Cameron, aged 103, died at the Home

for Aged Men, at Albany, yesterday. Suleiman Pasha, the defender of Shipka

Pass during the Russo-Turkish war is dead. Cardinal Antici Mattel is dead in his seventv-second year. He was created a cardinal priest in 1875.

The funeral of Friederich Franz, second Grand Doke of Mccklenburg-Schwerin, took place on Saturday.

Edward Nock, the first man in the United States to puddle fron, died at Youngstown, O., on Saturday of paralysis, aged 81.

Dr. Columbus Beach, of Dover, N.J., is dead, aged 68. He was prominently connected with the mining and fron interests of the State.

Edward Morris Erskine, Secretary to the British Legation at Washington in 1858, is dead. His mother was the daughter of General John Cadwalder, of Philadelphia.

We regret to announce the death of Sister St. Patrick, of the Convent of Mercy. The many friends of the sister of Patrick Church will learn with deep regret of his sad be reavement in the death of his eldest sister Miss Mary Ann Church, in religion Sieter St. Patrick, of the Convent of Marcy. Her respectial parents belonged to the County Lotbiniere, District of Quebec, Parish of Saint Bylvestre. For the past twenty-eight years she has been a member of the Convent of Mercy, and all that time since she has been devoted to the service of her Divine Spouse Jesus. About three months ago she gave up the active duties of a religious, and vesterday morning at twenty minutes past three, with perfect resignation to the will of her Divine Master, she fell asleep to awake no more, but in that heavenly home where she goes to meet the merited reward of a well spent life. To say that she was beloved by all who knew her would be superfluous, and it was only necessary to witness the grief of the good Sisters of the Convent of Mercy. The funeral service of dear Sister St. Patrick will take place on Thursday morning at 8 a.m. All friends and relatives are kindly invited to ussist. Her remains will be placed in the vault of the Convent of Mercy.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, hereditary Lord Admiral of Malahide, died on Monday, April 18th. He was President of the Archeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Geological Britain and Ireland and of the Geological Societies of Dublip, and a member of the Council of the Royal Irlah Academy, of which he had been at one time President. He had been a Lord in Waiting to the Queen. The castle and lands of Malahide have been in the position of his ancesters for 700 years in direct male descent.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

FRECHON, LEFEBURE & CO.. (Late Senecal. Frechon & Co.,) No. 245 NOTRE DAME STREET

All kinds of Altar Vestments, Statues of every description, Sacred Vases, Altar, Wines, and Cassocks made to order.

Be careful in addressing your letter. 23 cow

CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

Hew Advertisements UST ISSUED

ULAN A SHEAR EURO BRANTA

MY FIRST COMMUNION:

THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE,

A preparation and remembrance for First Communion, splendidly illustrated and besuti-fully bound in black and gold with elaborate back and side stamps. An elegant girt book, 75c.

THE ANGEL GUIDE; or Year of the First Communion, cloth,

THE LORD IS MY PORTION; OF Letters on Perseverance after First Communion; cloth, gilt edges, 40c.

FIRST COMMUNION CERTIFICATES French or English.

When ordering please state how many for Girls and how many for Boys.

LACE PICTURES FOR FIRST

COMMUNION. For Girls or Boys, (Diessed) at 90c per dozen. For Girls or Boys, (Plain) at 25c, 30c, and 80c,

FIRST COMMUNION MEDALS.

In Solid Silver. Per dozen, \$6.00 FIRST COMMUNION ROSARIES

In Pearl, White Bone, Red Bone, Cocos, Plain and Carved, Wood, assorted Colors, at from 40c dozen upwards.

THE MONTH OF MARY IN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES. After the French of the Abbe L. S. S. Cloth, plain, 50c. A FLOWER FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH OF MAY. The most popular book yet published, containing 36 pages, printed on fine paper, blue border; per 100 copies, \$5.00.

THE YOUNG GIRLS MONTH OF MAY, 100

Catholic Publishers Booksellers and Stationers.

Church Ornaments, Statuary, and Beligious

275 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL.

PRENCH CASHMERES!

Just received, a special line of new All-Wool FRENCH CASHMERE

for Spring Costumes, in all the leading shades, Price 65c.

PRENCH CASHMERES! Just received, a special line of new All-Wool

FRENCH CASHMERE (heavy make) for Ladles' Costumes, in all the newest shades. Price 75c. S. CARBLEY.

TRENCH CASHMERES!

Just received, a new line of Double Warp FRENCH CASHMERE

for Spring Costumes. Price 83c. S. CARSLEY. OXFORD SHIRTING!

Full line of Oxford Shirting just received in stripes and checks.

Striped Oxford Shirting, 70.

Checked Union Shirting, 8jc.

Wellington serges!

Wellington Nr.vy Blue Serges, for men and boys wear.

Good Navy Rustic Serges, 24c.

White Wellington Serges. White Wellington Cricket Flannel.

OLORED SAXONY Flannels!

Saxony Flannels in all new shades. New Opera Flannels in fine twills and plais, all new shades.

white summer flannels!

Silk Warp Flannels. White Saxony Flannels. White Gauze Flannels. White Embroidered Flannels for Skirts.

S. CARSLEY,

MONTREAL.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF DAME Aurelie Verdon, of St. Jean Baptiste Village, wife of Amable Frigon, of the same place trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

Montreal, 18th April, 1888.

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER.

"one, Touch, Workmanship and Durability Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, M. V.