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THE ORANGE BILL.

Report of Mr. J. J. Curran's able Speech in the House of Commons.

Mr. Curran.—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 elsewhere; those who have heard the conversations that have been going on, and have followed the tone of the press since this matter was first mooted, 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 we called down upon our deliberations the blessings of Heaven; we asked for light, we asked for purity of heart, and patriotic aspirations; and I, for one, trust that, in the few observations I shall have to make during the course of this debate, my mind may be inspired with, and my heart moved by, patriotic aspirations, and that no word may issue from my lips to which the most fastidious, or those most inclined to take offence, may take exception. I look upon this question as one of the most momentous that has yet appeared on the topics of Canadian politics, because if this motion should be passed, if this bill should become law, if this House 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 immigration agents, 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 is a Protestant institution. I have the advantage of having been born and brought 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 Asylum, 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 alleviation of those 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 afflicted. 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 prolegations 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 Orangemen and Protestants are synonymous terms, he should be sorry to see so sweeping 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 purposes that would not receive my vote and concurrence as heartily as any Catholic institution 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 British 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 so doing they would violate the Treaty of Paris; and this Parliament, therefore, with its delegated authority, cannot entertain such a Bill. I shall prove, by testimony which cannot be contradicted, that the main feature of this organization is Protestant ascendancy. The first witness I shall call to the stand, I have made in Sir Francis Hincks. In his sworn testimony before the Superior Court in the city of Montreal, in the case of Grant vs. Beaudry, Sir Francis Hincks said:—

IRISH AFFAIRS

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 whip. In the House of Commons, Mr. Maxwell (Conservative) asked whether it was true that Tynan, who has been identified as "Number 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 accosted him, bandaged his eyes in a court near Broad Street Railway 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 was a brother living in America. He does not know how the Fenians learned his name, which was the first excuse they gave for addressing 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 Land 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 Richmond (Conservative) moved that all papers concerning the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle be presented to the House, and asked why the importation of cattle from the United States and France was not prohibited. He said the disease was more prevalent in the United States than in France. Lord Oxford denied that the disease was prevalent to a large extent in America, although it existed. The wholesale prohibition of the importation of American cattle was not justified. London, April 18.—In the House of Commons last evening a motion introduced by Mr. Pell (Conservative) in favor of an immediate reform of local taxation, was only rejected by 217 to 229. An amendment was accepted 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 Fenian, has been let go. The Home Office has issued a circular directing 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. London, 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 contained 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 Mayor. It enumerates Parnell's achievements and concludes: "We ask our countrymen all over the globe to give Parnell a pledge that the praises and blessings heaped upon his name are no empty homage, and in tendering him the sympathies and admiration of our race, to cheer him for these 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 the murders in Dublin during the past year of persons who had been arrested for crime 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 jurors to convict on any evidence. Paris, 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

THE PRELACY AND PARNELL.

Letters from the Irish Bishops Supporting the National Testimonial.

The following letter from the reverend prelate of Limerick, appeared in the Freeman's Journal, of March 27th:— "THE PALACE, LIMERICK, Easter Monday. To the Editor of the Freeman: "My dear sir,—I have much pleasure in asking 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 untiring 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 patriotism; for the instinct by which the tiger knows and springs upon its prey is not truer or more ferocious than that which actuates the Parliament of England and her Press when an Irish patriot of the genuine stamp is to be hunted down. "Daniel O'Connell had proof of this in the 'bestly bellowing' of the House of Commons, and he gauged its import truly when he publicly thanked God he had been abused by the Times. The same Times, while gloating over the vile and spiteful attack recently made in the House of Commons, and made with unclean hands, on Mr. Parnell, says:—'Mr. Forster's stern interrogatories fell on Mr. Parnell like the lash of a whip on a man's face.' How little it occurred to this wiseacre that every lash of that savage whip was 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 countrymen. "I am, my dear, your faithful servant, "GEORGE BUTLER, "Bishop of Limerick." FROM HIS HOPE DORRICK OF BELFAST, To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin: Belfast, April 2, 1883. My Dear Lord Mayor,—Before 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 committee, I cannot be of any use, but leave myself in your lordship's hands. Redress of grievances, not coercion, will stamp out grievances and bring peace. I have the honor to remain your lordship's obedient servant, "P. DORRICK." BISHOP M'DONNICK OF ACHONRY. To the Editor of the Freeman: BALLYHADDEREEN, April 1. My Dear Sir,—I beg you to place the enclosed 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 all the mastery skill and coolness of an able general. There he stood, inflexible amidst the cross fire of the enemy, a MacMahon in intrepidity, a Sarsfield in dash and a Godfrey of Tyrconnell in unflinching perseverance to the end of the battle. I 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 eloquent 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 sanctimonious souls may arraign me on the charge of wicked "waste" and quote high authority to give sanction to their words; and all the more so may they lay the charge at my door, "namquid non sum a Bishop of a very distressed diocese, with my hand stretched out to the Christian world, as it was reluctantly before, to aid my suffering poor. I pray those Pharisees not to take scandal, and to accept the assurance that I am but correctly interpreting the wishes of my poor people, who, far from complaining in the words of an Iscariot, are sure to say "Well done." I remain, my dear sir, yours very faithfully, "F. J. M'DONNICK, Bishop of Achonry." NON-EXTRADITABLE. WASHINGTON, April 21.—The law officers of the State Department say that nothing can be done with the dynamite conspirators in this country, except, perhaps, to have very stringent laws passed regarding the possession or sale of explosives.

THE 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, rec'd, 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 conflicted. Kavanagh alleged that Smith told him when they were in the Park that the Chief Secretary was the object of their mission. Smith said he was ignorant of their object. The case for the Crown was then closed. Hopkins, a plumber, said he saw Curley standing outside a saloon at 6.45 on the evening of May 6th. The barkeeper of the saloon swore that he served Curley at 6 o'clock that evening. DUBLIN, April 18.—In the Curley trial to-day 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 perpetrated at the instigation of the secret societies with which the prisoner was indubitably connected. The prisoner being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced on him, replied that he had not expected any mercy from the Court; it was very unfortunate that the Irish bench was never without a Norquay or Keogh. He admitted that he was a member of the "Invincibles," but declared he was not in the Phoenix 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 18th. 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 swore that the conspirators had resolved to murder Col. Hill and Mr. Burke in consequence of an article in the Freeman's Journal speaking of the desirability of a thorough change of officials at Dublin Castle, which had become an Augean 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 Carey, 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 brother testified that he was in company with the prisoner on the 6th of May. On cross-examination 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 Phoenix 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 became 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 jurors wanted more proof of Kelly's presence in the park on the 6th of May. DUBLIN, April 23.—In the Kelly trial Mc-Glynn, who identified Carey as the man who saw four men in the Park on the evening of that day, but that Kelly was not one of them. The sensation of the day in connection with the trial was when Mc-Glynn swore that Kelly was not amongst the four men seen by him in Phoenix Park on the evening of the 6th of May. The Crown was surprised at the statement, and fiercely cross-examined the witness. The incident is considered as important. THE WHEAT OROB. The New York Tribune publishes a large number of reports from the West and Northwest regarding the condition of the wheat crop. They indicate that the crop, if not equal to last year's, will be at least up to the average for several years past.

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, under 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 enter or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing, or that may be arranged pursuant to rules until he has passed an examination."

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The United States Commissioners of Internal Revenue reports, that from July, 1876, to March, 1883, 371,110 stills were seized, 8,620 persons were arrested, 32 officers and employees of the revenue service killed and 66 wounded.

EDITH YORKE.

CHAPTER VI.

Within a few weeks came a letter from Mrs. Towan to Edith. It is not natural for people to write in their own way...

At the conclusion of this letter, Mrs. Towan added that Dick sent his respects...

The child had been less indignant than she had expected...

After a few days, however, came his farewell before sailing for the East...

The child had scant time allowed for mourning, for her studies began immediately...

The associated him with all she read or heard of foreign lands and waters...

On one of these spring mornings, Carl, wandering through the woods...

Carl was one of the last persons in the world to intrude on another...

It isn't easy to part with your own flesh and blood, sir," said Joe...

to send away the child that's named for my own mother, when she's dead and gone...

That same afternoon Carl and Melicent went out to visit Joe Patten's family...

The Pattens lived directly back of the Yorkes' place, about half a mile farther into the woods...

Soon they heard sounds of human life through the forest quiet...

Carl smiled mockingly. "A troop of dryads, probably," he remarked...

"I'll lick you like a sack if you don't bring some dry sticks to get supper with!" cried a woman's voice...

"Madame Dacler est la pere," thought Carl.

With a sweep of the arm she baulched the children all into one corner of the room...

Mellicent turned a look of dismay on her brother, who was taken with a slight cough...

The poor woman, anxious to do all honor to her visitors...

Mellicent fancied this boy at once, and promptly concluded a bargain to give a week's trial to him...

"I respect her for it!" Carl exclaimed. "You can see that she has some talent and ambition..."

Mrs. Patten looked after them as long as she could see them, her face glowing with pride...

These tongs had been kept red during the last week for the better reception of any way-offer...

Joe shrank and hugged the baby up to him. "I know you do, Sally!" he said deprecatingly...

"Hold your tongue!" commanded his wife. "Paul, bring me those chips..."

Poor Sally Patten was not nearly so cruel as she appeared...

CHAPTER VII.

One Sunday evening in June the Seaton mail-coach, with two passengers...

The large one had a hard, white face, whose only expression seemed to be a fixed determination to express nothing...

"Not much of a breakfast," the landlord said. "But we haven't any market here..."

The traveller drank his coffee, and found it not bad. "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...

Here the deacon stopped at sight of the stranger hurrying up the stile...

The minister seated himself on the red velvet sofa, which in this temple occupied the place of an altar...

While they were extracting themselves, and finding a new sitting time, the minister took to his heels and looked round on his congregation...

"You'll have to walk to the halfway house, gentlemen," the driver said, calmly wiping the mud from his face...

was trying to wash himself in a brook and scrape his clothes with sticks...

head and the hand that covered his face. But his attitude showed that he was hiding a laugh...

The other was speechless, and seemed too much stupefied to do anything more than obey...

When they reached the halfway house, the tall traveller was in a perfectly abject state...

The gentleman with the bright eyes cordially smiled, then asked for breakfast and a clothes-brush...

"There's not time to cook anything but coffee and fish, the landlord said. "Passengers never stop here to breakfast..."

In ten minutes all was ready. The traveller brushed his clothes scrupulously...

There were twelve miles yet to travel; but the road improved slightly as they went on...

The traveller hastily followed the direction, and soon came to a house answering the description given...

The minister seated himself on the red velvet sofa, which in this temple occupied the place of an altar...

While they were extracting themselves, and finding a new sitting time, the minister took to his heels...

"You'll have to walk to the halfway house, gentlemen," the driver said, calmly wiping the mud from his face...

was trying to wash himself in a brook and scrape his clothes with sticks...

The congregation listened with lengthening faces. In fact the disapprobation was mutual...

Then came the sermon. Only two persons present knew that the text was from the Koran...

There are various ways in which such a text could be treated. Our speaker, changing his plan at the last minute...

"It is odd she should suggest that thought to you," Mrs. Yorke said. "The child is a Catholic..."

Edith approached the minister with hesitation, half pleased with him, half doubtful...

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

Mellicent received her unexpected guest with the greatest kindness; Mr. Yorke, with the greatest courtesy...

Edith approached the minister with hesitation, half pleased with him, half doubtful...

"It is odd she should suggest that thought to you," Mrs. Yorke said. "The child is a Catholic..."

Edith approached the minister with hesitation, half pleased with him, half doubtful...

The Chinese fleet has been ordered to the Torquin River.

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs...

"THE ONLY ONE IN AMERICA." The International Throat and Lung Institute, Toronto and Montreal...

It is reported that Admiral Balduino 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.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 25, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. APRIL, 1883.

THURSDAY, 26.—SS. Cletus and Marcellinus, Popes and Martyrs. Conns. Abp. Wood, Philadelphia, 1857. FRIDAY, 27.—SS. Soter and Celsus, Popes and Martyrs (April 22). Conns. Bp. Gross, Savannah, 1873.

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 of, will be given, so as to facilitate their work in the interests of this paper.

For the future the price per annum for THE TRUE WITNESS will be one dollar, payable strictly in advance. This condition of paying in advance will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

We hope that every reader of THE TRUE WITNESS will induce her or his neighbor to become a subscriber, and whilst ben sifting and assisting us will at the same time be the medium of promoting Catholic journalism.

We take this opportunity of thanking our friends and subscribers for the generous support that they have given to THE TRUE WITNESS in the past, and hope that they shall continue 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 WITNESS.

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

We are now mailing the accounts for months 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 arrested in Moscow on suspicion of being engaged in plots against the life of the Czar. The old saying is, uneasy lies the head that wears a crown, but here the uneasiness comes before the crown.

is perfectly 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 Farnell that all arrangements are complete it would be inadvisable to postpone the Irish National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, until next fall.

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 Orientals.

What is the matter with the authorities in Ottawa? They seem to have dynamite 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!

The Hamilton Tribune, which first published the now famous Macdonnell-Tupper correspondence, has been pretty roundly abused by its Tory and partisan confederates. 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.

And what is the result of all these idiotic precautions? Why, a pop-gun cannot be fired in Ottawa, but its who 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.

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 be very doubtful, if not altogether inaccurate, but which we were unable to contradict for want of sufficient data.

THE EXTRADITION OF CONSPIRATORS.

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.

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 ABSURD OTTAWA SCARE.

What is the matter with the authorities in Ottawa? They seem to have dynamite 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!

KNOW NOTHING VS. CONVENTS.

About two weeks ago our religious contemporary, the Daily Witness, published a rather sensational account of a "Nun being imprisoned in the Hochelaga convent."

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 all parts of America, will hold two consecutive conventions for the discussion of Irish affairs.

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 Ireland, who, he said, "had been subjected to undeniable tyranny and oppression, and whose wrongs cry aloud for redress."

THE ORGANIZER SUPPOSED TO BE AN EX-POLITICIAN.

I think I see a little light through the dynamite scare. I have seen an article appearing in the Montreal Post, warning the public that a conspiracy was hatched, having for its object the seizure of the blockading force in the bay of the conspirators were to assemble mysteriously, like the Fenians, at Buffalo, Malone, and other border cities, and a denunciation was to take place at a public meeting in Montreal, where a few shots were to be fired, and then a Fenian invasion manufactured which would cause a riot and lead to the formation of a conspiracy.

"are thus kept from speaking out? I ask by "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 Catholic Sisterhood or the Church, by offering either a refutation or an explanation.

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for the discussion of theories; plain and practical questions will have to be handled and measures will have to be discussed and devised for helping Ireland and providing the Irish people with the means to resist and outlive the destructive policy of the English Government, and to secure the benefits which would flow from self-government.

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"under the threat of eviction and the prospect of starvation, have paid the unjust "rents levied on their own improvements "and extorted from their desperate toll and "hopeless poverty (hear, hear). I say that "on this matter, as on so many others, "Lord Salisbury constitutes himself the "spokesman of a class; of the class to which "he himself belongs, who toll not, neither "do they spin" (cheers and laughter); whose "fortunes, as in his case, have originated by "grants made in times long gone by for the "services which courtiers rendered kings "loud cheers, and have since grown and in- "creased, while they have slept, by levying "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- "try of which they form a part (loud "cheers)."

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.

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

We publish to-day a report of the able and eloquent speech of the member for Montreal Centre on the Orange Incorporation Bill. Mr. Curran has fully realized the expectations of his numerous friends and admirers, and taken a front rank amongst the masters 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.

THE ORIGIN OF THE OTTAWA DYNAMITE SCARE.

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 \$1,018,106,610; in 1870 it was \$4,232,325,442, and according to the last census in 1880 it aggregated \$5,369,687,706, or a five-fold increase in thirty years.

THE ORGANIZER SUPPOSED TO BE AN EX-POLITICIAN.

—IRISH IMMIGRATION TO THE NORTH-WEST.

—OTTAWA, April 25th.

[From our Special Correspondent.] I think I see a little light through the dynamite scare. I have seen an article appearing in the Montreal Post, warning the public that a conspiracy was hatched, having for its object the seizure of the blockading force in the bay of the conspirators were to assemble mysteriously, like the Fenians, at Buffalo, Malone, and other border cities, and a denunciation was to take place at a public meeting in Montreal, where a few shots were to be fired, and then a Fenian invasion manufactured which would cause a riot and lead to the formation of a conspiracy.









THE ORANGE BILL

Government I have ever been an enemy to all associations of this kind, and have not hesitated in being a party to laws repugnant, even as I am free to confess, to the spirit of the Constitution...

Lord Palmerston, when waited upon by a deputation of distinguished persons belonging to the Orange Association, said: "I am clearly of opinion that it would be far better for us to look to the future than to the past; and what, let me ask, is the object, and what are the prospective advantages 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."

far distant—I trust rather that that great day is here—when we may indulge in larger hopes for our country, when the Orange and the Green, the Rouge and the Blue may all mingle together in celestial harmony, to contribute to the general prosperity of the country, each in its own way. They may not all follow the same political plans; they may not all have the same political ideas. But this is a free and progressive land. We look forward hopefully to its great future; and if we want to make it prosperous and happy, if we want to make it a land where men will come to establish their homes, we must make it a 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 Bill, I have now the honor to propose, seconded by my hon. friend Mr. Haokett: 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' Electric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electroton and Electric Oil for the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric 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 merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to Electric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of NORRIS & LYMAN, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, 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. Noves 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 15-13 cow

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Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. TRUSTS OFFICE. TUESDAY, April 24, 1883. The money market is easy, call loans on stocks being made at 6 to 6 1/2 per cent. Commercial paper is 7 to 8 per cent, as to quality. Rates of sterling are 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 premium for sixty-day bills between banks, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 premium for ninety-day bills, and 9 1/2 premium demand. Currency drafts on New York 1/2 premium. All the talk to-day was about the approaching dividend of the Bank of Toronto. A few expect it to be 4 per cent, which was the dividend of the past half year. The "rest" is now over 50 per cent of the capital, and some think the approaching semi-annual 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 security. The whole list was about steady, with no very great disposition on the part of either "bulls" or "bears" to operate. Stock Sales.—25 Montreal (ex div) 186; 200 do 196; 100 Peoples 81; 225 Toronto 189; 100 do 189; 100 do 189; 50 do 189; 125 Commerce 134; 25 Merchants 125; 100 Federal 158; 25 do 159; 50 "Dukes" 78; 70 Passenger 149; 30 do 149; 75 do 149; 175 Gas 170; 25 do 170; 50 do 170; 300 do 170; 100 do 171; 100 do 170. On the Stock Exchange this afternoon the market was steady to firm. Gas was quoted at 171 to 171 1/2 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 statement of goods exported from Canada (exclusive of B. C.) for the month of March:—

Table with 3 columns: Category, Value, and another Value. Includes items like Produce of mine, Produce of fisheries, Produce of the forest, etc.

Total, 3,390,329 \$9,002. The following is a statement showing the value of goods entered for consumption in the Dominion exclusive of B. C., and the duty collected thereon during the month of March: Total dutiable goods, value, \$8,286,729; duty, \$2,032,576.89; coin and bullion except U. S. silver coin, value, \$609,346; free goods, all other value, \$2,191,348; grand total entered for consumption, value, \$11,026,683; duty, \$2,032,576.89.

COMMERCIAL WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The condition of trade the past week has been such as to call for no extended mention. Navigation has not opened yet on the river 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 place, and business will begin to assume its wonted stir. IRON AND HARDWARE.—We hear of several lots being placed for Western delivery by early steamers on the basis here of \$21.60 to \$22 for leading brands, embracing about 500 tons. We also hear of a few orders being taken for No. 1 Calder on Western account, for June and middle of July delivery, at \$21.75 to \$22. Freight from Glasgow to Montreal are quoted firm at 11s 6d to 12s; Scotch warrants are quoted at 47s 1d. Tin plates remain quiet at \$5.25 for 1. O. charcoal, and at \$4.40 for 1. C. coke. In Canada plates the sale of 50 boxes Penn. was made on Tuesday at \$3. Bar iron rules quiet, sales of Staffordshire and equal brands for future delivery having transpired at \$1.924 and at \$2 on spot. Hoops are quiet at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, splinter at 4 1/2, lead at 4c, and antimony at 14c. Lagot tin shows no important change, sales here having been made at 24c. Ingot copper is easier, having been sold during the week at 18 1/2c for Canadian in sympathy with the London market, which has declined £1 10s, being now down to £69. Tin in London is quoted at \$95 10s, being a drop of £1 10s since this day week. GROCERIES.—In sugar there has been very limited trading, and prices have tended to favor the buying interest. Granulated was quoted at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4, although it is said for large quantities these rates might be shaded. Yellows remain quiet at 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. In raw, the only sales we hear of are in Bright Port, Rio de Janeiro. In Valencia raisins there is a decidedly better feeling, the lot of 2,000 boxes

OBITUARY.

Sir Phillip Rose, legal adviser of the Tory party is dead. Chas. Louis DeBourbon, formerly Duke of Parma, is dead. Bishop McBurness of the Scotch Episcopal Church, is dead. James Cameron, aged 103, died at the Home for Aged Men, at Albany, yesterday. Suleiman Pascha, the defender of Shipka Pass during the Russo-Turkish war is dead. Cardinal Antici Mattel is dead in his seventy-second year. He was created a cardinal priest in 1875. The funeral of Friedrich Franz, second Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, took place on Saturday. Edward Nock, the first man in the United States to puddle iron, 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 iron 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 bereavement in the death of his eldest sister, Miss Mary Ann Church, in religion Sister St. Patrick, of the Convent of Mercy. Her respectful parents belonged to the County Louth, 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 yesterday 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 assist. 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 16th. He was President of the Archaeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Geological and Zoological Societies of Dublin, and a member of the Council of the Royal Irish 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 possession of his ancestors for 700 years in direct male descent.

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 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; April 17th, 3 horses, \$350; 2 do, \$250; April 17th, 19 do, \$2,437.50; 9 do, \$1,307; April 18th, 1 do, \$50; April 19th, 18 do, \$2,520.

MONTREAL OATLE MARKET.

At Point St. Charles there was a good demand for export oats at fully 1c per lb advance; sales of good to choice steers and half-