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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 40.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. MAY 14, 1884.

PRICE FIVE CRNTS

EXPLANATION. PERSONAL

NO DIVISION IN THE NATIONAL RANKS.

NATIONAL AS AGAINST PEASANT PROPRIETARY.

A STRONG PLEA FOR UNION.

THE POLICY OF THE LEAGUE DISCUSSED.

THAT BOGUS INVINCIBLE PLOT.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.) Dublin, April 24, 1884.

There has been no occasion since this correspondence began for anything of a personal nature being introduced into it, and your readers will, I think, admit that I have not availed myself of your columns for the dis-cussion of my own as against the views of any of my colleagues of the National League Executive. While offering such comments as appeared to me to be just upon the words and acts of Mr. Parnell and others, I cannot recall a single sentence in which I either did injustice to his motives or sought to create distrust of his policy in the minds of those of your readers who may have read my letters. This much, I am satisfied, you will be willing to say of these communications—they have not been the medium for any hostile criticism of parliamentary action or peasant proprietary and as I have written for friends of our movement abroad, so have I spoken and acted, in doing my part of the work in the national ranks, here at home, without prejudice, fear or

Elt is painful to dwell, even for a few moments, upon one's own work or position in a political movement, wherein personality ought to sink as much as possible into the pressions that are figing about, which are calculated to lead to wrong conclusions, and to injure the National League by rumors of likely to exist, as a consequence of principles as against its ownership by a class. The reor proceedings of mine. This whole disagreeable subject can be briefly discussed and disposed of under two heads: differences of opinion as to the best mode of selecting suitable candidates for the coming general election, and the advocacy, on my part, of national as against the peasant proprietary plank of the

National League programme.

The discussion of the first of these questions has resulted in an expression of opinion by Mr. Parnell which tacitly conceded the positions which I took up in the dispute, namely, (1st) The right of constituency conventions to select candidates, when properly organized; and, 2nd, the necessity of county conventions for the promotion of organisation therein. He dissents, however, from the proposition that candidates should be selectnow, and expresses an opinion, better

that it would be better to avoid final action, on this point, for the present, and counsels consultation with the parliamentary party in the matter of ul-timate choice. The stantry will be largely influenced in its ction by the opinions or the leader of the parliamentary party as a matter of course; but it is evident that where suitable men can be found the constituencies will exercise their undoubted right to name their future candidates; and where such men are not to be had within the reach or knowledge of the electors, or where a local name is not strong enough to fight a close battle, the advice of the parliamentary leader will be sought, and there cannot, as far as I can see, be any possible objection to such a

course of action. The discussion as to "imported candidates" being thrust upon the electors has had the salutary effect of putting the constituencies on their guard, and of emphasizing the necessity of examining closely into the records and claims of all who are spoken of as probable "starters' in the coming elections. Bogus nationalists and "deeply interested friends of the Irish cause" from London law chambers, are not likely to stand much chance of receiving parliamentary honors from our people this time, and unpleasant as it is to have to thresh out these matters in the public press, there is abundant compensation for the temporary abuse to which one is subjected in the knowledge that shams are thereby warned away, and that the calculations of certain member-makers in London will not usurp the rights of Nationalist elsotors in Ireland.

National of Persons Proprietary.

There is the same latitude for difference of opinion on the best ultimate settlement of 80 great an issue as the land question as there is as to the particular form of self-gov-ernment for which the National Leagus is in the ranks of the League, and there is will be possible with a due regard for the neither talk nor danger of division in comequence; because the principle that is con- thus combined. cended for in the demand for self-govern-

honest Nationalists can unite, for the work that must be done before the he can, that the settlement which he advoment occupy an exactly similar position. Both unite against landlordism, and are pledged to work together for its complete substitute for that of landlordism, this fact in no wayinvalidates the right of the advocates of national proprietary to endeavor to convince the intelligent opinion of Ireland that the land should be the property of the nation, rather than be allowed again to become the property of a class. It is the same right which a repealer or separatist can claim for his own views within a "self-government" movement, and to deny the privilege of individual conviction and discussion in one case, is to perpetrate a similar wrong in the other. This cannot be denied; and the only grounds upon which a valid objection to the advocacy of national proprietary,

within the National League, can be sustained, is, the danger which such a propaganda might create of dividing and weakening the organization. It is on this ground Mr. Parnell has deemed it his duty to warn the country against entertaining a scheme which he has been pleased to term "a new craze," and there is, I admit, logitimate room for difference of opinion as to the effect such a propaganda might have upon the minds of our people, but I join issue with him that the national proprietary solution cannot be advanced without injurious effect to the Lasgue organization. Some of the best organized branches of the League in Ireland and Great Britain are under the control of men who are in favor of what is called "Land Nationalization"—National as against class ownership of landand among the most carnest workers of the

League, in the three countries, are to be found the supporters of this plan of settlement. No disunion has resulted from this. No danger can well come to the League, at least from within its own ranks, except from an initiation of a rival land settlement organization; and it is well known that the advecates of National proprietary will take no such steps so long as a remnant of Land Leagus policy is maintained in connection with the National League. They must, however, be allowed the right to fight landfordism on record of the general body, as does the duty the Land Lesgue lines; to agitate against if I am "personal to myself" for once, it is tax the improvements of the tenant farmer, because I am anxious to correct certain imand to educate the public mind, as far as they are able, in fair and open discussion, on the subject of the owership of the land in Ireland divisions, when no such divisions exist, or are by the whole people of Ireland as a nation, cognition of these rights will preserve union.

Their denial alone will cause division in the popular movement. Upon this grave and important topic of union there is a great deal to be said which is seldom uttered by Irish public men. The trick of charging those who hold independent views as promoters of disunion, is quite common with many politicians who are themsolves violating the principle upon which a real union of earnest men can be maintained. The hatred which the Ireland of the present has of discord among its leaders is often unscrupulously appealed to for personal aims. The fear of the consequences of disunion, which former divisions in the popular ranks have engendered in our people's mind, is of so morbid a character that the mere suspicion of such a danger again occurring is sufficient to create a panic, even when there exist no real grounds for alarm. While such a jealous apprehension watches over the safety of the national movement, there is small chance for either faction or dissension working serious lujury to the Irish cause. Scarcely less than treason would such action appear to the Irish race as should be the means of breaking up any national combination in Iroland to the

unity of which most Irishmen would look for the practical vindication of our national and It is to an excessive fear of this kind, or to an unwarranted appeal to the feelings which grouse it, that we shall have to look-so far as the National League in Ireland is concerned-for danger, and not from the views or acts of the advocates of national proprietary. While all rational men must recognize the impossibility of union, in a great political movement, without a self-effecing spirit on the side of some of its component parts, it is well, also, to bear in mind that freedom of opinion involves as precious a principle of human liberty as any included in the programms of the National League. Union based upon conditions which would blunt or impair the essentials of national liberty—personal independence and freedom of discussionwould be too dearly purchased by the arbitrary repression of a single prerogative of personal right. Union, to serve the purpose for which it is imposed upon the members of any movement or organization embracing carnest and intelligent men, is, like every other human ordinance, subject to stipulations which must be adhered to on sides—the individual member towards the unity, and the bedy towards the unit. Without reciprosal obligations there can be no effective combination among

carnest and intelligent men. It is well, therefore, to keep in mind what these conditions are which alone can make the union of our rese, in our fight for self-government and likewise striving. A Nationalist may hold land reform, an effective one, and in which Separatist, Repeal or Home Bule convictions the strongest combination of Celtic energy

feelings and principles of men and parties

In a situation resembling, in many re-

ing in behalf of the English Radical party, question "What form of self rule?" has to be has Isid down in a clear manner the lines discussed. When such a time arrives it will upon which he and his following could conbe both a duty and a necessity to face the problem, and no one will deny to Rome they were the advanced guard in Buler, Repealer, or Separatist, the right to convince the judgment of his countrymen, it "the future Prime Minister of England" ad drossed to all who subscribed to his princates is the best for his country. The ad-herents of the two schemes of land settle- men holding extreme views, either on the men holding extreme views, either on the Irlah National or social questions, to-day: "Party union," observed the President of the Board of Trade, "is based now, as it has alabolition. There is no difference of ways been, upon mutual concessions. In opinion on this head; and although accepting the necessity of sacrifice, I do not the majority of the National League are pledged to a peasant proprietary system, as a Radical section which will have to conceal from myself that it is the Radical section which will have to make the greatest sacrifices. Whenever an advance is ordered we shall have to slacken our speed in order to suit the pace of our travelling companions. Well, for my-self I have always been ready to accept the obligation. Progress in England has been slow but sure. We have made good every foot of ground and taken another step, and I desire in future to cohere with the pary and have done in the past and convince the judgment and intelligent opinion or the great majority of the nation. Then, we the other hand, we have every right to on the ground that it would endanger the claim reciprocal concessions, and expendidly Irish cause. Stephens rein ed. The French that there shall be fair and mil toleran on for the expression of our opinions. What we yield is liberty of action in the pre- ut;

what we claim is freedom of opinion to to the future. Our views and doctrines may and be ripe for acceptance, but they are always ripe for discussion. Badicals are the pioneers of the Liberal party. They are always in advance. It is their business to educate the public mind, to pave the way for future progress; but if this right is denied us, I say that union is impossible."

The party which includes Mr. Chamberiain The convention will endeavor to seek a The Government of England. It is medium ground between extreme and immedium ground constitutional suitation. composed of men who are not aione holding

diverging views, but who are advocating, on public platforms and in the magazines, antagonising principles, and yet unity is noways jeopardised. Mr. Gladstone differs from Mr. Chamberlain's views, and Mr. Goschen is more in opposition to Mr. Labouchere's opinions than any divergence of principles between Mr. Parnell and the advocates of National proprietary; yet it would be suicidal on the part of the leader of the English party to charge those who are in advance of his views with advecting "a craze," or pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp. And like a skilful general, he does nothing of the kind. The Liberal party would not hold together for twenty-four hours it any such arbitrary policy were insloted upon as would seek to compel all its members to adopt and advocate the draws no invidious distinctions between Seppratist and Home Ruler, Parliamentarian and "Home" Nationalist, farmer or laborer, advocate of peasant or champion of national proprietary, priest or layman, Catholic or Protestant, who may be en-

gaged in the national movement. is a policy which seeks to combine all Irishmen the good of lxeland, and must, consequently, be broad, generous and tolerant, or practical unity will be simply impossible. In a sentence, it embodies the declaration of Henry Grattan : "We must tolerate each other or else tolerate the common enemy,"

The Bogus Invincible Discovery.

Our Jenkinsonian detective system is surpassing itself in the "discovery" of plots, plans and conspiracion. In fact, since Sir William Harcourt has taken our Anglo-Indian bead policeman from the Lower Castle Yard and placed him above the criminal investigators of Scotland Yard, the public has had ample evidence of the wisdom of Sir William's selection-if dynamite scares in London and sensational interviews in Paris are to be taken as proofs of "scientific vigilance." As I have pointed out in one of my previous letters, Mr. Jenkinson's system is like that which English officials have introduced into India, and is known as maturing crime. Given the knowledge that some conspiracy against the Government existe, and some clew as to the character and modus operandi of

the conspirators, the plan for detection is to manufacture what will appear as rival plots for the same end, and thereby entice the real conspirators to attempt some overt act which will land them within the mesnes of the law and the penalty of punishment. In pursuance of this policy, there are large numbers of detective dynamitards at present in Paris, interviewing each other for the London press, for the double purpose of "bringing out" the real agents of that terrible propaganda, and keeping up the "scare" in the English mind which is necessary to the voting of liberal sums of secret service money by parliament. For similar reasons we have Detective Invincibles here in Dublin. They have signalised themselves in scientific criminal invention this week, and were it not that the " series of discoveries" which have been made have synchronised with the earthquake in London, the world would have heard more about "the new Invincible movement." That earthquake was a bad business for our police conspirators, as it has monopolised both the attention and the fears of the general public; and some other "discovery" must be soon effected if their reputation is to keep pace with the brilliant achievements of the Paris department of dynamite detectives. An empty cartridge tied with green ribbon to a sheet of venge-God Save Ireland" were written and

spects, that of the Irish National movement alas! that earthquake and the grow-at the present time, Mr. Chamberlain, speak-ing incredulity of sensible people have both contributed to the exposure of this infamous system of Mr. Jenkinson's, and it will be his employers and not the Irish people who will have to hear the odium of these ". eeiro voogib "

MICHARL DAVITT.

Irish Affairs.

MATIONALIST MEETING PROCLAIMED - THR PROPOSED INTEH-AMERICAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, May 9. - Notwithstanding the meeting announced to be held at Abbeyfeal has been proclaimed, the nationalists have determined to assemble, and, if necessary, meet across the border in the County Kerry. Sexton, Healy, Harrington and Davitt are expected to be present and speak. Numerous police and military have been drafted to prevent the meeting. Great excitement pro-

Panis, May 9.—The proposed convention of Irleh-Americane, under the leadership of James Stephens, to concurre the dynamite policy and found a new society, croused indignation in the extreme Trish-American faction. Two members of the dynamite party asked Stephens to renounce the convention authorities do not believe the convention will assemble. They will prevent any manifestation, even if it is necessary to expel the agita tors.

LONDON, May 8 .- The Times' Paris corres roudent telegraphs that a convention of hab-American delegates will soon be held in Paris. James Stephens will preside over the meeting. The objects of the convention will be to exhaustively consider the Irish question and to denounce the nefarious opera-tions of the dynamite invincible factions. meral violence and constitutional agitation. The new organization which it is designed to torm will probably be called "The Irish Liberators."

THE CONSERVATIVE DEFECTIONS.

LONDON, May 7 .- The sensation caused by the withdrawal of Lord Bandolph Churchill continues. The facts regarding the difficulty Lord Bandolph, after having become chairman of the Conservative Union Association,
allebrate and tenevative Union Association, slighted and ignored the Marquis of Salis. bury's central committee. He claimed that the council of the union had control of the entire Confervative party, and that it had in fact become a caucus. He appointed an executive committee consisting of himself, Mr. Gorst and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. The the Land League lines; to agitate against particular plans or opinions of the association, however, adopted a resolution has made the her any compensation to landlords which would head of such party. And it is only that the council and the central committee a like policy of toleration that will should work in harmony. Lord Randolph hold an Irish movement made up of men of looking upon this action as a vote of censure, various callings and convictions together. It retired from further connection with the aswas the policy which united in the Land sociation. The correspondence between him-Lesgue more of our people than had ever been self and Lord Salisbury is so acrimonious combined in any modern Irish movement. It that reconciliation of the two leaders is entirely improbable. Gorst and Balkes have joined Churchill in withdrawing from the Conservative union. Their aim is to form a new party with a conservative democratio programme.

THE CENSURE RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, May 6 .- The reading of General Gordon's despatch to Sir Evelyn Baring produced an unpleasant impression in the House of Commons. It is believed that it will materially affect the vote on Bir Michael Hicks-Beach's motion consuring the ministry. The members of the Irish party will hold a meeting on Monday next, and determine what action to take with regard to the motion. The government whips having made a thorough count of their strength, express the opinion that they will be able to muster s majority of at least sixty votes against the censure resolutions of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article with the head lines " Disgrace and Something More," says that the government, after having compelled General Gordon to commit his Khartoum friends to support him, now suggests the climax of meanness—that he shall abandon his friends.

CABLE GOSSIP. THE QUEEN'S DAUGHTERS-THE LORDS "LITTLE WAYS."

LONDON, May 10 .- The Lords have rejected

says in an editorial that this is only another cas and people, that they should not be instance of how in small things as in great | caught by deceptions and frauds. the upper house places itself in continual antagonism to the wishes of the country as exbill was put in force against the extreme high churchmen, the loyalty of the Elitualists | IX. has fallen to a low obb. The Church Times. in its article this week commenting on the having been discovered from plain evidence, Duke of Hesse's morganatic marriage, says from the cognition of causes, its laws, rites, that the German alliances of the royal family and their connections have been fraught with danger to the public morals of the country. any desiliction from propriety in her own Court, she has not healtated to sacrifice her own daughters to men of loose and questionable morality. The same paper is much soundailised at the Archbishop of Canterbury

Then comes from her own pen: "The Life of Princers Alice in Germany." There are some touching passages in the letters of the late Prizoess Alice in which she described the isolation of her life in Germany. Comwhite paper on which " Invincibles .- Re- | paring the fate of royalty with that of ordinary life, she says that although protected carefully left in some twenty places between from absolute poverty, she moved in a cold the Phonix Park and Dublin Castle, was to court circle in which the feelings dry up, and have been " the unmistakable evidence" of life becomes monotonous and almost unbearanother dastardly murder conspiracy! But, able,

for joining the Wyoliffe Boolety.

POPE LEO XIII. CONDEMNS IT IN AM ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

Essentially an Unchristian Organization.

It Aims at the Ruin of the Throne, the Altar, and the Public Welfare.

Secreey a Badge of Wrong-Masoury a Form of Maturalism-The Abominable Errors Sanctioned by It-Marriage and Divorce - Remodies Praposed for the Evil.

Leo Pope, XIII., to all venerable Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops in the Catholic world who have grace and communion with the Apostolic Sec.

VENERABLE BROTHERS: REALTH AND THE APOSTOLIO BENEDICTION! The human race, after, by the malice of the devil, it has departed from God, the Creator and Giver of heavenly gifts, divided itself into two different and opposing parties, one of which assiduously com-bats for truth and virtue, the other for those things which are opposed to virtue and to truth. The one is the Kingof God on earth - that Church of Josus those who desire to adhere to which from their soul and conductively to salvation must serve God and His only begotten Son with their whole mind and their whole will. The other is the kingdom of Satan, in whose dominion and power are all who have followed his sad example and that of our first parents. They reiuse to obey divine and eternal law, and strive for many things to the contrary laws working in contrary directions, Augustine clearly saw and described, and comprehended the efficient course of both with subtle brevity in these words: "Two loves have made two states, the love of self to the contempt of God has made the earthly, but the love of God to the contempt of self has made the heavenly." (De Civ. Del. lib.

The one flubts the other with different kinds of weapons, and battles at all times, though not always with the same arder and fury. In our days, however, those who follow the evil one seem to conspire and strive all together under the guidance and with the help of that society of men spread all over, and solidly established, which they call Free Masons. Not dissimulating their intentione, they vie in attacking the power of God; they openly and ostensibly strive to damage the Ohurch, with the purpose to deprive thoroughly if possible Christian peo-ple of the benefits brought by the Saviour Jegus Ohrist.

Beeing these evils, we are compelled by charity in our soul to say often to God: For lo! Thy enemies have made noise and they that hate Thee have lifted up the head. They have taken malicious counsul against Thy people, and have consulted against Thy saints. They have said : Come and let us destroy them, so that they be not a nation." (Ps. lxxxli, 24.)

In such an impending orisis, in such a great and obstinate warfare upon Uhristianity it is our duty to point out the danger exhibit the adversaries, resist as much as we can their schemes and tricks, lest those whose salvation is in our hands should perish eternally; and that the kingdom of Jesus Christ, which we have received in trust, not only may stay and remain intact, but may continue to increase all over the world by new additions.

The Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors watching constantly over the salety of the Christian people, early recognized this capital enemy rushing forth out of the darknoss of hidden conspiracy, and, anticipating the the bill to forbid pigeon shooting. The Times future in their mind, gave the alarm to prin-

Clement XII. first signalized the danger in 1738, and Banedict XIV. renewed and conpressed by the Commons. It warns the Lords | tinued his Constitution. Plus VII. followed that in these democratic times the continu- them both; and Leo XII., by the Apontolic ance of their power depends upon the skill | Constitution - que graviera - recapitulating with which they can adapt their views to the the sots and decrees of the above Pontifis rapidly altering circumstances of the country, about the matter, validated and confirmed Ever since the public worship regulation them forever. In the same way spoke Pius VIII., Gregory XVI., and very often Pius

The purpose and aim of the Masonic sect and commentaries having come to light and been made known by the additional depositions of the associated members, this Apor-That, however severe the Queen may be on | tolic See denounced and openly declared that the sect of Masons is established against law and honesty, and is equally a danger to Christianity as well as to society; and, threatening those heavy punishments which the Church uses against the guilty ones, she forbade the society, and ordered that none should give his name to it. Therefore the angry Masons, thinking that they would escape the sentence or partially destroy it by despising or calumniating, accused the Popes who made those decrees of not having made a right decree or of having overstopped moderation. They thus tried to evade the authority and the importance of the Apostolic Constitutions of Clement XII., Benedict XIV., Plus VII.,

will, acknowledged that the Roman Pontiffs had acted wisely and lawfully, accord-ing to the Catholic discipline. In this many princes and rulers of States agreed with the Popes, and either denounced Masonry to the Apostolic See or by appropriate laws condemned it as a bad thing in Hol-

lend, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Bavaria, Savoy, and other parts of Italy. But the event justified the prudence of our prodecessors, and this is the most important. Noy, their paternal care did not always and overywhere succeed, either because of the simuistion and shrewdness of the Masons themsalves, or through the inconsiderate levily of others whose duty required of them strict attention. Hence, in a century and a half the sect of Masons grow beyond expectation; and, creeping audaciously and deceitfully among the various classes of the people, it grow to be so powerful that now it seems the only dominating power in the States. From this rapid and dangerous growth have come into the Church and into the State those evils which our predecessors had already foreseen. It has indeed come to this that we have serious fear, not for the Church, which has a foundation too firm for men to upset it, but for those States in which this seciety is so powerful-or other societies of slike kind, and which show themselves to be

servants and companious of Masonry.
For these reasons, when we first succeeded to the government of the Church, we saw and ielt very clearly the necessity of opposing so great an evil with the full weight of our authority. On all favorable occasions we have attacked the principle doctrines in which the Masonic perversity appeared. By our encyclical letter, quad apostolici muneris, we attacked the errors of Socialists and Communists; by the letter, Arcanum-we tried to explain and defend the genuino notion of domestic society, whose source and origin is in marriage; finally, by the letter which begins Disturnum, we pro-posed a form of civil power consonant with the principles of Christian wisdom, responding to the very nature and to the welfare of people and princes. Now, after the example of our predecessors, we intend to turn our attention to the Masonic society, to its whole doctrine, to its intentions, acts, and feelings, in order to illustrate more and more this wicked force and stop the spread of this conagious disease.

(Continued on Sixth Page)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. MR. GLADSTONE'S DEFENOE OF HIS EOUDAR

POLICY. LONDON, May 12 .- In the House of Commons this evening a notice by George Anderson (advanced liberal), that he should shortly move to condemn the existence of the House of Lords created great hilarity. Sir Michael 2nd that the house regrets that the course of the government has not tended to promote the success of Gordon's mission, and that steps to secure his personal safety have been delayed. The motion was received with prolonged cheers. Sir Michael Hicks Beach sharply reviewed the course of the government in the matter, and said England now demands that Gordon and those that trusted him shall be rescued. Mr. Cladstone was greeted with hearty and long-continued applause when he rose to reply. He denied that the government had deserted General Gordon. He claimed that the real object of the motion was to displace the government, and referred to the official depatches to prove Gordon's security, said the government declined to be driven on without considering the blood, the honor and the treasure of England, and also declined to enter upon a vast scheme of conquest to please a captious opposition. It is considered certain that the Parnellites will support the government on the motion of censure in order not to endanger the success of the tranchise bill.

AUSTRALIA AND THE FRENCH CON-VICTS.

London, May 12 .- The Australian colonists now in London are very energetically engaged in organizing an anti-Reoldivist League. The odd title which they have chosen means literally a league against habitual criminals, but the real object of the association is to prevent the extension of French convict depots in the Western Pacific Ocean. The Australians (say that their shores are Overrun with escaped convicts from New Caledonia, who are the most debased and incorrigible criminals that can be found in the world. The league proposes to seize every such escaped convict found in Australia, and with or without the consent of the French government, land him on the soil of France. It is foreseen that this course may lead to indignant protests from France, and the leaders of the new league freely admit that it is only a question of time when this matter of escaped French criminals will lead to serious trouble between France and England. In the meantime the colonists say they are onliged to take the action they propose as matter of simple self-preservation and for the protection of their families and property. In the present temper of the Australians it is not likely that they will either submit to the convenience of France in this matter or await the slow process of possible relief. through diplomatic negotiations.

THE NORTH SEA FISHERIES.

LORDON, May 12.—The friction between the German and English fishermen in the North Sea, which, for some time past, had almost disappeared, is revived and becoming serious. A great deal of irritation is exhibited on each side at the alleged encroschments of the other. Both an English and a German gumboat are constantly cruising in an endeavor to keep the aggressive fishermen in order, but the English are so bold in their defiance of the existing regulations, and so frequently fish where they have no business to, that the Germans are crying out for another there were some who, even against their own rights. 一、"你会通过的现在

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,

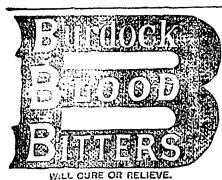
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BILIOUSNESS. DYSPEPSIA. INDIGESTICM, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS. SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN,

FLUTTERING OF THE HEART. AC'ZITY OF THE STOMACH DRYNESS HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN. And every species of diseases arising from

DIZZINESS,

DROPSY.

disorcered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.



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Compound is adapted for plaints and Bili , Disorders, Acid Stomach. Dyspepsia, Loss of Appe-tite, Sick Headache, Constinution or Costive. ness, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach or

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TESTIFIES.

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The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be a finterest to overy sufferer:

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E. F. Harris,"
River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

SALT BILLIAN OF GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removat to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its alcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cared by Aviational Salsaparitla. See certificate in Ayer Almanne for 1883. PREPARED BY

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A New York house was so thoroughly fumigated Thursday that it burned down.

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"NEQUALLED,

Dr. R. M. Alexandes, Fann ettsburgh, Pa says: "I think Horsford's Acid Phosphate is not equalicd in any other preparation of Phosphorous."

A dog in Paole, Kan., ran a rabbit into a hollow tree, got his head inst therein, and was found dead. When the body of the dog was drawn out the rabbit escaped.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afficted with Tape Worm, 8 fect of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's **Morm Syrup.**

THE WILD ROSE

OF LOUGH GILL.

A TALE OF THE IRISH WAR IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

CHAPTER XX .- Continued. It was rather dark as O'Tracy and Skerrett strolled back towards the inn. The streets were comparatively silent and deserted, and a spirit of peace and tranquility seembreathing from every old homestead in the City of the Tribes. A "young May moon" displayed its bright crescent in the blue dome above, peeping over the high-peaked gables of the houses and lighting up the narrow streets with its silvery radiance, while the musical tinkling of a guitar-an instrument of Spanish importation-enlivened the still and sleepy air.

As Edmund and his companion halted in the shadow of a projecting storey, the sound of men's voices sugaged in a low and carnest conversation reached their ears.

" So everything is ready, Garrett?" As these words reached Edmund's the sensation of having heard the voice that uttered them somewhere before caused him to clutch Skerrett suddenly by the arm and draw him further into the deep only a rigid corpse lay in the arms of shadow.

" Halio! why, what the --- " commenced the latter.

"Hush, captain, I beg you, for a moment I have reason to know that voice;" and togother they listened to the conversation of the men.

"You, yes, everything is ready; the fool is coming post haste; he took the message in good faith, and is coming like a lamb." " Ay, like a lamb to the slaughter." was the

response; " dhar mo corp, Garrett, you do ms credit? Now, my lad, a strong stroke and a sure one. The Sassanach captain has a good lining of red gold to his purse, and share and share alike is the word. Remember, if the fight goes against us, the cry, 'A Bodkin ! A Bodkin !' Those thick-headed Galway men will take the affair for a party brawl-an thiggin thu? Hs, ha! M'anam an diaoul. 11's drois!"

Here the face of the speaker was turned full towards the eavesdroppers. The light fell upon it, and Edmund recognized, in spite of many alterations, the visage of Edmund U'lluzh, the murderer of Lord Caulfield of Charlemont.

"As I live, there's murder and robberg planned," whispered Skerrett.

"We will watch and wait," replied Edmund, and together they watched the movements of the two men, who stood as if anxiously aw iting the arrival of another party. Suddenly one of them exclaimed: "Ha! See yonder!"

"'Tie he," answered the other; "now, Garrett, stand by me; be ready and strike home! A tall, cloaked figure was seen approaching from the extremity of the street. The miscreants crouched in the shade, awaiting | silence 1 for the night?" their victim's coming.

"Now is our time, lieutenant," said Skerrett; "come, by my faith, we shall spoil these rascale' sport'

Drawing their swords they cautiously approached the lurking assassing, who suddenly sprang in the direction of the advancing pedestrian, lunging furiously at his breast with "Right! Lead on, men, with your gory burthelr swords. The stranger leaped back den. Come, gentlemen," continued the old so slipped and fell, lying for a moment at the mercy of his treacherous enemies. Ere these | night." latter could carry out their fiendish design they were hurled back by O'Tracy and Sker-

The stranger, having gained his feet. ticer. At his approach the would-be robbers and assessins at once relinquished the unequal combat, turned their backs, and fled. But as they ran they raised the cry of "A Bodkin ! A Bodken ! " and, to our friends' discomfiture, the ominous party cry was taken up in different quarters, and several partisans of the Bodkin family came rushing towards them from either end of the street. A momentarily increasing crowd began to fill the narrow thoroughfare.

" Deuce take it !" exclaimed Skerrett. " we are in for a hot piece of service. We have only turned the tables on these cut-throats to find that they have turned them upon us with they had saved.

"Most decidedly, my brave rescuers The sword of Anthony Willoughby is at your service, and he will repay the debt he owes you in his blood if necessary."

"Then we will hope for the best; three blades are not so bad, after all." "A Bodkin! A Bodkin!"

With fierce yells of vengeance a dense crowd came surging around the three men, who placed their backs against the wall of a house, and gripped their swords in stern determination.

"Down with them!' yelled the voice of O'Hugh. "Down with them; they have insulted a Bidkin,"

"need not the scoundrel," shouted Skerrett, "but lay hards on him and scoure him. He is a thirf, and we have but just saved this gentleman from him."

But the great uproar made the words inaudible. TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court.

Dame Emelie Rousseau, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Mazzire Gauthier, of the same place, joiner, and duly authorized to ester or justice, Flainbiff, ve. the said Nazzire Gauthier, Extendant. An action for separation as to properly has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal 18th April, 1881.

DURAMEL & RAINVILLE, S7-5

Eattorneys for Plainbiff.

AB Bodkin! Hurroo! Down with them in cried the mob, and they closed in stound the three swordsmen, endeavoring to beat down their weapons with the clubs, halberts, and spears which they carried. The three Forc themselves well beneat the shower of blows which rained upon them, and managed to wound many of their assailants. This rendered the mob more desperate and savage. Shrieks and oaths mingled with "A Bodkin! Hurroo! Down with them!" and savage. Shrieks and oaths mingled with the clangour of atriking sieel, and the general tumult recounded through the street. Pushing his way to the front, the secondrelly orig. instor of the entire disturbance, O'Hugh, engaged Captain Skerrett hotly, and proved himself an expert ewordsman. The unequal struggle had not raged long ere Edmund and his companions folt themslves getting exbausted and overpowered. But at a critical moment unlooked for sid made its appearance. At one end of the street arose the cry:

"A Lynch! A Lynch!" Then a strong force of the adherents of the house of Lynch appeared rushing along the street, charging with fierce impetuosity on the Bodkin inction. In a moment both Lynches and Bodkins, the Montagues and Capulets of old Galway, were mixed in a fierce. velling, norosrious melee.

" Saved, thank heaven!" exclaimed Captain Sherrett, but immediately, tossing his aims in the air, with a loud, gurgling, cry, he fell to the earth, plerced by the sword of O'Hueb."

" Doubly-dyed murderer !" exclaimed

O'Tracy, rushing on the latter; "assassin of Canineld, turn and meet your doom." With a face deadly pale from guilty sur-

sword-stroke, and then, hastily turning, the infamous foster brother of Sir Phelim O'Neill plunged into the crowd and disappeared.

"Lieutenant O'lrsoy—lieutenant," mur-mured a faint voice at the feet of Edmund the voice of the prostrate Skerrett. "Yes, captain, I am here," he replied, and,

kneeling, supported the body of the wounded man in his arms. "You are listening to me, my friend?" "Yes, yes, I am attentive-heaven grant

jour wound is not serious!" "It is all over with me, my boy; but, I in Waterford-will you bear it in my stead?" "I will, faithfully and truly," was the response.

"Accept a dying man's gratitude—the letter, take it-ab, it is stained with my blood, but it matters little-that is-if the writing be legible," moaned poor Skerrett, as Edmund draw the blood-sodden missive from his bosom.

"There, there-be true to your word. Heaven save us "how cold it is getting," exclaimed the dying officer; " lay me down, friend—gently, gently, for heaven's sake—ob, father, mother! mother! Mary! Heaven have mercy on me!"

And breathing out his soul with these iast words, the Ill-fated officer expired, and

O'Tracy.
"What! good heavens, is the man really desd?" exclaimed the rescued stranger, as he leant on his sword and doffed his broadleafed beaver, wiping the teeming perspira. tion from his brow.

"May I never wield a rapier more, but there is no life hero "he added, answering himself, as he laid his hand on the breast of the slain man.

" Bo, what have we here? Is this murder. gentlemen?" exclaimed an old gray-headed man of commanding appearance and rich attles, who had come up, surrounded by a whole host of city guards bearing halberts and torches. It was a Galwegian of opulence and distinction, Six Robert column four deep, all infantry. Their uniform Lynch, whom an ancient document describes was of a buff colour, with large collars of as " Barenet Councellour of the Province of Connaught, and of the whole kingdom, and member of the Parlement, whose speech to the members of the Parlement was commanded to be printed for its projound erudition and elegance." Although an intense Ormondist and a creature of Clanriokard's, he was a model Galwegian as far as hospitality and urbanity went.

"There has been foul murder, sir," announced Edmund; - my friend Captain Skerrett has just fallen victim to a base asgassin."

"Skerrett, say you, sir; -- who and what is he, prithee ?" " Captain Skerrett, of Castlehaven's horse,"

was the reply " Humph! this is passing evil-the son of my old friend: would 'twere anyone else! Take him up, men, and bear him to my house. Well, Martin, are these villains

The lequiry was put to the leader of another armed band, who approached from the direction whence the brawling crowd had

retreated. " Yes, Sir Robert, they are quite dispersed, and we have made a dozen of them prisoners," responded the officer addressed.

"Right! Lead on, men, with your gory buradroitly from the deadly blades, but in doing baronet, addressing O'Tracy and the strange officer, " pray give me your company for tc-

On moved the solemn procession through the streets of Galway, the yellow glare of the rett, who instantly engaged them hand to torches of the guard falling on the liteless hand, driving them before them through the form of the ill-fated Skerrett, over which his dark riding cloak had been pityingly thrown. A halt was made at a large, antique house in rushed, sword in band, to the aid of his de-liverers. His cloak had fallen of, and the was the time-out-of-mind chief residence of O Fiaherty, the historian) "the young men of light of the moon dimly revealed the rich- the Lynches. Here it was that the inexerable Galway were wont to come a horseback the laced and ribboned dress of an English of. | warden of Galway, James Lynch third day of their May-game, and there dine | I remember rightly." Fitz executioner towards his son Walter, On past the white strand of Tray-whom she had condemned to death for the bane, where Murrough O'Flaherty of peared on a closed-up window of the bouse past many another scene fraught with memothe mouraful record of the event in the pa- ries of the warlike past. thetic inscription, "Remember Death. All is vanity of vanities. A. D. 1524."

the night. He slept in a large, heavy-our- under the smile of the blue eky. A purplish tained bed in a great, gloomy chamber, hung | mist lay on the hills of Corcomroo on the left round with portraits of defunct Lynchessage-looking burgomasters and merchants, indented shores of ancient Tir-da-loch, gay gallants, handsome young ladies, and on the right, beyond which appeara vengence. You'll stand by us, sir, I date- sagaclour, deeply-ruffed matrons; while over ed the mountains of Connemara, their say," he added, addressing the man whom the immense mantel was the Lynches' gold rugged summits sharply out against the chevron and the three shamrocks on a blue [clear northern sky. In front arose the lotty ground, their woll creat, and their motto, Nec | outlines of the grand ocean-defying cliffs of temere, nec timide. But the dead lay in the next room, stark and cold.

CHAPTER XXI.

A VOYAGE INTERBUPTED. "The breezes whistled through the sails, O'er Galway Bay the ship was heaving. J. K. CAFRY

It was about a twelvementh before the Olly of the Tribes, that the forts of Galway and Oranmore fell into the hands of the Confederates. The storming of Galway by the O'Fiaherties had been followed by the rising of the young men of the city, who took the Confederate oath in the Church of St. Nicholas, soized an English ship containing arms and supplies lying in the bay, and besieged the English Governor, Sir Francis Williamshby, in the citadel. These events were followed by the arrival of a fanatic Scotchman, Lord Forbes, from Muneter, with a large force, to the relief of Willoughby, upon which the latter, notwithstanding a truce made between him and the townsmen, burnt the auburbs and sacked the churches of Galway, exercising a perfect reign of terror ; while his confrere, Forbes, converted the Dominican church and monastery into a bat. tory against the town, and showed his intense bigotry by digging up and burning the bones and coffins of the dead there interred, But after a time the Scott returned with his force to Munster, and soon afterwards the fort of Galway surrendered to the chief commander of the Confederate forces in Connaught—namely, Lieutenant-General John Burke; and Willoughby and his garrison, which partly consisted of Irish troops in the English service, marched out of the province. The surrender of Galway to the Irish took place on the 20th of June, 1643, and thenceforward for nine years the green flag of Ireland waved over what was justly considered "the second fort in the kingdom." These historical details—some of which have been mentioned in the preceding chapter—though tedious, may be a necessary preface to the events presently to be narrated: a few more of them will suffice for our purpose.

The "great man" of Galway county was Uilck de Burgo, Earl of Clanrickard, a toadying royalist, and one who seemingly had not yet learned to put "fear God" before "honor the king." He was Ormond's principal tool in Connaught, and in many ways proved prise, O'Hugh sprang backwards from the himself worthy of his crafty and treacherous

master. He openly countenanced the out rages of the Puritan garrison upon the brave Galwegians, and incurred popular odium in various other ways. And yet this was the man whom the Angle-Irish faction among the Confederates wished to entrust with the command of the Irish forces in Connaught, Burke that the chief command might be at Clau- pocket. rickard's disposal whenever he might think proper to accept of it!

There was, indeed, a Clanrickard faction in say—here in my breast—Castlehaven's letter—to be delivered to General Preston—he is concourse of all ranks and classes that lined concourse of all ranks and classes that lined the streets of Galway on the second morning after the death of Captain Skerrett, to witness the departure for many long years of the last remaining vestige of English power. Stately burghers and stalwart mechanics, with their buxom wives and blushing daughters, peasants and soldiers, priests and friars, were mingled in a great, merry, excited, and exulting multitude on and about the principal quay, where a ship with the royal banner of England, with its red St. George's Cross on a white ground, flying from her masthead, lay at anchor.

The ship was to carry from Galway to Bristol a detachment of one hundred and fifty men who had formerly formed part of Willoughby's Galway garrison, and who were now sent by the Earl of Ormond to the aid of his royal master, King Charles, who was at drawn daggers with the Parliament. For in the preceding September a cessation of hostilities for one year had been signed by Ormond and the Confederates - a cessation brought about by the Anglo-Irlah faction, and wholly displeasing to the "old Irish" party of the Confederation-and the vicercy was free to make use of the port of Galway for the embarkation of what troops he wished.

The bell of St. Nicholas was chimleg the morning Augelus as the departing troops merched to the quay. They were of both nationalities, English and Irleb, and several of them were accompanied by their wives. They marched with steady discipline, in a coarse linen and great gauntlets of yellow buckskin. Esch man wore a corselet and carquetel of black iron, the former crossed by a broad, polished leathern belt suspending a number of bandollers-i.o., small wooden cases, each containing a charge of powder : the balls were carried loose in a pouch on the left side, a priming horn of powder hanging on the right. Each carried a polished matchlock on his shoulder, and a short heavy sword hanging by his side.
At the head of the column marched Cap-

tain Anthony Willoughby, the officer who had so narrowly escaped assassination two nights before. He was in command of the detachment.

The embarkation of those military passenges and their wives was just completed, when Edmund O'Tracy leaped on board the vessel. His presence there shall be explained further on. Then, as the good ship Pelican weighed her anchor, spread her canvas, and moved away from the wharf, a succession of loud and triumphant cheers rang from the assembled Galway folk. Good cause was there for this exultation; Galway was not sorry to see the last of the instruments of the cruel rule

of Forbes and Willoughby. And now to follow the course of the Peli

On she glided seaward over the blue water, on like a thing of life, and her white sails swelling in a propitious breeze, Galway was soon left behind; so was the ancient Claddago, as curious in the laws and customs of its fisher king and his subjects as in the day when its boyleh inhabitant placed his fish in the hands of St Ends of Arran. On past the conspicuous White Oliff of Barns, or Kneck-a-Blakagh Stephen, acted the part of between this hill and the castle of Barna. jealous slaying of his suspected Spanish ri- the Battle-axes won a great victory over the val, Gomez; and high up on the wall ap- men of Clanrickard in the old times. And on

It was a lovely May morning. Old Loch Lurgan looked its best, its waves sparkling in In this ancient domicile Edmund passed the sunlight, and its broad bosom all aglow hand, and rested lightly on the deeply Arran of the Saints, beyond which the level

sea-line was marked by the ever-heaving, snow-white billows of the Atlantic. The human freight of the Pelican was scattered all over her deck, to the no small annoyance of her active, bustling crew, who sucretly rejoiced at the thought of the ladicrous figures their warlike cargo should cut by-and-by, when the inevitable mal de mer should come on board. The sons of Mare, arrival of Edmund O'Tracy in the ancient however, were in the best of spirits, and seemed to be enjoying themselves hugely. Some smoked, some sang, mixing Irlah bailads with English barrack ditties, some there's no danger for you, gentlemon, when chatted on the prospect of their vovage, and others leant on the bulwarks, watching the fishermen's barques, setting out to resp their daily harvest of the waters, or exercising their powers of badinage on the Arran i landers and their wives and daughters, who sailed past in their rade coracles on their way to the Galway market with their cargoes of beef, hider, tallow, butter and cheese. Arms, armour and ammunition were stored away below, and the soldiers, free from the restraints of barrack life, were as merry as pos-

sible. With folded arms Edmund O'Tracy stood apart, and watched the receding outlizes of the City of the Tribes. As he did so he felt stealing on his mind a strange presentiment of coming ill—a saddening and disheartening sensation which he tried in vain to shake off. Long ere the Pelloan had quitted Galway Bay he began to repent of his having

ever set foot on her deck. The circumstances which had brought him on board the vessel may be briefly related. Entrusted, as we have seen, by the dying Skerrett with a letter of importance from Lord Castlehaven to Colonel Preston, he had been puzzled how to fulfil his promise of bearing the missive speedily to its destination. Preston was now commanding in Waterford, and our hero, following the death of Skerrett, happened to let fall in the hearing of Captain Willoughby his intention of proceeding to that city without delay; whereupon the English officer, anxious to show his gratitude in some way to one who had saved his life, at once invited him to acthe mouth of the Suir, when the Polican should pass that way on her way to England. It was not without a somewhat ruffled sense apparently military despatch from one to home to his mausion of Limerick, in

another of the unsuspecting captain's political foes. Besides, it seemed rash and dangerous to carry an important document on board an enemy's ship. But accept the offer he did, so here he was on board the Pelican, fast sailing out of Galway Bay-here an object of curiosity to both soldiers and being appointed Heutenaut-general in order sailors, and with Castlehaven's epistle in his

He was still gazing musingly towards Gal way when he felt a light touch on the shoulder, and, turning, he saw Captain Willough. the old City of the Tribes, but it was a very by standing beside him in company with two other officers. "Come, my friend, draw your thoughts on

board, for I warrant me they are all in Gal-way yonder, or perhaps further off. What, lieutenant, sea-sick already! St George and the dragon, but you do look glum." "No, captain, not sea-sick as yet, but-"Homerick, perhaps-eh? Pshaw, don't mind my jesting; but let me introduce you

to my two companions-in-arms here-Captains Fergus O'Carroll and Thomas Esmonde -Lieutenant O'Tracy.' "Eimund O'Tracy of Leitrim," added our hero, lifting his beaver and bowing, while the officers to whom he was introduced did the

"Both countrymen of your own, lieutenant," remarked Willoughby. "I beg pardon," said one of the officers-a tall, muscular young man, of florid visage-" Heutenant of what, pray?"

And he glanced at O'Tracy's uniform of an Irish trooper, consisting of a simple slashed tunic and pantalogue of dark cloth, looking still more simple beside the richly laced uniforms, highly polished and gilt corsolets, and glittering belinets, crowned with nodding plumes of horse hair, of the two officers by Willcughby's side, both of whom were tail and of good appearance. Edmund had previously seen their unitorm in Dublin, and recognised it as that of one of Ormond's crack regiments of cavalry.

"Lieutenant in what regiment, pray, sir?" repeated the officer again—he whom Willonghby introduced as Captain O'Carroll.

"In O'Nelli's horse," answered O'Tracy, holdly. "Ob, indeed! a reb-" and the speaker

suddenly checked himself. "Indeed! is it so?" echoed the other officer, Esmonde, with a look of inquiry at Willoughby. "Excuse me, gentlemen," said the latter,

"if I have forgotten to mention that I owe may life to Mr. O'Tracy, and that I have inviced him in return to a free berth in our ship as far as Wathford, whither he desires to go. I hope we will be on the most brotherly terms during our voyage."

"The lieutenant may expect our best friendship during the voyage," said O'Carroll careleesly, but with an unpleasant stress on the

word. "Drat it," he added, aside to Esmonde, think of messing with a king's enemy!"

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," exclaimed the explain of the Pellon, a hale and hearty sou of Neptune, hurrying up, " perhaps you might cars to test the economy of our cabin. Follow me, if you please, and see what our Bordeaux is like."

The four readily followed him to the cabin, where a few draughts of rich wine soon loosened the tengues of all.

"Hark ye, captain," said Willoughby to the Polican's commander, "are we likely to fall in with a cruiser of the Parliament?" "Ayant, captain, leave that to fate," ans-

wered the individual addressed; we may, or twenty for that matter; and sharp teeth they have, those peaty Boundheads."

"Think you there are any of their sail in these waters?" "Perhaps not, but it's likely they lurk

further Bouth-at least their privateers dothat is, such fry as Forbes and Plunket. You know how Forbes, after leaving Galway, two years ago, sailed with his six privateers, or buccancers rather, up the Shannon, ravaging its banks. He hanged some persons there, if

"I can enlighten your memory," struck in O'Carroll. "He seized Glynn Castle on the occasion, the residence of John Fitzgerald, the Knight of Glynn, and captured therein Cornellus O'Brien, the Lord of Carrig, in Kerry, together with two friers. I hap pened to be in Limerick at the time, and the affali caused a great noise."

"Wherefore?" inquired Willoughby, drlly "'twas not an extraordinary occurrence

anch things are common new-a-days.' "Ay," continued O'Carroll, "but Forces hanged O'Brien and Father Fergel Ward at either end of his yardarm, and cutting the ropes at full tide, lot their bodies fall into the river. The other frier, Father Ultan, be sent as a trophy to London, where the poor man has since died in prison.

"That was devilish infamous," remarked Willoughby.

"Ay, sy, but John Plunket, Irlshman and all that he is, has done as bad, confound him!" said the bluff old satior. " I've laid nigh him off the Cove of Cork after he had made prize of a Spanish ship—you see he is also a privateer of the Parliament. H. found two poor young triars on board-Oom O'Connor and Owen O'Daly their names west of the Trinitarian Order, I think, poor fel lows-coming home from their toreign co'lege, and in our sight the rascal fied the pale together and drowned them in the sea. But

you're not papists." "Excuse me, captain, but I am a Catholicor, as you term it, a papiet," said O'Cerroll, drawing himself up proudly.

"And I," said Captain Esmonde. "And I," repeated Edmund O'Tracy.

"Oh, oh, indeed I beg pardon," exciaimed the confused salt, blushing violently, while Willoughby laughed heartily at his dilemus. "Yes, I'm a 'papiet,'" continued O'Ostroll, and the son of Irish Catholic parents, Donogh O'Carroll of Ely and his wife Dorothy O'Kennedy-heaven prosper them! My father had thirty sons—yes, gentlemen, stare as you will, thirty sons—and one daughter. The thirty sons he presented in one armed and

accounted troop of horse to the Earl of Or-

mond at the outbreak of the present troubles.

to serve the king; and while life remains in

us we will be faithful, leal and true to his gracious majesty King Charles." "My faith," muttered the skipper, "but that's a tough yarn."

"But, Esmonde," queried Willoughby, "I imagined all along that you at least were a Protestant of my own stamp; I know your from her bowspris. On the larboard bow the father to be one—how is this?" snowy surf lay along the celebrated cliffs of The officer addressed smiled and shook his

head.
"The story is a rather roundabout one, gentlemen, but to wile away the time you shall have it. So fill up your glasses."

" More than forty years ago," commenced Captain Esmonde, "Laurence Esmonde, the son of a respectable Catholic family living at Horetown, in Wexford, renounced the faith of his fathers and sought service in the army company him promising to set him ashore at | of Elizabeth. He soon obtained the command of one hundred and flity men, horse and foot, in the Queen's pay, was knighted, and was sent into Connaught with the force under of honor that our hero accepted this courte. I his command. He there fell in love with ous offer—it seemed so like a breach of con- the beautiful daughter of O'Flaherty, and got | masthead of that one nearest us—st fidence to make it the medium of bearing an | her band in marriage. He took his bride | has just barked at us—I'm no sinner."

and here she bore him a Wexford, son. But after a short time ill-treatment and the dread of her son being brought up a Protestant caused Lady Esmonde, a devout Catholic, to carry off her infant by stealth from the house of her husband and fly back to her old home among the highlands of Connemara. Her action pleased rather than irritated her husband, who soon set the law at work to annul his marriage, as being the illegal one of a Catholic and a Protestant, and in a thort time after his wife's flight he married Elizabeth Butler, who, however, died without issue. This broke the heart of his rightful wife. She sleeps with kindred dust in the ancient tomb of her

race. Her child still lives-in me." The officer spoke in a grave and dignified. yet withal mournful voice as he recounted the story of his birth. Our hero examined him closely. He was a man of more than forty years, of robust and well shaped frame, and of exceedingly courteous bearing. His long cavalier curls were black as night, as were also his moustache and pointed beard, and his countenance was deeply bronzed, but wore a constant expression of bonhomic and good nature.

"Verily, Esmonde, your tale is a curious one;—but what of your father? I understand your family ties are not the closest," remarked Willoughby.

" My father is a rich peer of the realm, with one foot in the grave. Twenty and odd years ago he was made mejor-general of the king's forces in Iteland, and raised to the peerage as Lord Esmonde of Limerick. He is now Governor of Duncannon Fort. But no paternal love, sympathy, or regard has be ever evinced for his only child, his discarded and disinherited son Thomas, the poor soldier of fortune, and, gentlemen, your humble servant. But think not that I bear enmity and ill-will to my father for his treatment to me. On the contrary, I have over entertained for him naught but fillal love and estuem; and ere we go further I will ask you, gentlemen, to drink his bealth."

The goblets were drained to Lord Esmonde's health.

"A bon sujet such as he deserves to be toasted to the skins for his loyalty," remarked O'Carroll, laughingly; "pity that we cannot give him three times three in good Irish ".dguebaugh."

"A lonely, unfriended life like yours, Captain Esmonde," remarked Edmund O'l'racy, forgetting the circumstances of his own early bereavement, "cannot be otherwise than sad and miserable."

"Lonely and unfriended!" repeated Es. morde, smiling: "ne, no, I have made many friends since my soldiering days began. Neither am I poor, for I possess a trassure ten thousand times dearer to me than all my father's estates, and that is my own dear wife Ellice. She is the daughter of Sir John Fitz. gerald, of Dromana Castle, Waterford-though she was the widow of Lord Cahir when I married her-and for her and my childrenyou should see my eldest boy, Lawrence, called siter his grandfather - I would beg the world over. So you see I am as content as most people—or, rather, a great deal more so. And, then, the interest of my kind fester-father, Viscount Theobald Burke, of Mayo, has long since obtained for me the rank of a baronet-a title perhaps as empty as my pockets are belimes. So, my friends, you are welcome to the private history of Sir Thomas Esmonde, captain of horse in the service of his gracious Mejesty."

"Another toset, gentlemen," said Edmund: Hero's to the prosperity of the future Lord Esmondo."

"With the honors! with the honours!" cried the impulsive O'Oarroll. "Hip, hip, Captain Esmonde bowed politely as the

company emptied their glasses once more. The captain of the Pelican arose. "The Bordeaux is prime, gentlemen," said he, smacking his lips, "but you will excuse me if I leave you to its enjoyment while I set things shipshape on deck. I marvel if

General Sensickness has not already taken command of your mon," And taking a cumbrous telescope of the period from the hocks on which it hung, the

worthy old mariner left the cable. "I hope General Seasickness's commission won't extend to us, anyhow," cald Willoughby in a serio-comic tone, with a indicrons grimanco; "fill up again-ruddy Bacchus avainst houry Noptune."

" With your permission, I'll stave the eld

gentleman off with a stave of a cong," suggested the merry O'Oarroll, his seulal Irish nature bizzing out under the warm influence of the jules of the graps, in due accordance with the classic saw in vino veritas. "Excellent, excellent!" chorused his compenions, and leaning back in his seat, the stalwart descendant of the chieftains of Ely-

O'Oarroll expanded his great chest and cleared his voice. "This is none of your barrack-room catches," prefaced he, "but a next thing I 1-arned from the ruby lips of a fair damsel a ronder town we have just quitted; but will know its Galwegian ring when you

mm, in a deep and hearty voice, he rolled · quaint lay, in which Spanish cavallers, guy guitars, and the fair dames of Galway wu, and the rich blood of Old Castille, ware al involved. But scarce had he reached the third verse when boom! came the report of a distant cannon on the ears of all. Hurriedly buckling on their swords, which

they had taken off and cast aside on entering the cabln, they rushed on deck, where they were immediately met by the skipper with an ainrmed countenance. " Look there, and there, and there, gentlemen," he exclaimed, pointing with his pon-

derous glass to various points in the offing; -" Parliamentarian, by George! - and big fish they are, too, I can tell you." A look assured O'Tracy and the others of the danger of their position. They had long since rounded the grey headland of Burren, and left Galway Bay by its great southern gate, or Beslach as Finnise, the road of the Finnis rock-on which many an unfortunate barque had broken her ribs-a passage leading between the coast of Clare on the one hand, and St. Cosman's Island of Inishere, the most southern of the Isles of Arran, on the other. The Pelican was salling in the main ccean, making steady headway under a fresh breeze, while the spray flew in white showers snowy surf lay along the celebrated cliffs of Moher and caves of Kilkee, but the iron coast had no terrors for the Pellcan as she sped

gaily onwards " o'er the glad waves like a child of the sun." But at five different points of the horizon appeared the white sails of the vessels which had excited the alarm of the shipper. And gradually those sails appeared larger, as the

vessels draw nearer to the Pelican. "Confusion i" exclaimed Willoughby in troubled voice; " are you sure, captain, that those ships are Roundheads?"

"Let the glass answer you, sir," was the reply; cast your eye through it, and if you cannot make off the Parliament flag at the masthead of that one nearest us-she who

Continued on Third Page.)

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the his gat: ran; mar

Wat

eta By George, you're right, captain," said Willoughby, after doing as he was directed. Well, friend, what's to do-cut and run for

Galway, ch?" "Bah !" jerked out the old salt, "that fellow on our starboard will overhaul us ere we make Dunmacielin ;—see, he is crowding sail. Well, scuttle and sink me! but we'll do our best. Ho, men! 'bout ship! 'bout

ship!' Placing a great tin speaking-trumpet to his mouth, the skipper rushed about, bellowing innumerable orders, while his agile sail. ors sprang into the rigging in obedience to his every breath. After a little time the Pelican's course was stopped, her head turned northwards, and she commenced her return to Galway.

Anxiously her crew and passengers watched the Parliamentarian cruisers as, with all sail set, they came on in the vessel's wake like floating mountains of snow. And surely and rapidly it dawned on all that the Pelican's flight from her enemies was a vain one, which should soon be brought to an end. " Perhaps we may get off with a little brush

tone betrayed his true thoughts.

of warlike preparations, on a small scale, ensued immediately on board. With match-locks loaded and matches lit, the soldiers which the Pelican corried were loaded and the English Parliament. pointed, and the crew armed themselves with pistols and cutlasses. In great suspense all awaited the turn of events.

They were not kept long in waiting. The vessel to larboard, which had aroused and nearer the came, and at length a puff of white emoke darted from her side, a round shot whistied across the bows of the Pelican, and the hoarse command came floating across the water:

"Strike to the flag of the Parliament of England !"

CHAPTER XXII.

THE MERCY OF A LICENSED PIRATE. "There was a laughing devil in his sneer,
That raised emotions both of rage and fear
And where his frown of hatred darkly foll,
Hope withering fled—and Mercy sighed farewell!"

The Corsair-Byron. "Sirke to the flag of the Parliament of

England !" Such was the stern command that reached tafferel of the jugitive, he watched the approach of the hostile vessels. On they came, fire stately, floating eastles, their lefty bons entting rapidly through the seething brine; on like mighty scabirds chimming the surface of the deep-and fierce and voracious, indeed, were those terrible birds of prey now sweeping down on the doomed Palican.

For doomed the latter yease! was, to all appearance. It had soon become evident that the was no match, in point of speed, for her pursucre, vessels specially built for swift sailing; and now, on her stern and on her larboard, the Parliamentarian cruisers bore down on her, sure of an easy pray, their ports open

At this stage of the chace, Edmund put in into his mind at the first appearance of the pain I was cured in three days. English vessels. Drawing Castlehaven's small fragments, which he cast over the bulwarks. The act was unnoticed by those around him, and as the last fluttering morsels of paper sank on the scething waves. or were whirled away by the wind, he felt as if a great weight had been lifted off his mind. Then he eagerly entered into the warlike spirit of the crew and passengers of the ship.

Again the hourse command to surrender was a large frighte, whose grotesque Digestive Organs, thereby giving II figure-head towered high above the viger to the system generally. For sales water and over whose lofty and oldfashioned poop undulated the banner of the Parliament. Her upper deck was alive with men, and as she halled a second time. she veered round so as to present her side to the Pelloan, displaying a long row of open port-hotes, each with the black muzzle of a cannon protruding.

"Fifteen of a side-'fore George, what a Tartar!' exclaimed captain Willoughby; "well, gentlemen, what say you?" And he turned to the two cavelry officers,

O'Carroll and Esmonde. "Fight, fight, of course," oried O'Carroll, he shouted:

"Long live the king and confusion to his enemies !"

"Aγ, fight," cohoed Captain Esmonde.
"Be it εο," gaid Willoughby; "come,
Captain, will you kindly open the ball for

"Ay, ay, sir," replied the captain of the Pelican; "what, ho, my jolly boys, give

Bang ! bang !- and the two larboard carronades of the Pelican hurled their iron missiles

at the huge Puritan vessel. "Bravely done, my hearties," oried the skipper, as a shower of white splinters leaped

from the side of the latter ship; "Father Nep to wit, but your aim was a good one." "Three cheers for the King!" shouted Willoughby, waving his sword over his head; and three ringing cheers pealed up from the

deck of the Pelican. Suddenly a sheet of lurid flame leapt from the side of the Parliamentarian, the roar of fifteen cannons filled the air, and a terrific tempest of iron hall tore through the rigging of the Pelican and swept her deck. Down with a series of crashes, came the mainton-

mast of the stricken vessel-down, with its load of spare, and ropes, and canvas, dashing a large range of the bulwarks to pieces in its fall, and lying a huge, cumbrous wreck over the vessel's side. Immediately there tarose the wild, pitiful orles of many maimed and wounded men, mingled with the loud voices of their com-

women. Above this Babel of sounds rang the voice of the skipper, as he gave directo cut away the fallen mast.

"Well done, men, well done!—knives and cutlasses to work !-out every rope and cast laws which govern the operations of diges loose the wreck -Bravely done; -there, she | tion and nutrition, and yet by a careful appli-

And the wreck, with its sodden load of cordage and canvas, floated heavily away. "Load again, my boys," said O'Carroll, addressing the satiors at the guns.

roll of mucketry ran along the side of the built up until strong enough to resist every Pelican, as the soldiers gave fire.

"Too late," added the sea captain with an his vessel. At the same time the other frigate turned so as to display her second range of guns, and again came the loud demand to strike.

Water 1" The chase wa up. The officers exchanged | land."

mutual glances of gloomy hopelessness, and then sank their eyes to the deck. In a low tone Willoughby desired the akipper to lower his flag. With a round cath at his ill luck the gallant mariner obeyed, and the royal ensign came flattering down from the mest-

head. "Let go all sail," came the order from the Perliamentarian to the larboard.

The command was obeyed; the salls, freed from their bolt-ropes, flaw out on the air, and the Polican, with her wings thus cut, lagged in her course and soon lay "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted Ocean.

The frigate to iarboard now sailed up, lay clongside her, and threw her grapping icons over her bulwarks. Then, from the Puritan vessel, a numerous band of armed men leaped on board the captured ship. A more repulsive and evil-looking batch of scoundrels it were hard to find than those men; and their leader, in particular, had his vile calling printed on his

A man rather past middle age, of low after all," suggested the English officer, whose stature, but of light and wiry itame, with a small head, on which the iron-grey He ordered his men to arm, and the bustle hair was oropped close a la Rousauead. with sallow features, small eyes, which twinkled maliciously under beetling eyebrows, a hooked nose, and a puckered mouth, lined the bulwarks. The skipper avowed his around which played a perpetual smile of willingness to fight what he termed a "reasonable scratch." The four small carronades was Captain Swanley a Meaned pirete of

"Your swords, gentlemen," said the individual, ascending the poop, on which Willoughby and his brother officers were stand-

Willoughby and Esmonde bowed as theydethe skipper's apprehension, came rapidly on livered their weapons into the hands of their under a crowd of bellying canvas. Nearer onemies; but O'Carroll, with an exchamation of defiance, suddenly broke his rapler across his knee, and hurled the pisces on the deck. "Thus, and thus only," exclaimed he, "will I deliver my sword into the keeping of a rebel."

A dark frown lowered over the features of Swanley, but it instantly gave place to the cold, crafty amile, as he said:

"Ob, Indeed; well, we'll not be angry, captain-time enough; we callers are used to a little roughness. Pray, sir, your names, for I would fain be introduced to our agreeable friend here."

Willoughby gave the names of blueself and the other two.

"Particularly happy to make your acquaintance, gentlemen, in this easy and social manner. But whom have we here?" con-Edmund O'Tracy's care, as leaning on the finued Swantey, as Edmund O'Tracy appresched and wave up his sword.

And the pirate curlously surveyed the peroa of our here.

(To be continued).

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching and invigorating qualities as Ayer's Sarsaparills. Quality should be considered when making comparisons,

Last your there were 1,517 murders in the United States, 93 legal executions, and 118 men were lynched.

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: I upset a tea kettle of boiling hot water on my hand, I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric execution a design which had flashed Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the

An old duck shooter calculates that broadletter from his bosom, he carefully bills fly at the rate of thirty-five to 110 miles tore that important missive into an hour and other varieties from forty-five or fifty to eighty and 100 miles per hour.

OUE HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to darangements of the Liver and Stomach neglected in a changeable climate : 11 vours, leads to chronic disease and ultimes bauc. An occasional dose of McGale's 🥙 rang from the nearest of the Parltan vessels | Butternut Pills, will attimulate the 2 fer to and and vigor to the system generally. For sale, very-There. Price, 250 per box, five boxes i.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

CONSUMPTION CARED.

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 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, and the impulsive Celt sprang upon a gun. after having tested its wonderful curative carriage and waved his beaver in the air, as 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 humansuffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German French orEnglish, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail byad dressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 10-19 eow

> THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX. It was known that a certain smart U. S.

young man had studied chemistry for six months; had ordered a sectioned hand-bag and sailed for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to other hoats. On Sunday, after drifting thirtya clock and watch maker before leaving. The cable was used to cause his arrest on arrival and a trio of metaphysicians were summoned to open the bag, which, in view of probabilities, were regarded as patriotic heroism of the highest order. The official verdict reported 23 samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef. 10,000 circulars. 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks. - Hull Budget-

NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 2 mo. 112 pp Price. free mail, 25 cents.
SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid pious souls in the recitation of the Holly Rosary, 24 mo., 338 pp Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. FR. PUNTET & CO., Publishers, 52 Barclay St., New York.

Charlie Woodward, of New Egypt, N. J., fifteen years old, picked a cartridge with a pin. He now has one thumb and two rades and the shrill shricks of alarmed fingers less than when he began the experiment.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. _uBy a thorough knowledge of the natural cation of the fine properties of well selected Occos 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 "Fire! cried Willoughby to his men and the diet that a constitution may be gradually endency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to atoath, as he pointed to another large vessel of the Parliament, bearing across the bows of his vessel. At the same time the other fri-ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished trame."-Oivil Service Gasette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins () lb "Surrender, or I'll blow you out of the and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled-"JAMES Epps & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

THE "STATE OF FLORIDA."

Sunk by Collision with the Barque Po-nema-only Porty-Four Lives Saved —The Ship Sinks Twelve filmutes After Striking - Twelve of the Barque's Crew Perish, Making the Whole Less of Life 145—Only Ten Pas-sengers Saved—Seenes on the Sinking Ship—Stories of the Survivors.

Quebec, May 7 .- Much interest was ovinced mong business and ebipping circles here this morning on the receipt of a despatch from the signal service observer at Father Point that the steamship litznia, which passed that point at an early hour this morning, had on board some of the crew of the lost steamship State of Fiorida, and that the vessel had gone down in mid-ocean after a collision with another ship, out of 167 persons only 44 being saved, the colliding vessel also losing a number of men.

THE STEAMSHIP TITANIA, of the Donaldson Civdo Line, plying between Glasgow and the St. Lawrence, under com-mand of Captain McLean, was eagerly watched for, and at 8.30, when she arrived opposite the city, the police steam yacht ran alongside, when it was ascertained that the captain had orders to proceed direct to Montreal and there land the resound people. Your representative with several other gentlemen interested, boarded the steamer and proceeded up the river some distance, in order to got the names of those saved and

PARTICULARS OF THE AWFUL DISASTER.

From James Allan, the third officer of the State of Florida, the following particulars were optained :- The steamer left New York on the 12th April, with about 167 passer gers and crew, and a full general cargo. All went well until the night of the 18th, when, at 11 30, they collided with the barque Ponema, of Chatham, N B, Captain Hetburn. Both ships went down almost instantly, and out of the steamer's passengers and crew only 44, including the stewardess, managed to escape in the boals, and out of the barque's crew of 15 only the captain and two seamen wore saved. The next morning the barque was observed bottom up.

THE SURVIVORS,

effer being thirty-five hours in boots w out food or water, were resemed by the boarwegian barque Theresa, of Christiana, : .m that port bound for Quebec. On the o · 2d twenty-four of them were transferred on to adthe ship Louisa, of and from Januar. If the Q bec, where they remained until the 5 May, when they were taken on buc. the Titania for Quoboc. It is believed is lives were lost." Mr. Allan added that the night was clear, though mornless, and the see as smooth as glass. He relited to his bed about 8 c'clock, leaving the chief officer, Thempson, in charge of the deck. About 11,10 be heard the signal auddenly given to stop the sceamor's engines, followed by

A PEARPUL CRASH. Be tushed immediately on deck, and the first thing he noticed was a rad light pretty close on their starboard bow. At the came moment he heard the chief efficar's voice and the cry "Collision," and perceived the brique which had run into them go down. This barque, as he afterwards learned from its | the water was pouring in in volumes. captain and two of its crew, who were picked up and saved, was the Ponems, of Chatham, bound from Liverpool to Elizamichi. Bunning to the side of the steamer, he endeavored to ascertain the damage that was done, and saw an immense hole, into which the sea was fast pouring. Feeling that the steamer was sinking, he at once hurrled to the captain, who immediately gave orders to get out the boats, four of which were down in fifteen minutes, when the State of Florida just keeled over to port and

WENT DOWN STEEN FUREMOST.

As heat he could eav, the disseter occurred in the danger as serious or pressing, and this, together with the fact that he appeared in no hurry to save himself, might possibly have been the cause why none of the passengers were saved. They would not take to the boats, as they supposed, when they saw him so cool that the danger was not so imminent, and besides the sea was so calm. Of the eight boats carried, four were safely launched: two were smashed by the collision and of the other two he knows nothing, but believes they were washed away when the steamship went down. He did not believe that any one escaped in them. He did not want to raise false hopes, his opinion being that they never would be heard from again. When No 2 boat was being lowered the tackle was cut too quickly and its occupants, who were all

PASSENGERS, WERE UPLET INTO THE SEA. A number of them, including Mr. Joseph Bennett, of London, Ont., clung to the boat's bottom during the remainder of the night and were picked up in the morning by the five hours, we were ploked up by the Theresa, and on the following Tuesday the party on board the Titania were transferred to the barque Louise, of Cardiff, white off Bird Rock, but the latter being overcrowded they were again transferred to the Titania. Allan declined to express any opinion as to the cause of the accident. The members of

THE RESCUED PARTY on board the Titania present a pitlable appearance. So sudden was the accident that many of them, in their bunks at the time, had to hurry on deck and into the boats in their night clothes. Most of them had but a very confused idea of what really transpired, and all they could distinctly remember was the crash and rush of the boats as the ship went down amid the shrieks and lamentations of the passengers. Those on duty at the time remembered seeing a red light flash for an instant, followed by an instantaneous crash, after which nothing but confusion followed, the steamship beginning to sink, and hurried preparations being made to launch the boats. The barque went down instantaneously. The frightened passengers rushed on deck in their night clothes, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. Women went into hysterics, men refused to move, and women especially

OBJECTED TO LEAVING THE DOOMED VESSEL. Some that could have been easily saved absolutely refused to budge an inch. Those who olung to the bottom of the capsized boat all night suffered terribly from the loy-cold water, but they never lost heart. One of their number, a man named Donaldson, was underneath the capsized boat all night until they were picked up by one of the other boats in the morning, when she capsized, he kept his secure a position above the bars, where he remained talking to himself and mouning until

he swooned. His companions on the outside were unable so assist bim. In the morning, when they were ploked up, the bottom of the boat had to be broken through to get him out. His sufferings were terrible from long exposure to the waves and lack of fresh air. In a few days afterwards, however, he got all right. During the thirty-five hours they were effoat they had

NOT A DROP OF WATER to drink and were beginning to feel all the porross of extreme thirst, when they were rescued by the Theresa, of the kindness of whose cflicers and crew, as well as the officers and crew of the Louisa and of the Titania, they all spoke in the highest terms of gratitude and praise. The rescued seamen are from all parts of the world, but Glasgow men predominato. Glargow was also the port where they shipped and where they desire to be sent back. James Patience and another are Americans and belong to New York. One of the number lost a brother, and all showed unusual emotion in speaking of their drowned comrades. They all agreed that the case of the Florida was the quickest end most appalling disaster they had ever heard of or experienced.

James Steel, of Ayr, surgeon of the Florids, and formerly surgeon of the Geneva, was of opinion that

THE REAL INWARDNESS OF THE ACCIDENT would never be ascertained, as the whole thing was too sudden. The passengers were all in bed at the time, and so were the sailors off duty. He caye the officers, crow and passengers all seem to have lost their heads.

James Bennett, of the Bennett Furnishing Company of London, Ont., who was the only first-class passanger saved, said that when the order was given a rush was made for the boats, and a number with him got into No. 2. The panic on board the doomed ship was frightful. Tae lady passengers, of whom there were only three or four, positively refused to go in the boats, and only one woman, the stewardess, Jane McFarlane, was, to his knowledge, at the time caved by the

PELF-PACRIFICE AND GALLANTRY

of James Baio, objet enginer, who lost his life in saving here. He had to use all his wrength to tear her from the dock of the vesal and force her into the cost. Just at this mement the ship careened over to starboard, and went down with a bee what, carrying with her the brave engineer as full committing en board. Mr. Bennet com falka chas the bonts were badly found, the they bad no vater cashs containing water, and says that alian along of all the officers thowed tarough any sett-possession and presence of mind. He added that the sunwanip City of

Some ignored all the Thereen's rignale; righ they were seen quit wall the went en L., war unconcernedly, offiring no assist-SECU.

James Patience, one of the American sea men, said no was in his bunk when he heard the signal to stop and reverse the steamship's engines. He rushed on deck, saw a red light bearing down on their sterboard, heard one of the officers about "collision," followed by a terrific crash and shortly afterwards seeing the third officer going to the side with a globe lamp to ascertain the damwes rovo guldcol ban, and looking over saw a hole about six feet square, through which The following details were obtained from Mr. Bennett. He was standing so near the side when the collision took place, that had not a friend pulled him away he would have been killed on the spot. The ship's doctor, along-side him, was injured by a broken spar. The crew all rushed for the bosts and

as did also the captain, who was washed from the deck just before the vessel went down, within twelve minutes of the time she was struck. Allan, the third officer, was the first to give the alarm that the vessel was sinting. Air. Bornett says that he pushen a num

THE PARKENGERS SEEMED PARALYZED.

1st. 49.00 morth and long. 36.12 west, or ber of friends into one of the boats and about 1,200 miles off the Irich coast. When jumped into it himself just before it was lowber of friends into one of the boats and the last bearings were taken that day they ered. Some one cut the falls too soon and were about 47,50 north and 38.35 west. As the boat emptied all the pessengers into the the vessel went down, all on deck, including sea. He, with five others, climbed on to the the captain, were washed off by the sea. keel and sat there all night. Underneath The captain was exceedingly cool—too the boat were a number of his companions, cool almost. He did not seem to look upon all of whom were found dead next morning. The small number of passengers saved he attributed to the rapidity with which the Florida went down and the fact that the captain, who apparently did not realize the position of affairs, made no endeavor to get them into the boats. Though the surviving officers are all very reticent as to the responsibility for the ac-

> THE STEAMSHIP WAS TO BLAME. The men on the keel of the boat were picked off next morning by their former companions in other boats. They saw the barque which had collided with them upside down. The boats with the survivors on board kept well together, and on Saturday morning sighted a sail, but they could not hall the vessel, being ploked up next day by the Theresa, bound for Quebec, and two days later the rescued now on board the Titania was transferred to the Louiss, also bound for Quebec. A second transfer to the Titania took place the day

> cident, the impression seems to be that

before yesterday. The stories of the various survivors agree pretty much in their main features, but the time occupied by the disaster was of such short duration as to afford no chance for observation.

THE LOST CHIP.

The surviving officers state that the State of Florida was built in 1879 at Glasgow, and vas first known as The Queen Margaret. She was a brig-rigged iron steamship of 4,000 tons gross measurement, was 371 feet long, 33 feet breadth of beam and 28 feet depth of hold. She was well built, after the most approved Olyde methods, and had five bulkheads. The engines were of the compound type, 48 inch stroke and cylinders 50 and 88 inches in diameter. She has generally been a very lucky vessel and was regarded as the leading one of State Line boats. On November 7th last she ran into the coal schooner J. F Campbell off Fire Island, NY. Each of the vessels was injured, but neither needed the assistance of the other.

THE LIST OF THOSE SAVED,

brought by the Titania, is as follows:--James Allan, third officer; Andrew N Steele, surgeon; Wm Armstrong, able seaman; Francis Graham, do; David Walker, passage worker; David Chune, storekeeper; Alex Mitchell, donkeyman; James Thomas, fireman; Wm H Smith, passage worker; George Forester, second steward; Nell McKellar, assistant steward; James McKenzle, assistant steward; Robert Young, assistant steward: John Mo-Donald, able seaman; John Sanstram, able seaman; John McGaw, assistant cock; Adam McFarlane, assistant cook; Wm Miller, baker's mate; James (or Joseph) Bennet (London, Ont.), first-class passenger; Andrew Fairbairn, second-class passenger; David Struther, second-class passenger; James Patience, steerege passenger; Jonah Hale, steerhold and went over with her, managing to age passenger; Eliza Churchouse (or Churchaus), steerage pastenger-Total, 24.

The following are the names of the remain-

der of the saved, now on their way up to Quebec on board the Norwegian barque Theresa of Ohristians:—James Thompson, chief cfficer; Thomas Bair, boatswain; John Smith, boatswain's mate; Peter Patterson, carpenter; Henry Anderson, tamp trimmer John Silverblade, quartermaster; John Mil. lar, quartermaster; John Smith, able ses-man; Charles Love, able seamon; George Armour, able seaman; John Beard, boatswain's yeoman; Wm Lawson, abia seaman Wm Hislop, second engineer; Edward Bugle, total, 20.

The full passenger list is as follows:infant, New York; Mrs Murray, New York; a more perfect hatcher, and my attention T Hall, New York; Mrs T Hall, New York; Henry Wood, Wellington, Ohio; Mrs E Wood, do; Lillan B Wood, do; Mr E New Concord, Ohio. He is Secretary of the E Wood, child, do; Mrs M Shackleton, do; N. A. Poultry Association. I had one made James Bennett, London, Ont; James G that holds 250 eggs—cost, about \$7. My suc-Graham, Oansda; Jas Cruikshank, Philadel- coss with this hatcher was all I could wish. phia; Whiter King, Canada; David Struthers I immediately had four more made. From New York; Andrew Fairbaire, New York; these five hatchers I have just taken 1,030 fine Andrew Tarrie, New York ; Abraham Wil- | chicks out of a litale less than 1,200 eggs. I llamson, Chicago; Thos Williamson, do; ballove I am placing it moduletly when Thos Taylor, do; Mrs Thos Taylor, do; I say that I hope to clear \$2,500 by T Taylor, child, do; Anna Taylor, child, do; July next and still pursue my usual basi-Ada Taylor, child, do ; Amy Taylor, tufant, ness. There is no business as profitable as do ; George Edlington, Ontario ; A Bethane, Toronto; Wm Fennell, Ontarlo; Ellenbern Colbach and infant, Palladelphia; R Van DenLay, Philadelphia; J. J. Bokker do , Mis A Bokker, do; Mrs P Ward, Cleveland; Dan Connor, child. New York ; Lizzle Connor, child.

The William Fennell mentioned above is reported from Listowell, Out, to have sailed by snother steamer, and to be safe. James | nere open for them if they will only improve Bennett (saved) is a prominent merchant, of by it. Thousands of young women, too, who London, Ont. A Bethune (lost) is Mr Angus feel dependent on some father or brother who Bethune, a son of Dr Bethune, of Toronto. in one year could place themselves high Andrew Fairbairn and David Struthers (or above any dependence. Strothers) are reported saved.

THE STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

In the case of the steerage passengers, the addresses of those booked on this side do not appear upon the list, but the points to which they are bound are entered, where the thickets were cold. The list is as follows, those marked with a star being saved :-

For Liverpool-Benj Wedenke, Eiward Beneton, Francis Watson, L Churchens Robert Stewart, Ellen Stewart, Robert Stew arr, Wm Siewart, Ellen Stewart (child), Edward Stewart (child), John Stewart (child), Jonah Hale, Mrs Jonah Hale.

For Glasgow-Wm Gilchrist, James Putience, Martin Jones, John Hatchinson, Fanny McAlpin, firs A Dick, Wm Dick (child), 'Hugh Morgan, Alice Bowle, Mre James Scott, Mary Burze, Miss Lizzle Leonard, Susan Mc-Dermott, James Grant, John Moore, Mary Shannon, Martha Shannon (child), Elizabeth Cumilty, Kate Tamilty (child), Francis

Canning. For Belfasi-Hugh Donnelly, Jonathan Benston, Joseph Foreman, Eimund O'Don-

nell. For Larne-Ellen Rodgers. For London-Wm B Brown, M D Brown

and fulant. For Christiana-Olo G Dakre, Peter Rous-'Martin Peterson, Bornard Hendrickinjz,

For Stavenger- E J Seglem. For Malmo-B Johnson, Charles Peters

For Londonderry-Samuel Laverty. For Queens'own-John Hughes.

CATARRH.-A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications. no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 tf

Brazil's navy consists of 3,000 men and fifty vessels.

bigbly recommended for allhumors and skin diseases.

Two brothers to Connecticut married alsters, and the first ron of each couple was born on the 20th of February.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults. The President of France has a salary of

\$120,000 a year, with \$120,000 more for en. tertaining and travelling. NATIONAL PILLS are a milk purga tive, acting on the Stomach, Liver and

Bowels, removing all obstructions. At Lima, Ohio, April 10, a tourteen-yearold schoolgirl named Wilhelm, in a ropeskipping contest, jumped 256 times, fell in a comatose state, lay insensible twenty days. and died.

THE EFFEOTS OF WHISKEY. The effects of whiskey are always evil, and those who feed upon alcoholic stimulants, vainly endeavoring to cure coughs and consumption, but nurse a viper. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is a remedy that is always reliable for all throat, bronchial and lung troubles, and never does harm to any one.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

There are two periods in the life of every female when the system undergoes great changes. First, the change from childhood to womanhood: next, that of womanhood to old age. These are the critical changes of life, and the system should be nourished and regulated by that matchless tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. It is invaluable in all diseases peculiar to females.

A paper chimney fifty feet high has lately been put up at Breslen. Compressed paper pulp is stated to be one of the least it flammable of onbetances, and to make an excellent material for fire-proof doors.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Scrofala is so called from the Latin scrolu. 8 pig, from the supposition that the disease came from eating swine's flesh. It is often inherited from parents, and leads to abscesses, ulcerous sores, debility, king's evil and consumption. The case of the Rev. Wm. Stout, of Wiarton, who suffered 28 years from scrofulous abscesses is one of the most remarkable on record. Burdock Blood Bitters cured him after the best medical skill had failed.

Travellers rave about the soft purple light which fills Italian skies and gives a peculiar beauty to Italian mountains. The light has now been discovered on the mountains of southern Oslifornia, and tourists are so informed by the railroad companies interested.

THE SECRET OUT. The secret of beauty has been at last revealed. Without good health, pure blood and a fair clear skin none can possess good looks. What is more repulsive than pimples, blotches and a blood and freedom from the repulsive diseases and, for pains and lameness generally. Used, of the skin that result from impurities.

CHICKEN BAISING IN KANSAS. PROPITABLE INDUSTRY-A FIELD FOR TROSES.

DEAR SIR,-As many of my old friends are

SEEKING LUCKATIVE EMPLOTMENT. To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS

desirous of knowing what success I have had in the poultry business in Kansas, I give your my experience. Over a year ago I made two very clude heteners designed from some good. models of several I had seen. I filled them with eggs, and they worked fairly well. I fireman; John McDowell, fireman; Jane kept them going from December to June. McFarlane, stawardess; Hugh Morgan, steer- clearing from them \$650 over and above age passenger: Peter J Banning, steerage expenses. My chickons were marketpassenger; Martin Peterson, accorage passened at low prices, the highest I got ger; Francis Watson, steerage passenger—over \$6 a dozin, the lowest \$3.75. During that time I attended to my regular business. Believing that this was a good return for the CARIN PASSENGERS -- Mrs James Ingram and amount of work, I began to look around for was directed to "The Common Sense." In June I got directions from J. M. Bain, this provided one gives it the attention it deserves, and no business requires as little capital to start on. There is no necessity for trying to hide the business or monopoliza The field is the world, and the world, like Oliver Twist, is crying out for more. There are thousands of young mon who are teschere, clerks, etc., who look forward to get a start in come lucky way. Tale way is

> Yourstraly, L. L. JOHNSON.

Fort Sooti, Kansas.

FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS. There are many frauds perpetrated in medicine, and many advertised remedies worse than useless. Not so with Engyard's Yellow Oil. It romains as ever the best internal and external medicine for all pain, seroness and injuries with which human flash is afflicted.

ST. JEAN BAPPISTE.

THE CEPICIAL PERGRAMME FOR THE COMING CELEBETION OF THE GREAT FRENCH-CANA-DIAN ESSTIVAL.

The following is the covrect official prorammo for the fiftleth naulversary of the foundation of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. TUREDAY, 24TH JUNE, CIVIO HOLIDAY. 9.30 a m-Solemo Mass calebrated in the

End, by this Lordanip Mgr. Fabre, assisted by numerous clorgy. The musical portion of the service will be conducted by the members of the different choirs of the city, assist-

open air on the Exhibition Grounds, Mile

From noon till two o'clock p m-Plenic on the Exhibition Grounds. 2 p.m.-Various amusements, consisting of a Mat de Cocagne, horse races, foot races between members of the various snowshop and

ed by orchestras.

lacrones cinhs. Eight o'clock p.m .- First assembly of the National Congress in the Academic Hall of St. Mary's College. The inauguration speech will be pronounced by the president, Hon. P. J. O. Chanvenn, who will take for his subject "The Bellgious and Moral Interests

of Canada." Nine o'clock p.m .- Grand Hiumination of the city and general display of fireworks.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH INST.

Nine o'clock-Grand procession of all the St. Jean Baptiste sucleties and other French Canadian societies of Canada and the United States; allegorical cars representing the home Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Sonp is of the Indians in the forest; Francis I. granting power to Jacques Cartier to organizes fleet for the discovery of Canada; the "Grande Hermine," the first house constructed in Canada; Champlain, Maissoneuve, Dollard and his companions, the Canadian discoverers; DeBalaberry and his Voltigeurs, Industry; Duvernay, St., Jean Baptiste; grand historical cavalcade representing St. Louis, King of France, de-parting with hundreds of knights for the seventh crusade. One hundred and twentysix cavaliers, habited in the rich costumes of that time, will take part in the procession. At their head the heralds will hold the oriflamme, followed by a grand cortege of barons and seigniors, then the king, mounted on richly caparisoned horse, escorted by pages. The costumes of the cavallers and the trappings of their chargers were recured at a

cost of \$10,000. 8 p.m.-Grand celebration on the Exhibition Grounds under the electric light. The cavaliers will execute a variety of movements, including defiling in column and single file, etc. During the execution of the movemets the king will witness the celebration from a throne surrounded by seigniors and pages. THURSDAY, JUNE 26TH.

9.30 a.m.—Becond meeting of the National Congress; subject: "The National and Social Interests of French Canada."

10 s.m.-Procession of steamboats in the harbour, including a sail to Varennes and re-3 p.m .- Carrousel and tournoi in the open

air on the Exhibition Grounds.

8 p.m .- Grand national banquet, at which all the distinguished French Canadian orators of Canada will deliver addresses. FRIDAY, 27TH JUNE.

9.30 a.m.—Third meeting of the National Congress. The question of discussion will be the advicability of organizing all the French national societies into a general society under a Federal form.

10 a.m. -Picnic on St. Helen's Island, Indian concert and Indian dances, games and cance races.

2.30 p.m .- Trotting races at Lepine Park. 8 p.m.—Fourth meeting of the National Congress. Subject of discussion, "Colonization, Emigration, Repatriation and Agricul-

ture. 9 p.m .- Grand discharge of fixeworks from. the summit of Mount Boyal.

SATURDAY, 28TH JUNE. 9.30 s.m.—Meeting of the National Congress. Subject, "The Literary and Artistic Interests of French Canada."

10 a.m.—Exhibition on the Champ de Mara by the fire brigade. 2.30 p.m. - Horse races at Lepine Park. 3 p.m.-Bicycle races, tournoi and exhibi-

tion by leading lacrosse clubs of the Dom-inion on the Exhibition Grounds. The above programme was drafted by Messrs. Leclero and Corriveau and adopted.

by the committee. OURE FOR DEAFNESS.

As numerous testimonials will show, there is no more reliable cure for deafness than Hagsallow or pasty complexion? Burdock Blood | vard's Yellow Oll. It is also the best remedy Bitters reveal the fact that all can gain pure for ear ache, sore throat, croup, rheumatism;

externally and internally.

46 THE TRUE WITNESS "

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761 CRIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

AT THEIR OFFICES:

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRIES" for 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 10 per line each subsequent insertion. Special votices Dot per line. Special rates for special votices Dot per line. Special rates for special votices on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, do., 50c per intertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

Nov.
The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE" WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY..... MAY 14, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

MAY, 1884.

THURPDAY 15-Office of the Blessed Sacra

FRIDAY 16-St. Ubaldus, Bishop and Confes-BATURDAY 17-St. Parchal Baylon, Confes

SOL. SENDAY 18-Fifth Sunday after Easter. St Venantius, Martyr. Less, Wied. x. 10-14; Gosp. John xv. 1.7; Last Gosp.

John xvi. 23 30. MONDAY 19-St. Peter Celestine, Pope and Confessor. St. Pudemtians, Virgin. Bogation Day.

TUEFDAY 20-St. Bernardice of Sienne, Con fessor. Regation Day. WEDNESDAY 21-Vigil of the Ascension. Rogation Day.

Ir is gratifying to learn that a good class of Immigrants are arriving this apring. If the steamship proprietors were compelled to take care of the purpers they bring out, very few would find their way to this country.

Workingmen throughout the older prowinces are ci opinion that encouraging immigration is not desirable. Wages are not so high, and it is hardly in human passers to ask the laborer to share his half leaf.

Tax Institute of Deaf Mutes at the Mile End want to utilize their farm at Terrebonne It the Government assists them, they intend to give their afflicted patients a moral and intellectual education adapted to their infirmity. Agricultural pursuits require little contact with humanity, and, therefore, but little need for speech.

wre tchedness not yet reached in this worlis q uite safe to assume that the divorce courts will sound it before many years. A divorce case; now on trial in Long Island City, across the line, is remarkable as furnishing the dis-

Ir there is any depth of depravity

gustling spectacle of a mere boy being questtion ed and cross-questioned as to his mother's shor tcomings, and a young girl being subjecte d to the same infamous ordeal with re-Letto a to her father's conduct towards women other than his wife. Such proceedings are a diagr. ace to our civilization.

O'x the first page of this issue will be found purtip solal correspondence from Michael Da- Charles Tupper has resigned from the We would call the special attention of Cabinet to accept the position of High Compur- neaders to this letter, as it contains a missioner to Great Britain. The reason given frank; and open explanation of the relations for his resignation is, that his health would between the Irish leader and the father of not permit him to longer hold the portfolio the Land League. Davitt undertakes there- of Minister of Ballways. This is all mere in to conrect certain impressions that are fly-| pretence. Bir Charles leaves the Cabinet so ing sibout, which are calculated to lead to as not to renew the soundal which his dual wrong conclusions and to injure the National position of Minister and Commissioner caused League ky rumors of divisions, when no such | last year, and which took a brute force vote divisions exist or are likely to exist.

THE following is another illustration of how unrediable the news, furnished by the cable correspondents, is regarding Irish af-

LORDON, May 9th .- The Pope has summoned one hundred and fifty of the Irlah prelates to Rome next October. It is understood that they will then receive personal instructions as to the attitude to be maintained by the church toward England.

One hundred and fifty! when there are only twenty-six bishops altogether (with two or three conditatore), in Ireland. Such a blunder, of course, spoils the rest of the English con espondent's story about "personal instruction s to be given to the prelates by the Pope as to their attitude towards England."

MR.; GEORGE'S style of dealing with the landlo rd claim of compensation is as amusing as it stems to many convincing. He tells a good story of a gentleman travelling in Scotland with a young scion of nobility. The latter complained of the incendiary doctrines which were being preached all over the country. " How did you get your land?" inquired the gentleman. The noble replied that his anpostors got it by fighting the battles of their country, "But," said the other, "what did the men who helped them to fight the battles get?" The poble lord was compelled to admit that they got nothing, but he urged that the land had been in the possession of his somely for the pecuniary welfare of Grantfamily for 800 years. "Don't you think," remarked the gentleman, "they have had it long enough ?" This, we may well believe. was a poser for the man of ancient lineage.

THE Intelligence received last week that

vessel completely knocks the bottom out of the dynamite theory concerning which so much twaddle has been indulged in by the British press for several weeks past. We have been told that the people of London were completely scared over the loss of the steamer, and that Americans were invited to lynch Bosss, who, by the way, has been oredited with the loss of every vessel for the past year or two. The terrible fate of the passengers of the State of Florida is in all conscience heartrending enough without torturing the feelings of their relatives and friends by the mention of explosives, which, when all is said and done, have caused less harm than the silly and groundless utterances of the dynamite scared English press.

Ir has often been asserted that in matters connected with the political offsire of Ireland: English "justice" in seeking the conviction of sileged offenders, looks rather to the end than to the means. As long as its intended victim is hanged or sent to prison, everything is well with this special kind of democratic ring in the old aristocratic organ. "justice." It seems hard to contend that such is the case, but such contentions are, nevertheless, borne out by constantly recurring facts. Thus, the significant information comes from London that one Patrick Slattery has confessed before a magistrate that, at the instigation of a police sergeant, he suborned witnesses 'o swear inisely against the brothers Delahunty, who were sentenced to life servitude at Cork last year. There is no doubt that many Irish. men, innocent of the charges brought against them under the same system, have had their lives or liberty sworn awsy.

Women who, deliberately and in the full possession of their senses, consent to be mat. rimonially tied to known drunkerds receive very little sympathy from judges in the State of Iows, and less comfort from the laws of that commonwealth. The Supreme Court has just rejused to grant a divorce to a wife, who had got over her infatuation, in a care of this kind. In his decision the presiding judge said that "she ought have considered, and, doubtless to dia consider, the discomforts of a drunken husband, when she married the defendant. But, she urges, he promised reformation beore mairiage. His failure to keep his promise tid not justify her in deserting him. All the world knows that such promises made by a drunken man are always broken. In a few words, as she knowingly married a drunkard, the must be content to be a dounkard's wife." This is on the principle that one must bear the consequences of one's own rashness.

1883, issued by the Board of Trade, of the number of persons killed and injured in the course of public traffic for the past twelve months shows the following results :- From accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., eleven passengers and eleven servants of companies were killed, and 662 passengers and 87 cmstores were injured. By accidents from . A. . r causes, 114 passongers and 543 servants -ere killed, and 754 passengers and 2,373 servants injured; 78 persons passing over rallways at level crossings were kliled, 71 in. jured; of trespassors 354 (including suicides) were killed, and 165 injured; and of other persons not coming under the above classifi cation 56 were killed and 95 injured. The total number killed being 1,167, and of injured 4,187. In addition to the above, 163 persons were killed, and 3,936 injured on raifway premiser, making the total 1,230 persons killed, and 8,123 injured.

THE railroads in Great Britain do consider-

able killing during a year. The return for

It is now officially announced that Sir to wipe out during the recent session of Parliament. Bir Charles has, no doubt, rendered many services to the confederation, but they resulted profitably to him. He will, we have every reason to expect, emphasize his usefulness in the discharge of the duties that devolve upon the Righ Commissioner. His departure will. of course, necessitate at least a partial reor ganization of the Cabinet. It is probable that Sir Hector Langevin will become Minister of Raliways, which is now the most prominent and important department in the Government. It is also sumored that Ithe Hon. J. H. Pope will retire and Mr. Daly, M.P. for Halifax, will be given one of the vacant portiolios.

In view of the finencial disaster which has evertaken General Grant, owing to the failure of the firm of Grant & Ward, in which he was a partner, Senator Edmunds has prepared a bill by which it is proposed to place the ex-President on the retired list of the army, and thus secure to him an income of \$19,000 a year. This action of the Senator seems to many to be an exercise of superilnous kindness towards a stock gambler, even if he were General Grant. It was no doubt a proper and fitting recognition of quently viewed the action of Dr. Woodhis public services as a military commander for the American people to provide handwhich they did in a most generous manner. But as the N.Y. Sun pertinently remarks, +In it not going too far for the nation to help nim now to make up his losses as a stock broker in Wall street? He has, or lately had, an ample fortune. It be chooses to imperil the soli-imposed go-between of the British honest wrath that disturbed the House moralized. Steamship owners, forwarders, the State of Florida had gone down in mid- it in a notoriously hand on little or none sier, Sister Armand, Sister Armand, Sister ocean after being in collision with another business which occasionally enriches those has identified himself with his people, and, At last, by bringing up the case in season and of that product. Canada's harvest last year Thiffault, Bistor St. Charles, Canada.

who engage in it, but which for the most part Treasury of the United States be drawn upon to repair the disastrons effects of his unfortunate speculations?"

Ir has come to pass that even the London Times is disgusted with the noble lords of England, and has uttered a threat against the hereditary legislators. The House of Commons had passed a bill to prohibit the brutal pastime of shooting pigeons. The Lords rejected the bill as it would interfere with their sport. Thereupon the Times bitterly complains that in small things as in great, the Upper House places itself in continual antagonism to the wishes of the people, and it goes so far as to warn the Lords that in these democratic times the continuance of their power depends on the skill with which they can adapt their views to the rapidly altering circumstances of the country. It is rather significant to hear this

THE Church Times, a high toned religious organ in England, makes some very severe comments on the morganatic marriage of the Duke of Hesse, who was to marry another of the Queen's daughters, Princess Beatrice, if the bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister ever passed the House of Lords. That journal says that the German alliances of the royal family and their connections have been fraught with danger to the public morals of the country, and that, however severe the Queen may be on any dereliction from propriety in her own court, she has not hesitated to escrifice her daughters to men of loose and questionable morality. These are serious charges to make against Her Majesty, but there can be no doubt that if there was not more truth than fiction at the bottom of them they would never have appeared in the print of the Church Times.

The debate on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's vote of censure on Gladstone's Government was commenced on Monday. This vote is asked for on account of the policy pursued in the Soudan. Sir Michael contended that the course of the Government was not calculated to promote the success of Gordon's mission, and his personal safety had been endangered by Ministerial negligence. The real object of the Tories in pressing the motion was simply to bother the Government, and, if possible, overturn it. Mr. Gladstone pointed this out, and said that the Government declined to be driven on without considering the blood, the honor and the treasure of the country, and also declined to enter upon a vast scheme of conquest to please a captious opposition. It is quite evident from the tone of the Premier's speech that he is sick and tired of molesting the natives of the dark continent and of exterminating defenceless people from their homes. It is a discreditable business and one which a first-class European power ought to be ashamed of carrying on. It is, however, more than probable that the House will again support the government and justify its retreat from the Soudan. The members of the Irish party have decided to endorse the Premier's position with a view to strengthening their own in regard to the Franchise measure.

ANOTHER CHAMPIONSHIP FOR

CANADA. Canada is forging ahead in the matter of championships, and Canadian pluck and muscle tell every time. At the first annual competition for the all-around Amateur Athletic Championship of America, which took place on Saturday at Washington Park a young Canadian, W. R. Thompson, carried off the prize and coveted honor of champion with flying colors. Thompson is a member of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, and was specially delegated by the ex-champions to represent them at the American meeting. There were nine events to be contested, and some of the best American amateur athletes had entered. Notwithstanding this the Shamrock boy came out an easy winner. Out of a possible of 45 points, Thompson scored 33, while the next best man was only able to place 22 points to his credit. Canada consequently possesses the champion all around amateur athlete of America, and the Shamrock Club may well be proud of the success of their representative and of the honor which attaches to it.

ERRINGTON MUST GO. Tue Nationalists have taken an effective step toward ousting Mr. George Erricgton from the representation of Longford County. Dr. Woodlock, the Right Rev. Bishop of Ardagh, whose diocese covers the greater part of Longford, had issued a circular to his priests, commanding their attendance at a meeting to choose candidates for the general the nominal Home Rulers who deserves pub. lock with much concern and anxiety. They impressed upon his Lordship the intility and unwisdom of again tender-Gladstone's minion, if there were any intention of re-nominating him as a candidate.

fill the gap. In his address to the electors Mr. Quinn announces that he comes forward with a recommendation from Mr. Parnell and Justin McCarthy, that it is his determination to act, and sit, and voice to resign if at any time he should find it impossible to agree with his collesgues. This is the man that the Bight Bay. Dr. Woodlock nominated in the place of Errington. This unexpected endorsation of the National party and its principles by His Lordship is gratifying in the extreme. All Erringtons must go.

NATIONAL STATISTICS. The following statistics regarding the native and foreign born population of the

capitals of the two chief provinces of the Dominion may be found interesting. The city of Quebec, including the county, which | Bainville decided against the government has a population of 20,278, contains 65,255 souls. They are distributed as follows according to nationality :-

Native born 77,480 Englieh.... Scotch..... Total 82 533

Natives of the British Isles in Quebec only number 4,433, or not one-twentieth part of the entire population. The entire foreign and discussed it in all its bearings. The two population amounts to only 5,253, or one- first things he asked, and which sixteenth. Quebec may, therefore, be said to the answered in the affirmative, were be the most thoroughly Canadian city in the Was the statute, imposing the tax Dominion. The subjoined shows the reli--: agofaivib agoig

Catholic. Protestant. Quebec..... 56,255 Co. Quebec..... 18,559 74,814

The annexed gives the population of Toronto, including East York, with a population of 23,312, and West York 18,824, leaving was a matter of judgment to say whether the for Toronto proper 97,815.

Native born..... 92,630 English..... 21,332 Irish..... 13843 Scotch 6.071 American..... 4,122 Other Nationalities..... 1,973

Natives of the British Isles in Toronto number 41,286 or considerably over one-third of the population. The entire foreign element numbers 47,381 or fully one-third of the population, showing that Toronto contains more foreigners than any city in the Dominion. The religious denominations are as follows :-

Catholics. Protestants Toronto 15,716 East York 1,627 West York 2,285 19,628

FILE STORY OF AN OFFICIAL M

The English House of Commons has on many occasions been made to ring with the echoes of earnest and passionate protests against the barbarity and despotism practised by officials in Ireland, but the saddest tale of all is that which Mr. Leamy, the member for Waterford, has for some time past been endeavoring to force upon the unwilling ears of imposing it was never disallowed by the various reports were handed in and two the Government and of the House. The case | Federal Government, which would certainly | is so shocking and incredible that it looks have been done if it was ultra vires and the next meeting. The chairman then made more like a chapter from some wild and lurid romance. It is thestory of an Irish eviction and is told as follows:—A man named James | a direct one, and that incorporated Cummins was evicted some months sgo, being | companies were in the same position | unable to pay his rent. Of all his worldly as an individual, and were not to be while in other cities and countries outside of goods, there remained to him but a more favored by exemption than the latter Canada the formation of the branches had few sheep, and he hoped to eke out a living with these. He was, however posed on all classes of the population does brought before the magistrate and charged | not brand it either as illegal or null, for, as | in the near future, when he wished the Monwith grazing the sheep on the farms around the highways and was heavily fined. Unable to pay the fine he was sent to jail. He was not there many days when he was remarked talking to himself. He was talking ing "a regulation of trade and commerce" about the sheep which he had left outside without any one to take care of them. The governor of the fall concluded that he was mad; and so he was! He lost his mind under the accumulation of disasters he had sustained, and his tottering reason finally overthrown by brooding over the loss of the sheep - the last thing saved from the wreck of his home. He was put into a straight waistcost; he burst the weistcoat, and then he was tied and left stripped naked in a cell by himself. A warder finding him shivering throw a rug over him, then left him again alone. When the warder next returned he found the victim election. As his Lordship was known not of English rule very quiet, and on lifting the to have shown any special favor to the rug saw a corpse. It will scarcely be be-Parnellites, but to have preferences in the lieved that the inquiry into a case like this opposite direction, this move was naturally was held in private, and in the presence regarded as ominous, and it was at once as- of the official murderers, and that sumed that his object in convening the meet- the Chief Secretary for Ireland refused ing was to secure the nomination of Erring- point blank to produce the report. But such ton. Now, if there is any one man among is the fact and the reason is obvious; one of the doctors at the inquest had sworn that the lio reprobation for his treachery, it is this man had died of congestion of the lungssame Errington. The national party conse. that is, of the exposure caused by lying naked in the cell : and the chaplain of the gaol declared that such scenes were not uncommon under the rules of the present Governor. Mr. Leamy brought the case before the House ing the representation of the county to of Commons over and over again, and on one occasion was so enraged by the shuffing answer of the Chief Secretary that he burst But it soon transpired that even Dr. Wood- out with the exclamation, "By G-, you lock was tired of the officious renegade, and have murdered the man"-au outburst of disadvantages. The whole grain trade is de-

with the unanimous force of his clergy, has out of season, Learny forced or shamed Mr. does not add anything to the real wealth or helped to make Mr. Errington a political Travelyan, the Irish Chief Secretary, into so- have very little Canadian wheat or corn to well-being of the world—why should the outlaw in the country. Mr. Thomas tion; and the death of poor Cummins is to be ship. On the other hand, the grain from Quins, a resident of London, a na- referred to a commission, which at the pres. the West is carefully kept out of tive of Longford, and a Nationalist of ent moment is investigating prison treat. Canadian territory by means of cheap freight many years' standing, has been selected to ment in Ireland. This is how humanity is over American routes. Our grain shippers outraged in Ireland by England's brutal offi. and carriers are accordingly much concerned clais. Ex uno disce omnes. This case is not a over the situation which has forced lisely solitary one. Whether in prison or in the upon them since the opening of navi. so-called courts of justice, and in almost every other relation or dealing between the Crown rates down to almost zero so as to try with the Irish party under the leadership of and the Irish people, there is more despotism and catch enough of grain to do Mr. Parnell, and he further pledges himself | tempered with barbarity, than the outside world is aware of or would be willing to believe.

THE BUSINESS TAX DECLARED LEGAL.

When the Local Legislature passed an act

in 1882 authorizing the Treasurer to impose

a business tax upon incorporated bodies and companies, a fierce opposition was set up against it, and those affected by the act refused to comply with its provisions and to pay the amount of taxes which it was proposed to lavy. The Provincial Collector of Revenue was accordingly forced to bring the recalcitrants into court. In a test case Judge and in favor of the defendants on the Buffalo to New York ... 34 ground that the act authorizing the taxation was unconstitutional. Judges differ, however, and now we have another member of the beach giving gain de cause to the Government. The Collector of Revenue had sued the Export Lumber Company and judgment in the case has just been rendered by Judge Mathieu in a very exhaustive and elaborate manner, it taking him more than an hour to get to the end of his manuscript. His Honor went to the root of the question compleined of, passed by competent authority; and secondly, was the tax one of those which the Provincial Government could levy? That the Local Legislature is competent authority to enact laws there is no need to discuss, for its competency cannot be questioned. With regard to the second point, there was room for discussion, and it Legislature had the right to impose this particular tax. The Court held that the Local Legislature had that right, and that such right rested on the Imperial Acts of 1774 and 1791, in virtue of which the Provincial Government imposed taxes, except those for the regulation of commerce, and on the subsequent Act of British North America, by which the several Provinces of the Confederation were to legislate separately, according to their special wants and needs. The right of imposing taxes, which belonged to the Provinces before the Legislative Union and Confederation, was neither abrogated nor destroyed. The whole object of the British North

America Act was simply to sanction Federal Union and to define the powers of the Dominion Government, without prejudice to the Provinces, which maintained their sovereign powers and rights, giving up only such of these as they were willing to concede to the Federal Government. The Provinces do not hold their powers from the Dominion, but the Dominion does from the Provinces, so that what the Provinces have not were. The fact that a certain tax is not impel a legislature to impose the same tax on all classes.

As to the question of this business tax b which the Federal Government alone has authority to deal with, the court held that the tex offered no interference in that direction and did not encroach un federal rights. "Regulation of Commerce" referred only to importation and exportation—to oustom duties. The defendants had pleaded that their place of residence was outside of the Province and that consequently the tax should not be made to reach them. Judge Mathieu very the defendants did business here, claimed the protection of our laws and generally benefit ed by their partial residence in the Province Then, why should they not pay their share of the cost of that protection? The sovereign power of a country could tax foreigners just as if they favor of strangers coming to do business in our midet. These views of the case are both sound and logical, and cannot be refuted by Judge Mathieu has based his decision on will be found in the end to be thoroughly conclusive.

THE GRAIN TRADE AND FREE CANALS.

MONTREAL, as a grain shipping port, is at present laboring under great difficulties and

was a short one, and the result is that we gation. They have brought their ocean as ballast, but the graparies are empty and nothing offers. This collapse of the grain trade, so early in the season, is brought about by the free water routes in the United States and by the charge of tolls on our canals. Last year, it will be remembered, the New York Legislature abolished the tolls on the Erie canal, which enabled the inland carriess to give low rates for freight from the West. In Canada, the tolls are kept up on our canals, covering the St. Lawrence route, and the carrying of freight is accordingly more expensive, as the following table will show :-

AMERICAN ROUTE. Wheat, per 60 lbs. Corn. per 56 lbs. Chicago to Buffalo..... 23 31 Chicago to New York ... 6} 51 CANADIAN BOUTE. Wheat, Corn. per 60 lbs, per 56 lbs. Chicago to Kingston.... 43 43 23 Kingston to Montreal... 23

Chicago to Montreal.... 71 These figures demonstrate at a glance why the grain trade is falling back and disappearing in Montreal. No wheat that can be brought from Chicago to New York at 12 cents per bushel cheaper than over Canadian routes is going to come to Montreal eg. pecially when steamship rates are or would be made as low at one port as at the other. In view of the immense and almost irreparable damage that is being done to the trade by the maintenance of these canal tolls, it is the imporative and pressing duty of the Government to come to the rescue, by relieving our Canadian water routes of a tax, which puts such a limit on their usefulness to one of the most important branches of trade in the country. Free canals are the necessity of the hour, and there should be no delay in granting them. if grain shippers, dealers and forwarders are to be enabled to compete with the American system. It is expected that the Harbor Commissioners will also lend a hand to securing the grain trade by reducing their wharfage charges, while the forwarders propose reducing their rates 1 of a cent per bushel between Kingston and Montreal. With this triple reduction on the part of the Government, the Harbor Commissioners and the forwarders, grain could be brought from Chicago to Montreal at 14 cent per bushol cheaper than under the present arrangement, which would bring the rates to about the same as those over American routes. It is a matter of grave importance to have those disadvantages removed, and thereby prevent an extinction of the trade.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular monthly meeting of the above association was held in St. Patrick's Hall, St. James street, on Sunday afternoon, the Presiexpressly and formally renounced still conti. | dent, Mr. Donovan, in the chair. There was nues to form's part of their individual sove- a fair attendance of the members present, and the usual routine of the monthly meetings reignty. An argument advanced in favor of transacted. As this was the final meeting the legality of the tax was that the statute | before the annual comination for efficers, the auditors were appointed to audit the treatrended on forbidden grounds. The Court somelengthy remarks, requesting the members further maintained that the tax was to devise some plan by which renewed lutorest might be awakened in the association. He said that in Montreal the organization had been done by their own united efforts been done by delegates specially sent for that purpose from the parent body. In conclusion he forshadowed a visit from Michael Davitt His Honor remarks, there is nothing to com. | treal branch to present as hold a front as poscible and give him as good a reception a would be afforded him elsewhere. There

ing no special business to come before the sting it was adjourned until the second in June, when the nomination of an a-nolders for the year will take place.

THE SISTERS OF THE GREY BOBE."

DEPARTURE FOR THE FAR NORTH-WEST-GOING AMONG THE INDIANS

A band of humble devoted Grey Sisterstwelve in number-leaves our city on the 15th instant, for the North-West Missions. How imperfectly do the above lines convey to the reader the amount of human suffering these heroic servents of rightly discarded this plea on the ground that Jesus and Mary are about to encounter-Many of them are young, fragile women, too young, in the world's opinion, to give up all for the service of God and His poor. But these humble followers of Our Lord discerned the immeasurable difference in the "Way of the World" and the "Way of the Cross," and truly 'tis the " Pig Crueis" they are called on to walk, bearing the Cross and its teaching to the benighted were its own subjects, and the Legislature Indians of MoKensie River, St. Alberts, could not be called upon to discriminate in Athabaska, Lile a la Cross, Calgarry and Lake Qu'Appelle. Rev. P. Lecorre, an Oblat Father, a missionary from McKensie River, will so company them to that station, when they each branch off to their respective destinamere wind and empty assertion about tions, and as the memory of these Chris-" unconstitutionality," ulira vires and the like, tlan Ladies, Madame De Le Peltier and her companions (who followed in the opening made by Jacques Cartier in solid argument, which we have little doubt the (then called New France), remains as a precious souvener to the Catholics of Canads, so will the self-devotion of these "Sisters of the Grey robe" be treesured by these at present, unknown, uncivilized, donizens, of the "Far Lone Land." The following list is as near as our raporter could learn, the Sisters' namer:-Sister Hearn, Montreal; Sister Columbine, Brooklyn; Sister Mary of the Orucifix, Sister Mary of the Angels, Sister Lalumier, Bister Brousurd, Bister Pierre, Bister Bour

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

The Opposition |Tacties-Making a Pregent Responsible for a Past Administration-English; Constitutional Law on the Subject-Financial Situation

> [From our Special Correspondent.] QUEBEC, May 12, 1884.

Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the time in arraigning the present Government for the misdeeds of the two past Administrations. The present Government take the ground that they are not responsible for Mr. Chapleau's or Mr. Mousseau's actions, on the principle that prevails in business circlesthat a new partnership does not hold a firm responsible for the actions of individual members who may have been in previous firms. The following is the present minis. try: Dr. Boss, Messrs. Lynch, Flync, Taillon, Blanchet, Robertson and Wurtele. Of these gentlemen Dr. Ross and Mr. Robertson, who were in the first adminstration of Mr. Chapleau, resigned from his second in 1881, and were not connected with the Mousseau Cabinet. Mr Blanchet was not in Chapleau's, but in Mosseau's, while Mr. Taillon is a new man, not having been in alther of these administrations. Mr. Lynch and Mr. Wutele were in poth, and Mr. Flynn though in the Chapleau was not in Mousseau's cabinet. It would be rather a mixed up arrangement therefore to hold the present government as a body responsible for the past. They can only be consured for their own acts since coming into power about three months ago. This principle Mr. Flynn states is definitely laid down in Todd's Parliamentary Government In England. For instance, in 1855, Mr. Rosbuck moved a resolution censuring the government for maladministration of the Crimern campaign and "visiting with severe reprehension any member of the cabinet whose counsels led to such disastrous results." These evils had occurred under Lord Aberdeen's administration, who had been succeeded by Lord Palmerston. The latter had held the post of Home Secretary under Lord Aberdeen. The Government met and contended that the present ministry were not responsible for the original disasters which occurred before their acceptance of office. In reply it was urged that, according to the doctrine of ministerial responsibility Lord Palmerston having been a member of Lord Aberdeen's government, and having since the recent ministerial changes consented to the inquiry then going on, was in fact still responsible for the past transactions, and that he, in common with the other members of the late Government who could be shown to have been concerned in such maisdministration, ought to nuffer the penalty of exclusion from effice. This view of the postion of Lord Palmer ston was denied by Lord Russell, the Attorney-General, Bir G. Grey and others, who contended that the responsibility for the acts complained of lay with the Ministry of Lord Ab-rdeep, which having been virtually condemned by the House of Com-mons, and resigned office, and that Lord Palmerston was now the head of an entirely new administration, and could not be held responsible for the conduct of his predecessore. It was admitted by Lord John Russell that, sgreeably to the dictum of Macaniay, the member of an existing cabinet who differs from the rest on a vital point, is bound to racigo, but that " while he retains his office he is responsible even for the steps which he has tried to discusde his colleagues from taking." Further than this, he was of opinion the dootrine of ministerial responsi. bility could not be applied, and it certainly did not justify the con-demnation of the head of one Minlatry for the acts of a praceding Ministry, because he happened to form part of the ame. In this view the House concurred,

mr. Flynn then read the comments of Mr. Todd, who ears: "Reviewing the question dispossionately, it is evident that the decision of the House was correct, and that the responsibility of Lord Aberdeen's administration terminated upon their enforced resignation of office. If, as the result of parliamentary investigation, in ther proceedings against any particular member of that ministry should have appeared to be advicable, they should have taken the shape of a parliamentary impeachment or of a criminatory address to the Orown against the offending individual, and not that of an endeaver to affix a continuance of ministerial responsibility for past acts upon a member of a new administration."

THE FINANCES IN A NOT SHELL.

The Hon. Mr. Fiyon, Minister of Railroads, in a very able speech on the budget, which has not yet been concluded, says the otal receipts amount to \$3,162,022, and the expenditure to \$3,515,021. Deduct from the latter the expenses of the railway and harliament, and there is a total expenditure of \$3,010,546, leaving a surplus of \$151,476 Included in the receipts there is due. by the city of Montreal on expropriation \$124,567. And the transurer in his recent budget omitted \$66,503 due on account of traffic on the refirend. The receipts of the Orown Lands Department will exceed the \$600,000 given by the treasurer. That increase is due to increase in tariff in 1866 for stampage dues. Mr. Flynn is of opinion that the sevenue from the Crown Lands Department will amount next year to \$660,000 or \$700,000. There is a justher increase in the subsidy from the ordinary \$1,014,712 per capita of 80 cents according to cansus of 1861, and an increase in settlement of outstanding claims for the Q, M., O. & O. R.R., and for settlement of claims of Province against Dominion Government for overestimating debt of \$247,160 interest. Mr. Flynn was happy to easy that it was the Chapleau government which was the first to incuioute the policy of increased subsidy. The total capital the Province now has in the hands of the Dominton Government is Western section of railroad, \$2,394,000; re-The law is passed at Ottowa settling the difficulty, and the province receives annual interest as before stated on this amount of \$247,160. The debt of the province in round numbers is about \$11,000,000, but from this must be deducted the above amount in the hands of the Dominion Government, which amounts to about \$5,000,000, leaving the provincial debt to be \$6,000,000 or about \$5 per capits. The reduction made by the present government for 1884 and 1885 in all the

departments amount to \$411,451. The Hon. George Irving, the recently ap-Pointed judge of the Court of Admiralty, it is ing. expected, will make his last parliamentary speech this week, on the question of the repossibility of the present administration for the acts of their predecessors.

has committed sulcide at Rocky Mount, Va. | go.

HE CHAMPION AMATUER ATHLETE.

ing account of Thompson's performance at Washington Park on Saturday:—" A large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators were assembled at Washington Park on Saturday afternoon to witness the all round championship games of the Pastime Athletic Club, of this olty. These games, to a cartain extent, settled the champion-ship of Americs, as they were open Her majoraly a valuable amount of for all who chose to enter, and none but the very best athletes took part in the different events. The contest was virtually between Thompson, of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, of Montreal: Ford, of the New York Athletic Club: Jordan, of the American Athletic Club, and Thornton, of the same olub The original intention of the Pastime Club was to have held their annual spring games, but they changed it to the all round amateur championship contest of America, which is the first of its kind that has ever been held in this vicinity. The competition consisted of nine events. Mr. W. B. Curtis

ras chosen referec. The 100 yard run, the standard necessary to qualify for points being eight yards, was won by R Thompson, of the Shamrook La-crosse Club, in 10 4-5 seconds; M W Ford, of the NYAC, second; AA Jordan, AAC, third, and J P Thornton, A A C, fourth.

Putting the 16 lb shot, standard 30 feet, was won by Thompson, who threw it 37 ft 7% in; Thornton second, with \$1 ft 8 in, and Ford third, 30 ft 11 in.

The running broad jump was won by Ford, who cleared 22 ft 2} in; Thompson second, 21 ft 21 in; Jordan ibird, 20 ft 11 in, and Thornton fourth, 19 ft 44 in.

In the hundred yard hurdle race, over eight hurdles, standard ten yards, Thompson was the victor in 13 4-5 seconds, Jordan second. Ford was left at the starting point. In throwing the 16-lb hammer, Jordan was

the victor, with 77 it. 02 in. Thomson second, with 68 ft. 9 in., and Thornton third, 67 ft. 8 io.

In the running high jump Ford cleared 5 it. 6 in.; Jordan second, 5 it. 4 in.; Thornton third, 5 ft. 3 in., and Thompson fourth, 4 ft. 9 in.

Throwing the 56-lb. weight was won by Thompson, who threw it 20 ft., Ford second, with 19 ft., and Thornton third, with 18 ft 111 in.

At the pole vaulting Jordan and Thornton each cleared the bar at 7 feet, the others fail.

The hop skip and jump was won by Ford, who got over 44 ft. 13 in. of ground, Thomp. son second, 42 ft. 91 in.; Jordan third, 40 ft. 84 in., and Thornton last.

The contest was so arranged that first place counted 5 points, second place 3 points and third place I point. The championship was awarded to Thompson, who scored 33 points, Ford second, with 22 points, and Jor-

dan third, with 19 points.

Mr. Thompson's success is a subject for general approval and his associates in the Shamrock club and the members of the other city athletic organizations intend to tender him a reception on his return to the city.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society of Central Falis, Bhode Island, has ordered a magnificent banner and 180 insignis, to be displayed at the celebration of the 24th of June. insignia will be of gold cloth, and the banner of white allk, with the portrait of St. Jean Baptiste painted upon it in oil, with appropriate inscriptions. The reverse side will be made of red slik, with the picture of the iounter, Dr. A.Z. Falcon. The banner will c:st \$500, and will be manufactured by Benziger & Bros., New York. The Canadian des Etats Unis thinks that the battalion of the Ecchambeau Grenadiers will take part in the calebration here. The flag of Carillon, which is in the enstedy of Mr. L. G. Baillarge, of bec, will be brought to town the previous question was carried by a large sident, the Hon. Judge Loranger, on the 23rd nd, after two nights' debate, the motion for

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

DEATH OF CHARLES O'CONOR.

NANTUCKET, Mass., May 13.—Ohes. O'Conor died yesterday afternoon. His mind was clear to the last. His remains will be taken to New York for interment. [Mr. O'Conor was 80 years old. He was

born in New York city, and there he achieved his distinction as one of the greatest American lawyers. He reached the position of the head of the legal profession in New York. Admitted to the bar sixty years ago, in 1824, he seems to belong to another generation. His most famous cases were (1835) the slave Jack case, (1843) the Lispenard will case, (1851) the Forrest divorce case, (1853) the Mason will case, (1856) the Lemmon slave case, (1862) the Parish will case, and the subsequent litigation over the famous Jumel estate. Some of his causes involved millions of dollars. He took a leading part in prosecuting the "ring" thieves of New York. Always a straight-out democrat, he generally refused office, and was justly regarded as one of the purest statesmen of America. He did serve for a year or two as United States district attorney for New York under President Pierce; he also served as a member of the New York State constitutional conventions of 1846 and 1864. He was nominated for the Presidency, in 1872, by the "labor reform" convention in Philadelphia, August 22, and also by the "straight-outs" or anti Greely democrats, at Louisville, in September of that year.]

FROM THREE RIVERS.

THERE RIVERS, Que, May 13 .- A sad drowning accident occurred here yesterday about 7 p.m. Three children who were playing in a pond close to this station with some boards, which they had made into a kind of raft, fell into the water, which in the centre 4,943,213, made up as follows: Due on the is about seven feet deep and two of them were drowned, Corrine Letellier, aged 9 years, Minstment of interest account, \$2,549,213. and Henry St. Hilaire, aged 8 years. The other child managed to escape, being near the edge of the pond. He ran home and notified his mother, Madame St. Hilaire, but when they got the children out of the pond both were dead.

Key West is rife with rumors that the Ouban filibustering expeditions contemplate sailing during the night. The excitement has been increased by five shots fired from the war vessel Galena. Nothing suspicious can be seen attempting to leave the harbor, although two vessels from Havana are enter-

In Germany the retail beer vender is compelled to give a certain amount of beer-not foam .- when a "glass" of beer is called for. To enable a beer drinker to see Whether he raceives the requisite quantity of beer the Alex, McCani, United States mashall, and public sealer marks every glass at the height throughout France. The most gratifying eued against us." It is not known what further

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The New York Herald contains the follow-It is said that His Holiness the Pope would Shortly appoint a Cardinal in Ireland.

From a report of the Rev. Father Mothon, the French-Canadian population of Lewiston, Me., la 7,602.

Two priests of the Dominican order are in town en route to the States to found a house of their order.

Twenty-four young ladies will make their religious professione at St. Anne's Convent, Lachine, on the 27th inst. A new French-Canadian Church is to be

built at Mauchang. It will be 75 feet long and 45 feet wide. The cost will be \$12,000. St. Mary's Cathedral congregation, Kingston, held a meeting on Sunday and agranged

for a public reception of Bishop Oleary. Rumor has it in Quebec that Mons. Smeulders, the apostolic delegate, is to give his decision in the Laval matter on the 15th Instant.

The annual retreat of the Rev. Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame will begin at the Mother House, Ville Marie, on the 23rd Instant.

The Rev. Father Gratton, formerly cure of

St. Henri de Mascouche, has been transferred to the cure left vacant by the death of the Rev. Father Desautels. The Rav. Fatner Wagner, cure of Windsor, Ont., has undertaken to have a church built

at Windsor. It will be constructed near the Detroit river, facing the public park. Mgr. Farrelly of Believille, Oct., has re covered from his recent filness. He calebrated Maso on Sunday last and was presented with an address from the congress

The Revue Catholic, or New York, annonness that the Pope has named Mer. Salpinke, of Arizona, coadjutor of Archbishop Lang, of Santa Fe, of New Mexico, with the right to succeed to the latter.

The Rev. Sister Marie Angele, of the Communinity of the Sisters of St. Anne, Lachine. has returned to this city after a long absence. She left Canada on the 10th of April, 1858, for Vancouver's Island, and at present she is the Superioress of several establishments belong ing to her Order in British Columbia.

The Catholic congregation has purchased from Mr. George Ayer, a figo lot of land acjoining that in which the present church is built for the sum of \$2,200. It is intended to construct a new church on this lot.

Le Journal of Waterloo, says: "The Rev. Mr. Godin, eurs of the Parish of Mansonville, is dangerously ill from an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs. The Rev. Mr. Mathleu has arrived to attend to him and look after the spiritual welfare of the parishioners.

The accord between Prussia and the Vati can will be established upon the confirmation of the successors of Cardinal Ledochowski :1 Posen. Bighow Lydowski has been nominated to that office. Prussla's relations with the Vatican on other questions are cordial.

The newly appointed bishop of the recently formed diocese of Manchester, U.S., will be consecrated on the 11th of June. The Rev. Father Denis Bradley, late parish priest of St. Juseph's, Manchester, is, we learn, the bishop elect. He is a comparatively young man, being only 38 years of age.

Abbe Gauthier, cure of St. Lazare, county of Bellechasse, was agreeably surprised on the let of May last. The parishioners following our old French-Canadian custom, planted a May pole 80 feet high in front of his prestytery as a token of their appreciation of the interest he has taken in their aptritual welfare. He was also the recipient of an address.

The Superioress of the Orders, accompanied by two sisters from Vancouver, who had been away from Canada for over twenty years. visited the St. Cunegonde Convent on Thursday last and the day was made one of general rcjoicing in the institution. The pupils presented an address of welcome aries and deposited \$200 in the hands of the Superioress as their contribution to the fund for the erection of a new church at Lachine to be dedicated to Ste. Anne.

Two Cardinals have recently made minute inventory of all the objects contained in the Vatican, from the works of art and literature, down to the most ordinary articles; the origin, value and place whence every object comes, are mentioned; and the inventory is signed according to legal formalities. A copy has been handed to the accredited ambasendors of the Holy See, to even those who are accredited to the King of Italy, including representatives of powers that have no relation with the Vatican. It is said that this is an underiable proof that the Pope contemplates quitting Rome.

Bishop O'Mahony, of Toronto, visited Midland on Sunday. After the High Mass, which was celebrated by the Rov. Father Lynett, His Lordship administered the sacrament of confirmation to forty three persons, children and adults. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock tho new bell for St. Margaret's church was blessed. The sponsors in this most interesting ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. O'Donohue, Mr. and Mrs. Hewis, Mr. Harpin and Mrs. Marcott. The church was crowded on both occasions. After the ceremonies of the day His Lordship accompanied by the Rov. Fathers Laboureau, McBride and Lynett, and Messis. McCrosson and O'Donohue drove to the "old fort," to see the ruins of the Jesuit mission of 1649.

A meeting of the bishops of the sociesisstioal province of New York was held last week at the Cardinal's residence. The Cardinal presided. The object of the meeting was to consult on the subjects to come up before the national council of Baltimore, which will be attended by all the bishops and archtishops of the United States. The archbishops and their advisers or representatives were summoned to Rome last year to consult with the Pope on the subjects to be discussed at this Council, which is represented as likely to be of wast importance to Catholics in the United States. Other provinces will hold sim'lar meetings to that held in New York preparatory to the Council. The meeting was strictly private, being confined to the

Cardinal, Archbishop and Bishop. We are sorry to learn that in the earthquake at Colchester the Catholic church and presbytery have suffered somewhat considerably. Part of one of the turrets of the church was shaken down, and a bad crack is made in the church wall in the organ loft. The chimneys of the nouse were displaced, one of their them falling inwards damaging the roof. The slates of the house and chrich were much displaced. The children in the school were very much frightened, but no one was hurt. Father Meyer, the parish priest of Colohester, who was very much shaken himself, hopes that the earthquake will shake a lew subscriptions out of our readers to help to repair the damages which will amount to about £50 .- London Universe.

brother of Jno. McCaul, theatrical manager, to which the beer, exclusive of foam, must symptom of the assault. Buckler diocese of Angers. Mgr. Freppel, a stalwart | will take in the matter.

Alestian, is the bishop of this diocese, and being at the same time a member of the French Parliament, and knowing how to make himself very disagreeable to the Government, he and his diocese have been visited with rather more than their full abare of persecution. Quite recently a sentence of 'abuse" was passed upon him by the Council of State, because he insisted on managing the Priest's Sick and Pencion Fund of his diocese bimself, instead of handing it over to the Government. We are now informed that M. Davan, the secretary to the prefect of the department of Msine-st-Loire in which Angers is situated, has been dismissed because he refused to sign the indictment egainst higr. Freppel, and M. Vellion de la Garroutlaye, mayor of Combrie, and M. Raffery, mayor of Avrille, have been suspended because they refused to have the sertence of the Council of State posted up in the two places named. A subscription has been started for presenting Mgr. Freppel with a golden cross. Altogether it appears that his diocesans at any rate do not take sides with the persecutors.

The headquarters of the Papal Zousves, which are in Montreal, have issued invitations to all their brethren both here and in the States to attend the feres of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. All Zonaves in uniform will be the guests of the Montreal division, and will have board and quartets at the Richelica Hotel during their stay in this city. It is expected that there will be a good gathering, and many who have not met since they spent sunny days in Italy will have an opportunity to talk of their joylal days in Rome.

SCOTCH NEWS.

MEMORIAL TO THE BLACK WATCH .-- A memorfathen just been erected in St. Giles' Usthedral, Edinburah, by the officers and men of the Black Watch in memory of their comrades who fell in the Egyptian war of 1882. The memorist is to the form of a large brass tablet, effixed to the wall of the north

GIRL ECALPED AT DUEBLANE. -On Tuesday morning, at the Wool Mills, Mill of Kelr, near Dunblane, while a girl was working near the machinery her hair was caught by a carding machine, and her scalp literally torn from her head. The unfortunate girl was otherwise severely injured. She was removed to the Stirling Infirmaty.

"FREE BREAKFASTS" IN EDINBURGE -OD Monday, at a meeting in the Free Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, of the friends and subscribers to the fund for providing " free breakfasts" to poor people in the Drill Hall, Forrest Road, on Sabbath mornings, an interesting report of the extensive operations of the gation of claims for expropriation for lands society was presented. The receipte lest for the intercolonial Railway. year for the purposes of this usaful charity amounted to £795.

The body of the Rev. Robert M'Kerrow. parish minister of Clatt, Aberdeepshire, was found on Monday evening in a shallow burn in the neighborhood of the manse. The circumstances are somewhat mysterious. The reverend gentleman was on his way home from Aberdsen, where he had been that day, and he was to the company of some farmers an hour before the time as which his body was found.

Edinburgh, a copy of the Klimarnock edition of Burns was sold for \$40. Another volume of Burns published in 1798, with an ingcription on the flyleaf in the author's handwriting, brought #21 23 6d, and a copy of Collins' poetlonl works, presented by Burns to Jean Lorimer, realised £16. The officers of excise last week discovered

On Monday, at Mr. McDowell's rooms,

in the Gairloch district of Rose-shire an illicit distillery, which only, however, contained a few utensils. During their search the officers came upon many evidences that a brisk trade in illicit distillation bad been recentiv carried on in the district.

Ou Wednesday an inquest was held at Thorneley Hall, near Chester, the residence of Major Priestly, on the hodics of Mary Ann Llawellyn, a native of Abergavenny, and her illegitimate son, who had both died the precucing evening. Deceased was housemaid in Major Pricetley's service. On Tuesday, Etizabeth Gibson, cook, and Elizabeth lanson, Mics Priestly's maid, found Llewellyn in bed and looking very il!. The cook questioned her as to her condition, and charged her with having given birth to a child. The girl denied the charge, but upon being further pressed admitted that it was true. She was then evidently dying, and expired before a further reply could be obtained. She was, in fact, in a dying condition when she was discovered. Dr. Harrison, of Chester, was sent for, but he found Liewellyn dead on his arrival. She had given birth to a child, and had died from neglect. He then scarched for the body of the child, and discovered it in the bedroom. The child was dead, with a handkerchief twisted twice or three times round its neck. It was his opinion that the child had had a separate existence, and had died from stranguiation. The Coroner said the evidence with regard to the death of the mother was quite clear, but it was important that definite vidence should be obtained as to the cause of the death of the colld. The jury, therefore, adjourned the inquest upon the body of the child, and returned a verdict, in regard to the mother, in accordance with the medical testimony.

The Upper Breakish croiters have not accepted the summouses of removal forwarded to them in registered letters on Saturday last. There is a post office at Breakleh, but the letters in question were taken to the houses at Breakish by the Broadford letter deliverer. Breakish is not his district. fore, and the crofters thought they were justified in refusing the regis-tered letters in question. This they did before they received the telegram of their law-agent, Mr. Kenneth Macdonald, Inverness, advising them to accept service. In laying their case before Mr. Macdonald for his consideration and advice, the crofters now write :- "Nearly ten years ago Tormore deprived us of our hill grasing, and gave it to our neighbors of Lower Breakish, depriving them of pastures formerly in their possession. Lately they began to clamor about what they lost, and refused to pay rents. After holding out for time, Mr. Alexander Macdon-BOME ald, the factor, promised to give them satisfaction if they paid their rents. On this promise they paid the rents. He then came and silolted the rest of the greater part of our present hill grazing to them, although we paid for it last Martinmas, and asked us to agree to the deprivation. Now, we hold a letter from Tormore, stating that we were not to be deprived of any more hill grazing, dated A healthy reaction against the persecution six years ago. We refused to give up our waged by the Government upon the hill grazings, and now summonses of removal Catholic Church is decidedly setting in from our houses, lands, and-grazings are is-

Telegraphic Summary.

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS. The Northwestern Car Co , of Stillwater,

Minn., has suspended. The remains of the Empress Anna were in-

terred on Saturday at Vienna. The Fall Biver cotton operatives strike has

resuited disserrously to the union. Repairs to the fortification walls, Quebec,

have been resumed for the season. Portevin, secretary to the French Conen!-

ate in New York, has been recalled. Hon. Butler P. Strang, a prominent New York politician, has committed suicide.

Leitch Patten & Co., sugar brokers, Green ock, have suspended; liabilities, £70,000.

A statue of Chief Justice Marshall was unveiled on Saturday afternoon at Washington. Daly, Eagan and McDonnell, the Birmingham dynamiters, have been committed for

John McDougall, of Brussels, Ont, fell or was thrown from a St. Paul train on Friday night and killed. MThe governor of Bagdad opposes a British

trial.

armed gunbost being sent to the British Con. sul at that place. Prince Murat was married at Paris on Sat-

urday to Miss Delchingen, at the residence of the Papal Nuncio.

Father Hyacinthe has received notification that the French government has formally to gallzed his church. The Schansewans, a band of Persian

nomads, have plundered several villages on the right bank of the Kurd. A conference of delegates of the various Swiss centons is discussing the propriety of

suppressing the Salvation Army. The Journal de St. Petersburg deales the statement that the Shah of Persia has coded

the province of Sarrkahs to Bussia. Rainey, Knox & Co., linen manufacturers

and merchants, of Glasgow, have suspended, owing to Dunlap & Twaddell's failure. The May returns to the U.S. Depart ment of Agriculture show the wheat crop to be in a better condition than at this time

last year. The barque George Binley, from Liverpool for Chill, came into collision with the ship Tuscar. The latter sank, and three of her

crew were drowned. A carload of twenty thousand pounds of from Dalles, Oregon, to New York, the first ever shipped from Oregon.

The Dominion arbitrators will re-assemble in Quebec this week and resume the investifor the Intercolonial Bailway.

A family named Belanger, of Quebec, had a narrow escape from poleoning from eating pea soup, the peas of which had been kept in a copper vessel since last fall. The St. Petersburg Echo says that the Czar,

the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary, and other sovereigns and leading statesmen will meet at Nice this summer. The Bishop of Clontert, on receiving an address at Kiliulla, urged resistance to state

sided emigration, and requested his hearers to do their utmost in favor of migration. A warrant was issued by Justice Halley on Thursday morning for the arrest of Bobert

examination the charges were dismissed. The Dake of Marlbortugh has offered to sell twelve pletures, including Raphael and Rubens' pletures of the Holy Family, to the Government. The price seked is \$2,000,000

The Greely relief steamer Alert sailed Saturday morning from New York. A salute of 21 guns was fired as also passed Fort Columbus, the British onsign being displayed at the peak.

and Edmonton.

says that it will be disrolved. Most curious stories are told about Madamo Ern, and are not contradicted. At the next cabinet council the question

will be decided with regard to the retention of French troops at Tonquin until the Ohinese Government pays the indemnity demanded by France. Warren B. Johnson, aged 65, who left Call-

forcia on foot on June 1, 1882, with a horse, waggen and cow and a dog, arrived at his home in Webster, Mass., last night, all the animals accompanying him. Michael Davitt, before leaving for Austrails, will make a tour of England. It he

realizes a thousand per annum from lectures in australia and America he will return to Ireland and resume his course in defence of the Irish cause. The decision of the French foreign stiairs disciplinary committee in the case of Porte-

vin, summoned to answer charges of unpat riotic language, is unfavorable to Portevin, who will be recalled from his office of secretary to the French Consulate in New York. The London Times says the noticeable feature of the loss of the Etate of Fiorida was

the very large number of the crew as compared with the small number of passengers saved. The panic on board the vessel explains but not creditably the great less of Mr. Bell solicitor for the Grand Trunk

Ballway, is in Toronto at present, and says the company do not legally recognize the committee appointed by the Humber disaster sufferers, and that they are not bound to settle He never delivered letters there be- claims on the basis adopted by the com-The majority of the French newspapers

refer to the recent utterances of Prince Jerome in explanation of the position of Prince Victor with contempt. They ridicule his assumption of the role of pretender, and do not consider his professions of Republicanism alneero. A Pesth merchant named Kobert has sud-

denly disappeared. The police made a search of the premises occupied by him and found between the leaves of a Socialist pamphlet several bonds that were stolen at the time of the robbery and murder of Elsert, the Vienna money changer, some months ago.

Complaint is made in Quebec that it is impossible to secure servants from the home for immigrant girls at Levis, and that many girls who would obtain fair wages and com. fortable homes are hurried on to Ontario and turther west without giving the people of this province any share whatever in the benefits of immigrants.

Thompson, the Toronto provision merchant who was recently sent to gaol for sixty days for brutally kicking Buckler, one of his em-ployees, has offered the latter \$5,000 and all costs to compromise the civil suit pending in

OBITUARY.

Glovanni Prati, the Italian poet whose illness was announced a faw weeks ago, died in Rome on May 10th.

Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, died on May 7th in Paris. He had been in failing health ever since he fell while alighting from a

tramway car several years ago. Charles Old Goodford, D.D., Provoat of Eton College, is dead, aged 72. He succceded the late Dr. Hawtrey, in 1862, having been for nine years previous head master of

the school. Hon. James Fraser, member of the Nova Scotia Legislative Council, died at his home in New Glasgow on May 9th. He was born at Boleskins, Invernesshire, Scotland, and was 82 years of age. Mr. Fraser was the elected chief of the "Clan Fraser" organization started in Canada some years ago.

Mr. Paul Dumont, formerly manager of L'Opinion Publique, and recently assistant editor of Le Journal de Dimanche, died suddenly on the afternoon of May 7th of pneumonia. The deceased gentleman had been connected with the press for some twelve years. He was about sixty years of age, and Isaves a wife and family.

The Travailleur, of Worcester, Mass., says: "On last Thursday solemn Mass was chanted in the Church of Notre Dame for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Father Beaudry, S.L., formerly pastor of this church."

"The Rev. Father Harty died last week a Mount St. Vincent Hospital. Deceased completed his course of studies at the St. Croix College, Worcester, Mass., and was ordained priest at the Seminary of Montreal. During his short career he acted as assistant priest at Clinton and Pittsfield."

The same paper says: " we are happy to joarn that the Rev. Father Dumontler, cure of Marlboro, who has been seriously indisposed since Easter, is convalescent, and has left for Canada where he will remain a few weeks to recuperate."

The death is announced at Dromtskin, County Louth, Ireland, on the 22nd ult., of Margaret, relict of Nicholas Conroy and mother of the late Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, formerly Bishop of Ardauh and Olonmacnoise in Ireland, and Delegate-Apostolic to Canada. The deceased lady had attained the very advanced age of eighty-sight years.

Midhat Pacha, is dead. Deceased was born at Constantinople in 1822 and educated there. When 35 years old he became a member of fresh salmon was shipped on Saturday night | the Grand Council and was afterwards appointed Governor of Bulgaria, where he adopted povere measures to suppress sedition. After a visit to Europe, where he studied the various constitutions, he became secretary of the Grand Council, and in 1860 the governor of the provinces of Nish and of Uscup and Pristend, being also created a Pacha. There he introduced several successful reforms and was recalled to the capital where he was received with great honors. Midhat was then nominated governor-general of the Vilayet of the Danube, and during his regime many important works were completed. In 1866 he was recalled to Constantinople to preelde over the Council of State, but was again cent to Bulgaria to suppress a revolt waich had broken out there. He was next appointed Governor of the Province of Bagdad, which he succeeded in quieting. Returning to the capital, he warned the Sultan of an attempt to change the auccession to the throne, and McKim, M.P.P., on a charge of forgery. After denounced the Grand Vizier and his colleague, who were dismissed, Midhat being appointed Grand Vicier. But hisfall was as sud. den as his rise, owing to intrigues. After filling the post of Minister of Justice, he was named Governor of Salonica, but soon returned to Constantinople, where he lived onietly until 1875, when he again accepted the Ministry of Justice, but he only held it for a brief period. Midhat and Hessian Avni, who was then Grand Vizier, after vatnly urging on the Sultan the necessity of reform, determined to de-Land agency districts west of Manitoba possilim. This was accordingly done on have been created and boundaries defined at | May 31, 1876, and Abdul Asiz was sent to Prince Albert, Touchwood, Qu'Appelle, extie where he soon afterwards committed sul-Coteau, Swift Current, Battleford, Caigary cide. Murad V. ascended the throne, but cide. Murad V. ascended the throne, but he was deposed in favor of the present Sul-The Morganatic marriage of the Grand Duke tan. In 1876 Midhat was for the second of Hesse causes so much scandal that rumour time appointed Grand Vizler, but was dissays that it will be disrolved. Most curious missed in 1877. After a long visit to Europe he returned to Orete in 1878, and was appolated Governo.-General of Syria. In 1881 Midhat and eight Pashas were arrested and convicted of complicity in the murder of Abdul Az'z, and was condemned to death. The sentence was, however, commuted to one of imprisonment for life and Midhat was sent to the south of Arabia.

\$20,000 GONE!

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. - The Chronicle publishes in substance the following marvel :-Captain W. F. Swatey, the oldest pioneer of the coast, makes a statement of the intense suffering of his friend, Colonel D. J. Willlameon, an army officer of distinction, and an ex U.S. Consul, who was attacked in the winter of 1861-2 with violent rheumatiem. So great was his agony in siter years, he became a helpiess cripple, and after trying numberless remedies, the baths of other countries, and spending a fortune of \$20,000, the disease seemed to assume a more virulent type. Finally he was persuaded to try St. Jacobs Oll, the great conqueror or pain. It worked a miracle of cure. In a letter to the Chronicle he confirms Capt. Swasey's statument, and adds: "I cheerfully give my unqualified attestation to the truthfulness of the tatement, because I feel perfectly certain that a knowledge of my outo by St. Jacobs Oll will prove the means of relieving hundreds of sufferers.

The expenses connected with the execution of the Gorebridge poschers will amount to about £100. The hangman and his assistant get £30 and their expenses to and from Bradford. The money falls to be paid out of the city funds.

On Sunday morning at Castlerock Ranche, Arthur Manley, a wealthy young English cattle owner, shot and killed D. R. Griffin, merchant of Vermijo, who attempted to kill him. Manley was unarmed, but siter a desperate struggle secured Griffin's revolver and shot him. There was a fend between the partios.



H. HASWELL & CO.,

Wholesale Diuggists, Montreal.

IMMIGRATION BETURNS

(Continued from First Page.) FREEMASONRY!

There are several secis of men which, though different in name, customs, form, and origin, are identical in aim and sentiment with Masonry. It is the universal centre from which they all spring, and to which they all return. Although in our days these seem to no longer care to hide in darkness, but hold their meetings in the full light and under the eyes of their fellow men and publish their journals openly, yet they deliberate and preserve the habits and customs of secret societies. Nay, there are in them many secrets which are by law carefully concealed not only from the projane, but also from many associated, viz., the last and intimate intentions, the hidden and unknown resolutions and the methods and means by even known how lately they had on this which they will be carried into execution. point serious disputes. It is a fact that the Hence the difference of rights and of duties among the members; hence the distinction thinking about God whatever they like, of orders and grades and the severe discipline affirming or denying his existence. Those by which they are ruled. The initiated must | who boldly deny His existence are admitted promise, nay, take an oath, that they will as well as those who, like the Pantheists, adnever, in any way or at any time, disclose their fellow members and the emblems by which they are known, or expose their doc-trines. So, by false appearance, but with the supreme foundation is pulled down and upsame kind of simulation, the Masons chiefly strive, as once did the Manichanns, to hide too, as the iree creation of this world, the and to admit no witnesses but their own. They seek, ekiliully hiding places, assuming | tallty of soul, fixture, and eternal life. the appearance of literary men or philosophere, associated for purposes of erudition ; they have always rendy on their tongues the speech of cultivated urbanity, and preclaim their charity toward the poor; they look for the improvement of the masses, to extend the benefits of one can practise nor obtain, and of which it social comfort to as many of mankind as is impossible to find a vestige in those who possible. Those purposes, though they may be true, yet are not the only ones. Besider, those who are chosen to join the society must promise and swear to obey the leaders and coud from natural honesty. Because the teachers with great respect and trust; to be principles and sources of justice and ready to do whatever is told them, and accept death and the most horrible purishment if vident ruler of the world, the eternal law they disobey. In fact, some who have betrayed the secrets or disobeyed an order are lation of natural order; the supreme end of punished with death so skilfully and so audactously that the murder escaped the inves- outside of this world. These principles once tigations of the police. Therefore, reason and truth show that the society of which we naturalists, immediately natural ethics has epeak is contrary to honesty and natural jus-

that the cause should not appear in its effects. "A good tree cannot yield bad fruite, nor a bad tree good ones." (Matt. vii., 18.) Masonry generates bad fruits mixed with great bitterness. From the evidences above menoverthrowing all the religious and social ing a now one according to its taste, based on the foundation and laws of naturalism. What we have said or will say must be

understood of Masonry in general and of all like societies, not of the individual members original sin and more inclined to vice than of the same. In their number there may be to virtue, it is not possible to lead an honest not a few who, though they are wrong in life without mortifying the passions and subgiving their names to these societies, yet are neither gulity of their crimes nor aware of the final goal which they sirlys to reach. Among the associations also, perhaps, some do not approve the extreme conclusions reason its own empire. But naturalists and which, as emanating from common principles, it would be necessary to embrace litheir original sin, and do not acknowledge that deformity and vileness would not be too our tree will is weakened and bent to evil. repulsive. Some of them are equally forced To the contrary, exaggerating the strength by the places and times not to go so far as and excellency of nature, and settling in they would go or others go; and yet they are not to be considered less Masonic for that, lice, they cannot even imagine how, in order because the Masonic alliance has to be coal to counteract its molions and moderate its sidered not only from actions and deeds, but appetites, continuous efforts are needed and

the name itself indicates, that human nature the passions; journals and reviews without and human reason in everything must be our teacher and guide. Having once settled this, they are careless of duties toward God, or they pervert them with false opinions and effeminate and delicate living promoted by They deny that anything had been revealed by God; they do not admit any religious dogma, any truth but what human intelligence can comprehend; they do not allow any tencher to be believed on his official authority. Now, it being the special duty of the Catholic Church, and her duty only, to keep the doctrines received from God and the authority of teaching with all the heavenly means necessary to salvation, and preserve them integrally incorrupt, hence turned against her.

Now, if one watches the proceedings of the where they are more free to do what they like, it will appear that they carry faithfully into execution the tenets of the naturalists. They work, indeed, obstinately to the end that neither the teaching nor the authority of the Church may have any influence; and therefore they preach and maintain the full separation of the Church from the State. So Church, and they want, therefore, by all must be applied, and when grown up every means, to rule States independent of the in- one will select that which he likes. stitutions and doctrines of the Church.

To drive off the Church as a sure guide is not enough; they add persecutions and in. sults. Full license is given to attack with impunity both by words and print and teaching the very foundations of the Catholic religion; the rights of the Church are violated; her divine privileges are not respected. Her action is restricted as much as possible; and | done in order to have it permitted. So the that by virtue of laws apparently not too violent, but substantially made on purpose and reduced to temporary union, which can to check her freedom. Laws ediously partial against the clergy are passed so as to reduce its number and its means. The ecclesiastical revenue is in a thousand ways tied up, and

But war rages more ardently against the Apostolic See and the Roman Pontiff. He was, under a false pretext, deprived of the temporal power, the stronghold of his rights and of his freedom; he was next reduced to any part, either in directing or watching an iniquitous condition, unbearable for its them. In many places they have gone so numberless burdens, until it has come to far that children's education is all in the this, that the sectorians say openly what they hands of laymen; and from moral teaching had already in secret devised for a long time, every idea is banished of those holy and viz., that the very spiritual power of the Pope ought to be taken away, and the divine in- God. stitution of the Roman Pontificate ought to disappear from the world. If other arguments were needed for this, it would be sufficiently demonstrated by the testimony of many woh oiten, in times bygone and even lately, declared it to be the real supreme aim of the Free Masons to persecute with untamod hatred, Christianity, and that they will never rest until they see cast to the ground all religious institutions established by the

If the sect does not openly require its mem. hers to throw away Catholic faith, this toler-ance, far from injuring the Mason's schemes, is useful to them. Because this is, first, an easy way to deceive the simple and unwise ones, and is contributing to proselytize. By they promote, in fact, the great modern error the same esteem

of religious indifference and of the parity of all worships, the best way to annihilate every religion, especially the Catholic, which, being the only true one, cannot be joined with the others without enormous injustice.

But naturalists go further. Having entered, in things of greatest importance, on a way thoroughly false, through the weakness of human nature or by the judgment of God, tate the communion and equality of all goods who punishes pride, they run to extreme errors. Thus the very truths which are distinction of social goods and conditions.

known by the natural light of reason, as the From these few hints it is easy to unde existence of God, spirituality and immertality of soul, have no more confistence and carti-

tude for them. Masonry breaks on the same rocks by no different way. It is true, Free Masons generally admit the existence of God; but they admit themselves that this persuasion for them is not firm, sure. They do not dissimulate that in the Masonic family the question chiefs, the hidden and secret meetings, the of God is a principle of great discord; it is sect leaves to the members full liberty of set, many n tural truths must needs go down, universal government of providence, immor-

Once having dissipated these natural principles, important practically and theoretically, it is easy to ere what will become of public and private morality. We will not speak of supernatural virtues, which, without a special favor and gift of God, no proudly ignore the redemption of mankind, heavenly grace, the sacraments, and eternal happiness. We speak of duties which promorality are these, a God, crestor and prowhich commands respect and forbids the vioman settled a great deal above created things taken away by the Free Masons, as by the no more where to build or to rest. The only morality which Free Masons admit, and by There are other and clear arguments to which they would like to bring up youth, is show that this society is not in agreement that which they call civil and independent, with henesty. No matter how great the or the one which ignores every religious skill with which men conceal, it is impossible idea. But how poor, accertain and variable at every breath of passion is this morality is demonstrated by the acrrowful fruits which partially already appear. Nay, where it has been freely dominating, having banished Christian education, probity and integrity of tioned we find its aim, which is the desire of manners go down, horrible and moustrous opinions raise their head, and crimes grow orders introduced by Ohristianity, and build- with fearing andacity. This is deplored by everybody, and by these who are compalled by cvidence and yet would not like to speak

Besides, as human nature is infected by mitting the appetites to reason. In this fight it is often necessary to despise created good, and undergo the greatest pains and escrifices in order to preserve to conquering her the principle and unique rule of justhe greatest constancy. This is the reason Now, it is the principle of naturalists, as | why we see so many enticements offered to any shame; theatrical plays thoroughly dis-| honest; the liberal arts oultivated according to the principles of an impudent realism, the most refined inventions; in a word, all the enticements to seduce or weaken virtue carefully practised—things highly to blame yet becoming the theories of those who take away from man heavenly goods, and put all happiness in transitory things and bind it to earth.

What we have said may be confirmed by things which it is not easy to think or to speak. As these shrewd and mallolous men do not find more servility and decility than the attacks and rage of the enemies are in souls already broken and subdued by the tyranny of the passions, there have been in the Masonic sect some who openly said Masons, in respect of religion especially, and proposed that the multitudes should be urged by all means and artifices into license, so that they should afterward become an easy instrument for the most daring enterprise.

For domestic society almost all the doctrine of naturalists is that marriage is only a civil contract, and may be lawfully broken by the will of the contracting parties; the laws and government are wrested from the State has power over the matrimonial bond. wholesome and divine virtue of the Catholic In the education of the children no religion

> Now, Free Masons accept these principles without any restriction; and not only do they accept them, but thay endeavor to act so as to bring them into moral and practical life. In many countries which are professedly Catholic, marriages not celebrated in the civil form are considered null; elsewhere laws allow divorce. In other places everything is nature of marriage will be soon changed be done and undone at pleasure

The sect of Masons aims unanimously and steadily also at the possession of the education of children. They understand that a religious associations abolished and disperred. | tender age is easily bent, and that there is no more useful way of preparing for the State such citizens as they wish. Hence, in the instruction and education of children they do not leave to the ministers of the Church great duties which bind together man and

The principles of social science follow. Here naturalists teach that men have all the same rights, and are perfectly equal in condition; that every man is naturally independent; that no one has a right to command others; that it is tyranny to keep men subject to any other authority than that which emanates from themselves. Hence the people are sovereign; those who rule have no authority but by the commission and concession of the people; so that they can be deposed, willing or unwilling, according to the wishes of the people. The origin of all rights and olvil duties is in the people or in the State which is ruled according to the new principles of liberty. The State must be godless; no reason why one religion ought opening their gates to persons of every creed to be preferred to another; all to be held in

approve these maxims, and that they wish to see governments shaped on this pattern and model needs no demonstration. It is a long time, indeed, that they have worked with all their strength and power openly for this, making thus an easy way for those, not a few, more audacious and bold in evil, who mediafter having swept away from the world every

From these few hints it is easy to understand what is the Masonic sect and what it wants. Its tenets contradict so evidently human reason that nothing can be more perverted. The desire of destroying religion and Church established by God, with the promise of immortal life, to try to revive, after eighteen centuries, the manners and institutions of paganism, is great foolishness and bold implety. Not less horrible or unbearable is it to repudiate the gifts granted through His goodness by Jesus Christ to individuals, to families, and to States ; benefits very important even according to the opinion of His adversaries. In this foolish and ferocious attempt, one recognizes that untamed hatred and rage of revenge kindled

against Jesus Christ in the heart of Satan. The other attempt in which the Masons work so much, viz., to pull down the foundstions of morality, and become cc-operators of those who, like brutes, would see that become lawful which they like, is nothing but to urge mankind into the most abject and ignominions degradation.

This evil is oggravated by the dangers which threaten domestic and civil society. As we have at other times explained, there is in marriage, turough the unanimous consent We of nations and of ages, a sacred and religious character; and by divine law the conjugal union is indissoluble. Now, if this union is dissolved, it divorce is juridically permitted, confusion and discord must inevitably enter the domsetic sanctuary, and woman will lose her dignity and children every scourity of

their own welfare. That the State ought to profeed religious indifference, and neglect God in ruling society as if God did not exist, is a foolishness unknown to the very heathen, who had so deeply rooted in their mind and in their heart not only the idea of God, but the necessity also of public worship, that they sup-posed it to be easier to find a city without any foundation than without any God. And really human society, for which nature has made us, was instituted by God, the author of the came nature, and from him emanates, as from its source and principle, all this everlasting abundance of numberless goods. As, then, the voice of nature tells us to worship God with religious plety, because we have received from Him life and the goods which accompany life, so, for the same rousens, people and States must do the same. Therefore those who want to free seciety from any religious duty are not only unjust, but un-

wise and absurd. Once grant that men through God's will are born for civil society, and that sovcreign power is so strictly necessary to society that when this falls acciety necessarily collapses, it follows that the right of command emanates from the came principle from which society itself emanates; hence the reason why the minister of God is invested with such anthority. Therefore, so far as it is required from the end and nature of human society, one must obey lawful authority as we would obey the authority of God, supreme ruler of the universe; and it is a capital error to grant to the people full power of shaking off at their own will the yoke of obedience.

Considering their common origin and nature, the supreme end proposed to every one, and the rights and duties emanating from it, men no doubt are all equal. But as it is impossible to find in them equal capacity, and as through bedily or intellectual strength oue differs from others, and the variety of is so great, it is absurd to pretend to mix and unify all this and bring in the order of civil life a rigorous and absolute equality. As the perfect constitution of the human body results from the union and harmony of different parts, which differ in form and usos, but united and each in his own place, form an organism beautiful, strong, useful and necessary to life, so in the State there is an infinite variety of individuals who compose it. If these ail equalized were to live each according to his own whim, it would result in a city monstrous and ugly; whereas if distinct in barmony, in degrees of offices, of inclinations, of arts, they co-operate together to the common good, they will offer the image or a city well harmonized and conformed to nature.

The turbulent errors which we have mentioned must inspire Governments with fear; in fact, suppose the fear of God in life and respect for divine laws to be despised, the authority of the rulers allowed and authorized would be destroyed, rebellion would be left free to popular passions, and universal revolution and subversion must necessarily come. This subversive revolution is the deliberate aim and open purpose of the numerous communistic and socialistic asociations. The Masonic sect has no reason to call itself foreign to their purposes, because Masons promote their designs and have with them common capital principles. If the extreme consequences are not everywhere reached in fact, is is not the merit of the sect nor owing to the will of the members. but of that divine religion which cannot be extinguished, and of the most select part of society, which, refusing to obey secret societics, resists strenuously their immoderate

May Heaven grant that universally from the fruits we may judge the roots, and from impending evil and threatening dangers we may know the bad seed! We have to light a shrewd enemy, who, cojoling peoples and kings, deceives them all with false promises and fine fiattery.

Free Masons, insinuating themselves under pretence of friendship into the hearts of princes, aim to have in them powerful aids and accomplices to overcome Christianity, and in order to excite them more actively they privileges and power. Having thus become confident and sure, they get great influence in the government of the States, resolve yet to shake the foundations of the torones, and persecute, calumnists or banish those sovereigns who refuse to rule as they desire.

By these arts flattering the people, they deceive them. Proclaiming all the time public prosperity and liberty; making multitudes believe that the Church is the cause of the iniquitous servitude and misery in which they are suffering, they deceive people and urge on the masses craving for new things against both powers. It is, however, true that the expectation of hoped-for advantages is greater than the reality; and poor people, more and more oppressed, see in their misery these comforts vapish which they might have casily and abundantly found in organized Christian scolety. But the punishment of the proud, who rebel against the order established by the providence of God, is that they find oppression and misery exactly where they expected prosperity according to their de-

Now, it is well known that Free Masons before all God, the Lord of everything, it of Christian charity and the relief of human would be an injurious calumy to believe her miseries. the enemy of the power of princes and a usurper of their rights. She wishes, on the contrary, that what is due to civil power may be given to it conscientionaly. To recog-nize as she does the divine right of command concedes great dignity to civil power and contributes to conciliate the respect and love of subjects. A friend of peace and the mother of concord, she embraces all with motherly is to be feared. Itselst that parents and love, intending only to do good to men. Bho spiritual directors in teaching the teaches that justice must be united with catechism may never cease to admonish apolemency, equity with command, law with propriately children and number of the winker moderation, and to respect every right, maintain order and public tranquillity, relieve as much as possible public and private miseries. "But," to use the words of St. Augustine, Those who prepare children for first com-they believe, or want to make believe, that munion will do well if they will persuade the doctrine of Gospel is not useful to society, them to promise not to give their names to because they wish that the State shall rest not any society without asking their parents' or on the solid foundation of virtue, but on im. punity of vice."

It would therefore be more according to civil wisdom and more necessary to universal ous seed from the field of the Lord, if the welfare that princes and peoples, instead of Heavenly Master of the vineyard is not to joining the Free Masons against the Church, should unite with the Church to resist the Free Masons' attacks.

enty, venerable brothren, to find a remedy. perous success, Masonry is insolent, And as we know that in the virtue of divine and seems to have no more limits in its religion, the more hated by Masons as it is the more feared, chiefly consists the best and most solid of efficient remedy, we think that against the common enemy one must have recourse to this wholesome strength.

We, by our authority, ratify and confirm all things which the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, have ordered to check the purposes and stop the efforts of the Masonic sect, and all those which they established to keep off or withdraw the faithful from such societies. of the sects; on the other, that, raising their hands with many sight to God, they implore them, as they love their own salvation, to that the duty of conscience not to depart that wanders may come again to salvation; from what has been on this point prescribed that errors give place to truth and vice to by the Apostolic See.

We entreat and pray you, venerable brothren, who cooperate with us, to outrost this polson, which spreads widely among the nations. It is your duty to defend the glory of Go ; and the calvation of sonis. Keeping before your eyes these two ends, you shall lack neither in courage nor in fortitude. To judge which may be the more efficacious means to overcome difficulties and obstacled belongs to your pruience. Yet as we find it agreeable to our ministry to point out some of the most useful means, the best thing to do is to etrip from the Masonic sects Its mack and show it as it is, teaching orally and by pastoral letters the people about the fraude used by these societies to fister and entice, the perversity of its doctrines, and the honesty of its works. As our predecessors have many times declared, those who love the Catholic falth and their own salvation must be sure that they cannot give their names for any reason to the Masonic sact without sin. Let no one believe a simulated dishonesty. It may seem to come that Masons never impose anything openly contrary to falth or to morals, but as the scope and nature is essentially bad in these sects, it is not allowed to give one's name to them or to help them in any way.

It is also necessary with assiduous sermons and exhortations to arouse in the people love and zeal for religious instruction. We recommend, therefore, that by appropriate declarations, orally and in writing, the fundamental principles of those truths may be explained in which Christian wisdom is contained. It is only thus that minds can be cured by instruction, and warned against the various forms of errors and vice, and the various enticements especially in this great freedom of writing and great desire of learning.

It is a laborious work, indeed, in which you customs, inclinations, and personal qualities | will have associated and companioned your olergy, it properly trained and taught by zoal. But such a beautiful and important oause requires the co-operating industry of those laymen who unite doctrine and probly with the love of religion and of their country. With the united strength of these two orders endeavor, dear brethren, that men may know and love the Church; because the more their leve and knowledge of the Church grows the more they will abhor and fly from secret societies.

Therefore, availing ourselves of this present occasion, we remind you of the necessity of promoting and protecting the Third Order of St. Francis, whose rules, with prudent indulgence, we lately mitigated. According to the spirit of its institution it intends but to draw men to imitate Jesus Christ, to love the Church, and to practise all Christian virtues, and therefore it will prove useful to extinguish the contegion of sects.

May it grow more and more, this holy congregation, from which, among others, can be expected also this precious fruit of bringing minds back to liberty, fraternity and equality; not those which are the dream of the Masonic sect, but which Jesus Christ brought into this world and Francis revived. The liberty, we say, of the children of God which frees from the servitude of Saten and from the passions the worst tyrants, the fraternity which emanates from God the Father and Orestor of all, the equality established on justice and charity, which does not destroy among men every difference, but which, from variety of life, offices and inclinations, makes that accord and harmony which is exacted by nature for the utility and dignity of civil so-

Thirdly, there is an institution wisely created by our forefathers, and by lapse of time abandoned, which in our days can be used as a model and form for something like it. We mean the colleges or corporations of arts and trades associated under the guidance of religion to defend interests and mannere, which colleges, in long use and experience were of great advantage to our fathers, and will be more and more useful to our age, because they are suited to break the power of the sects. Poor workingmen, for, besides their condition, decalumniate the Church as the enemy of royal serving charity and relief, they are particularly exposed to the seductions of the fraudulent and deceivers. They must, therefore, be helped with the greatest generosity and invited to good societies that they may not be dragged into bad ones. For this reason we would like very much to see everywhere arise, fit for the new times, under the auspices and patronage of the Bishops, these associations, for the benefit of the people. It gives us a great pleasure to see them already established in many places, together with the Catholic patronages; two institutions which aim to help the honest class of workingmen, and to help and protect their families, their children, and keep in them with the integrity of manners, love of plety and knowledge of religion. Here we cannot keep silence concerning

the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, celebrated for the spectacle and example offered and so well deserving of the poor. The works and intentions of that ecclety are well known, It is all for the succor and help of the suffering and poor, encouraging them with wonderto tact and that modesty which the Now, if the Church commands us to obey less showy the more is fit for the exercise for Hop Bitters will restore you.

Fourthly, in order more easily to reach the end, we recommend to your faith and watchfulness the youth, the hope of civil society. In the good education of the same place a great part of your care. Never believe you have watched or done enough in keeping youth from those marters from whom the contagious brests of the sect propriately children and pupils of the wicked nature of these sects, that they may also learn in time the various fraudulent arts which their propagators use to entice people. their pastor's or their confessor's advice. But we understand how our common labor

would not be sufficient to outroot this dangerthis effect granting to us His generous help. We must, then, implore His powerful aid with anxious fervor equal to the gravity At ail events, in the presence of such a of the danger and to the greatness great evil, already too much spread, it is our of the need. Inebriated by its prospertinacity. Its sectaries bound by an in-

caption.

Let us pray also St. Michael, the prince of the angelic army, conqueror of the internal enemy; St. Joseph, sponso of the Most Saintly Virgin, heavenly and wholesome patron of the Catholic Church; the great spostles Poter and Paul, propagators and defenders of the Christian faith. Through their patronage and the perseverance of commen prayers let us hope that God will condescend to plouely help human society threatened by so many dangers.

As a pledge of heavenly graces and of our benevolence, we impart with great affection to you, venerable brethren, to the clergy and peoples trusted to your care, the Apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter, the 20th of April, 1884, the seventh year of our ponti-

LEO, P. P. XIII.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. - Old Sores, Wounds, and Ulcers.—The readiness with which Hollowsy's unguent removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics explains their irresistible influence in healing old sores, bad wounds and indolent ulcers To incure the desired effect the skin surrounding the diseased part should be fomented, dried, and immediately well rubbed with the Olntment. This will give purity to the foul blood, and strength to the weakened nerves, the only conditions necessary for the cure of all those ulcerations which render life almost intolerable. No sooner is this Oint. ment's protective powers exerted than the destructive process ocases, and the constructive business begins-new, healthy growth appears to fill up the lately painful excavated

OBIT.

Paris, May 9 .- Michael Stourdan, ex-Prince of Moldevia, is dead.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

LORD RANDOLPH OHUBOHILL. Londow, May 8 .- Lord Randolph Churchill has written a letter in which he asserts that statements published yesterday in the Standard and elsewhere, to the effect that he had withdrawn from the conservative party, are utterly untrue and the work of some evil minded person anxious to gratify private malice. His Lordship concludes his letter by eaving that neither the writer of these articles nor anyone else has the slightest power to censure him for his work in conducting the conservative cause in the House of Commons

or to drive him from the conservative ranks. PSALMS. [REVISED.]

HEAR this, all ye people, and give car all ye invalids of the world, Hop Bitters will make you well and to rejoice.

2. It shall cure all the people and put sickness and suffering under foot.

3. Be then not afraid when your family is sick, or you have Bright's disease or Liver Complaint, for Hop Bliters will cure you.

4. Both low and high, rich and poor, know the value of Hop Bitters for billious, nervous and Rheumatic complaints.

5. Cleanse me with Hop Bitters and I shall have robust and blooming health.

6. Add disease upon disease and let the worst come, I am sais ii I use Hop Bitters. 7. For all my life have I been plagued with sickness and sores, and not until a year ago was I cured, by Hop Bitters. 8. He that keepeth his bones from aching

from Rheumstiem and Neuralgia, with Hop Bitters, doeth wisely.

9. Though thou hast sores, pimples, freekles, salt rheum, erysipelss, blood poison-

ing, yet Hop Bitters will remove them all. 10. What woman is there, feeble and sick from female complaints, who desireth not health and useth Hop Bitters and is made

11. Let not neglect to use Hop Bitters bring on serious Kidney and Liver complaints. 12. Keep thy tongue from being furred thy blood pure, and thy stomach from indi-

well.

gestion by using Hop Bitters. 13. All my pains and aches and diseases go like chaff before the wind when I use Hop Bitters.

Bitters and becometh well. 15. Cease from worrying about nervousness, general debility, and urinary troubles,

•	OTTAWA, May 9 —According to the returns					
	I TO THE DESIGNATION OF A DESCRIPTE PAR	77 mar L				
'	i Ci iku dikisuta biriving in lisaads aa	4a 42				
	30th April this and last year was as i	otion-				
	1883.					
١	Halifex 3,396	1884.				
	St. John 2	1,799				
٠	Montreal via U.S. Ports 1.343	14				
٠	Buspension Bridge 6,273	724				
į	Emerson from U.S 2872	7,136				
	Grants from IT W	1,103				
١	Grants from U.S	634				
٠	Agencies 556	155				
	Customs 2,374	2,513				
١	Motel de sell					
i	Total in april	14,078				
Į	Reported to 31st March20,646	22,842				
	Tiotal 20 Los					
	Total38,132	36,920				
1	The number of passer sets to the	United				
ı	States to 30th April, was:-					
1	1883.	1884.				
1	Hallfax 521	99				
ı	Agezocies 638	68				
ı	Suspension Bridge 5,313	6,353				
1	Montreal 449	397				
Ì						
ļ	Total in April 6,921	6,917				
ļ	Previously reported 8,956	9 452				
į		-,				
1	Total to 30th & prl'15,877	16,370				
١		-,-,-				
į	Settled in the Downston, 30to					
ı	Anvil no ore					

April......22,255 20,550 pertinacity. Its sectaries bound by an infiguitous alliance and secret unity of purpose; they go on hand in hand and encourage each other to dare more and more for egil. Such a strong assault requires a strong defence.

We mean that all the good must unite in a great society of action and prayers. We ask, therefore, from them two things: On one hand, that, unanimous and in thick ranks, they realst immovably the growing impetus of the sects; on the other, that, raising their hands with many sighe to God, they implore that Christianity may grow vigorous; that the Church may recover her necessary liberty; that wanders may come again to salvation; that errors give place to truth and vice to virtue.

Lee ns invoke for this purpose the mediation of Mary, the Virgin Mother of God, that egainst the implous sects in which one sees of Satan; she may thow her power, she who triumphed over him since the first conception.

April Don the second Tuesday in April the 187th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louistana State Lottery took place in Now Orleans. Tickets as estood in fifths at State Lottery took place in Now Orleans. Tickets as estood in fifths at State Lottery took place in Now Orleans. Tickets as estood in fifths at State Lottery took place in Now Orleans. Tickets as estod in fifths at State Lottery took place in Now Orleans. Tickets as estod in fifths at State Lottery took place in Now Orleans. Tickets as estod in fifths at State Lottery took place in Now Orleans. Tickets as estod in fifths at State Lottery took place in Now Orleans. Tickets as estod in fifths at State Lottery took place in Now Orleans. Tickets as estod in fifths at State Lottery took place in Now Orleans. Tickets as estod in fifths at State Lottery took place in Now Orleans. Tickets as estod in fifths at State Lottery took place in Now Orleans. Tickets as estod in fifths at State Lottery took place in Now Orleans. Tickets as each; one to Isaacre for Mary in Monthly Drawing of Mary in April Monthly Drawing of Mary in April Monthly Drawing of Mary in Ap

PORTEVIN EXPLAINS.

PARIS, May 9 -Portowin, Secretary of the French Consulate as New York, publishes a statement retracting the temarks he made during his voyage to Havre expressive of sympathy with the German people. He tivs he was under the influence of liquor.

Mr. J. R. Cuthbertson, Toronto, writes: "My wife had a very sovere altack of Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs about three years ago, and ever since has been subject to severe colds on the slightest exposure; in fact they were so frequest that her system was quite reduced. She tried several remedies, but withcut any permanent effect, until she was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and I am happy to say it has exceeded our anticipations. I have no! hesitation in recommending it as a ROYAL REMEDY for all affections of the Lungs and Chest, and for all classes of Wasting Diseases, and building up of Weak Constitutions."

ISISE EMICEANTS. WESTPORT, Ireland, May 9 - 300 emigrants started for Boston te-day.

Many ladies admire gray hair - on some other person. But few care to try its effect on their own charms. Nor need they, since Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents the hair from turning gray, and restores gray hair to its original color. It cleanses the scalp, prevents the formation of dandruff, and wonderfully stimulates the growth of the hair.

The Duke of Bacclough, who has just died. had for sixty-five years been in possession or no fewer than 460,000 acres of land situated in seven Scoice and five English counties, the ront rolls of which amounted to \$1,200,-000 a year.

For Bronchitis and Asthma try ALIAN's LUNG BALSAM; the best cough prescription known. Sec adr.

Lady Stradbrozo was paid three dollars and twelve conts for the paragraph which brought Edmund Yates to grief.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts.

Reports from Luxor state that the cleaning of the temple in already far advanced. Twenty-seven houses have been pulled down, and a columned hall laid nearly free. Everything is well preserved.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms ...

A boxing match in a private room was gotten up by filteen prominent Boston men, including several members of the Legislature, to be tought in six kneck-out rounds of three minutes each for \$150.

THE VERDICT OF HALF THE WORLD .- The entire Western Hemisphere pronounce MUR-RAY & LANMAN'S FLOBIDA WATER the most delicious Perfume for the boudoir, the ballroom and the bath, that chemistry has yet succeeded in extracting from living flowers.

A dipsomaniac boy of eight years was recently attacked, in Dublio, with delirium tremens. The child, so says the Medical Press, had had a passion for alcoholic liquors ever eince is was able to drink as all.

A lady from Syracuse writes: " For about seven years before taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I suffered from a complaint very prevalent with our sex. I was unable to walk any distance or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a time without feeling exhausted, but now I am thankful to say I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience. For Female

Complaints it has no equal." Jay Cooke, whose fortune was swapt away by the crash of 1873, is to-day one of the wealthfest men of Pennsylvania. He has investments in iron, coal, gold and silver mines and railroads reaching for into the millions. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, if troubled with Chronic Dyspepsia and Constipation. These ailments, as well as Biliousness, Kidney infirmities, and feminine troubles, are eradicated by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, an alterative of long tried and clearly proven efficacy. It is a fine blood depurent as well as corrective, and contains no ingredients which are not of the highest standard of purity.

The Lancet tells why the Patent Medicines bill did not pass. Its fourth clause declared that any patent medicine shall be deemed to be a poison until an analysis by the Pharmsceutical Society shall show it to be otherwise. The Government opposed it because the revenue would suffer severely if the drugs should be subjected to so severe a test.

f George Dodge, Er., a well-known citizen of Emporium, writes that one of his men (Sam 14. Mark the man who was nearly dead Lewis) whilst working in the woods so severely and given up by the doctors after using Hop sprained his ankle that he could scarcely get home, but after one or two applications of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll, he was able to go to work next day.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three

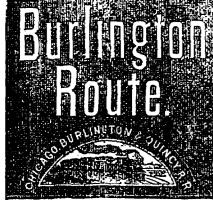
1st. To prevent falling out of the hair. 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color. 3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully, WAL CARRY CRAYE."

AVER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from nucleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restorce gray hair to its original color, prevents caldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the since none, a very superior and desirable dressing

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Parson at Pruggists.

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mite, the CITY OF MEXICO, and all points in the Mexican Republic. HOME-SEEKERS

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CA)NADA,—PROVINCE OF
QUEBEC-DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—
Superior Court Adrience Tremblay, of St.
Cunegonde, said District, wife of Joseph
Bergeton, captain of barge, of same piace, duly
guthorized to ester on justice, Plaintin, vs.
Joseph Bergeron, captain of parge, of St.
Cunegonde, said District, Defendant. An action
as synaration as to property has been instituted in this case at Montreal, on the Zein of
April instant,
Montreal 19th April, 1884.

DEMARTIGNY & DEMARTIGNY,
38 5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.



A Great Medical Work on Manhood,
Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical De
bility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of
Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from
indiscretion or excesses. A book for every
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years is such as probably never before fell to
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This book should be read by the young for
instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It
will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this
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Address the Pesbody Medical Institute, or
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Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all
disenses reculring skill and experience.
Chronic and obstinate diseases that have
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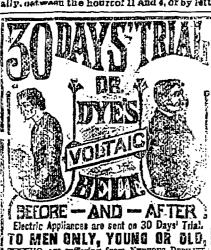
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BILL WILL BE PREsented to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its pext Session, to legally constitute 'The Montreal Butchers' Provident and Association. Mutual Assistance Association.
Montreal, 14th March, 1884.

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This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water tight compartments, are unsurpassed for atrength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experiments can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record. lime on record

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THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool Mail Line Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every THURSDAY and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

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Caspian ... Thursday, Mar. 27
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The SS. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a winter service between Halliex and St. John's, N. F., as follows:—
Connecting with steamships leaving Liverpool for Hailfax on January 17th and 31st, February 14th and 25th, March 13th and 27th.
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During the season of Winter Navigation, a staumer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Hallfar when occasion requires), and each week from Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct, as fol-

FROM BUSTON. Prussian Seturday, Mar. 29
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Greetan Saturday, April 5
Scandinavian Saturday, April 12 FROM PORTLAND.

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granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Con-inental Ports to all points in the United Inter-and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glas-

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Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central Verment and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company via Portland.

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For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux, Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queentown; Monigomerie & Workman, 17 Gracoburch Street, Landon; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clydo street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Raa & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasaile street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 293 Washington street, Boston. Or to H. & A. ALLAN,

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February 2nd, 1804.



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dent to a billing state of the system, such as Diz-ziness. Namen, Drowsiness, Distress after eating. Paint in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been she with caring

Be adoche, ye to larter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, caring and preventing this among no complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the atomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured ache they would be almost ut colesa to those who

Ache they would be almost priceies to there who such ritering this distressing complaint; but forth matrly their goodness does not end here, and these who once try them will find these little; likewhat able in so many ways that they will not be willing

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In the hand of so Liany In ea that here is where yo

make our great boast. Our pills care it while

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And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any perwho will take I Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored in sound wealth, if such a thing be possible. For caring Female Complaints these Pill diago no Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b mil for inter-stumps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON IAS 3.

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The next redemption takes place on the 2nd of JUNE, 1884, and every bond bought of us on or nefore the 2nd of June, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next hedemption. For orders, circulars, or any other information address:

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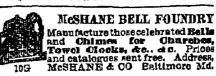
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Purgative. Is a sale, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults

How strange the reverses of fortune!

It's wheel may cast down in a day
The owner of wealth and position;
Or, the mendicant lift from his way
Unto heights that his fancy had never
Soared, o'en on its lottient wing;
But unlooked-for events daily happen,
For to-night I am here he Sing-Sing.

Just, only, one short year hath vanished Down life swift-gliding river of time Since I couried gay fashion on Broadway, Pledged its beauty in sparkling wine; Or, booked random bets by the hundred On the turf, when the fledglings were rife, And the harpies all ready to pluck them, Ah, me! 'twas a rollicking life.

SENTENCED.

You ask, "How I came to this prison."
My friend, you must follow me back,
The answer it lieft through many,
And many a tear-bidden track.
The frat was neglect of a mother,
Whose warnings I never would heed,
The next, the false smile of a woman,
Who first gave me doubt for a creed.

Love of liquor—the greed of the gamestor;
Who hazards, to win, in the play,
Weelth, honor—in haunts of the felon
I shrank from the light of day,
The lawbreaker's way is but thorny,
You'll agree with mo there, my old chum,
When conscience a vigit is keeping,
With justice afar looking glum.

Outside the walls of the prison There's beauty, I know, to the fields,
'Mid the lazy hum of the insects,
The daffold fragrance yields;
And the feeling is strong upon me
To wrestle in hopeless strift,
With the reason that calmly whispers,—
"Sentenced, at thirty, for life."

SKHOHES FROM THE GALLERY.

Grace O'Boyle, Ottawa.

THE MAN OF THE DAY.

The Moses of the Liberal Party.

When the three and accresities of the world call for a Man, that individual is found. The times at present are out of Joint in this province, but a man has arisen to straighten the crocket note of Quebec and lead it to unpar-licid prosperity. There exists in the Legislative Assembly one whose voice has been often heard, and though the results of his much talking may be discouragingly meagre, yet he has an undentable status in that deliberative body, and, if fortune be propitions, to will yet foom up as a leader of no ordinary calibre. The party, however, at present is not prepared for his guidance. It has not sufficient accumen in its present menlightened sixte to discern the statesmanilke qualities that are hidden beneath a modest exterior, reminding one of Shakspearo's axiom: "There is no set to distinct and far distant when he will rise, like Quence, May bib.

A FINANCIAL MOEES, to lead the people of this province out of an Fgypt of bankruptcy, through a wilderness of paintally constrained economy, to the promised land of financial prosperity. It may be forty years, more or less, before this desirable event happens; but who, with the elightest foresight, when he studies the subject in all its bagrings, would not feel convinced that the Mirabeau of the Franch Revolution, a Cromwell of Eogland, or Cothert, the great financial minister off rance, is in our midst. Who could listen to those well rounded periods that carry conviction to the most prejudiced without feeling he was in the presence of one who would lend finders to the most brilliant of legislative hot mellowed with the reimenents of an effete and work-out civilization, but in the wilder hurses of occuence, so characteristic of genius, he is prone to set the rules of parliamentary conventionalism aside and rush with the rugged elequence of a Bradiaugh or a Demiss Kearney into a phrascology and manner of epoch that the hypercritically censorious might form A FINANCIAL MORES,

" BILLING GATE ETCMP EPRARING." Such criticism, however, only omanates from milicious medicarity jealous of his transcendent powers, and could only he appreciated by enesculated minds that prefer the tamely flowing muse of Moore and Hyron to the brokening energy of moster of Wall Whitman's immortal vorse. No doubt the intelligent reader has already divined to whom the foregoing panegyrio applies. What statesman, even in this assembly of master minds, would such as energy over it was the consequence. assembly of master minds, would such a eulogy, even in part, sit gracefully and truthfully upon other than George Washington Stephens, the eminently distinguished member for Montreal Centre. To pause for a reply would be a necless washe of time, as the most virulently prejudiced must accord to him honors that his loity genius scarce deigns to stoop fo. The lanalyzation of such a character should not be a task of the ephenoral writer for the press, but a work of love by Ernest Renan or the glited author of the Lives of the Eaints Words fall to do leattee to one who, born in the purple of Montreal's plutocracy, has escaped the fate of so many

GILDED YOUTHS

GILDED YOUTHS

GILDED YOUTHS

lured by the circle of pleasure from the ardnous paths of study and politics that lend to Parnasure. This frugal son of a frugal father who made a princely fortune in pork, he added to his accumulations, and though possessing the talent and qualities that would have made him pre-aminently at home in the hog market, he abandoned this licerative business, and, saturating his mind with the affairs of the state, sacrificed himself on the affairs of the country. Detractors might say that his envisible success in life was due to being the son of a wealthy inther. Not affinence, but nature, endowed him with a Napoleonic mind, which, even in the midst of penary, could be contemplative of greatness. And had fortune placed him in the butchor's stall he would have done boner to the profession, and his elequence would be marked, as it is now, by homely metaphors drawn from such surroundings that so endear the popular orator to the popular mind, being a aweet and fouching bond of sympathy between them, 'The true that in parliamentary halls' FASTIDICUS MEMBERS FROM THE BACKWOODS DIE-GREDRO ASOLIN

PASTIDICUS MEMBERS FROM THE BACKWCODE DILTRICTS

may object to a style of debate full of incisive
humor and robust expressions, but their unintored minds cannot appreciate the versatility
of city oratory that takes away all valgarity from stang and all the imbeellity from
weak jokelets by the charming, highly-polished
manner iin which, they are uttered. One of
the most refreshing sights in this cold, selfish
world is the tender, disinterested friendship
inst exists between him and Mr. James McShane, M.P.P. for Econtral West. This may be
accounted for by a similarity disposition and of
the marked peculiarities of Mr. Stephens' eloquence also answaterize that of Mr. McShane,
who resembles Daniel Webster in this particular, that one was the expounder of the Unstitution of the United States, while the latter is
the expounder of the English grammar in the
Legislative Assembly. But fife is short and
time is fleeting, consequently a skotch intended
merely for a newspaper has exceeded
the usual length, but, to do it justice, should be
extended to a magazine article or published in
pamphlet form. pamphlet form.

FACTS ABOUT THE BACE.

Fitzgerald will receive \$9,456.15, including \$930 atakes; Rowell, \$3,670, including \$280 stakes; Panchot, \$2,004.75, including \$140 stakes; Noremac, \$1,186.66; Herty, \$847.61; Vint, \$678.09; Elson, \$508.56.

DAVITTS LEGTURE TOUR.

LORDON, May 8 .- Michael Davitt writes to the Freeman's Journal that he intends to deliver a ceries of lectures in Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and Canada during the next two years, and will then: turn to treland.

a babbister arbested for mubder London, May 8.—A few months ago fingh Shortland, an Australian barrister, eloped with a married daughter of a weelthy gentle-man in Devonshire. Soon after the body of Mis. Short and was sound in a pond. Shortland was erreated yesterday on a charge of murdering her.

Mr. Jones, a New York street preacher collects large audiences by giving away coffee, sandwiches and cosp.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S * VEGETABLE COMPOUND * * * * * * * IS A POSITIVE CURE * * * * * For all of those Painfal Complaints and

* * Weaknesses so common to our best * * * * * * * FEMALE POPULATION. * * * * IT WILL CI'M BUTINELY THE WORST FORM OF FE-NALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-PLANMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAK-

THE RESULTS FAINT MESS, PLATCHEST, BESTIGOT, ALL CRAVING POINT SUBJECT THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEAD-ACHE, NEEVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEFRESSION AND INDIGESTION. * * * * * * * * * * THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, MEALING OF DIFEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. TO * ** FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED. ** LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lyan, lises. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sold by all druggists. Bent by mall, postage paid, in form of Pills or Losenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered. *

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Billouances and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.



WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own

TELEGRAMS.

THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BARQUE THERESE AT QUEBEO -THE STORIES OF THE SAILORS-THE BLAME THOUGHT TO BEST ON CHIEF OFFICER THOMPSON.

QUEBEC, May 11.—The balance of the survivors of the steamship State of Florida disaster were landed here to-night by order of the marine and fisheries department from the barque Therese, which arrived up under sail late last evening, and anchored at the upper ballast ground. Their names are as fol-lows:—James Thompson, chief officer; Thomas Balr, boatswin; John Smith, boatswain's mate; Peter Patterson, carpenter; Henry Anderson, lamp trimmer; John Silverblade, quartermaster; John Miller, quartermaster; John Smith, able seaman; Charles Love, able seaman; George Atmour, able seaman; John Bsard, boatsman's yeoman; Wm Lawson, able seaman; Wm Hislop, second engineer; Edward Bogle, fireman; John McDowell, fireman; Jane McFarlane, stewardess; Hugh Morgan, steerage passenger; Peter J. Benning, steerage passenger; Martin Peterson, steerage passenger; Francis Watson, steerage passenger—total 20. All are well and hearty.
Mr. Cleary, the New York agent of the State Line, is understood to have boarded the barque on its arrival. He took charge of the surviving officers and lodged them in a comfortable notel. He did the same for the four steerage passengers. Ohter officer Thompson appeared much worn and dejected. The party were called upon, but refused to speak of the accident at all. The seamen were taken to the river police station and their names duly registered. They were less reticent than the officers, but were unable to throw any light upon the cause of the disaster. They appear to have endured some hardships on board the Therese, which, of course, had not accommodation for so large a ship's company. To night they were billeted out to different boarding houses. Some of them seen at supper declared it was the first square meal they had had for over a fortnight. Those saved from the barque are Capt. Heyburn, of Liverpool, Angelo Rosa and Thomas Nicholson. These are the names registered at the shipping clice. The names of those lost by the barque cannot be ascertained to night. The Ponema was in ballast from Liverpool to Miramichi and was a barque of 749 tons. The only informaline having secured control of the officers before they could be reached by newspaper men in order to prevent their being interviewed in his absence. The sailors having mostly been in bed at the time of the accident, their story does not amount to much, but they seem to have an impression that, somehow or other, Thomson is to blame for the collision. Before the three survivors of the their boat from cold and exhaustion. Capt. Heyburn went to a hotel in company with the officers of the Florida. He has lost everything and is destitute. One of his men, who is saved, Nicholson, was on the lookout at the time of the collision, and distinctly ascribes the fault to the steamship. The survivors who arrived to-day all speak favorably of the third officer, Allan, as did those who arrived here by the Titania.

Both Allan and Dr. Steele, of the ill-fated steamship, who arrived here by the Titania and went to Montreal, returned here to-day with Mr. Cleary. All who were seen to-night from the Therese agree that the City of Rome refused assistance to them as previously reported. She was so near that it was impossible not to have seen and understood the signals.

The stories told by the survivors on board the Titania of the gallantry of the chief engineer, Bain, of the State of Florida, in saving the life of the stewardess, Miss McFarlane, at the cost of his own, and of the bravery of the lamplighter, Henry Anderson, in break-ing in the bottom of a boat to draw out the man imprisoned below, are corroborated by those who arrived by the Therese. They also testify to the activity displayed by Younger, the second officer of the steamship, who is amongst the lost, in getting out the boats. The life-boat of the Ponema, in which the captain and two of his men were picked up, was brought up by the resouing baque.

THE HAMILTON MURDER CASE.

HAMILTON, Ont., May 7 .- The case of Timothy Depew, the sallor, who was charged with assault and robbery of Wm. McGregor, a Grand Trunk engineer, on the night of the 29th August, 1881, has created great interest at the assizes now going on here. McGregor was found on the morning of the 30th August, 1881, dead on the track of the Hamilton & North Western Railway, his watch and valuables being gone.

Denew and another sailor named and another sailor Woods were with the prisoner the night be- of this bill; if you have that power you kave Woods has since been drowned on the The detectives traced the watch to Depaw, who was arrested in Blenhelm some time ago. The case occupied all day Monday, ran through the crowded house, when the and the jury was locked up during the night, failing to agree, 11 being for conviction and one for acquittal. The evidence was very clear against Depaw. It is said the juryman who held out is a distant relative of the prisoner.

THE CINCINNATI BIOTS.

CINCINNATI, May 12 .- A special grand jury appointed to consider the crimes in connection with the riots and burning of the court house, made a report to-day. It treats at length on the causes leading to the riot, and speaks of the common report that jurors were bribed, of the general complaint that the courts permitted too many delays, and that good citizens avoided jury duty to the detriment of the fair administration of justice. It also points out defects in the criminal code. The report comments highly on the conduct of the 14th Regiment at the time of the riot, and praises the bravery of Captain Desmond. Fifty-four indictments were returned, covering twelve grades of orime. Nothing further will be divulged concerning these until arrests are made. An indictment has been found for bribery against T. C. Campbell, the lawyer who defended Wm. Berner, the murderer of Kirk, the attempt to lynch whom led to the bloodshed.

THE GERMAN SOCIALIST BILL.

BERLIN, May 10 .- The Reichstag by a vote of 189 to 157 passed the anti-Socialist bill to its second readings. The national liberals and conservatives voted for the measure; also 25 independents and 39 of the central regicides, and read the letter written by Em. former field to other hands, and removed to lishments. Building material is compara. head. Insurance contracts against mortality native peror William on the occasion of the assassi- near Chicago, a thousand miles mater to tively cheap, but other inducements to invest have been made at 2 to 21 per cent. Private years.

nation of the Casr Alexander showing that the Emperor had proposed such a measure before Dr. Windthorst. Russia and Austria were in iavor of an international conference. France made her decision dependent upon the action which England should take. England rejected the proposal, and Austria afterward withdrew her assent. The negotiations were now confined to Germany and Russia. The government could not make the law more lenient than it already was, but they hoped through social reform to give the workmen their due-namely, work so long as they were able to labor, and support when they were unable to toll longer. Parliamentary obstruction simply impeded the government. If the bill should be rejected the government would discuss it with another parliament. If another parliament should likewise reject the bill the government would be exonerated of all responsibility and could regard the fur-ther development of social democracy with a quiet conscience.

THE FRANCO-OHINESE TREATY. LONDON, May 12 .- The Pall Mall Gazette says the Franco-Ohinese treaty of peace cedes to France more than she ever claimed. A Paris despatch announces that the signing of the treaty of peace has been confirmed. It is atipulated in one clause that Ohina shall at once withdraw her troops from Tonquin. The treaty had already been ratified in Pekin before the signatures were affixed. After the signing of the treaty Li Hung Chang gave a grand banquet in honor of Fournier, the French representative.

THE EGYPTIAN MUDDLE.

LONDON, May 12 .- It is reported that an African expedition under Joseph Thompson has reached Ugands, and it is believed its presence there will increase Gordon's chances for safety in case he shall be compelled to try to escape from Khartoum by going southward. General Graham will command the tion stock due in 1885 at 101; \$1,900 Mont. No 1 and 15c No 2; sheepskins, 80c to \$1. relief expedition, if his health, which was in- real Corporation permanent 7 per cent stock Caliskins, 13c to 14c per lb; lambskins, 18c jured during the Asia campaign, permits. 140.

The situation at Dongola is alarming. The inhabitants are in a state of panic. There 101 9-16; Eric 14½; Illinois Central 126½; is only a small force of troops there. Rumors have reached Cairo that General Gordon left Khartoum recently and returned there in three days, finding escape imossible.

GREAT SALE OF JERSEY CATTLE. NEW YORK, May 12, at Kellogg's spring sale of Jersey cattle, held in New York on tion derivable to night is that from the sail- May 7th to the 10th, at which four hundred ors of the Florida, the New York agent of the animals were disposed of, ten head contributed by Mr. Valancey E. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont., including calves, realized \$24,000. Five head brought the highest average ever made by any Jersey breeder in an auction sale, and in consequence Mr. Fuller takes to Canada the championship cup awarded to the breeder who obtains the largest average on his consignment. Mr. G. Smith, of Grimsby, Ont., bought Miss Stoke Pogis, 28,385, for Penema were picked up, one of their com- \$1,000. Mulberry, a five year-old cow, was panions, a seaman of the barque, had died in bought by Mr. E. M. Jones, of Canada, for \$1,000. Mulberry, a five year-old cow, was

THREE OLD PERSONS-100, 103, 106.

A MAN WHOSE DAUGHTER 13 85. RUSHFORD, N. Y., May 6 .- Mrs. W. A. Davis, of this place, has just celebrated her one hundredth birthday. Five generations of her descendants were present. Mrs Zenobia Cooley, of Peoria, Wyoming county, is in her 103rd year. She has lived for seventy years on the farm she now occupies. Both of these venerable ladies enjoy excellent health, both physically and mentally.

Probably the most remarkable case of longevity in the State is that of Michael Grapus, who lives with his son-in-law, George Muer, in Bochester. Mr. Granus is in his 106th year. He was born in Quebec in January, For deals to Europe from this port there have lynx do, \$3 to 3 50; marten do, \$1 to 1 20; all round. Yard prices are as follows: Maple, 1779. At the age of 19 he was married, his been few engagements so far. The coal mink do, 50c to \$125; otter do, \$9 to 12; \$7.50 delivered; birch, \$7; beech, \$6.50; wife being only14. They had 17 children—11 market is easier, and prices are \$125 to 150 raccoon do, 25c to 50c; skunk do, 25c to 75c; tamarac, \$6, and mixed softwood, \$5.50. What year. He was born in Quebec in January, girls and 6 boys. Of these four daughters per ton lower, with the prospect of still and three sons are living. The oldest is a casier rates shortly. A large spring fleet daughter, now 85. The youngest, a son, was born when his father was past 70 years old and his mother was 65! Mr. and Mrs. Granus lived together 81 years, when the latter died, aged 95. The daughter mentioned above has 30 living descendants. The daughter with whom the centenarian lives is 80 years of age. She has 24 living descendants. Mr. Granus says that his wife's father lived to be 111, and that his own father was 100 when he died.

THE MORRISON TARIFF BILL.

THE ENACTING CLAUSE STRUCK OUT IN THE

HOUSE-AN EXCITING CORNE IN CONSERSE. WASHINGTON, D.C., May 6 .- The House today, smid intense excitement, voted to strike out the enacting clause of the tariff bill. The vote stood 156 to 151. Morrison closed the debate, setting forth the objections that have been made to the bill and answering them. At the conclusion, turning to Bendall (leader Democratic protectionists), he said, "You claim to have power strike out the enacting clause the power to amend this bill and make it what it should be." (Loud applause on the democratic side.) A murmur of expectancy chairman directed the clerk to read the bill. Converse walked from his seat to the | very quiet. Spices are firm and some kinds bar of the house and moved to strike the enacting clause. This was followed by hisses at 164c, but 17c is now said to be the lowest and grouns from the democratic side and price. White papper is steady at 260 to 27c. rounds of applause from the republican side. The scene was one of intense excitement which sells at 15c to 18c; cloves are quiet and confusion in which the crowded at 18c; nutmegs at 581c to 621c and cassia galleries joined. Converse and Morrison 10c to 11c. The rice market still holds firm, were appointed tellers. Before taking London advices quoting a further rise to 93 his place, Morrison cried out to the 9d to 10s 3d per cwt. Here the feeling is clerk of the house, "Ho, clerk! see that no strong, mill prices ranging from \$3.50 to --- d scoundrel who is paired goes between \$3.60. the tellers." The affirmative vote was announced as 155. The first man to pass through in the negative was Beagsin, who had been brought in on an invalid's chair in order to cast his vote. The negative vote was announced as 151, and an additional member voting in the affirmative made the vote 156 to 151. Cheer followed oheer from the republican side, which was cohoed from the galleries. Ladies stood up and waved their handkerchiefs and men swung their hats. Morrison yielded gracefully and walked to his seat. The committee then rose. In the house vote striking out the enacting clause of the bill was 159 to 155.

THE "PRAIRIE FABMER" BOOMING. The Old Friends of The Prairie Farmer, and many farmers all over the West, and East, too, will be glad to learn of the good fortune that has come to this time-honored journal, which for nearly half a century (43 years) has been doing good service to and for the agricultural interests of our country. The numparty. This surpassed all expectation. The ber of May 3rd announces, henceforth, The bill will undoubtedly be passed. Prince Bismarch spoke in defence of the bill. He re-ferred to the motion made by Dr. Windthorst in 1881 providing for the adoption of interna-tin 1881 providing for the adoption of international measures regarding the punishment of of the American Agriculturist, has left his blaber in some of our manufacturing estab-

hundreds of thousands of his older enterprising readers who have preceded him to the West. The number before us gives evidence of the vigor and experience he brings to his new field of work. All who want specimens of the paper as it is, and is to be, and to enjoy its advantages, can have The Prairie Farmer, weekly, from May 1st, up to 1885, by sending a single dollar to Prairie Farmer Publishing Company, 150 Monroe St., Chicago, 111.

-Dr. S. B. Brittan says: "As a rule phy sicians do not by their professional methods build up the female constitution, and they seldom cure the diseases to which it is always liable in our variable climate and under our imperfect civilization. Special remedies are often required to restore organic harmony and to strengthen the enfeebled powers of womanhood, and for most of these we are indebted to persons outside of the medical profession. Among the very best of these remedles I assign a prominent place to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. 113-mwf

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1884.

The local financial markets were very dull in the absence of outside support. A few strong brokers are believed to be mainly instrumenta! in Resping stocks up to save the large holdings of themselves and customers, but it is difficult to get at the truth. In the meantime the public does not appear to have

any faith in higher prices. Stock sales—1 Montreal 1871, 1 do 1871, 25 do 1871, 5 do 1871, 55 do 1872; 25 Merchants 1101; 50 Montreal ex-div 1821; 1
Ontario 1042; 25 Toronto 177; 55 Commerce

Consols in London sold at 101 7-16 and Canada Pacific 481.

Stocks in New York were irregular up to 1:20 pm. Central Pacifim was down to $40\frac{1}{2}$ are better. Leather—Enquiry clow and unfrom $41\frac{1}{2}$, and Manitoba rose 1 per cent to certain. A few cales of Nos 1 and 2 Spanish 861 after selling at 87. Canada Pacific sold sole have transpired at within current rates at 47, 461 and 471. D&L was steady at on country account. Black leather remains 113 8. Western Union was down to 581 quiet, although sales of waxed upper, buff and

New York, May 13, 1 p m .- Stocks opened NEW YORK, May 13, I p m.—Stocks opened by no means cumbrous, and prices are fairly weak now strong, Am Ex 96½; OS 41½; D & well maintained. Shipments of splits and H 103; D & L 114½; Erie 14½; pfd 35; Iii buffs are going forward to the English mar-C 124; L S 93½; M C 76½; Mo Pac 80½; ket. Prices are quoted as follows:—Spanish N J C 77½; N P 22½; pfd 52½; N W 108½; sole No 1 B'A,26e to 27c; do No 2 B A,23c to pfd 134; N Y C 111½; P M 44½; Rdg 35½; 24c; Ohina No 1, 22c to 24c; do No 2, 20c R I 116; St P 76½; pfd 111; St P, M & M to 21c; Buffslo No 1, 20c to 22c; do No 2, 87; Tex Pac 14½; U P 49½; Wab 6½; pfd 18c to 19c; slaughter No 1,25c to 28c; rough (134; W U 59½. 131; WU 597.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

As we noted last week, the trade of the city presents a more promising appearance. This is in part due to the resuscitation of the shipping trade, and in part to the improvement in remittances from the country districts. The winter wheat crop in contrast to its deplorable condition at this date last year owing to late frosts, is reported to be looking remarkably fine in all districts. The importance of this is apparent, as the failure or partial failure of the crops of Canada means far greater disaster than the temporary wreck of any industry, even that of lumber. This was not the case some years ago, but it is now. We notice that Ottawa is doing a good trade in its particular line, considerable wood shipments passing through Montreal by water to the States. suffers from a lack of outward tonnage, in sympathy with every other port on the Atlantic seaboard. Steamers are sadly in need of grain cargo, which they are willing to take at 6d per quarter.

GROUERIES.—Sugar.—Granulated is held at 740 to 740 for ordinary quantities, and at 740 for large lots of say 500 bbls. Yellows have also sold well, a round lot of bright changing hands at 6 to, and quotations range from 5 to to 7c. Sales of new Porto Rico grocery sugars have been made at 5½c to 6c. Pauls lumps are quoted here at 8½c to 8½c in boxes. Syrups are easy at 30c to 35c, as to quality. Molasses are weak and difficult to sell at the moment, new Barbadoes being offered freely at 374c. Porto Rico is quoted at 324, English Islands at 30c and sugar house at 24c to 25c. The fruit market is fairly active in some lines, sales of about 6,000 boxes of Valencia raisons having occurred since our last review at 43c for No. 2 and at 5c to 51c for No. 1 in round quantities. Old raisins are scarce and 31c is obtainable for good qualities. Currants have been placed at 45c to 510, and prunes at 5c. New arrivals of Moleritas almonds are effered at 111c, Ivicas at 121c, and Barcelona filberts at 9c. The tea market rules quiet at unchanged prices. Cables from Japan report a decline of 2c to 30 per lb from the opening prices. Coffee is are advancing. Black pepper has been sold There is quite a scarolty of Jamaica ginger,

IRON AND HARDWARE. -Scotch warrants in Glasgow went down to 41s 11d. Importations are light and generally sold to arrive. Prices here are quoted as follows :- Siemens, No 1, \$18 75 to 19; No 1 Coltness and Langloan, \$20; No 1 Gartsherrie, Summeries and Calder, \$18 75; No 1 Dalmellington, \$18, and No 1 Englinton, \$17 25 to 17 50. In metals there is a firm feeling in tin, which has advanced £1 in London to £86 15s, and a corresponding rise has taken place in this masket, straights being quoted at 2110 and L & F at 221c. Copper is steady and un-changed at £64 in London, and 161c here. Canada plates are steady, and there has been some movement in them at about \$3 for Penn and Blaina. Tin plates are slightly firmer, although prices are not quotably higher, transactions having been made at \$4.75 to \$6 for I O, charcoal, and at \$4.25 to 4.50 for I O coke. Bar iron has met with fair enquiry, and sales of round lots have resulted at \$1 80. smaller lots bringing \$1 85. Sheets are quiet but steady at 230, plates at 230 to 25c,

LUMBER, -The activity which marks the spring trade has not yet made its appearance, less in regard to the further curtaliment of

and lead \$3 40 to 3 50.

in the construction of houses at present are cables received this afternoon indicate no imin the construction of houses at present are said to be few. The following are prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower:—Pine, first quality per M, \$35 to 40; second quality per M, \$22 to 24; do shipping oulls per M, \$14 to 16; do 4th quality deals per M, \$12; do 11 colls per M, \$10 to 12; spruce, per M, \$10 to 13; hemicok, per M, \$10; ash, run 10 log culls out, per M, \$20 to 25; bass, run 10 log culls out, per M, \$17 to 25; cak the M, 840 to 50; wainut, \$60 to 74.1, against 54 last week, and Glasgow is to 25; oak per M, 840 to 50; walnut, \$60 to 100; oherry per M, M, \$60 to 80; butternut, \$35 to 40; birch per M, \$20 to 25; hard maple, per M, \$25 to 30.

Oils.—In seal oil sales of 25 barrel lots of

PART STEEL BETTER BETTER ON THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T

steam refined have been made at 700, large quantities being offered to arrive at 6710. Pale seal is easier at 5710 to 600, and straw do at 521c to 55c. Baw linseed is quiet at 55c to 560 in round lots, and at 570 to 600 for smaller parcels. Cod oll is dull and unchanged, and cod liver ell is considerably lower, being quoted at \$1 25 to 1 50 as to quality and size of lot. In other kinds there is little or no change. Linseed, boiled per Imperial gallon, 58c to 60c, and raw 55c to 800 each for the former and \$2 to 250 each 56c; cod, Newfoundland A, 6210 to 65c; for the latter. Live hogs at the Point were Gaspe, 62c to 63½c; seal—steam refined, 70c in fair supply and demand at 6½c to 7c per to 72½; cod liver, \$1 25 to 1 50; olive oil, \$1 pound.

1010. Petroleum—At the late advance in The following were the exports of live stock prices a firm feeling permeates the market for refined oil, sales of several cars having transpired at Petrolia at 110 within the past few days, and the sale of a car on spot has just been effected at within our range of prices, car lots in store being quoted at 134c, broken lots at 14c, and single parrels at 1440

HIDES,-The tendency in green hides is towards lower rates. In Western States hides the only sale reported is that of 400 hides of heavy steers, averaging 80 lbs, at 11 to. We quote:—Green hides, 810, 710 and 610 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Inspected 123; 10 Federal 1271; 25 Passenger 119; hides 1c higher. Western green salted—No 1 125 Bichelieu 611; \$2,000 Montreal Corpora-buff, 91c to 10c; No 2, 81c. Dry salted, 17c to 20c.

BOOTS AND SHORE-LEATHER-Travellers for boot and shoe factories are in the West for serting up orders, and in the Lower Provinces they are gatherin- in fall orders. Prospects pebbled show a slight increase. Stocks are by no means cumbrous, and prices are fairly ket. Prices are quoted as follows: - Spanish to be had. The demand is for good sole No 1 B'A,260 to 27c; do No 2 B A,23c to heavy workers, carriage and driving horses 24c; Ohina No 1, 22c to 24c; do No 2, 20c the supply of which has been well cleaned (light), 25c to 27c; harness, 27c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 360 to 370; do medium and heavy, 330 to 360; grained upper, long, 350 to 370; Scotch grained upper, 380 to 42c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled cow, 12c to 15c; splits, medium 220 to 270; do junior, 180 to 210; calfekin, light, 600 to 750; do heavy, 75c to 85c; French caliskins, \$1 05 to 1 35; English kidskin, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c.

Wool-Bales of greasy Cape are reported amounting to about 65,000 lbs. at prices ranging from 16%c to 17%c as to quality. There has also been some enquiry for Canada wool, but sales are private. A sharp advance of 20 per lb has been established on American wool owing to the defeat of the Morrison bill to remove the tariff.

RAW FUR?-Muskrat sell at 15c to 17c, the latter for prime. Muskrat, 150 to 17c, and red fox \$1 25 for good skins; beaver per 1b, \$3 to 350; bear, large, per skin, \$9 to 12; bear, cub, \$4 to 7; fisher do, \$4 to 6; red fox do, \$1 20 to 1 25; cross fox do, \$2 to 3; NAVAL STORES.—Business in general stores

easier rates shortly. A large spring fleet is opening fairly well, although at rather is anchored in port, but the shipping interest low prices, sales of rosins being noted at from \$2.50 for common strained up to \$5,00 for fine clear white. Spirits of turpentine is steady at the recent decline, sales being reported at 53 to for round lots up ta 55c for maller parcels. In other stores moderate dealings are reported.

SALT-Coarse has sold at 420 to 430 for elevens ex-wharf, and prices range from 420 to 44c, as to size of lot; factory-filled \$1.10; Euroks, \$2.40.

City Breadstuffs, Dairy Produce and Provisions.

May 13. There is no improvement in the flour market, which remains dull. In wheat there is no movement, and quotations must be regarded as normal. Oats are steady, and there is a limited trade in rye. We quote prices as follows:-Canada red winter wheat \$1 15 to 18; Canada white winter \$1 13 to 1 15; Canada spring \$112 to 115; peas 94c to 95c; oats 40c to 42c; rye 71c to 72c; barley 55c to 70c; and corn 70c to 72c. A fair jobbing trade in pork and lard progresses at steady prices, but there are no large lote selling, and the market has a quiet look. Canada short cut pork changed hands at \$21 50 to 22, and western mess at \$20 50 to 21. Lard rules quiet at 1130 for Canadian and 12c for western. Meats are in very moderate request. A moderate business in ashes at steady prices represents the actual condition of the market, in which there is no special feature to note. A lot of 10 barrels of pots changed hands on Saturday at \$3 90. We quote \$3 90 to \$4 per 100 lbs for first. There is nothing doing in pearls. Buyers are not very plenty, and the market lacks life. There is a full supply and an easy tone prevaile, it being the exception to exceed 15c. The range given is 15c to 1510 per dezen. The condition of the market has undergone but little variation, and there is nothing to indicate a decidedly new departure. The market is a little clow, but a fairly steady basis for values is maintained. There is some inquiry from shippers, but thus early in the week operations are very limited. Sales in the country have been made at 111c, while holders of choice white here are asking 12c. We quote 11c to 12c, as to quality. Liverpool was cabled unchanged at 68s 6d.

CATTLE MARKETS. MONTREAL, May 13 .- The season for shipping cattle may now be considered to have airly opened, and at Acer & Kennedy's yards, Point St. Charles, this morning a good business was done. The receipts of live stock since Saturday morning were 81 carloads, of which 38 were export oattle. The demand for these was brisk, and exporters waded in freely, despite the unfavorable tenor of cable reports, which called the British markets duit and declining. Actual sales of shipping came were made to day at 60 to 710 per lb. live weight, and it was whispered about that even as high as 650 had been paid for something extra cholos.

This, ho wever, must be taken as exceptional.

Freights are unsettled, and many rates are given, the range being from £3 to £4 per head. Insurance contracts against mortality have been made at 2 to 21 per cent.

Private:

WATHOLIC MAN of busy horodistance of William Euard, of Euard & Machine Man of busy horodistance of Clancy, in this city, on the 8th May, Mary Hoban, relict of the late Pairick Clancy, a wanted. Apply, with references, to BENZIGER have been made at 2 to 21 per cent.

Private:

711, against 71d last week, and Glasgow is at 71d, against 7fd last week. Insurance remains at 2 per cent. Freights at Boston are lower. Shippers to Liverpool offer £2, and have declined to pay £2 10s. A week ago the rate was £3. For butchers' to day a fair demand existed but the supply was mode. rate. At Viger Market about 150 head were offered, which brought from 5c to 5\frac{1}{2}c per lb. live weight, as to quality. One or two exceptionally choice animals brought 5\frac{1}{2}c. The receipts of calves were moderate-about 300 head; prices ranged from \$2.50 to \$10 each as to quality. About 50 sheep and lambs were offered, which had a fair sale at \$4 to

	The following we last week:—	ere the expor	ts of liv	e etock
	Per.	To	Oattle.	Sheep
i	MontrealL	iverpool		80
	Lake Champiain	"		
	Nestorian G	laegow	. 389	••••
				_
	Total		. 1,164	80
	FLOUR The statement o		cted at	
	Superior Extra	. 		. 2,375

Fancy Superfine.... 188 Spring Extra..... 622 Superfine 332

Middlings 120 Poliards 98 Rejected Total.....4,636

HORSE MARKET. MONTBEAL, May 13 .- For a week past the demand for horseflesh has been brisk both for export and local account. The trade for the past three months has been satisfactory, and offerings have been much reduced until now very few suitable animals are up. Mr. James Maguire, of College street market, reports the following sales since Friday:-One bay horse, 5 years old \$220: one brown horse, 5 years, \$210, one grey mare, 6 years, \$250; one brown horse, 7 years, \$160; one black horse, 6 years, at \$155; one chestnut horse, 5 years, \$145 one pair brown horses, 5 years, \$450, and one grey horse, 5 years, \$250. Mr. Kimball, of the Montreal Horse Exchange, reports the following sales: -One black horse, \$225, one do, \$230, one pair brown mares, \$390, one pair brown horses, \$320, and one bay horse, \$190. Mr. Kimboli shipped a carload of horses to Boston to-day. The trotting horse Bussian Spy, whose record is 223, and the brown mare Pinaiore, whose record is 232, have been temporarily accommodated at the Horse Exchange before being sent forward to Austria, where their purchasers await them.

CORDWOOD.

Montreal, May 13 .- A somewhat more active demand has started up for cordwood, and at the wards business has perceptibly improved. Prices rule steady and unchanged prices are 50c less, with cartage extra.

HAY AND STRAW.

Montseal, May 13.—The demand for hay and straw is moderate and the market about steady. Receipts are equal to the demand, and there is plenty of hay back in the country for all purposes. On the market the range of prices was from \$6 to 9 00 per hundred bundles, within which range the bulk of the business took place. Straw was quiet at \$5 to 6 00 per hundred bundles, the outside figure for flall threshed.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

At the preliminary examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Province of Quebec, held last week, the following gentlemen were successful: — La Durantaye, Cotret, Elpheye; Chalmers, Catudal, Beaudry, Holden, Bell, Rivet, Bastlen, Bourgeault, Gadoury, Gagnon, Lafreniere, Langis, Cotret, Baoul; Hamilton, Tessier, Larose, Baulne, Gauthier, Kincald, Tessier, Laurent, Marootte, Pare, Pillon, Pominville, Ricard, Lavole, Ducharme, Brault, Barolet, Hall, Fiset, Ploot, Rochette, Roulier, Savery, Sequin, Stewart

BIRTH.

MYLES.-In this city, on the 5th inst., the wife of M. Myles of a daughter. GAHAN .- On May 1st, at 172 Canning street

Mrs. M. Gahan, of a soc. McNAMEE .- In this city, on the 8th inst., at 90 Shannon street, the wife of Gustavus Mc-Namee, of a son.

MARRIED.

SHEENAN-FEE.-At Brooklyn, N.Y., on May 3rd, by Rev. Father Duffy, Mr. John Sheenan to Miss Mary Fee, youngest daughter of Mr. James Fee, of Cobourg, Ont.

McINTYRE-O'BRIEN. - At St. Patrick's Church, on the 6th May, by the Rev. Father Dowd, James McIntyre to Miss Ellen O'Brien.

DIED.

DONOVAN .- At 171 Charron street, Point St. Charles, on Monday, the 5th inst., of diphtheria. Jeremiah Donovan, youngest son of James Donovan, aged 2 years.

NEALON.-At her residence, near Campbellford, Ont., on Tuesday, the 29th ult., Catherine, wife of Mr. John Nealon, and daughter of Mr. R. Casey, Smith's Falls, Ont. May her soul rest in peace. Amen.

ENDICOTT.-In this city, on the 7th inst. William, only son of John Endicott, aged 1 year \$ months and 4 days.

HANDRAHAN.-In this city, on the 7th inst. Bernard Handrahan, youngest som of Daniel Handrahan, aged 25 years.

EUARD.—On the 5th inst., after a long illness in the 47th year of his age, John Euard, eldest son of Mr. John Euard. Longuenil, and only

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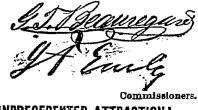
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