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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 29.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. FEBRUARY 28, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE TRUE SOURCE OF CIVIL POWER.

PASTOBAL BY THE BISHOP OF SALFORD.

SPREAD OF THE INFECTION OF FALSE PRINCIPLES.

Lent is not only a time for prayer and penance. It is a fit season for looking carefully into the principles which guide our conduct in the public as well as the private relations of life. Anti-Christian principles, like germs of disease in the atmosphere, float around us. They are imbited unawares, and develop insensibly, till they take possession of the mind. Our only safety against this kind of infection is to be found in submission to the Divine voice of the Church. For 800 years the Catholics of these kingdoms were subjected to an ordeal of systematic robbery and cruel persecution. Many, alas! succumbed, but a remnant, and especially the people of Ireland, remained firm to their faith and unconquered. The faith of the survivors, like gold that has passed through the furnace, has shone forth the brighter for the trial. Worsted in his direct attack upon our faith, Satan now assalls our religion from another point. Foiled as a persecutor. Satan now approaches us as he approached Our Blessed Lord in the desert. He appeals no longer to our fears, but to our pride, to our natural desire for well-being and material prosperity. He railies us to action, by cointing to greed, sensuality, and injustice in many who are rich and powerful, and to the dependence and humble lot of their brethren who are poor. The doctrines of socialism are the outcome of his teaching. Terrorism, incendiarism, violence, and murder are lawful weapons when it is judged that they will advance the cause of socialism. Other false principles undermine, the basis of all civil authority—such as the principle that the olvil authority of rulers is derived from no higher source than the people; that it is held by ascelal contarty of rulers is derived from no higher source than the people; that it is held by ascelal contarty of rulers is derived from no higher source than the people; that it is held by ascelal contarty of rulers is derived from no intensity and any peace, prosperity, and religion are destroyed in a common wreak. It has sometimes been

Various important problems, such as the relations of capital and labor, the distribution of wealth and its bordens, rest for their solution with the civil power; but the pernicious error of socialism is refuted by Catholic doctrine. The doctrine is set forth by the Holy Father in the following passage, from his Encyclical Letter on the Third Order of St. Francis:—"The followers and propagators of Naturalism." says Pope Leo XIII., "have increased to such exent in the present day that they passistently days Pope Leo XIII., "have increased to such extent in the present day that they pessistently deny the duly of subjection to the Church, and advance by degrees still further until with logical consistency they attack even the civil power. They encourage violence and sedition among the people; provoke agrarian disturbances; flatter the appetites of the lower classes; and weaken the very foundations of domestic and public order; In the midst of so many and such serious troubles, you clearly see that no slight hope of relief may be based upon the restoration of the Franciscan institutes to their primitive condition; for, were they to flourish, fatth live condition; for, were they to flourish, faith and piety and all Christian virtue would easily and piety and all Christian virtue would easily fluttish too. Nothing can be more efficacious than this sta's of mind and conviction for entirely rooting out and destroying all dangerous perversity, violence, outrages, revolutionary desires, and envy and ill-will between different classes of society—all of which things make up the germs and the weapons of socialism. Finally, as regards the question that so much occuples politicians, the relations between rich and poor would be most satisfactorily arranged, because the conviction would be established that poverty was not without its dignity; that the rich man is bound to be merciful and generous the poor man to be content with his lot and the poor man to be content with his lot and his industry; and that as neither is born for these perishable goods, the one must win heaven by patience, the other by liberality."

CATHOLIC DOCTRINE RESPECTING THE CIVIL POWER_

It is of great importance, dear brethren and children in Christ, especially in days like the present, that Catholics should hold fast to the doctrine, which has been revealed, concerning the origin of the civil power and the duty of loyalty and obedience. The encyclical letter of the Holy Father. entitled Disturnum, forms a clear rule for Catholics on this subject.

"In the precepts and examples of Christ Our Lord, there is a wonderful power for restraining in their duty as much those who obey as those who rule, and for keeping between them that agreement which is most according to nature, and that concord of wills, from which arises a course of administration, peaceful and free from all disturbance. Wherefore, we judge that it belongs to our jurisdiction publish to set forth that which Catholic truth demands of every one in this sphere of duty; from which also it is made clear in what way and by what means measures may be taken for the public safety in so critical a state of affairs. Although man, insided by a certain arrogance and contumacy, has often athiven to cast saids the roins of authority, still ne has never been able to arrive at obeying no one. But if it has been impossible that political power should be removed from the midst of states, it is certain that men have used every art to take away its influence and to lessen its misjesty, as was especially the case in the sixteenth century, when a fatal novelty of opinions instituted so many. Since that epoch not only has the multitude striven that a liberty greater than is just should be meted out to it, but it has seen fit to fashion the origin and constitution of divisocisty in accordance with its own will. Indeed, very many men of more recent times say that all power comes from the people; so that those who exercise it in the state, exercise it not as their own but as delegated to them by the people, and that, according to this rule, it can be revoked by the will of the very prople by whom it was delegated. But from these. Catholics dissent, affirming

course, and by numerous innate desires of the mind, and the many things necessary, and of great importance, which mittary men cannot procure, but which they sa procure when joined and associated with others. But now, a society cannot exist nor be conceived in which there is no one to govern the wills of individuals in such a way as to make, as it were, one will out of many, and to impel them rightly and orderly to the common good; therefore, God has willed that in a civil society there should be some to ruls the multitude. That the power which resides in priests comes from God is so fully acknowledged that among all nations they are recognized as and called the ministers of God. In like manner the authority of fathers of families preserves a certain impressed image and form of the authority which is in God, of Whom all paternity in heaven and earth is named. And in this way different kinds of authority have between them a wonderful resemblance, since whatever there is of government and authority derives its origin from one and the same Creator and Lord of the world, who is God. Lord of the world, who is God. CIVIL POWER NOT THE BESULT OF SOCIAL CON-

"Those who believe civil society to have arisen from the free consent of men, looking for the origin of authority from the same source, say that each individual has given up something of his right, and that every person has voluntarily put himself into the power of that man in whose person the whole of those rights has been centred. But it is an error not to see, what is manifest, viz.: men, as they are not a nomad race, have been created, without their own free will, for a natural community of life; and besides, that the agreement which they allege, is openly a falsehood and a fiction, and has no authority to confer on political power such great force, dignity, and firmness as the safety of the State and the common good of the citizens require. But then only will the princedom have all those qualifications and guarantees, when it is understood to emanate from God as its august and most sacred source. And it is impossible that any opinion should be found not only more true but even more advantageous than this. Whence it will behove citizens to submit themselves and to be obedient to princes, as to God, not so much through fear of punishment, as through respect for their majesty, not for the sake of pleasing, but through conscience of doing their duty. And by this means authority will remain far more firmly seated in its place.

WHEN DISCOBEDIENCE IS LAWFUL. TRACT.

WHEN DISOBEDIENCE IS LAWFUL WHEN DISOBEDIENCE IS LAWFUL.

"The one only reason which men have for not obeying is, when anything is demanded of them which is openly repugnant to the natural or the Divine law, for everything in which the law of nature or the will of God is violated, it is equally unlawful to command and to do. If, therefore, it should happen to anyone to be compelled to choose between one or the other, viz., to disregard either the commands of God or those of rulers, he must obey Jesus Christ. CIVIL POWER CREATED NOT FOR THE PRINCE BUT

FOR THE PROPLE. "But in order that government should be conducted with justice, it is of the highest im-portance that those who rule states should understand that political power was not created for the advantage of any private individual; Continued on 5th Page.

KILMAINHAM TRIALS.

Now Exciting but Little Interest—Carey to be Removed to Richmond Jail—a Failure of the Castle Plot—Elections in Castle Strongholds.

(By Special Cable.) Dublin, Feb. 23. - Strange as it may appear

the recent trials at Kilmainham have almost coased to be a topic of public discussion—so quickly is realized the proverbial calm after storm. It may be the people are afraid of their speech, as they certainly seem to be of their shadows, with detectives on the scent at every corner and within range of eye and ear of every casual group in the streets. As I wrote the other day, sullenness and slience are the characteristics of the city.

There are rumors to-day that Carey will be removed from the close and unhealthy confinement of Kilmainham to Richmond Jail, in the South Circular road, where he will have the benefit of country air, and more commodious quarters to reinvigorate bim for the onerous and important duties for Queen and country he will be called upon to perform early next month at the Special Commission Court. The great regret is that the informer will not be in his proper place on the occasion, and that as chief and leader of the criminal conclave he is not to be the central figure of the group on the gallows tree-if such is to be the concluding tableau of an inamous drama.

In reference to the special Commission I may state there is some uncertainty about the place of holding it. Belfast was named, but, as I stated, that is out of the question, as would indeed any other provincial town or city. The Government would not incur the risk of the excitement naturally provoked by escorting to many prisoners for such a crime hundreds of miles into the country. The usual city court, Green street, is objectionable for its bad ventilation and inadequate arrangements generally. There is no prison now attached as there was in the olden time before Newgate was abolished, and the necessity would arise of conveying the prisoners through a large portion of the city to and from the court daily. On this account, and even though it is said special preparations are being made for the trials at Green Street. opinion lesus to the probability of the selection of the Court of Queen's Bench or Kil mainham. To the Queen's Bench many of the objections to Green Street would apply.

FAILURE OF THE CASTLE PLOT. To sum up, the result of this infamous plot is that the excitement caused by the trials is passing away as the case against the Land League vanishes and the Government will lose prestige; first, for the failure to the third floor; the flames were extinguished discover the plot earlier; and secondly, for speedily. The Sisters succeeded in keeptheir attempt to morally assessinate the Par-

nellites. LEAGUE ELECTION PROFPECTS. In Ireland the whole business is discussed without passion, and, after the first day's work, the Parliamentary agitation proceeds those on the fourth floor was progressing a- which has been adopted by some counties tranquilly. In Portarlington the revelations of the trial have produced actually no effect. Mr. Mayne, who is an excellent candidate, has a promise of all the Catholic voters and of several Protestants. His success is certain unless a large amount of bribery is used. In the County Dublin the prospect is less hopeful. There is a majority of seven hundred for the Conservatives on the registry. The contest, however, is conducted with great spirit, although many weak Liberals have been trightened by Carey's statements.

Mr. M. D. Gallagher, of the Parnell Land League of New York city, has received the following letter from Mr. Parnell:

PALACE CHAMBERS, No. 9 BRIDGE STREET,) Westminster, Jan. 26, 1883. My DEAR SIR,-I am very much obliged by your letter of the 9th inst., making some inquiries with regard to the reports which you refer to in the New York papers as to the sale of my property. I have to thank you and other friends for the offer you so kindly make to raise a subscription for the purpose of discharging the mortgage, but while fully appreciating the kindness of heart which prompts your offer of help, I feel that it would be impossible for me to accept it for many reasons. I do not anticipate any embarrassment from the action of the mortgagees in giving me notice of foreclosure, es the sale under the purchase clauses of the Land Act—which I had always intended to make to my tenants at the first convenient op-portunity—will, I believe, amply suffice for the settlement of the charge in question. I could not on any account, even if the circumstances were otherwise, consent to accept the kind proposals which have been made by my friends in Ireland of a similar nature to your own; much less could I permit a collection to be made in America.

Again thanking you for the good feeling and great friendliness which have suggested your letter, I remain, yours very truly, CHARLES S. PARNELL

DEATH OF O'CONNELL'S DAUGHTER

Our Irish obituary column last week announced the death of Mrs. Ellen M. Fitzsimon, the talented daughter of Daniel O'Connell. The Liberator had two daughters and four sons; Mrs. French, whose son died here a short time ago, Mrs. Fitzsimon, Maurice Morgan, John and Daniel. Of all his children his daughter Ellen resembled him most in face and brains. In fact she was the only child whose genius and intelligence were above mediocrity. After O'Connell's death in 1847—an edition of his complete speeches with a life was projected, to be edited by John—it was really edited by Mr. Fitzsimon. Two large octavo volumns appeared but as it was issued after the famine with all its concomitant poverty amongst the people the work fell almost stillborn and its continustion was indefinitely postponed. Ellen O'Coni matried udhetodher kitzsimon wao hi been one of O'Connell's staff during the time of the Precursor Society and Emancipationhe also sat in Parliament with O'Connell for the County of Dublin. After his marriage he received the appointment of Clerk of the Crown and Hansper, a position he held during life and from the time of acquiring which he took no further part in politics. Not so with Mrs. Fitzsimon; she wrote and published in the Dublin papers anonymous ar-ticles on many subjects of Irish interest. She also published in the old Nation over the initials "N. M. F." poetic contributions. Her age is not given in the Irish paper to hand, but the deceased lady must have attained to near four score years. Even in her old age she was a remarkable woman, her large stature, her erect carriage and her wealth of silver bair would attract passers-by. Added to this, if her father's wig could be placed on her head, making allowance for the softness of the female face, her likeness to O'Connell was simply periect. She retained her love for literature to the last. One of the most striking signs of the disturbed state of society in Ireland at present is the fact that the death of the greatest of O'Connell's children should be dismissed in the public journals of Ireland with a very brief

PANIC IN A SCHOOL.

New York, Feb. 20 .- A panic occurred in a school house on Fourth street to-day, by which a number of children were injured. Seven children were killed by the panio in the school house on 4th street. The school was connected with the German Catholic Church of the Holy Redsemer, and under the tution of the Sisters of Charity. Shortly before the hour for dismissing the pupils an Fire Department, and, on returning, found twelve years. They were piled on one another, screaming and mosning piteously. A number of men came to their relief, and the Sisters of Charity endeavored to calm them. When the children were finally extricated it was found that seven had been crushed to death and a majority of the others injured. They were taken to neighboring houses and medical aid rendered. The cause of the alarm was a small fire under the staircass on ing a number of the pupils in the class rooms or the disaster might have been frightful. It is now ascertained that four-

unidentified. All were between 6 and 11 years. fices and the struggles of more than one Budolph Mandel taken out unconscious is believed dying. The building is five stories high, and a survey shows that every rule and procaution for safety was disregarded. The class rooms are too closely packed with benches and seats. In nearly every room the doors open inward, and there is only one narrow door to each room to afford egress for 100 to 80 children. The stairways are also Jarrow, and at top of the flight there is a wooden gate not easily moved. The fire started in a closet under the stairs, containing sweepings and waste paper. It had smouldered some time and filled the hall and stairs with smoke. The firemen promptly extinguished it. All efforts to quiet the children were vain and they rushed madly from the class-rooms. The scene after the panic was almost indescribable. Torn clothing was scattered upon the floor. The bodies of the dead were taken to the church adjoining and ineffectual attempts were made to resuscitate them. The parents of the children forced their way into the school and church and their cries were agonizing. Two more victims have died, making total of 16. The list of injured numbers 6. Louisa Floren is dying, suffering from suffocation and internal injuries. John Engle had his leg broken, Frederick Gintleman is crushed and internally injured. Annie Scmfyl and Frederick Dorckheimer were found almost suffocated and foaming at the mouth. After hours of work they were re-

suscitated. New York, Feb. 22.—The funeral services of fourteen of the victims of the schoolhouse disaster took place at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer to-day. Five thousand were present and an immense crowd was outside. The streets through which the procession passed were thronged. The coffins were taken to the church in fourteen white hearses and carried through two ines of a rifle company to the front of the altar rails. Twelve little girls dressed in white, wearing black crape scarfs, stood at the head of the coffins, and twenty-six girls, similarly dressed, were ranged along the altar rail. The service was most impressive and touching. The sermon was delivered by Father Schaeffer. All the bodies were taken to the Calvary cemetery.

Louise Floren, another victim of the disaster, died to-day. Examiner Reilly reports that he inspected the building a few months ago and found nothing wrong.

Mr. PARNELL'S PARLIA MENTARY POLICY,

The following is the letter addressed by Mr. Parnell to Mr. Joseph B. Walsh, of Castlebar. county Mayo, in reference to some inquiries on the subject of the approaching vacancy for the representation of that county which was referred to in recent cable despatches :-

" IRISH PARLIAMENTARY OFFICES, " PALACE CHAMBERS,

" 9 Bridge st., Westminster, Feb. 7. "DEAR MR. WALSH: I am obliged by your letter of the 5th inst., with regard to the two propositions which are being discussed in the county Mayo, in view of a vacancy by the rethrement of Rev. Mr. Nelson. I should not recommend the adoption of the first course you mention, viz: the return of a member who would refuse to take his seat. If the time comes for the Irish members to retire from the House of Commons, 1 think they should do so in a body after due consultation, and with the approval of the constituencies and the country generally.

"Such action taken by an isolated constituency would not, I think, be attended by any beneficial result, even as a demonstration, and would be a loss to the Irish party and the country by diminishing the already small number of its popular representatives.
"My views with regard to Parliamentary

representation have been often enunciated, and are very well understood, particularly in the county Mayo, and I have recently at Cork taken occasion to refer to them again. I believe these views have been freely accepted by the country, and I do not know of many Irishmen either at home or abroad who differ from them, although, undoubtedly, there are some who honestly think otherwise.

"The other alternative which you mention under consideration, viz., the return of some local man pledged to work faithfully with the Irish party, the county to pay the extra expenses entailed upon him by attending to his duties in London, is, I consider, a preferalarm of fire was raised. Instantly one of able one. There can be no doubt that many the attaches left the building to notify the constituencies are anxious to reimburse their members for the extra expense which such the stairs a mass of girls, aged from four to attendance as the country now requires to Parliamentary cuties involves, and in my adgment they ought to do so if they continue to accept these services.

"The old days have gone by, I trust never to return again, when the member made a profit out of his constituency and out of his seat, and sold himself and the people whom he represented to the Government.

"It appears to me to be to the highest extent mean for an Irish constituency to receive such services as have been tendered by many men of the present Irish party whom I could name without making any attempt to repay the expenses out of pocket incurred in the performance of their duty by their representateen children were killed. There were tives. I should not be in favor of the idea of 700 in the building. The removal of any fixed salary or central fund. The course tives. I should not be in favor of the idea of pidly, when a Sister of Charity fainted from already, such as Sligo and the Queen's County, excitement. Immediately the class was viz., the rateing of a testimonial for the thrown into confusion and a rush made for member or members representing them the hallway on the stairs. Six children were is, I think, a better one. Such a coltaken out dead and eight more died imme. lection need not be of any extravagant diately after. A large number of others who amount, but it should be of a sufficient exwere carried to surrounding tenements, are tent to pay the expenses of a contest where reported dying. The dead are Minnie Uster, there is one, and that entailed by residence Mary Habernecht, Mary Ann Hopp, Minnie in London. If the constituencies desire to Truhe, Josephine Mary, Mary Brecht, Lena remain represented in the House of Commons account of the exorbitant claims of the Curia; Breker, Lizzie Mapetyski, Theresa Katzner, I believe it will be necessary for them to re-all tends to the belief that the negotiations Barbara Pregenzer, Louisa Floren. Two are cognize these facts. I have seen the saori- will be suspended.

member of the present party, and unless some sense of the responsibility which rests upon the Irish constituencies is generally shown by them in the direction I have indicated, I certainly should not continue to ask men to place themselves in a false position by undertaking duties which they are not financially able to carry out and I should be obliged to consider on my own part whether I could persevere with the thankless task of endeavoring to keep together an independent Irish party.

"I feel convinced, however, that there is a feeling in the country that something ought to be done, and a very general desire to take every suitable action, and that it only requires an opportunity to give it shape in the direction I have indicated. If there is to be Parliamentary action it should be of the right kind, and such as will not tend to demoralization amongst members and constituents. "Thanking you very much for your kindness in asking my opinion with regard to the situation in Maye, I remain, yours very CHARLES S. PARNELL."

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND,

London, Feb 21 .-- A correspondent at Dublin says the statement in regard to another widespread conspiracy, into which an inquiry will be opened at the Castle, is un-

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.—The Freeman's Journal says:--Carey's statement that the Phoenix Park murders were prompted by an article in the Freeman's Journal, was due to the fact that E. Dwyer Gray, owner of the paper, when the chairman of the Municipal Health Committee, charged Carey with conspiracy.

CORR, Feb. 22.—John O'Brien, member of Corporation, and ex-suspects Hodnett and Gilhooley, whose sentences of imprisonment for using intimidating language to landlords was confirmed, have been jailed.

Dublin, Feb. 23.—The friends of Brennan, mentioned by Carey, deny that he fled to America. They say the police know his whereabouts, but make no attempt to connect him with the Phonix Park murders.

A meeting of bricklayers, masons and representatives of other trades to-day disavowed connection with Carey, repudiated his claim to be the representative of the workingmen and expelled him from the various trade sopleties. Carey says he desires to modify the statements he made regarding the Land

Dublin, Feb. 24.—Harrington, the Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the Land League, who is now in gaol for having used intimidating language, has been elected in Westmeath without opposition to the House of Commons, to succeed Gill, the retiring member. This election is, under the circumstances, a slap in the face to Dublin Castle

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26,-The Department of State has received an application from the British Government for the extradition of P. J. Sheridan, suspected of complicity in the Phoenix Park murders.
Dublin, Feb. 26.—If the Grand Jury of the

and Gladstone's Government.

County of Waterford find a true bill against Biggar, member of Parliament, on the charge of using seditious language, the Crown will apply for a change of venue to Dublin.

The police have obtained information that six men have already been enrolled to fill the gaps in the ranks of the Irish Invincibles made by the arrest of members for murders in Dablia.

Dublin, Feb. 26 .- It is reported that when the trials of the men charged with the Ptonix Park murders are concluded Carey, the informer, will be tried on a serious charge. The rumor that two members of Parliament

are involved in the murder conspiracy is revived. It is stated positively that two Irish members were connected with the provincial organizations which the present inquiry is trying to trace. New York, Feb. 26, -There was a great

meeting at the Cooper Union to-night, under the auspices of the Irish Confederation, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland. A large sum was obtained.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Landtag to-day discussed the estimates of the Ministry of Worship, Windthorst, leader of the Chericals, said the Government was blameable for the conflict with the Vatican, as it had not been earnest in its negotiations. The Government is not desirous of peace with the Vatican, though the Emperor favors it. Schorlemer affirmed that the State would be forced to make peace with the Roman Curia i order to terminate the expatriation of Catholic communities, which promoted demoralization and prepared the way for the triumph of Socialism. The Minister of Public Instruction said he would place no difficulty in the way of religious schools, but desired to prevent the exercise of certain special infinance over the schools. The Government had almost entirely removed the sequestration of the incomes of the clergy and pardoned Bishop Meichers. This statement caused general surprise.

A Rome despatch says Jacobini's last note

prise.

A Rome despatch says Jacobini's last note declares that Prussia must consent to a through revision of the May Laws or she will deprive the Catholic Church of Germany of the very conditions of existence.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—The statement of the

Papal Secretary of State that the bishope have been authorized to notify the Government of clorical appointments as soon as the Reichstag and Landtag assented to the measures ensuring the free exercise of ecclesisati. cal jurisdiction and free instruction of the clergy, is regarded as putting the end to the Kulturkampi as far off as ever. The prema-ture publication of Cardinal Jacobini's letter greatly annoyed the Centre party and also the Vatican. The National Zeitung says the fears of the Ultramontane papers that Von Bennigoen will enter the ministry are unfound-

Bons, Feb. 24.—The Diritto says the dissatisfaction existing at Barlin regarding the attitude of the Vatioan has been increased on account of the exorbitant claims of the Curia;

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION IN MINNESOTA.

LETTER FROM BISHOP IRELAND.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU & ST. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 15, 1883. & To the Editor of The True Withese:

To the Editor of The True Wireses:

Since the death, one year ago, of the lamented Dillon O'Brien, who had been the Secretary of our Colonization Bureau from the time of its organization, and indeed the soul of the entire work in Minnesota, but little, if any, correspondence has appeared in the Eastern press touching upon colonization in this State, and, as I learn from letters addressed to me, some curiosity is manifested among people in search of homes, to know whother or not our Bureau is still in operation, and on what conditions land can yet be had in Minnesota. To those of your readers who feel au interest in the matter I beg to say that our Colonization Bureau has its doors still open and that the present Secretary will gladly answer all inquiries that may be sent to him.

In several of the colonies which have been established in Minnesota during the pastsevent years, either the amount of vacant land remaining is small, or our contracts with the railroad companies owning the land have expired. The two colonies to which, during the coming season, we will direct emigrants, are Minneota and Graceville. In each one we still control about 25,000 acres, and it is a satisfaction for us, in this connection, to be able to say that in none of our colonies is the land better, and are the Chicago and Northwestern Hailroad. Immargrants for Minneota colony is situated in Lyonz County, southwestern Minnesota, on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Hailroad. Immargrants for Minneota do not need to pass through St. Paul; they should take their tickets in Chicago directly for their destination.

The land costs \$5 and \$6 per acre. Long time, if desired, is allowed to make full nayment.

County, southwestern Minnesota, on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroud. Inmangrants for Minnesota do not need to passe through St. Paul; they should take their tickets in Chicago directly for their destination.

The land costs \$5 and \$6 per acre. Long time, if desired, is allowed to make full payment; one tenth of the principal and one year's interest on the balance being required in advance, The colonists are in good number old farmers from Hilmols and Ohio; the presence and example of these being of immense advantage, of the proportion in the state of the presence and example of these being of immense advantage to the many and control of the presence and example of these being of immense advantage to the many and control of the presence and example of these being of immense advantage to the many and control of the presence and example of these being of immense advantage to the many and control of the presence and example of these being of immense advantage to the many and control of the presence and example of these being of immense advantage to the result of the presence and example of these being of immense advantage to the presence and example the problem of the presence and example purchases; and six miles east of Minneols, is Ghent, where French and Flemish or Belgist Colonial of the presence of the Bureau and presence of the Bureau and presence of the Bureau in the Cathedral Biock, and obtain any information they may desire. There are over four hundred families in the Graceville execution, the cathedral Biock, and obtain any information they may desire. There are over four hundred families in the Graceville execution of the Bureau, in the Cathedral Biock, and obtain any information they may desire. There are not to be settlers, as it would encourage stock raising, and enable a family with three or four hundred families in the Graceville control of the movement at present in Grace or two seasons, especially in a new country. It has in the beginning its trials and its difficulties. Its reward, copious and rich, is sure to come have the future in, and who will not endure present the future in, and who will not endure present struggling in view of coming independence, should keep far away from it. Nor must the new comer in a colony believe that he knows more than all others, and refuses to make inquiries and receive information. Fride, moralists say, is a capital sin: colonizers object to it just as much as moralists. Finally the colonists wife must be a worean of good companion sense—he who will forego the pleasure of the daily gossip with her neighbors for the future welfare of her family, and who will, with her daughters, not diedain to milk a cow, make butter, look after her poultry yard, and one much work generally as women can do on a farm. Nor must I forget to add that people who love whiskey will be dead failures, most certainly. There is no hope for them in our colonies, and as we have built no poor houses, they will starve on the prairies. We do not want them.

I have by this time gained much experience in colonizing, and I have to insist very strongly on the foregoing conditions. I have seen

I have by this time gained muon experience in colonizing, and I have to insist very strongly on the foregoing conditions. I have seen success and failure in our colonies. The failure comes from the colonist sown mistakes, or defects of character. For the industrious, hardworking, persevering man, nothing promises surer success in gaining for himself an independent home. then agriculture; and nowhere surer success in gaining for himself an independent home, then agriculture; and nowhers surely, will the faith and morals of his children be assate as in a Catholic colony, where a midthe homes of the sattlers, guarded from the vices of cities, the cross on the church steeple towers towards Heaven, and the prest of God is at hand to savise and bless child and parent.

JOHN IRELAND, Coadjutor-Biscop ot St. Paul.

The only minor peer who comes of age this year is the Earl of Norbury [Tory]. He attains his majority on July 2 The peers who are minors, with the dates they come of age, are; 1884, Viscount Clifton, [Liberal]; 1885, the Duke of Newcastle [Liberal] Lord Kenyon [Tory]; 1888, Karl Russell [Liberal], Lord Ablumuey [Liberal, Lord Tenterden [Liberal]; 1889, Lord Southampton [Tory]; 1889, Lord Astowu [Liberal], 1893, the Marquis of Camden [Fory], Viscount Southwell [Liberal]. Viscount Mountmorris [Tory]; 1898, Earl Collenham [Liberal] This assumes that the new peers will adopt the pointies of their fathers.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple, wegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchits, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Ling Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Meryous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, miter having tested its wonderful ourstive 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 human suffering, I will send free of charge; to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for, preparing and using. Sent by small by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W.

A. Noves 149 Power's Block, Rocketter, N. T.

15—13-cow

ALARMING ACCIDENT.

ALARMING ACCIDENT.

Belleyille, Feb. 21.—By the falling of a floor at the East Hastings nominations yesterday, the following parties were injured:—Thomas Kelly, of Thurlow, leg broken and internally, injured; S M Palmer, Thurlow, leg broken; Mr Lawrence, Thurlow, seriously hurt; W C Thompson, Thurlow, seriously hurt; W Hilliburn, shoulder dislocated; John Hoskin; Thurlow, seriously hurt; Wm Moor. N Vermilyea, W Copeland, N G Brintnett, Chas Hudon, J F Caldwell and Jas Brown, all of Thurlow, slightly hurt, and W B Northrop, S B Burdatt and Ald A Brignall, of this city, slightly injured. None of the horses were seriously hurt, but two uniters belonging to Mr John White, M P, and Mr Thrasher, were smashed.

IF NEARLY DEAD

after taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Utinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Dibates or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

BAZAINE'S BOOK.

London, Feb. 22. - Marshal Bazaine's book Is entitled "Episodes of the War of 1870, and Seige of Metz." It is dedicated to ex-Queen Jeabelia of Spain. Among documents in the work are Bazaine's autograph report to Emperor Napoleon, while the latter was at Wilhelmshope, and the letter from the Marshal to Empress Eugenie, September 14, 1870. advising her to take horse and assume command of the Metz division. The Marshal considers the defensive qualities of Alsace-Lorraine were not utilized to the fullest extent. He asserts disorganization in the War Department at the beginning of the war rendered it impossible to obtain useful information or instructions from headquarters. He presence. She is a widow and I am her only declares he never saw a mitrallieuse until that weapon was brought into Metz.

A ROOM OF WONDERS!

And well the visitors may say so, for the room was dark, so dark you could not see a hand before your face. Yet plain and distinct, shedding a beautiful soft radiant light, emitting neither heat, electricity, phosphorous nor odor, were a number of crucifixes, statues of the Blessed Virgin, our Saviour, St. Joseph, the Apostles, and numerous other religious objects, prepared by Messre. J. B. Maxwell, whose advertisement on page three is worth 28 ti

Rector's wife (severely)-" Tommy Robinson, how is it you don't take off your hat when you meet me?" Tommy—"Well, marm, if I take off my hat to you, what he I to do when I meet the parson himself?"

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate re-Het and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is SPRUCINE. In obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, &c., &c., where Cod room and found him sleeping peacefully and Liver Oil is recommended, a dose of SPRU- breething gently. I roused him and OINE taken with a dose of the former will make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for tion of the Oil, and largely

"THE ONY ONE IN AMERICA."

The International Throat and Lung institute. Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the mir passages alone are treated. Cold inhaiations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryn. gitis; Bronchitis, Asthms, Catarrhal Deafness, and Consumption have been cured at this Institute during the last few years. Write, tenclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving full particulars and reliable references to 173 Church street, Toronto, Ont; 13 Phillips Equare, Montreal, P. Q.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying | him actually engaged in packing his trunk. with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS.
WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it done up in thick brown paper, which stood upon the table, he said: 'My good friend, can used it, who will not tell you at once that it you guess what that is?' 'A present for will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the has saved her son's life and restored him to United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. [G2

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA

has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Si le ack or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, oothsohe, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Re-Mever, and of double the strength of any sther Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, as it really is the best remedy in The world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale

Nov all Druggisst at 25 cents a bottle. [G26]



Habitual Costiveness,

Sick Headache and Billiousness.

Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Brooklyn Eagle.] EX-CONSUL'S STORY. THE DWARPS SICR

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle is A late United States Consul at one of the A late United States Consul at one of the English inland ports, who is now a private resident of New York, relates the following interesting story. He objects, for private reasons, to having his name published, but authorizes the writer to substantiate his statement, and if necessary, to refer to him, in his private capacity, any person saeking such reference. Deferring to his wishes, I hereby present his statement in almost the exact language in which he gave it to me. language in which he gave it to me. O. M. FARMER.

1690 Third avenue, New York. "On my last voyage home from England, some three years ago, in one of the Cunard steamers, I noticed one morning, after a few days out of port, a young man hobbling about on the upper deck, supported by crutches and seeming to move with extreme difficulty and no little-pain Ho was well dressed and of exceedingly handsome countenance, but his limbs were somewhat emaclated and his face very sallow and bore the traces of long suffering. As he seemed to have no attendant or companion, he at once attracted my sympathies, and I went up to him as he leaned against the taffrail looking out on By that miracle of inestimable power the foaming track which the steamer was

making." "Excuse me, my young friend,' I said touching him gently on the shoulder, 'you appear to be an invalid and hardly able or strong enough to trust yourself unattended on an ocean voyage; but if you require any assistance I am a robust and healthy man and shall be glad to help you.'

" You are very kind, he replied, in a weak voice, 'but I require no present aid beyond my crutches, which enable me to pass from my stateroom up here to get the benefit of the sunshine and the sea breeze.'

" You have been a great sufferer, no doubt, I said, 'and I judge that you have been afflicted with that most troublesome disease-rheumatism; whose prevalence and intensity seem to be on an alarming increase both in England and America.'

"'You are right,' he answered; 'I have been its victim for more than a year, and atter failing to find relief from medical skill have lately tried the Springs of Carlsbad and Vichy. But they have done me no good, and I am now on my return home to Missouri to die, I suppose. I shall be content if life is spared me to reach my mother's

"There was a pathos in this speech which affected me profoundly and awakened in me a deeper sympathy than I had felt before. I had no words to answer him, and stood silently beside him watching the snowy wake of the ship. While thus standing my thoughts reverted to a child-a ten-year old boy-of a neighbor of mine residing near my consulate residence, who had been cured of a stubborn case of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, and I remembered that the steward of the ship had told me the day before that he had cured himself of a very severe attack of the gout in New York just before his last voyage by the use of the same remedy. I at once left my young friend and went below to find the I not only found him off duty, but steward. discovered that he had a bottle of the Oil in his locker, which he had carried across the ocean in case of another attack. He readily parted with it on my representation, and, hurrying up again, I soon persuaded the young man to allow me to take him to his berth and apply the remedy. After doing so I covered him up snugly in bed and requested him not to get up until I should see him again. That evening I returned to his statebreething gently. I roused him and inquired how he felt. 'Like a new man,' he answered, with a grateful smile. to arrai mote its efficiency. SPRUOINE is put up in limbs without difficulty. I think I'll get Bottles at 25 and 50 cents each. 23 tf | up.' No, don't get up to-night,' I said, 'but let me rub you again with the Oll, and in the morning you will te much better able to go 'All right,' he said, laughing, I then applied the Oll again, rubbing his knees, arkles and arms thoroughly, until he said he felt as if he had a mustard plaster all over his body. I then left him. The next morning when I went up on deck for a breezy promenade, according to my custom, I found my patient waiting for me with a smiling face, and without his crutches, although he limped in his movements, but without pain. I don't think I ever felt so happy in my life. To make a long story short, I attended him closely during the rest of our vovage-some four days-applying the Oil every night, and guarding him against too much exposure to the fresh and dam'b spring breezes, and on landing at New York, he was able, without assistance, to mount the hotel omnibus and go to the Astor House I called on him two days later, and found preparatory to starting West for his home, that evening. With a bright and grateful smile he welcomed me, and pointing to a little box, carefully your sweetheart,' I answered. 'No,' he laugh. ed-that is a dozen bottles of St. Jacobs Oll which I have just purchased from Hudnut, the druggist across the way, and 1 am taking them home to show my good mother what her in health. And with it, I would like to carry you along also, to show her the face of him, without whom, I should probably never

> Jacobs Oil enshrined in a silver and gold casket, which we shall keep as a parlor ornament as well as memento of our meeting on the Cunard steamer.' "We parted, after an hour's pleasant chat with mutual good-will and esteem, and a few weeks afterwards I received a letter from him telling me he was in perfect health and contsining many graceful expressions of his

> have tried it. If you should ever visit the

little village of Sedalis, in Missouri, Charlie

Townsend and his mother will welcome you

to their little home, with hearts full of grati-

tude, and they will show you a bottle of St.

affectionate regards. CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. Stinging irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchupaiba.' \$1.

RUSSIA.

LOANS TO THE PEASANTRY. St. Petersburg, Feb. 20 .- The Czar will shortly issue a manifesto offering the peasantry loans for the purchase and improvements of their lands.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound ranks first as a curative agent in all complaints peculiar to women. Cures Kidney troubles of either sex.

THE BARRICADES OF DEATH Die in peace, in the name of the God who may the shedding of your blood suffice to wash away, your sins."

We wash away, your sins."

Wo, not mine," oried Jean Machu, with ing gaze of a detective than the affectionate

CHAPTER XVII.—COSTINUED

wash away, your sins."
"No, not mine," orled Jean Machu, with sudden energy. "My whole life has been a long course of wickedness. My death cannot expiste such a life. Even you bear or your forehead a scar caused by me. Oh, why do you not curso me?"

But remember the heroic actions of this day," said Sulpice. "Oh, I pardon you what

is past from my heart."
"But your father?" gasped the felon.

"The elect of God are merciful," said Sulnice 🤄 🖟 🦠

"Your brother and sister?"

"We are Christians," said Sulpice. With admirable patience, sublime charity and fevor, the abbe gradually calmed the convict's terrors. He took in his priestly hands that soul covered with so many sins and washed lit in the Blood of the Lamb. which is operated in confession the sine of Jean Machu, scarlet though they were, were washed away. His soul was filled with the plenitude of grace, conveyed by those solemn words falling from an apostle's lips. Surely the Lord had awaited that supreme

moment to reward the sublime faith of Sulpice, for scarcely had the words of absolution fallen upon that sinful soul when Jean Machu heaved a deep sigh, and with that sigh passed BWSY.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LIPP-LAPP. Many guests still came to Methusaiem's table d'hote in the Rue Git-le-Cour, but these assemblies were quieter than of yore, the mirth was not so boisterous, and even the second-hand dealer himself had a shade of anxiety on his face. He got rid as quickly as possible of his merchandise, and the Naine often passed whole nights in removing the markings from fine linen, upon which the embroidered coronet betraved the source whence it had come. Moreover, a stove was placed in the Naine's kitchen, where Methusalem melted up silver, making ingots, of which he hastily disposed. Yet, far from diminishing, the number of his customers was constantly on the increase. Methusalem was obliged establish for their accommodation to

a dormitory or lodging-room, as he had before established a table d'hote. Most of his customers preferred remaining in ings which might compromise them. New arrests were being made every day. Methusalem's boarders were already well represented in the prisons of the Versaillists, and those who were still at large were by no means reassured as to their future. The most anxious of all was Fleur d'Echafaud. The rank he had held in the army of the Commune, his undeniable share in the murder of the hortages, in the sacking of the Legion of Honor and the Tulleries, in the burning of the Department of Finance and the houses of the Rue de Lille made him prefer the tedious and obscure life of the Rue Git-le-Cour to the more brilliant and noisy one he was wont to lead among a circle of which he was the oracle. His dress had undergone much the same transformation as his habits. Instead of the fashionable overcoat and cravat, he were a blue blouse, open at the neck, showing the collar of the shirt and a bright-colored foulard loosely knotted. A black wig concealed his own peculiar shade of hair. With his cap iauntily set on one side, a cigar in his mouth. and his hands in his pockets, he looked like a young tradesman taking a holiday. Though it is true that every day was a holiday for him. Fleur d'Echafaud had also salem's neighborhood seemed more desirable inst then than the great thoroughfares. Before recommending operations, he was waiting till the political situation should be once more clearly defined, till the law had done with the members of the Commune, and the crowd of hapless wretches who had followed in its bloody track. Moreover, he had never been so carefully watched and guard-ed by the Naine as since the moment when he had placed himself, so to say, at her discretion. Seeing her eager gaze so constantly fixed upon him, and she herself so solicitous for his comfort and welfare, Methusa. lem's guests were wont to indulge in many a rude jest, in which Fleur d'Echafaud himself took part.

"Naine," said they, "you must marry the handsome Marc.'

"Yes," said the Naine one day, in a gloomy voice, "I will marry him, and in the church,

"Then you believe in God?"

A hideous laugh distorted her face. "At the Abbey of Monte-a-Regret," sh

answered. But this time Fleur d'Echafaud did not laugh. A cold shudder passed through him. What link bound him to the Name? As far as memory could reach, he remembered this deformed being seizing him in her disproportioned arms and carrying him hither and thither with inconceivable rapidity. He could recall the booth of the mountabank who had trained him, so that he was qualified to gain a livelihood on the rope or the trapeze, with the permission of the Mayor. The Naine, however, took him away and put him at a boarding school, where she forbade him, under the most terrible penalties, to mention the profession he had followed for five years. Pride, however, would have suggested this precaution to Marc, even had the Naine never insisted upon it. When he finished school she seemed to abandon him, and he supposed she had left Paris. He found her again as servant to Methusalem, but he was by that time in Methusalem's gang, and an intimate asso-

clate of Jean Machu. "Oan this wretch have some secret design?" he said to himself, "and is she true?" He could not answer, but a vague fear thenceforth took possession of him, and he regolved to quit Methusalem's hospitable roof as soon as he could create a new identity for himself, and pass into a new state of being. The burning of the Hotel de Ville, by destroying all registers of birth, facilitated such a plan, and the day would come when Flour d'Echafaud would go on this errand to the Abbe Sulpice. His share of the hundred thousand france, as well as the proceeds of chose to take part in such affairs, it would be | tion, speak.' on a grand scale. He would seek to ally the patronage of great names, he would Mademoiselle book-keeping, will you also speculate at the Bourse, become an un-teach me? licensed broker, and succeed at length, perhaps, in acquiring a large fortune.

But this fair proture, which he cherished by alght and by day, had its dark and terrible reverse side. Il there is a tenacibus friendship it is that of the dishonest. They do not attach themselves to any one, they public reparation to my own people and so cling. They never allow one of their num-ber to attain an enviable situation, except in in words; it must be proved by deeds. I ber to attain an enviable situation, except in in words; it must be proved by decon, it lies rearred. With the hope of future profit. They become the was an idler, I will learn; to work; fond of low voice with Louise, Xavier regarded the the hope of future profit. They become the was an idler, I will learn; to work; fond of low voice with Louise, Xavier regarded the the hope of future profit. They become the dissipation, I will live with all possible regulation two girls attentively. They formed a charmdied to save the world. Die in peace, and eleeches of those who, starting at the lowest dissipation, I will live with all possible regu-

remembrance of a felon. The latter is ever the better physiognomist. Jean Machu's death had been a great relief to his former comrade. In dying, the convict, overcome by the Abbe Sulpice's aublime generosity, had confessed his orime and signed his last confession with expiring hand.

Under those circumstances there had been

little difficulty in restoring Xavier Pomereul's good name, and securing his liberty. Fleur d'Echafaud was, therefore, easy on that score. Jean Machu dead, the secret of the robbery and murder of the Chaussee d'Antin was safe. Some months passed. France was once more at peace, though the turmoil of politics prevented any great impetus from being given to trade. Every one was busy count. ing his losses, healing his wounds, mourning the departed, or calculating the decrease of his income through the rise of taxes or the losses sustained through war, incendiarism, and the Commune. The factory at Charenton still went on. It is true that upon the thresholds of the pretty homesteads built for his workmen by Antolne Pomereul was to be seen many a young mother wearing mourning, and holding her orphaned child in her arms. Touching sight! where the one had forgotten how to smile, and the other had not

yet learned. There was, however, no want among these pension, because their husbands had fallen in defence of their country. If France forgot these improvised soldiers, the Abbe Sulpice remembered the heroes of Champigny, Buzenval debt to them, with a generosity the more admirable that it was promptly and simply accomplished. The school took the children apprentices, the labor of whom was always suited to their years, worked with ardor. Their main object was to please Sulpice, and in this they fully succeeded.

Xavier definitely left the home in the Chaussee d'Antin. The day after his sentence had been reversed and justice done him, he called his brother and sister.

"I am saved," he said, but my conscience is not so easily rehabilitated. It is proved that I did not kill my father, but my life was such as to give rise to the accusation. I am only twenty-six, and have yet time to reform It was a terrible lesson, but I will profit by it. My debte, which you so generously paid, Sulthis wretched hole to taking furnished lodg. pice, must not come out of your inheritence, nor that of Sabine.'

"Xavier," said Sabine, reproachiuily, "are

you too proud to owe that to us?" "No, my dear child," said he; "but l have some sense of justice, and a great deal of affection. Besides, you know what use I have hitherto made of money; it is better not to trust me with any more. I am only con-valescent as yet, and might have a relapse. Calculating everything — and you will see that I am a ready accountant, Sulpice-I have left myself a capital of 30,000 france, that is to say, an income of 1500. I am going to live on that."

"You?" cried Sulpice. "Why, it is impossible!" said Sabine.

"But you do not take into account what I can earn," said Xavier, and turning to Sulpice

"What do you give your cashier?" "Six thousand francs."

"Poor Dubois in dying, is he not? Will vou give me his place ? "I cannot, my dear boy," said the Abbe Pomereul.

"Ah, I understand! My past record." "God forbid that I should doubt your repentence," said the priest, in a voice of deep taken care to change his quarters. Methu- emotion; "but to fill that situtation you must know book-keeping."

"Is that all?" asked Xavier. "Then it is settled, for I know book-keep-

ing," said Xavier. "How long have you known it?"

"For nearly a year."

"Who taught you?" "Dubois himself," said Xavier; "and the poor old fellow almost cried with joy to see

what progress I made." "That is wonderful," said Sabine. "There are many wonderful things accomplished by the same power," said Xavier ; "and that power is the grace of God."

"Well, well !" said the Abbe Pomercull. "For the past year," said Xavier, "you have seen me going out every day, and have, no doubt, believed that I had returned to what I

used to call my pleasures." " No, dear hoy, no, never!" said the abbe. " I admit that you had every reason to suspect me. My faults were so great that my conversion needed to be proved by facts. I promised you that I would give proof of it.

One morning I went to Dubois' office. He was there with his daughter Louise, a pretty, gentle creature. They were both writing, the young girl at her father's diotation. Recognizing me, Dubois rose at once, out of respect for the family of his master; but he did not offer me his hand, as he would have done to you, Sulpice." offered sacrifice to false gods."

He hardly knows you, Xavier," said Sulpice.

"The distinction, light as it was, did not escape me," continued Xavier; "but it was just. I accepted it as such. This man owed me neither esteem nor regard. Such as he esteem only the truly deserving, and though the unjust sentence which had sent me to prison was reversed, I was none the less the worthless and ungrateful son, who had opened his father's safe.' " Why recall these painful memories?" said

Sabine, gently.
"I have no right to forget them," said Xavier. "Your very kindness impresses

them forever on my mind." "And Dubois?" said Sulpice. "Dubois closed his books, and made a sign to his daughter. Louise was about to leave

the room. I begged her to remain."
""Sir,' said I, addressing that living example of honor and honesty, 'might I ask why you require Mademoiselle's services?' "The old man reddened. "'My sight is failing,' said he, 'and my

strength declining. I have need of young eyes and ready hands. Louise helps me with the accounts.

"He paused a moment, and continued with touching dignity, "The Abbe Pomereull is aware of this.

the late pillage, had given Fleur d'Echasaud sir; perhaps I should have given in my rean income of six thousand francs. He could, signation, when I found myself incapable of therefore, choose between the peaceful filling the office, which has been mine for and practical plety; the artist, who despised indescribable joy. life of a citizen, or the fluctuating career of forty years. But I love this place, this fac- the approbation of the vulgar, and had Christ "Father," said an adventurer. It seemed to him safer to tory. The workmen regard me almost as a slip into an honest man's shoes. If later he father. However, sir, if you have any objec-

"' With a man like you,' I said, 'It is better himself with some industrial society, under to be perfectly frank. You are teaching " You, sir said Dubois, rising in his

amazement.

larity; I did nothing, I will now do good. Sulpice sowed the good seed, do you help me to foster it. Let me be your pupil, and while you teach me book-keeping, the heads of the different departments will initiate me, each one into their several employments. I know that the prodigal son will not find much favor with these hard-working men. But I will bear anything. A time will come when

I shall reap the fruits of my perseverance, and when even the rudest workman will offer me his hand. Believe me, I shall value such a recompense. "Dubois looked at me in slience, but I saw

tears in his daughter's eyes. "I resumed.

". You loved my father, M. Dubote so did ; spite of all my faults, I loves nim dearly. His death made him even deafer to me. Yet, though I have repented I dare not yet pray beside his grave. I am sorry for my faults, but I have not rot explated them. I shall only have a right to go there when I am able to obey his last command, and take control of the bouse he founded."

"Dubois was still silent. ""'Oh," oried I, 'will you refuse to help

me? Surely you cannot. "He spoke then in a voice of deep emotion. "'You appeal to my affection for your father, sir; that suffices. When will you take your first lesson?

"'Now,' I answered. "I was there for three hours. When I working people. The widows received a left his manner towards me no less than his words delighted me. I had not learned much yet, it is true, but I felt my heart grow light; at least I had spent my time well. The same day I got books, and began to study patiently and Montretout, and he paid their country's yet ardently. Dubols was astonished at my progress. In a month he brought me to the workshop, where he had probably related what had passed between us, for every face was friendly. They did not make any advances to me, but they did not repulse me.

"Poor Dubois sank rapidly, and sometimes his daughter gave me my lesson in his place. She explained things in a sweet grave voice, clearly and precisely. I never saw such serenity on any woman's face before." " Really," said Sabine, with a mischievous

smile. "You are malicious," said Xavier, smiling

"Go on," said Sulpice; "do not heed her malice."

"It is ever thus," she said to Sulpice; "they see, they hear, they love." "Where was 1?" continued Xavier. "Well a few days ago, when I went there, instead of finding M. Dubois in his office, I found Louise, who was looking very pale, and who

said at once, 'Would you be so kind, sir, as

to come up into my father's room? " Certainly, I answered.

"I followed her trembling. "Poor Dubois was in bed. When he saw me he tried to raise himself, and held out his hand. My heart leaped for joy. I took his offered hand gratefully, for he had been the friend of my noble father. He saw my emotion. He asked me to sit down.

"'Come, come,' said he, 'you are a true Pomereul. Your conduct leaves me less regret now that I must go.'

" But you must not go,' I sald. "'They are calling me up there, sir,' he said, 'but my last labors have been successful. You know I was named the model cashier. My books are in order. My accounts ready. There are as few errors on the pages of my registers as faults upon my conscience. You know as much as I do; you

must henceforth take my place. "I heard a heart-rending sob. It was from Louise, whose face was hidden on her father's bed.

"'Alone i I must leave her slone!' mur-

mured the old man. "'No,' said I; 'Sabine will befriend her." anticipated me."

"I stayed longer than usual that day at Charenton," resumed Xavier. "I did not restored to your rights; in the name of our sleep much all night, for I was weighing the great responsibility that I was about to assume. May I take Dubois's place, dear

"Xavier," said the Abbe Suipice, "you do not know what consolation you give me. Yes, brother, with all my heart. Repair your faults, work, make new progress every day,

DIBY. "And love," said Sabine in a low voice. "Do not speak of that," said Xavier. "I

am not worthy of such happiness yet." "To-morrow," resumed Sulpice, "we will go touched by the frost. Sulpice walked first, together to Charenton. I want to install and Sabine and he were soon kneeling before you myself in your new place, "And I to make an agreement with Louise,"

said Sabine. "Ever the best of sisters," said Xavier.

"It is sweet to contribute to the happiness of others," said she. "Will you never think of your own?" said

Sabine shook her head. "My happiness was a dream, Xavier," she said. " He who should have kept the shrive and the figure it contained inviolate has

" You are too severe, Sabine." "I am just." "But it was your rejection drove Benedict

to despair.". "One who does not know how to suffer," said she, "is not worthy to be happy. Besides, brother, the man whom I loved was the Christian artist, despising the easy success which is a disgrace to the chisel and a stain upon a character. The papers are loud in his praise just now, I know; he is doing a work which will give him a high place amongst our soulptors, 'Hylas and the Nymphs,' but a work which would make me blush. No, this devotee of pagan art is not the man from whom I accepted the statuette,

There were tears in her eyes, though she spoke calmly and her face was pale. "You are suffering, Sabine," oried Xavler, "you are suffering."

to whom I gave my hand, and from whom I

"Yes, I do not deny it," said she,"but I will voluntary viotim, offering up the merits of a be firm. God can console every sorrow, and will calm this as well. Virtue, Xavier, is often like the bitter draught given to the alone. patient, the honey of sacrifice is at the bottom of the cup. I weep not so much for the preacher, the piety of the priest, and the Benedict as for my old faith in him. I weep affection of a brother, all combined to soften for the noble and disinterested man, who re. and touch that still rebellious heart; fused a dowry from my father; the good and | and when the words of absolution had fallen honest man, who led a life of strict integrity on Xavier, Sulpice clasped his hands with too clearly before his eyes to ever set up base | the dead has come to life."

idols in opposition." Xavier kissed his sister.

received a betrothal ring.'

" You are a noble girl," said he. lose the world I will gain heaven; and we ciliation with God, were all experienced by can each have our little martyrdom, though the two brothers, they knew the joy which God we do not bear, like Sulpice, the auceola upon reserves for those who love Him. It grew our foreheads."

Next day, according to promise, Sulpice accompanied Xavier and dabine to Charenton.

They went first to see Dubois. At sight of Sulpice his face lit up.

"I wanted to see you, sir," he said. The priest sat down at the bedside, and the rest retired. While Sabine conversed in a ing contrast. Sabine, fair, delicate, and slend. er; Louise, a perfect brunette. Louise was crying bitterly, and Sabine consoling her with many affectionate words. It was nearly an hour before Sulpice called them back to the sick room. Dubois drew his daughter to his breast.

"I am dying," said he, but the Lord in His meroy has granted me a less grace; He never forsakes those who put their trust in Him. You will not be stone in the world. The Romeron femily will adopt you. To them I leave you.

7 Lause only answered by her tears. The scher drew his daughter's face closer to his own, and whispered some words which the others did not hear. They seemed to disturb her, for she blushed and trembled.

"It is my last wish," said her father. "Father, oh father!" chied she. "A sacred request," said he.

Louise might have objected further, but her father took her hand from before her face, and said.

" Promise, till I bless you." "I promise," "said she, kissing the hand which was about to bless her.

Sabine stayed all night with Louise. Sulpice went back with Xavier to Paris. The latter seemed greatly dejected; he hardly spoke to his brother, and Sulpice saw tears in his eyes. He did not ask the secret of this polgnant regret, for did not Xavier know that it was the priest's mission to share all sufferings and console all pain? Next day they went again to Charenton, and, having seen Dubois and Louise, Xavier was installed in his new position. Thenceforth he entered upon its duites, When Sulpice saw him through the glass doors of the office, surrounded by papers and books tipped with brass, writing busily and wholly absorbed in his work, he could not restrain an exclamation of joy. Xavier showed him the books.

"What do you say to that writing," said he, "and my figures? I have made progress since I used to scrawl my morning notes." "Indeed you have," said Sulpice; "I am more than satisfied with you."

For a week Dubois struggled with that terrible conqueror Death. Not that he feared it, for he had lived well; but the earthly tenement still sought to retain its tenant, the soul. He died in his daughter's arms, press. ing the crucifix which Sulpice held to his

lips. The news of the honest cashier's death brought general grief to the factory. The workshops were closed, and the workmen all went to pray beside his mortal remains. Sul. pice and Xavier paid the expenses of the funeral, and the faithful clerk was buried with the greatest honor. But besides the richness of the funeral draperies, there was a great concourse of people. When a stranger stopped, surprised at the display, to ask who was being buried, the Charenton men replied

proudly: "An employee of the house of Pomereni." Dubois had saked that a cross might be placed over his grave. So a cross ross among flowers upon his funeral mound. the grave digger had finished his dismal task, Louise drew near the monument, holding two wreaths in her hand. She hung one upon an arm of the cross, and Xavier, seeing that she kept the other, said,

"You are forgetting this one." "No," said she, "it is for our benefactor." And in fact the coachman had evidently received orders, for on leaving Charenton, instead of going towards home, he drove to Montmartre. Xavier was silent, but his emotion was deep. He dared not question his brother, and Sabine, who had her arm about Louise, avoided meeting his eye. Never, since M. Pomerenl's death, had Xavier accompanied them to the grave of the father whose life he had embittered. It seemed "Thanks, dear brother," said Sabine; "you | that Sulpice was now bringing him there, as

If to say, "Repentance has effaced your faults. Be

dead father, I pardon you." The carriage stopped at the gate of the cemetery. They all alighted. Louise would have fallen, but Xavier silenty offered her his arm.

It was a melancholy autumn day, the dreariness of which was the more perceptible that it was among the first; the dead leaves crackled under foot, gray clouds acudded across the sky, driven by a chilly wind. The roses were all dead, and the late chryssnthemums reared their purple heads, already a marble tomb. A sort of awe kept Xavier back, but Sulpice, turning, said simply, "Come."

And Louise, offering him the wreath, said, : Go." Xavier took it, raised it to his lips, and fell prostrate on the marble slab, sobbing sloud. Through his sobs one word could be

distinguished: "Pardon! pardon!" Sulpice whispered to his sister, "Take Louise away, and leave me with Xavier."

And the two brothers remained alone in the vast cemetery, already overhung with shad-Sulpice knelt beside Xavier, and said,

The young girl obeyed.

"You have asked our father's pardon. Now ask pardon of God." "You wish, " said Xavier, bewildered.

"That, prostrating yourself here in this place of mourning, you should arise purified from every stain.

"But how can I? I am not prepared," said Xavier.

"To open your heart to the priest?" said Sulpice. "To go to confession? Why, your amendment of life for the past year and your present tears are preparation enough. The suffering soul is always well prepared to receive grace, salvation, mercy. And can I not assist you? Can any other heart as well as mine console yours? My tears will be united with yours, and if the sacrifice of a life, the holocaust of a heart be necessary, I am a

God to obtain mercy for you?" What passed after that was known to God

The arder of the apostle, the elequence of

"Father," said be, "your lost son is found;

Tears of mingled joy and sorrow, the outpourings of a heart ennobled by its priestly office, the repentance, the firm purpose of "Do not pity me, Xavier," said she, "if I amendment, and the sweetness of recon-

Continued on 3rd page.

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

12000

dark, and Sulpices took his brother away. They hind a cab, and were soon speeding towards the Chaussee d'Antin

As far upas the Rue de la Victoire at immense crowd impeded the driver's progress.

Oarriages wet, all drawn up, and horses pawed the ground impatiently. Shouls of laughter, which seemed contagious, could be heard in the distance, and repeated through the crowd, with cries of No, he won't catch

him a second set of passasoid and bere "Let us get out," said Xavier; "we may be kept an hour here, and we can make our way

through the crowd. They paid the man his fare, and attempted to force a passage for themselves. But it was useless. They had to wait. They got on a few steps, when a sudden movement of the crowd thrust them back farther than ever. "What is it all about?" asked Xavier of a out."

"I hardly know, sir; but it's something about a monkey."

"Just like Jocko, the monkey of Brazil," said a boy. "I saw that at the Ambigu for fifteen sous."

"A monkey?" repeated Xavier. "Just imagine, citizen," said the boy in a shrill voice, "about ten minutes ago this great devil of an ape was sitting upon a balcony. watching the passers by with a melancholy face. He must belong to some people who have chic, for his dress, which would be a Mardi Gras for us, looks like the big pictures in the Louvre. There he lay, like the Pacha of Egypt, on silk cushions, looking about him. I was looking about, too, and seeing the ape, began to make faces at him, which he returned -an exchange of civilities. But all of a sudden he got on his feet_I wouldn't say claws to a man of the woods so well dressed that la Belle Jardiniere has nothing to equal him. He leaned over the balcony and looked down, growling all the time to himself. I looked in the same

ters-" "What next, what next?" cried Xavier impatiently.

direction, and saw a fine young man in a

hlue blouse. He seemed like a printer, for

you see, ci.izen, I slways think that prin-

"You are interested? All right, I'll go on. The fine young man with the black hair and red foulard necktie was going along gaily, swinging a stick. I believe the monkeys are about tired of sticks; they got too much of them among the negroes." "Go on, go on !" cried Xavier, excitedly.

" Decidedly, I am a success. I must learn to recite the 'Je te ramene' that I heard at the Comedie Francaise, with an old gentleman's ticket. To return to the ape. The young man was spreading himself like a chap that's got chink in his pockets, when all of a sudden the monkey jumped over the balcony and rushed at him. He was frightened, and yelled like anything; off he ran, and the monkey Everybody laughed, shouted after him. and cried out, 'He'll catch him,' 'No, he won't.' It's all very fine, though, but I'm taking proofs to an author, and this has delayed me exactly thirty-five minutes. But I'll tell him all about it; he can make it into copy, and I'll ask a share in

the copyright." "Here's for your story," said Xavier, putting his hand in his pocket and drawing out a twenty-franc piece, which he gave to the boy.

"You must be a prince in disguise," said the boy. "I'll catch the monkey, if you like, for the same price." "Do, if you can," said Xavier.

"We think slike," said Sulpice, "it is Lipp-

Lapp." But the crowd all at once changed its tone and exclamations of horror and anxiety were heard on all sides.
"The man's lost," cried they.

"Will no one kill the cursed beast?" cried

How fiercely

cried another; "it's horrible!" Xavier and Sulpice threw themselves blindly into the crowd, and soon reached the scene of horror. For such it really was. He man was now pale, baggard, badly writhing in agony. No one dared to approach the terrible beast; they waited for the appearance of the police. At last a policeman came, sword in hand, and was about to attack the ape, when Xavier inter-

posed. "The ape is mine; you must not kill it," he said.

"But the unimal is mad, sir," remonstrated the officer.

"Do you observe," said Xavier, holding the policemen back, "the chimpenzee has just torn off the black wig and disclosed the man's real hair, which is of a peculiar red?" Looking at the wretch closely, a light flashed on Xavier's mind.
"Marc Manduit!" he cried.

And fairly bruising the officer's arm in his

nervous greep, he said, "On my soul, sir, Lipp-Lepp has just arrested the accomplice of Jean Machu, who murdered my father !"

The policeman immediately seized Marc Maudit, as Xavier called off Lipp-Lapp. The latter seemed to understand that it was all right. He showed his teeth in a broad grin, and opening his brocade gown, pointed to a large white mark on his breast. It was the scar of the wound which Fleur d'Echafaud clenched hand, he offered it to Xavier. Just as the ape had garroted Marc Mauduit, and Xavier and Sulpice had witnessed the sudden denouement of the bloody tragedy which had begun by the murder of their father, a defrimed creature suddenly appeared emerging leus ite flag de Proctagie.

Fleur d'Echafaud recognized her. "Naine!" cried he, "oh Naine!"

The physical monster looked into the face of the moral monster, and an expression of sardonic joy lit up her eys, as, clapping her hands in savage glee; she oried, "Andre Nicols, it is our turn now !"

CHAPTER XIX

THE DWARF'S SECRET.

The Naine ran at full speed through the streets, jostling the passers-by, upsetting flower-stands, deaf to invectives or taunts. She only stopped when, as she was about to cross the great court-yard of the banker's dwelling, a tall lackey in gorgeous livery seized her by one of her long arms, and dragged her almost from under the horses' feet. The two splendid horses were attached to a carriage just then entering the yard. In this magnificent equipage sat a lady still young and sumptuously attired, upon whose features, beneath their mask of pride, was the Imprint of some consuming sorrow. The Naine looked at her with an expression of such intense hatred that the banker's wife was startled. Leaning out of the carriage she said imperiously,

"You know very well I allow no beggars: here.".

The Naine gave a flerce laugh. "I do not come to beg," she said. "I come

to sell."

The horses and carriages passed on, and the lackey was about to obey his mistress's in-junction and drive the Naine from the yard. but she pushed him aside with astonishing strength, and said to the footman? at the door, the self to remounts call segarage ...

"Your master is in . I must see him." Her tone was such that the man hesitated.
"Do you happen to think, you"living curlosity," said he "at last," that my master receives people of your sort ?: Be thankful if

he throws you some gous."
"Dld you hear what I said to his wife?
oried the Name." I don't ask for anything I bring something Listen! The mil-lionaire banker does not often give audiences, but I promise you he will turn you away tomorrow if you do not let me in. I want to speak to him, and I will see him, if I have to crouch like a dog at his door till he comes

"Out of this!" said the lackey, pushing her with his foot, " or I'll call the police." The Naine shrugged her shoulders, and began to fumble in her pocket, producing at length an old paper and a placard yellow

and falling to pieces with age.
"Can you read?" she said to the lackey. "I don't want to see your papers," said he. "Run your eye over that," said she; "it will make your fortune, perhaps."

The lackey read a few lines, stopped in astonishment, and looking at the Naine, said,

To be continued.

YES, EVERYWHERE!

In her bath-room, in her drawing-room, in her boudoir, in her carriage, at the ball or opers, on the promenade, everywhere, a lady requires as the extreme of refined enjoyment and fashionable luxury the fragrant aroms of the genuine Murray & Lanman's Florida WATER.

ATROPHY ARRESTED .- FELLOWS' COMPOUND Symur of Hypornosphires .- Wasting of the tissues of the body is arrested, the muscles made firm, and the nerves regain their power by using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

A minister named Thompson, in Wilton, Conn., lately performed the funeral services on the body of W. D. Gregory, and then over the open coffin married Miss Gregory to Dr. Pike.

CAUTION .- Beware of any man who offers you an imitation article, no matter what it is, and says it is "just as good as the genuine; they sell all kinds of "sham remedies" in this way upon the reputation of the Pain Killer-be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis.

The Rev. Joseph Cook admits that his knowledge as to the time that the soil quits the bedy is not exact, and his statement that it remains for hours after death is partly a surmise. But he knows for a positive fact that there is no probation after death.

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills, as they are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

The Supreme Court of Illinois decides that no man is obliged to clean the sidewalk opposite his house. The case was that of a resident of Bloomington, who allowed the snow to accumulate in front of his property, and being fined under a city ordinance appealed to the Court.

The Worst Cases of weakness, exhaustion, impotency, and all diseases and weakness of the generative organs can be cured by Mack's Magnetic Medicine. See advertisement in another column. Sold in Montreal by B. E. McGale.

A colored woman named Martha Johnson,

digestive spparatus weak, and the brain, in consequence of these disorders, oversensitive to exertion or to any unusual circumstance, whom the boy had described as a fine young | and the formula for a "crank" is complete. Ayer's Pills will rouse up the liver, regulate bitten, his throat encircled by the bony the functions of the stomach and bowels, the fingers of the spe, gasping for breath and tired brain will be relieved, and the head resume its wonted level.

> The drink sellers of Canada are atraid of mon-opoly. By a change in the liquor law, it is pro-posed to license the bar instead of its keeper; and this is regarded as a move on the part of the brewers to get entire control of the thousands of groggeries which they already hold partially by mortgages.

Messrs. Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale, writes: Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has effected cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners.

Prof. Shelton of the Kansas State Agricul, tural College holds that the cultivation of such crops as broom corn, hemp, flax, and, perhaps, castor beans, which furnish but little, if any, stock feed, will ultimately lead to serious consequences in the less of fertility sustained by the lands so onlilvated.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment -- Glad Tidings.—Bome constitutions have a tendency to rheumatism, and are, throughout the year, borne dewa by its protracted tortures. Let such softerers bathe the affected parts with warm brine, and afterwards rub in this soothhad given him. The waving triumphantly warm brine, and afterwards rub in this sooth-the tuit of red hair which he held in his ing Ointment. They will find it the best means of lessening their agony, and, assisted by Holloway's Pilis, the surest way of overcoming their disease. More need not be said than to request a few days' trial of this safe and soothing treatment, by which the disease will nitimately by home stely swept sway. lulnethal nonlegarbe a glunt clindas uro assuaged without difficulty by Holloway's easy and inexpensive remedies, which comfort by moderating the throbbing vessels and calming the excited nerves.

A Chicago boy, being told that a narrow beg filled with sand was a weapon that would stun at a single blow without killing, armed himself with one, and lay in wait, on a dark night for a man to hit and rob. The man whom he atruck on the head, however, instead of dropping, drew a pictol and shot him dead.

BEAUTY UNADORNED (WITH PIM-PLES) IS ADORNED THE MOST."

If you desire a fair complexion, free from pimples, blotches and eruptions, take "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

The wife of a Texas liveryman told him to send a close carriage to their house, with a discreet driver, as the order was from a couple who proposed to elope, and desired to make the flight secretly. He believed this, and found that it was the truth, but not the whole truth, for the woman of the pair was his wife.

Alexis Cyr, of Grant Isle, Arocatock Co. Maine, writes: "Having used Northrop & Lyman's valuable Emulsion of God Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods, and derived great benefit from it, I take the liberty of asking you for quotations, and also whether; you would be willing to give me the agency for this place, as I am confident there would be a large sale for it in this vicinity when its merita were made known.

BENEATH THE STARS.

I would have the stars, a fair child said,
Turning aloft his wistful sight,
They glimmer so on my little bed
Like jewels set in the garb of night.
Nay, nsy, his gentle mother replied,
You may not have them; theirs is to keep
Watch through the bours—the fair boy sighed,
Yet grasped the stars in his happy sleep.

Like yon bright star, a sad youth sighed,
So near to my heart, so far from my life,
Beautiful one would I had died,
When summer and joy and hope were rife
Through azure space a meteor trailed
Its flery course to realms unknown,
It disappeared where Luna sailed,
Like on bright star he called his own.

Neath Southern skies a soldier lay, Upon his flag one star we see, Desked in a uniform of gray One of the ranks of haughty Lee. To-morrow in war's grim array,
They meet the foe—old comrades think How many in the coming fray Will ever see the morrow sink.

Upon the field a soldier lay By shattered cannon—broken gun, The moon-beams o'er his factures play, They kiss the death-wounds one by one. They kiss the death-wounds one by this deat face wears a peaceful smile, No yearning now its beauty mars, A rebel on Virginia's soil

He sleeps to night beneath the stars.

GRACE O'BOYLE,

Buckshot" Attacks Mr. C. S. Parnell,

"BUCKSHOT" GETS A DRUB-BING.

London, Feb. 20 .- In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Trevelyan was questioned about P. J. Sheridan, and referred the questioner to Parnell.

Sir W. Bercourt declined to answer a question as to the prospect of arresting Brennan, and earnestly denied that there was any communication between the Government and the "suspects" in Kilmainham gaol, except through Mr. Forster.

Mr. J. E. Gorst, in moving an amendment to the Address, declaring that no further concessions should be made to lawless agitation, said that it was generally believed that employing persons engaged in outrages to suppress them was forced upon the Government by Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade. He believed that Mr. Gladstone, when engaged in the Kilmainham Treaty negotiations, was made the dupe of the inner circle of the Cabinet, which like the Irish "Invincibles," had a "Number 1." The outbreak of outrages was always accompanied by the accession of the Liberals to power.

Sir Wm. Harcourt said that Mr. Gorst had no right to base his speech on the evidence of one witness. He would not take the trouble to repudiate the charge of engaging a man whom he knew was engaged plotting the murder of one of his colleague. He admitted that the Government had failed to stop the commission of crime at first, but it was owing to the inefficiency of the police.

Mr. E. Gibson, Conservative, asked, " Will nobody for very shame show the Land League balance sheet?"

The debate on the amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne, declaring that no further concessions should be made to lawless agitation in Ireland, was resumed to-day.

Mr. Maxwell, Conservative, appealed to the Irish party to explain their attitude in regard

be glad to exert his influence in favor of Carey, whom he met for the first time three weeks after the election. He said if the same-circumstances arose to-morrow he would do what he did before. O'Brien argued that crime in Ireland was distinctly traceable to evictions and tyrannical administration of the law by Dublin Castle officials. His speech was most violent. He was cheered by a few Parnellites; the other members remained ailent.

Mr. Porter (Liberal) expressed regret at Mr. Parnell's Blience regarding the conspiracy disclosures. He presumed Mr. Parnell intended to move an amendment to the address and would take that opportunity to make the explanation.

LONDON, Feb. 21.-Mr. Parnell has signified his intention of moving an amendment to the Address.

Mr O'Donnell said the Land League accounts would be produced for the Government inspection when the Government produced its accounts of the Secret Service Fund. It is believed that if Mr. Parnell speaks on Mr.

Gorst's amendment it will be briefly, as he thinks the debate on the Phonix Park murder premature while the trial is pending. London, Feb. 22 .- In the House of Com-

mons this siternoon, Mr. Chamberlain said the Government would move for the appointment of a committee of both House to enquire into the expediency of the construction of a Channel tunnel.

Mr. Trevelyan stated that a shorthand writer was present during the examination of the witnesses at Dublin Castle. The witnesses were not threatened, nor were they proferred drink. The debate on Mr. Gorst's amendment was

then resumed.

Mr. Lowther promised the Conservative support to a vigorous policy toward Ireland. Mr. Boreter ift the be for the Phonis fark worder lieling words were believed Mr. Parnell supreme and would have become ungovernable. The recent disclosures increased the suspicion that the Land League was connected with the outrages. The public expected Mr. Parnell would have elucidated this point. No mere disclaimer would be sufficient. He obarged Mr. Parnell with heading an organization which started the agitation that promoted outrages and inbited murder. Mr. Parnell resped the advantages of the agitation. He did not plan the outrages, but he connived at their commission. Mr. O'Kelly shouted "It's a lie," several times, when he was suspended by a vote of

305 to 20. Mr. Forster then relterated his charges against Parnell, quoting from his speeches that "murder was unnecessary." He said the wretches who committed the Phoenix Park assassinations had not noted on the letter but on the spirit of these speeches. Until Mr. Parnell expressed his regret and repentance he could not communicate with him! A feeling was now rising, even in Ireland, against the agitation. Mr. Parnell, and his friends had been unveiled and unmasked. There were loud ories for Mr. Parnell, but

Mr. Forsier's attack last night on the policy of the Land League.

The Times prints a copy of a manifesto issued by 30 old members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, resident in London, addressed totall members, of the Brotherhood, expressing the horror and shame with which gitimate, they read the disgraceful story told at the Kilmainham Court House, and that are eved

London, Feb. 23. -There- was much excitement in the Rouse of Commons at the opening of the session this afternoon. Large numbers of 'persons in the lobbles were unable to find room in the House. The Strangers' Gallery and the Peers' Gallery were filled. The seats of all the members were reserved. Mr. Parnell said the utmost he derired to

do was to make his position clear to the Irish people at home and abroad. Mr. Forster, he said, ought to be ashamed for traducing him. He declined to reply to Mr. Forster's question, and charged that gentleman with having asked him (Parnell) to inform against his on the previous year. All the schemes had associates. If Mr. Forster believed the articles published in the Irish World were likely to incite crime, why had he not stopped the circulation of that paper. He compared the responsibility of Mr. Forster, who read the articles, and believed what the result would be, to that of himself, who never read them, though they were now brought against Mr. Forster had unfairly singled out Sheridan as mentioned in "Kilmainham treaty" negotiations. Why did he suppress the names of Messrs. Davitt, Egan and the accused, who, after asking if she would Boyton, who were also mentioned as likely to sudeavor to prevent outrage in Ireland? Mr. Forster exclaimed, "They were not mentioned to me!'

Mr. Parnell continued—He had been challenged to defend himself, but had nothing to defend himself from. He occupied a better position in the eyes of the Irish than Mr. Forster did in England. Mr. Forster was guilty of suppressio veri, because the heading in United Ireland "Incidents of the Campaign" over the column recording outrages ceased the moment Mr. O'Brien, the editor of the paper, was liberated from prison. Mr. Forster's unfairness was shocking. Mr. Parnell analyzed the evidence of Carey, which was not a statement of fact, but of belief or hearsay. It had been already disproved as regards Mrs. Byrne. The evidence in reference to the source of the "murder fund" rested upon the fact that some men while in prison received cheques from the sustentation fund of the Land League. Such aid had been given to thousands of persons. Mr. Forster's animosity was due to the fact that he attempted to obtain a promise from him (Parnell), but failed to do so and lost his office. Mr. Parnell declared the present officials in Ireland were manifessly unfit to administer the Crimes' Act. Mr. Forster cught to return to his congenial work. Mr. Parnell was hopeful that Ireland would weather this as she weathered other formidable oppressions. As a proof that the prisoners charged with the Phoenix Park murders were not members of the Land League, Parnell pointed out that one of them returned a cheque sent him from the sustentation fund. saying he had nothing to do with the Lesque.

During Mr. Parnell's speech, Mr. O'Shes exclaimed, "Boyton, Egan and Davitt were mentioned to Foster." Mr. Parnell spoke for thirty-five minutes. The Prince of Wales

was in the galiery the whole time. Mr. Trevelyan, replying to Mr. Parnell, proceeded to vindicate the policy of the Government in Ireland. Since the present Government there had been commissioned to suplast four and a half months. The only policy carried, lead to their resignation and the resignation of the Cabinet. He thought nothband the responsibility of its government to local bodies. If the Government were convinced that the life of any official or private person had been pointed at by the inciting language of the press they would act again

Sir Stafford Northcote said he would be sorry to weaken or barass the Government but even if the result be to cause them to resign it would be better that that should happen than that the country, relying on false security, should be led back to the Ministerial policy of the past.

Mr. Gorst's amendment was rejected by 259 to 176. The Parnellites abstained from voting, and Messre, McCoan and Blake, Irish Home Rulers, voted with the majority.

Mr. Trevelyan said the Government would not press the present proceedings against Mr. John O'Brien, whose sentence to imprisonment for using intimidating language against landlords was confirmed, and who was arrest ed to undergo punishment.

Mr. Parnell has telegraphed to Mr. Sexton to come to London and participate in the debate.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has informed Mr. Forster that he will personally attack him during the speech he (McCarthy) intends to make in the House of Commons.

bir Stafford Northcote announces that he will move for the appointment of a committee to investigate the release of Messrs. Parnell, Dilion and O'Kelly from Kilmainham iall.

The continuation of the proceedings i the Imperial Parliament will be found in another page of this issue.]

The wonders of modern chemistry are apparent in the beautiful Diamond Dyes. All sind and aniciae tub resil amadeframtham

INFORMER CARRY ACCUSED. CHICAGO IRISHMAN PRONODNOBS HIM THE CHIEF CONSPIRATOR AND ASSASSIN.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 .- James Hacket, an employee of the Grand Trunk Bailroad Company, who resigned from the Dublin Metropolitan Police in 1881 rather than obey orders to fire on the people, makes public a long statement regarding the informer Carey, with whom he was on very intimate terms. Hackett says that he was at Carey's house on the night of the murder of Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke. Carey's wife was flushed and excited and was evidently trying to conceal something. She endeavored to hide some weapons under her cloak. Carey was in the house, but would not present himself. Subsequently he expressed gratification at the murder. Hackett says he has good reason to believe that Carey planned the murder and was the chief conspirator that his wife was within easy distance at the time of the tragedy, and that she carried away the bloody weapons and concealed them.

was ruled out of order.

Mr. Parnell moved the adjournment of the 7 and purify the blood. To get genuine, see debate, which was agreed to.

The Standard says no speech in recent years of the 7 and purify the blood. To get genuine, see has produced such interest and excitement as druggists.

An apple in perfect preservation, although ninety-six years old, is in possession of a gentle-nine visit years old, is in possession of a gentle-nine visit years old, is in possession of a gentle-nine visit years old, is in possession of a gentle-nine visit years old, is in possession of a gentle-nine visit years old, is in possession of a gentle-nine visit years old, is in possession of a gentle-nine visit years old, is in possession of a gentle-nine visit years old, is in possession of a gentle-nine visit years old, is in possession of a gentle-nine visit years old, is in possession of a gentle-nine visit years old, is in possession of a gentle-nine visit years old, is in possession of the parent stem in Ulster county, N. Y. As it rounded up irom the blossom of the parent stem in the bloss Dr. Plerce's "Pellets," or sugar coated

HEALTH OF THE BURGH OF LEITH. The number of deaths last week was:18; equivalent to any annual cate of 15 per 1000. There were 53 births registered, and of these 6 were ille-

ACCIDENT AT FAIRLIE .- A landslip took place at the cutting of the new railway works near Fairlie on Saturday. Two workmen, named Fraser and Cameron, were precipitated to the bottom of the bank and severely crushed. They were removed to Large Infirmary.

From the annual report presented on Tuesday at the meeting of the Glasgow Foundry Boys' Religious Boolety, it appeared that the result of the year's work had been exceedingly satisfactory. In the religious department there was in December last a membership of 19,818 boys and girls and 2,178 workers. The average attendance showed an increase of 838 been well supported by contributions. The Duke of Argyll was elected honorary president.

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH STEALING A CHILD. -On Monday Catherine Johnstone, or Gillies, hawker, Govan, was judicially examined and committed pending further inquiry, on a charge of stealing a child 41 years of age, named Jeannie Rae, daughter of a miner residing at Scotstonn Place, Cambuslang. It appears the girl having been sent a message by her mother, on the way was [accosted by not let her have a napkin which she was wearing, it is alleged to have induced her to accompany her by the train to Glasgow. The child has been restored to its parents.

Sir Alexander Galt, the High Commissioner for Canada, was entertained at luncheon on Monday by the Provost and Magistrates of Greenook. The distinguished great, whose father was intimately connected with Greenook, spoke of the splendld field which the Colonies offered for our surplus population and referred in particular to the favorable climate and soil of Canada. He quoted figures to show that while the British exports in 1880 to Europe and the United States showed a decrease as compared with previous years, there was a large increase in trade with the Colonies. DEATH OF THE OLDEST HORSE DEALER IN

SCOTLAND .- On Tuesday, Mr. George Crawford, the oldest horse dealer in Scotland, died at his residence, Banktop House, Johnstone in his 88th year. Born in Johnstone on 5th February, 1795, he would have completed his 88th year had he lived till Friday. His reminiscences of Johnstone extended to the end of the last century, when it had very few inhabitants. He commenced the horse dealing in 1815, and he was in the practice of attending the markets between Carlisle in England and Brechin in Forfarshire. By the exercise of an economy in his personal habits that could rarely be equalled, he succeeded in accumulating a considerable amount of house property in Johnstone, to which he latterly developed his attention. Mr. Orawford was shrewd in his business transactions, and for a great many years was known by the appollation of "The Laird." Doceased leaves a large grown up family. His wife predeceased him a few years ago.

THE DESTITUTION IN LEWIS .- The Lord Mayor of London has issued an appeal on behalf of the suffering population of Lewis. After relating the circumstances of the dis-tress in the Island, the Lord Mayor says :-"The inhabitants of Lewis are a God-fearing and peaceable race. There are 1,600 enrolled press crime, the number of murders had been | in the Naval Reserve, and not long ago 1,100 reduced from three monthly to one in the of these men were inspected by His Royal A colored woman named Martha Johnson, residing in Marshall, Texas, while lying down smoking her pipe, suddenly rose and, saying she was smothering, gasped and fell dead. A Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of death from suffocation, caused by nicotine in the librorat.

To the Kilmainham disclosure.

Mr. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, said he was asked by Trinity Ward Burgesses to attend a meeting to support the election of Corner's inquest returned a verdict of death from suffocation, caused by nicotine in the librorat.

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To the Kilmainham disclosure.

Mr. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, said he was asked by Trinity Ward Burgesses to attend a meeting to support the election of Corner's amendment to the address was distasteful to the Lord Mansion-House in aid of these distressed popole for the Corner and to himself, and would, if the Corner and the Corner Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, when he Mr. Wm. Mackay, the convener of the Committee of the Lewis Distribution Belief Fund ing would be more fatal to Ireland than to at atornoway." Messrs Barclay, Bevan & Co. will be the bankers of the fund.

CAREY ILL AT KILMAINHA M.

THE SITUATION IN DUBLIN. Dublin, Feb. 22.—There is a rumor to-day that Carey is seriously ill at Kilmainbam. His wife was at the prison for a considerable time in the forenoon, but no other visitors save the prison officers and Orown officials are admitted to his cell, for he is still in the cell he occupied as a prisoner under prosecution. The report of this illness was not received withany demonstrations of sympathy or commiseration, and there is but one reget in his regard that he will not grace the gallows with his dupes. However, there is time enough for that, and there is an historical precedent. Jemmy O'Brien, one of the informers of '98, succeeded in hanging many of his co-conspirators, but the government of the day were ungrateful enough to baug himself afterward, and that on slight pretext. The hanging of the victims and their betrayer took place, by a sort of poetic justice, on the same gallows, and, curiously enough, at the same Kilmain-ham now the theatre of the modern infamy.

Every official in the city-Executive and administrative—possesses his particular pro-tective escort. The Judges are accompanied to and from court by armed policemen; their residences are sentinelled front and rear, and even the servitors in their domestic arrangements are supplemented by detectives. There is no such thing as interchange of social visits. They stay at home when they get there. The same precautions are taken respecting Cabinet Ministers and official personages in London, and even the Premier at his retreat at Cannes is made to feel that he is a prisoner to gle sumalangue.

REMOVING THE LATE POPE'S RE-MAINS.

Bons, Fab. 23 .- At four o'clock on Wednes day morning the heart and other vital parts of the body of the late Pope Plus IX, were removed with solemn ceremonies from the crypt where they have been deposited since his death and placed permanently in a marble urn near the tomb of the Stuarts.

"THE HEATHEN CHINEE."

We are in receipt of the second number of the We are in receipt of the second number of an Chinese American, the first and only Chinese paper published east of California. It is a truly wonderful sheet and though perhaps not very intelligible to the ordinary reader, is certainly a new departure which will no doubt be appre-ciated. The editor is one Wong Ching Foo, and clated. The editor is one Wong Ching Foo, and the enterprise is under the auspices of the Carter. Medicine Company, 25 and 37 Park Place, New York city. The above firm, in their management of the sheet, have resolved to print in each week's issue kinglish headings of the leading articles, which will no doubt be "read" with great interest by our readers, The Chinese American is certainly, a curiosity and the demand is said to be very great, no less than 50,000 copies having been sold last week. We wish our contemporary every success.

SCOTCH NEWS

HAS BEEN PROVED .The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indi-cate that you are a victim? THEN, DO NOT HESTTATE; use Kidney-Wortstonee, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily over come the disease and restore healthy action Ladies to your sex, such as pain nd weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unturp s it will act promptly and safely. Either sex. Incontinence, retention of urine

brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its oursilve power pains, all speedily yield to its oursive power.

3 SOLD BY-ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1; KIDNEY-WORT

"Mr. Ethan Lawrence, my townsman," says Dr. Philip C. Ballon, of Monkton, Vi., " was bloated from kidney disease. The skin of his legs shone like glass. Kidney-Wort cured him. Apr. 20, '82,

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and —LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, anabling it to throw off torpidity and pootion, stimulating the healthy see the Bile, and by keeping the cowels in free the Bile, and by keering the cowcis in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

If you arosuffering from malaria, have the chills, are billious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly dure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, overy one should take a thorough course of it. 4. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

KIDNEY-WORT "Tell my brother soldie, "writes J. C. Power, of Tienton, Ill., "and all others, too, that. Kidney-Wort cured my 20 years liver disorders. Publish it, please, in St. Louis Globes

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION. No other disease is so prevalent in this coun-

Democrat."

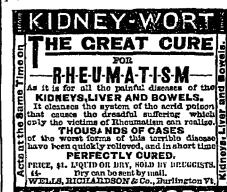
No other disease is so prevaent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has over gequalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate of the case, thus remedy will overcome it.

THIS distressing complete a picint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort interesting the weakened parts and quickly a cures all kinds of Piles over when physicians and medicines have before failed.

1) 17:11 you have either of these troubles PRICE SI. USE | Druggiets Soli

KIDNEY-WORT

Another Bank Cashler escapes. Geo. H. Horst, Cashier of Myerstown (Pa.) Bank, said, recently: " Kldney-Wort cured my bleeding



KIDNEY-WORT "Kidney-Wort has given immediate relief in many cases of rhoumatism, failing under my -Dr. Philip C. Ballon, Monkton, V

Apr. 20, '82. "I never found even relief from rheumstiems and kidney troubles till I used Kidney-Wort, Now Per well."-David M. Hutter, Hartford.

A CURE GUARANTEED

For Old and Young, Male and Female.

Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrheas, Leucorrheas, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Wasts, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores. Burprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs in Either Bax. 28 With each order for Twelve packages, accompanied with five dollars we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and Hest Medicine in the Market. 28 Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address. Mack's Eagnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$3.50, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing

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B. E. McGALE, Chemist, SOI ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.



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its wonderful cures.
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TO ADVERTISERS.

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WEDNESDAY..... FEB. 28, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

MARCH, 1883.

THUBSDAY, 1-Fersi. FRIDAY, 2-Five Wounds of our Lord. BATURDAY, 3-Feria. SURDAY, 4-Fourth Sunday in Lent. Epist. Gel. iv. 22-31; Gosp. John vi. 1-15. Coronation of Leo XIII., Pope, 1878. Bp.

Lefevre, Detroit, died 1869. MONDAY, 5-St. Casimir, King and Confessor (March 4.) Tunaday, 6-Feria. Bp. Reynolds, Charles-

ton, died, 1855. WEDNESDAY, ?-St. Thomas Aquines, Confesgor and Doctor of the Church. 88. Perpetua and Felicitas, Martyrs.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large anumber of subscriptions which remain unnaid after repeated appeals for prompt settlement. Prompt payment of subscriptions to newspapers is an essential of its continuance and asefulness, and must, of necessity, be smiorced in the present case. Good wishes tior the success of our paper we have in plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and those who do not pay for their paper, only add an additional weight to Et, and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST and TRUE WITEEss must realise that it can only succeed by their assistance, and we shall conelder the non-payment of subscriptions now due as an indication that those who so neglect · to support the paper have no wish for its before this to our subscribers; but we hope -BENCO.

FORSTER'S ATTACK ON PARNELL.

Poor "Buckshot" Forster was foaming with rage last evening in the House of Commons, when he made it the hour of his zevenge against Parnell, who custed him out ed the office of Chief Becretary of Ireland. Poreter lost complete control of his senses and judgment and thundered "that but for the Phoenix Park murders Ireland would returned to the people the larger portion of have believed Parnell supreme, and would have become ungovernable." Indeed I then the murder was committed not for the simple abject of getting rid of Burke and Cavendish, their municipalities to the extent of but to deprive Mr. Parnell of his hold on the \$25,628,600, and after all he has no deficit to Irish people to keep them within the law. Has Mr. Forster given a key to the merrible situation? Is the theory, then true, that the assassination was connived at by Miends of the Government to furnish a pretext Her further coercion of Ireland, or as Mr. Forster says to make it "governable." Forster says that the murder was the work of the Land League, but how can he their own or their miends nests at the ex. competitive system of public schools Justily this assertion when contrastand with his first that "only for the too commonly done here. The politi-Phonix Park tragedy Parnell would have "been supreme." Surely the Land League, of building up the Province and not with addwhich Parnell was the head and guiding ing thousands of dollars to their private spirit, would not be so silly as to commit bank accounts out of very limited salaries. to pay taxes to the public school fund. Acsuch a suicidal act. It is Forster who is allly.

Forster, after trying to fasten all the blame and disgrace of the orime upon Parnell, and land have been reclaimed by the drainage endeavouring to hold him responsible in a wery angry and foul diatribe, cried set with all his sanctimonious might, wuntil Parnell expressed big regret and repentance for the murders I cannot communicate with him." Poor Foster: how he -quivered and shook and peled as he gazed mcross at the calm and tranquil leader of the Irish nation. A smile of mingled pity and conthempt flitted across the resolute countenance of the greatest man in the spellbound Mouse of Commons as he listened to the impeschment of the ex-Secretary of Ireland. Parnell treated Mr. Forster's outburst with the silence of contempt. The Irish patriot thereby gave Forster and the English Goy- Schools. They have organized the Bureau exament to understand that the Phonix Park of Statistics, the Provincial Board of Health, murders were none of his funeral nor that of the Board of License Commissioners, the Vital the Irish people; they were more the funeral Statistics Branch, the inspection of Diviof Forster and his colleagues, who said sion Courts and insurance companies that these orimes were committed with the the bohopi of Art and design, and the college cal figures of the population of 1889 in twenty. \$213,158. Notwithstanding this unhealthy sion.

object of withdrawing from him the esteem and support of the Irish nation. Parnell has no repentance to express for their commission, and Forster was inspired by an unholy hatred and by a discreditable spirit of revenge when he dared to sak the responsible leader of the Irish people in the House of Commons to prostrate himself in the presence of Ireland's oppressors, and to beg pardon. The Irish patriot, however, again proved to be sans peur et sans reproche, and to be superior to his foes. He guarded the honor of Ireland by a silence which was more elequent than the greatest orations of either enclant or modern times.

PARNELL DENOUNCES FORSTER. FORETER, the Government, the Opposition, and the British press were in a state of uncontrollable amazement when Parnell declined to heed or answer the furious attack of the ex-Secretary upon his character and the fair name of Ireland. They beheld in his eloquent silence a victory of the oppressed over the oppressor, of innocence over guilt. They had counted on extracting from the leader of the National party an apology or some sign of repentance or reprehension for the state of affairs in Ireland, but Parnell had nothing for which to spologize, repent or reprehend. Forster's shots had struck against an impenetrable bulwark of honor and consciousness of right, and they naturally ricocheted into the Government camp. It was only when the House of Commons had resumed its coolness and that Forster's frenzy had subsided that Parnell rose in the presence of a crowded House, and an audience of princes and peers, to tell the "collective wisdom" of Great Britain that he, as the leader of the Irish people declined to reply to Foster's questions and accusations. He, however, would say that the ex-Secretary ought to be ashamed of his attempt to traduce one who held a better position in the eyes of the Irish than Forster did in England. Mr. Parnell, morevers charged Forster with having dared to ask bim (Parnell) to turn informer against his associates. The Irish Chief then denounced, amidst the greatest excitement, the ex-Secretary for his "shocking unfairness" and for his disrespect of the truth. He invited Forster to return to his congenial work in Ireland of distributing blood money to spies and informers in the employ of Dublin Castle. Parnell concluded by saying that he had been challenged to defend himself, but he wanted the House to understand that he had nothing to defend himself from, Ireland, he said. would weather this as she had weathered

MR. MOWAT'S ADMINISTRATION IN ONTARIO.

other formidable oppressions.

Ontario is by far the model province of the Dominion; it is prosperous and rich, and has been made such by the progressive and economical policy of the Mowat Government. It has the only Government on this continent or elsewhere that has, at the expiration of ten years service, presented prosperity. We have made several appeals smaller estimates of expenditure than the estimates for the first year it was in power. present will prove absolutely effectual, and In 1873, when Mr. Mowat first took hold of we confidently expect to receive the amount the Administration, the expenditure was due in all cases, without being put to the \$2,460,212, while in 1882 it was only \$2,425,-Srouble and expense of enforcing collections. 595, or \$34,617 less than was expended ten Memory can be safely forwarded to this office years ago. This result has been reached by Post Office order or registered letter. We notwithstanding that the Province has during hope that none will fall in remitting at that interval of time developed considerably and has had its population largely increased, facts which, in the mind of any other Government, would have demanded and justified a corresponding increase in the outlay for an effective public service. Unlike our other Provincial Governments, and especially that of Quebec, which spend their annual revenue without giving the people much in return. Mr. Mowat's Government has, notwithstanding the costs of legislation, actually the money contributed by them to the Provincial Treasury. Mr. Mowat has during his ten years of power, aided the people and declare, or public debt to pile up, or leans to make, but he has on the contrary a surplus of \$5,000,000 to show.

It will thus be seen that although the policy of this Reform Government was one of economy, still it was not one of parsimony. The difference between Ontario and Quebec is that the rulers of the former do not feather pense of the province, as is but clans of Ontario busy themselves with Since 1871, 1,500 miles of railway have been added, opening up large sections of the Province; some five hundred thousand acres of policy of the Government, while about seventy new townships have been opened up. The following is but a short and incomplete resume of the works which Mr. Mowat and his colleagues have been able to accomplish for the benefit of the people without running into debt, asking for loans or for asylum at Hamilton, an asylum at Kingston. an asylum at Orillia, have enlarged the asylum at London, have opened the Central prison, the Agricultural College, the Mercer Reformatory, the refuge for girls, the Asylum for the Blind at Brantford, the Normal School at Ottawa, and the County model

of technology. In addition to all this they have made grants to the dairymen's associal round numbers ranging from ten to twentytion, the fruit growers and agricultural societies; they have provided for the payment of witnesses in criminal cases, have furnished the courts with short-hand writers, and have liberally assisted hospitals and charities throughout the Province, and after all they have five millions in hand.

This is a record of which the Government may well feel proud and which, at the genera elections to be held on Tuesday, should comi mand the support of all the electors in Ontario who can appreciate a judicious, honest and economical administration. There is nothing to gain by a change of parties in power; there is no guarantee that the Opposition will do any better, if as well, while there is every reason to believe that the Ministerialists will continue in their work of enriching the Province and perpetuating a regime of honesty and prosperity. We are very sorry to see that the Opposition is having recourse to sectorian arguments and the religious cry whereby to prejudice a certain class of the population against the Government. We sincerely hope that their efforts in this direction will prove futile and abortive. The Tory press, with the Even. ing Canadian included, has endeavored to prove that Mr. Mowat has not dealt fairly by the Uatholics of the Province, but we fail to see that they have successfully demonstrated such to be the fact. The Catholics have, no one can deny, received kindly consideration at the hands of Mr. Mowat and his colleagues. and they are likely to receive more. There is one thing certain, and that is, that the English-speaking Catholics of the sister province have been more liberally treated and recognized than their co-religionists here in Quebec. Mr. Mowat has not grossly outraged the Catholic Hierarchy of Ontario and insulted the Catholic population, as the Opposition have done with so much discredit to themselves in the late "Marmion" controversy. Let the electorate judge Mr. Mowat's Government on its merits, and we have not the slightest doubt but that it will be triumphantly returned to power.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The "Catholic Directory for 1883," issued by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., contains some very interesting statistics in relation to the Catholic Church in the United States. The evidence of facts shows that during the past tew decades the Church has soquired a growth and strength which quite marvellous. According to the "Ecclesiastical Summary" of Sadlier's Directory, the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in the United States comprises 1 Cardinal, 13 Archbishops, 59 Bishops, and 6,546 Priests. This number of priests are distributed among 6,241 regular parochial churches. It will thus be seen that there is but a very slight average of over one priest to every church. But, besides the churches there are 1.180 chapels, which are principally attached to convents, colleges, asylums and hospitals; and there are, moreover, 1768 stations where Mass is only celebrated occasionally, for the altogether there are 9,369 places of Divine Worship with only 6,619 members of the clergy and episcopacy to minister to them, or on an average two priests to every three places of worship where Mass is, or rather should be, said on every Sunday and holyday of obligation. The fold is almost too numerous for the number of shepherds; but the fact only proves the spontaneity of the sliegiance and fidelity of Catholics to their Mother Church, as they manifest no serious inclination to abandon her in the absence of a pastor. The "Summary" next points out the number of ecclesisatical seminaries, which is 31, with 1434 ecclesiastical students. We have in this number of aspirants to holy office, with those who are being educated in Canada and abroad for the various American dioceses. ample reason for belief that at the end of the present decade there will be no church. chapel or station without its resident pastor. There are under the control of the Church 275 asylums of various kinds and 185 hospitals devoted to charitable purposes. The number of educational institutions reach 3091, divided as follows: 81 coileges, 579 academies and 2,491 parochial schools. This is a wonderful record, considering the great the States, which are supported in and maintained at the public expense while the Catholic schools are supported by private, effort and maintained by private contributions from citizens who have cording to the Directory the number of pupils attending the Catholic schools, exclusive of that all tracks of the spy are effectively colleges and academies, is given at 428,642. In this matter of education the State Governments are deeply indebted to the Church, for if the latter did not provide buildings and instruction for their half million of children, the State would Province is becoming more and more shaky. be obliged to levy additional taxation to educate them. It is clearly so much money better terms. "They have established an the Church. We now come to the question of past year a surplus of \$340,996.30. These Catholic population in the United States: the figures, however, are only a pure decemcompilers of the "Directory" placed it at 6,832,- tion, and are by no means the differ-954. There is reason to doubt the exactpopulation; it represents but an insignificant increase on the figures of three years ago. The population of a diocese can-

four dioceses, and in other cases just adds five thousand to the old standard number of population. This mode of computation proves that this question of population has not been treated with all due exectness and accuracy. If we take the number of churches into consideration and base our calculations thereon we can demonstrate that there are more than six and a half millions Catholics in the United States. There are 6,241 parochial churches; now, it is a very low calculation to say that each of those churches comprise, on an average, 400 heads of families; then each head of a family will represent not the usual five, but only four members in the household. This would give us the very small average of 1,600 souls 10,925,600 souls, between which and the "Directory's" figures there is a noticeable difference. But that is not all, there is 1,180 chapels to account for; it would not be extravagant to place the average attendance at 200 per each chapel, which would add 236,000 to the Catholic population. Then, finally, we have besides, 1,768 stations which are ministered to by transitory priests. These stations are generally very largely attended, and on an average should at least comprise one hundred beads of families, or four hundred souls; this would give us in addition 707,200 of a population, or altogether 11,868,800. These figures we imagine would represent more accurately the exact state of the

the ones given in "Sadiler's Directory."

CAREY, THE INFORMER AND SPY.

As the painful sensation and surprise, caused by the treacherous somersault of Councillor Carey from the prisoner's dock to public mind becomes more impressed with disgraceful to the Government as it is damaging to the prisoners charged with conspiracy to murder. The Crown counsel could not stomach the infamy of the man and of in the witness box, while the accused in the dook loudly hissed the traitorous assassin. It is unprecedented, or at least never recorded, in the annals of the courts of Justice, that prisoners charged with murder could shake ness for the Crown. That apology, coming the sentiment of popular execuation against the informer. There is an opinion which obtains in Ireland that Carey is not only an in the employ of the Castle from the very beginning. It is held that man was the originator and organizer of the Assassination Society; that he enticed and induced his fellow-country- like. men to join its ranks with the object of ultimately handing his dupes over to the Castle officials. He has made considerable fuss and noise about a great unknown "No. 1," but there is a grave suspicion that this k of resident pastors. We thus find that "No. I" is no other than Carey himself, or some other individual in the pay and employ of the Government. There are numerous precedents where the British Government has countenanced and encouraged men of the stamp of Carey to inveigle unsuspecting persons into illegal societies so that victims to the law might be easily punished. It, consequently, would not require in the present instance a great stretch of the imagination to suppose that the Castle is at the bottom of the whole affair. and that Carey has been its tool all through the terrible work. The Catle, long ago, lost its reputation for honest and straightforward dealings as well as for fair and impartial government, so that it cannot now blame the people of Ireland if they endeavor to fasten the odium and disgrace of the present disclosures upon its own skirts. Everything tends to prove that Carey is not an ordinary trightened and half witted informer. He has displayed too much animosity and venom in his testimony to think that he gave evidence against his fellow-assassins only to save his own worthless neck. He did not confine himself to swear ing what he knew to be facts, but he was anxious to give the Castle the benefit of what he "understood" "supposed" or "thought" to be the facts. It looks as if Carey wanted to bring his evidence up to the value of the gold which the Crown dangled before his eyes. He would cease swearing when they would cease giving. It would, however, be almost an impossibility Castle was in previous communication with Carey, for the Government takes good care covered.

THE PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES AND "BETTER TERMS." The Provincial Treasury is completely drained and the financial condition of the Mr. Wurtele in his Budget speech endeavored to luli the Legislature into a sense ence between the ordinary receipts and its municipal loan debt, which amounted to \$554,000, a sum which should have been

has made no attempt to remedy it by economy or by curtailing expenses, but, on the contrary, has somally authorized the Tressurer to present a demand for an increase over last year. It preposes by the estimates to increase the expenses of the Administration during the next financial year to the amount of \$37,671 over and above the expenses of 1882. If the members of the Legis. lature are true to their constituents they will force the Government to adopt a more economical policy. Abolish the Legislative Council and the Province will be the richer and better off by at least forty or fifty thousand dollars a year. When a man is hard up he does not spend his money in furnishing the garret of his house and filling it with in each parish; or, for 6,241 parishes, costly mummies or relics. This Legis. lative Council is nothing but a garret in our Governmental structure; and it is about time that the Treasurer, who finds himself so poor and forever striking on the shoals of deficits, should give orders to have it cleaned out, and positively refuse the expensive old fogies and remnants of worn out or defeated politicians to take any turther shelter in it at the cost of the Province. Then the members of the Assembly should return three hundred of the eight hundred dollars salary, which they voted to themselves under Mr. Onapleau. The result would be a that these men be made to suffer the death nice saving to the Province. Spencer Wood and its tenant should next receive the special attention of the House, and it could be profit-Catholic population of the United States than ably pointed out that fifteen or twenty thous. be a most willing witness in the hands of the and dollars could be saved in this direction. Then, again, when there is so little money at the command of the Government, why do the general and indiscriminate assas. they propose to carry out a project which will sination of obnoxious officials, to idencost the Province three or four hundred thou- tify each and every one of the twenty-two sand dollars? It proposes to spend \$150.000 the informer's stand, gradually subside, the this year for new Parliament Buildings. This is extravagance pure and simple. It the conviction that this man's evidence is as more ornamental buildings are required, why not wait till we are able to build them without borrowing the money? If the Government would but encourage economy and cut down expenses on these and other heads. his evidence, and humbly prayed the they would be in a better position to make Court to accept an apology for his presence | both ends meet, and would not be obliged to ask for a new loan of \$500,000 to carry on the administration during the coming year. Loans are dangerous things with which to cover up deficits. Mr. Wurtele must be in a pretty tight fix when he found it necessary to hands with the prosecution in sharing a countenance a scheme proposed by the leader unanimous opinion of the vileness of a wit- of the Opposition at the beginning of the session, and which was at the time scoutfrom the prosecuting counsel, voices more ed by the Ministry. The Treasurer, strongly even than the hisses of the accused as we pointed out from the very beginning, was forced to acknowledge that if the expenditure was not cut down, he would be unable to get out of the difficulty without informer, but that he has been a spy having recourse either to a demand upon the Dominion Government for better terms, or to direct taxation. The "Better Terms" policy

state of our finances, the Government

In the matter of subsidies from the Federal Government to the local Administrations, this Province is not equally treated. The amount due Ontario and Quebec was calculated on the basis of the census of 1861, and for the other Province according to the last census. Taking the census of 1881, Prince Edward Island, with a population of 108,891, receives \$154,341 : New Brunswick, with a population of 321,223, receives \$428,009; Manitoba, with a population of 65,954, receives \$215,000 British Columbia, with a population of 49,459 receives \$108,086; Quebec and Ontario together, with a population of 3.282.255. receives \$2,156,124; Quebec alone, with population of 1,359,027, receives only \$959,

is the one adopted by Mr. Wurtele, although

not to the same extent as Mr. Mercier would

Mr. Mercier proposed that the Federal authorities should subsidize the Province, according to the census of 1881, instead of 1861, and that the grant of 80 cents per head of the population be raised to one dollar. Mr. Wurtele, however, did not follow Mr. Mercier's proposition to the end, but remained satisfied with asking that the subsidy be increased according to the census returns of 1881. and did not ask for an increase of 20 cents per capita. The question now arises whether this increased subsidy would tend to make the Government more extravagant or not? If such should be the consequence, then it would be better that the Federal Government should refuse to grant money for the simple purpose of enabling the local Ministry to continue and develop extravagance in the administration of our provincial affairs.

Another friend to Ireland has been elected by an English constituency to the British for the defence to try and prove that the House of Commons. Mr. John Morley, the well known editor and political writer of the London Pall Mall Gazette, has been elected by a majority of 2,000, for Newcastle-on-Tyne in the place of Mr. A. W. Dilke. This is a great triumph for the Irish Nationalist Parliamentery party, especially as it comes with the election in Westmeath, of Harrington, Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the Land League, and who is now confined in an English dungeon for pleading the cause of Iresaved to the State and so much money due to of security by showing that there was for the land. Mr. Morley, has through his popular iournal and the leading magazines, eloquently advocated the cause of the Irish people against British mis-rule. He is favorable to Home Rule, and has time and again ness of this computation in regard to the expenditure. During the year Montreal paid declared against the present system of goverament in Ireland. The sneers and denuncistions of the Irish people and their reprecounted among the extraordinary items of sentatives by the Times and other Tory not remain at a standstill; as a general rule revenue, and which should not have been lorgans evidently avail nothing. New it either progresses or retrogresses, but the taken into account in balancing the receipts elements of strength are daily being added to tendency has, in the present instance, cer- and expenditure. If the Treasurer had done the agitation and the national movement tainly been in favor of an advance. The this, as it was his duty to do, he would have seems to progress and prosper marvellously told him "not to mind his understanding," Directory, however, quetes for 1883 the identi- been obliged to show a deficit for 1882 of well under the lash of coercion and oppres- but to make a straight perjured statement. Carey, however, did not dare to go any fur-

THE PHENIX PARK-TRAGEDY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The Phonix Park tragedy was a ctime, the

magnitude and infamy of which are not to be judged so much by the atrocky and fool ness of the assassination itself as by its dire consequences to the country in which it was committed. The orime of a few wretches was unjustly made the crime of a whole people, who not only deplored but abhored it, and who protested in the press, on the platform and in Parliament against being charged with or held responsible for the murder. The deed not only deprived Caven. dish and Burke of their lives, but it deprived Ireland of the little liberty that was left her: it crushed her hopes, intensified the hatred of the English Government against her people and drew the chain of oppression and slaven tighter around their necks. Two un offending officials were foully launched into eternity, and, in consequence, a innocent people was cruelly thrown back to a period when the will of vindletive anthorities was too easily and indiscriminately backed by the scaffold and the prison. It is therefore, not only in the interests of justice that the perpetrators of this terrible crime should meet with a condign punishment; but the honor and revenge of the nation demand penalty for having furnished the British Gov. ernment with a pretext for unjustifiable per secution. Carey, the informer, has proved to Grown prosecution. He was not only ready to swear to the existence of a conspiracy for prisoners charged with the murder of Caven. dish and Burke, and to detail in the minutest manner the part taken by each in the commission of the crime, but he displayed the utmost anxiety and eagerness to implicate the Land League, the Fenian Brotherhood the Parliamentary Party and the National Press, and to fasten the odium and responsibility of the foul crime upon them. Carey has evidently testified to too much, and the hand of the Castle has become patent in the pretended revelations of its spy. The prosecution have by their detective dexterity and drilling of Carey made him overstep the mark. If he had confined himself to swearing away the lives of his dupes who were charged with the murder, there would have been a limit to the horror and execration of the civilized world, but when this villainous assassin attempted to make the national bodies and institutions of Ireland father the abominable crime, he invoked the wrath and curse of the Irish race upon his head. The Crown counsel asked Carey what determined him and his gang of cut-throats to murder the dead officials. Carey, who had rehearsed his answer to this question with the Crown coupsel in private, said, as he produced a copy of the Freeman's Journal, that an article in that paper spoke of the desirability of a thorough change in the officials at the Castle which was an Augean stable, and that it was after reading this article that he and his fellow-conspirators decided to murder Burke. This is as clear a piece of perjury as his foul mouth could utter. Carey had sworn a few minutes before that the object of the Society was the extirpation and murder of all Castle officials. Now this article of the Freeman was written a long time after Carey and his confrerer had already sworn to kill all obnoxious persons, Burke inoluded. Carey, however, is not so much to blame for this perjured testimony as the prosecution who would exact and liberally reward such evidence from the most unscrupulous wretch. The Government ought to be heartly ashamed of itself in thus attempting by the most putrid channel to hold the National Press and the utterances of the representatives of the people morally and directly accountable of these results of conspiracy and violence. Is it because Parnell and his party have used plain and strong language. have called things by their right names and have endeavored to arouse their country to united action in a constitutional agitation, and to awaken England herself to a sense of justice that they are to be made chargeable, on the perjured testimony of a vile informer, spy and assassin, with the atrocious massacre in Phonix Park? If Parnell terms allen landlordism a curse to Ireland, is it to be alleged that he incites his auditors to shoot the landlords; if Davitt or the Freeman's Journal characterize the whole system of Oastle Government as an "Augean stable," are they to be set down as prompting the assassination of Cavendish and Burke? Such a contention would be simply preposterous and unjust. If it were not, one-half of the world would have to indict the other half, for under no constitutional regime is the party in opposition deprived of the right of calling the party in power names of the vilest description, and of imputing to it most unworthy motives. It would be as fair and just to fasten Guiteau's assassination of Garfield on Conkling and the N. Y. Sun as to attribute the responsibility for Burke's murder to Davitt and the Dublin Freeman. If facts of misrule and maladministration are not to be proclaimed, lest in some indirect way the promulgators should render themselves accouptable for deeds of violence, how is the world to be enlightened and reforms to be sitained, if reformers are to be prevented from giving a clear, full and telling portraiture of the grievances to be redressed. Carey next endeavored to bring disgrace upon the Land League by saying "he understood" that the Land League had supplied money to the assassing, but the counsel for the defence tripped him up on the point and

kinw that the defence could prove a straightforward statement on that question to be clear verjury, and he refrained. The Crown had ge all they could whereby to damage she fall name of the Land League. Carey ot spare the Fenish Brothercould and he "admitted" that the were an inner circle of agreering. Fenians. The leaders and representatives of this revolutionary body are in complete ignorance of Carry, they know him not; they indignantly deny his statements, they denounce him, and refuse to be held responsible for the fearful crimes of this villian and his oath-bound gang of murderers. Assassination is not one of the instruments of the Fenian Brotherhood; the murder of Burke and Cavendish was no more committed at the order or instigation of the Fenians, than was the killing of McGee here in Canada, a crime which has been allowed to remain a mystery up to the present day.

The Crown prosecutor should remain satisfied with bringing the Phoenix fork murder home to the actual murderers and then ac. cessories without attempting to furnish the Castle on the strength of the perjured testimony of a willing witness, with a pretext for further oppression of the whole nation. We are in accord with what our contemporary, the Herald, said the other day in regard to this infemous informer, Carey :-- Having been a party to the murders and having now turned informer and played the traitor to his coassassins in the hope of saving his own worthless neck, he can be only set down as the worst and most despicable member of the gang. He is a double traitor, a traitor to his country and a traitor to his friends. Such a scoundrel should not be allowed to escape the AID FOR THE DISTRESSED IN IREgallows."

RELIEF FOR THE STARVING IN IRELAND.

Famine has laid its death grip upon the inhabitants of extensive regions in the north, and west and south-west of Ireland. The bishops and priests of these parts of the country have, in pastorals and letters to the public press, informed the world that the destitution and suffering of the people are as extreme as they are widespread. There is no mistaking the bitter wail of misery which reaches we from Ireland. Strong men, who piteously but vainly implore the authorities to give them work, are wasting away by the roadside, while the women are trying to keep the life in their children by feeding them on boiled seaweed. It is the Irish Secretary, Treveylan himself, who tells us that during his hasty run through Donegal he saw mothers feeding their numerous little ones on this inhuman food. In face of this terrible destitution the Government refuses to offer any aid or assistance to alleviate the sufferings of the people, and the only answer given so far to the prayer of the starving is to point out to them the way to poverty-stricken exile or to the degrading workhouse. It has been said that "the hat would never again be passed round for Ireland," Pulmonic Syrup. but this promise should not be kept, when its mise was based upon the hope that time, but poor policy to be so far from a drug their valuable assistance. the laws and Government of Ireland would be so changed and the condition of the people so ameliorated that no more artificial famines would wreck the land; but this hope has not been realized, for now, as in immense quantities to furnish the absentee revelry. It is, therefore, the duty of the Irish to the assistance of the suffering ones at home. is under the anapices of the Central Council of the Irish National Land League of by the Council to raise the relief fund :-"Our plan is that between this date and that of St. Patrick's Day, every Irish man and woman in America, and every descendant of such, shall contribute the sum of one dollar to a special fund for relief I urposes only. To make this a truly popular subscription no one shall be allowed to contribute more than one dollar, and none less. Lists will be opened immediately at the different Land League Branches, and moneys received by the treasurers; the name of each contributor shall be published in the Irish-American papers. These moneys shall Lawrence Walsh, of Waterbury, Conn., the General Tressurer of the Irish National Land League of America, to the famine-stricken physician, Dr. James J. Guerin, the Associadistricts of Ireland, for relief purposes only. Contributors cap, if so minded, forward their money direct to Father Walsh. We ask each Day, to close the subscription to this fund. Each person paying one dollar can, if he or she desire it, be enrolled as a member of the Land League, said contribution being received

n lieu of initiation fee." This movement is, therefore, a purely humane and charitable one, and is in no way or and L. O'Brien, the Missee E. and J. Murphy, manner connected with Irlsh politics. On the Misses A. and H. Kavanagh, Miss Ostell, these grounds it will have a claim upon the support of every man, woman and child who Misses A. and M. L. Macdonald, Miss may be judged from the fact that only three can feel any pity for fellow creatures plunged Roy, Miss Heubach, and Messrs J. D. have met here since the diocess of New York in misery or dying from starvation.

Is it not about time that the Irishmen of the Dominion of Canada should fall into line made the Irish Americans extend a helping by the Misses E. and J. Murphy, hand to the hungry and destitute of the Old was given with much taste." "If I were Land, should make Irish-Canadians eager and a King," an aris, and "Regard et Lourire." Bishops. Loughlin, of Brooklyn; MoNeirny,

stantial aid to the Irish people in the present hour of their dire distress.

According to the Dublin correspondent of the London Times, Lord Spencer has declared that he will stake his Vice-Royalty and his position as Cabinet Minister on the conviction of the twenty men in Kilmainham charged with conspiracy to murder. Evidently Spencer is by no means a gentle Lord or a very humane ruler. He will have blood at any price or cost; he would give his kingdom for the head of who makes this statement about the Irish Viceroy is no other than Dr. Patton the editor of the Express, the organ of Dublin Castle and a most bitter anti-Irish sheet. Or. secret recesses and the confidence of all the officials of the Castle, and knows what he says when talking on this subject; and the proudest thing he could tell about his master, in the columns of the Times, was the determination of his Lordship either to have the blood of twenty men yet untried and not yet found guilty or to throw up the Viceroyalty and the reverend Father, comprises what is called his position as Cabinet Minister, if he failed. The outlook for the prisoners, consequently, is not of a very encouraging or hopeful nature; they may consider themselves as "music of the spheres." Theology tells us good as dead. The Vicercy has said they think of crossing his will on a matter of such trivial importance; they would rather launch twenty men into eternity than force the gentle lord to quit Ireland.

LOCAL NEWS.

LAND.

At a special general meeting of the St. Gabriel branch of the Irish National Land League held in the St. Gabriel Council Hall, All honor to the songs of other lands, and on Sunday afternoon, the 8th inst, it was unanimously agreed to send the sum of ninety. five (\$95) dollars to His Lordship the Bishep of Raphoe, for the relief of the poor of his Diocese, to be given by him where he thought it was most needed.

A subscription list was also opened for the same purpose, when the following gentlemen subscribed the amount opposite their names: Timothy O'Connor, \$1, John Lynch, 1, Jas. McNamara, 1, Edward Fanning, 1, John Ryan, 1, John Bradley, 1, Daniel Flynn, 1, B. O'Brien, I, Jno. Ryan, I, P. Doyle, I, Jas. Burns, 50c, Mr. Knox, 50c. Parties wishing to subscribe to the St. Gabriel Irish Relief Fund, can do so at their weekly meetings, which will be France, and make them blend harmoniously held in the St. Gabriel Council Hall every together in a grand Canadian chorus of men-Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. As this is the first money sent from Canada for the relief of our friends in Ireland, we trust it will encourage others to follow the example of the Irishmen of St. Gabriel.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?-If so, you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing, and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Briggs' Magic Belief, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhos, cholera morbus dyssentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach, and bowel complaints.

giving immediate attention to a slight cough, which could be stopped in time by the use of enthusiastic demand of the audience. The a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wistar's Tyrolese Chous, from William Tell, con-

keeping would send thousands of our race overed in two hours and ten minutes by a lad | tendance, and paid a tribute to Prof. Fowler | 1872 the society began a new church, adding into cold and premature graves. This pro- sent for a bottle of Briggs' Electric Oil. Good and the lady and gentlemen amateurs for 45 4tts store without it.

OBITUARY.

The funeral of Master Thomas Denis Mc-Cready, eldest son of Mr. Robert McCready, who died on Wednesday last, took place this the past, the people perish in the midst of afternoon from his father's residence, 278 food twice sufficient to maintain them, because Upper University street, and was very largely the food they produce has to be exported in attended. The floral tributes were many in number, and beautiful in design, especially that presented by the Shamrock Lacrosse landlords with the sinews of ease, luxury and Olub, of which the deceased was revelvy. It is, therefore, the duty of the Irish a highly respected member. The more throughout the world to come once more mortuary chamber also presented a chaste and solemn appearance, being very artistically arranged and bedecked. The greatest A general movement of relief has been sympathy is expressed for the bereaved family inaugurated in the United States; it in their sore affliction, the more so as the deceased was a young gentleman of great promise, and a general favorite with all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The re-America. The following is the plan adopted mains were interred in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Requiescat in pace.

CATABBH.

CATARRE.-A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of stamp. MR. DIXON, 307 King street west, Toronto. 13-tf

THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

Father Byan's Address.

That the Catholic Club is now the most popular of our literary institutions was evinced last Wednesday night by the large and be entirely separate from the Land League | select audience which attended the concert | fund, and shall be transmitted by the Rev. given under its auspices. Comprising on its membership roll the names of all our most talented and promising young men, under the Presidency of that eminent young tion is one of which we may well feel proud. The entertainment last evening was given in aid of the library fund of the Club, and was. in point of attendance and the excellence of branch to hold a final meeting on St. Patrick's | the programme, a decided success. The musical portion was under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, to whom much credit is the ecclesiastical province of New York will

entertainment opened with chorus, "'Tis our Festal Evening," in which the following ladies and gen-tiemen participated:—Miss Donnelly, Miss Guerin, Miss A. Prevost, the Misses V. Miss E. Tavernier, Miss Desbarats, Miss Barnard, Miss Perrault, Miss Blanchaud, the Purcell, Dr. Mignault, J. Casey, A. Terraux, W. Deabarats, H. Lamothe, N. J. Power, Robillard, Devonshire and Sincennes. "My Darlings Three," a song by with their fellow countrymen of the United N. J. Power was very well rendered and States to make this Relief Movement a suc- appreciated. A piano solo, imitation of the | will afterwards be held. Last week invita-Ocsa? The same considerations which have | bacju, was brilliantly executed by Miss Blantions or "intimations," to use the scolesias-

piano duet, by Miss C. Desbarats and Miss Barnard, was loudly encored. A vocal selection, "O Luce di quest 'amims," by Miss Donnelly, was rapturously received, and in answer to a recall she sang with exquisite taste and expression "The Pretty Maid Milking Her Cow." This talented young lady is in possession of a rich, sweet voice, highly culti-

vated. The Rev. Father Byan, S.J., Moderator of the Club, on coming forward to deliver the prepare or put in form the various schemata address of the evening, was heartly received. After a few witty introductory remarks the rev. gentleman selected for his subject "The clergy nor to the laity." The debates an Irishman! The Dublin correspondent Philosophy of Music and the Music of Philosophy." He said that the great O'Connell had once attended a concert which was rather tiresome, and when asked by the same language and sent on to Rome for apfriend who accompanied him, he enjoyed it, he answered, "give me the Patton has, moreover, the entree into the most | music of a speech." The rev. speaker, however, thought that if O'Connell had heard the excellent music that they had just enjoyed Le would have changed his mind and said, "give me always the oratory of such music. Moore says in one of his songs :-

Music! oh, how faint, how weak, Language fades before thy spell! Why should feeling ever speak When thou canst breathe the soul so well? The harmony of mind and heart, continued philosophy. The whole creation is God's musical masterpiece. This world has its many wondrous melodies, and the union of self, toward whom all music tends. Shakespeare has said :---

There's not the smallest orb which thou be-But in his motion like an Angel sings." And adds:

"Such harmony is in immertal souls." Such is the music the Catholic Club would offer to its friends, and suggest it for daily practice at home. Social harmony is always chorus, and the chorus sometimes swells into national song. In this Canada of our we sing the song of many lands; it would be well to practice a good Canadian chorus. sacred in our hearts be the music of our motherland. But the music that is best for us is the chorus we all can sing in this our Canadian home. That sweet singers are not wanting is abundantly proved by the concert of this evening. All we need is a good national song, "I once attempted a national bouquet, and I failed," said the rev. lecturer and think may failure was not my fault; it work on. I tried to unite the shamrock, the rose, the thistle and the Reur-de-lis by means of the maple leaf and a sprinkling of maple sugar. I would now take the best melodies of England and Ireland, Scotland and together in a grand Canadian chorus of mental and moral music-harmony of minds and harmony of hearts.

The Rev. Father's address, of which the above is merely a resume, was a literary treat, and was frequently interrupted with marks of appreciation. The second part of the programme was then proceeded with. The "Bell chorus with solos from Stradella." in which the solos were rendered by Miss Guerin and Mr. H. Lamothe, was very well received. The piano solo by Miss Ostell, and the vocal duet by Miss M. L. Perrault and Mr. N. J. Power was also much applieded. "Good night," an air from Olivette, by Miss Donnelly, was charmingly given, and repeated in answer to the

cluded the concert. Dr. Guerin, on behalf of the Club, then re-A Bun for Life.—Sixteen miles were turned thanks to the audience for their at- the deposits has been paid out in interet. In THE POPE AND DISHOPS LABOR IN BEHALF OF

"IT STANDS AT THE HEAD"

should never be forgotten. It is the motto

Sing! Sing! Sing! A lady of beauty rare, With rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes and a wealth of dark brown hair, At an open window sat, where the wind blew sharp and keen. And she sang a song with wondrous power of a Royal Sewing Machine.

No more on gusset and seam, no more on seam and band, The widowed wife will end her life trying to sew But with a pleasant smile, in a room so neat and Her sewing all, both great and small, she'll do on a Royal Machine.

More of the above celebrated posm next week. All information and circulars from have already instituted suits in these States. Harney Bros., wholesale warerooms, 771 Oraig | and caused attachments to be issued. street, Montreal.

LORETTO CONVENT, NIAGARA FALLS.

To give a description of this locality is no easy task, as so many better qualified than I have done so time and again. Suffice to say it is the spot where the travellers from distant lands came to drink in the purest of air and posed foon to give a detailed statement of view the unrivalled scenery of Niagara,here right over the great cataract stands the Convent of Loretto with its beautiful and spacious halls and rooms. Here may be seen young ladies from all parts of America who come to receive under these refined ladies of Loretto a sound Christian and first-class education. There is no institution for the ness was between \$400,000 and \$500,000, education of young ledies anywhere that but with the receipts from the Orders in offers better inducements for acquiring the higher branches than the school of Loretto here. It only requires to be known among the general public to become one of the most popular seats of learning in America. A VISITOR.

BISHOPS IN CONFERENCE. THE COMING PROVINCIAL COUNCIL AT ST. PATRIOR'S CATHEDRAL.

The Cardinal, Archbishop and Bishops of meet in council at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in this city, in the first week of June. This will be the fourth Provincial Council of New York and the first held under the presidency

of Cardinal McCloskev. A provincial council is called from time to time to determine matters of discipline within the province, to consider most ecclesiastical questions, sometimes to define matters of faith. The importance of such an assembly was formed. The special occasion for the

coming council will appear in due time. Meetings of the bishops of the province have already been held to consider the matters to be brought up at the Council, and others tical term, were issued by the Cardinal, through his cosjutor, Archbithop Corrigan, to the bishops of the province. These are:-

of Trenton, and McQuaid, of Rochester.

THE WORK OF A COUNCIL.

The deliberations and debates of the Council are carried on on much the same plan as a General Council of the Roman Catholic Church. The bishops invited alone have a voice in the decisions. They select from their respective dioceses theologians, notaries, &c., to assist them at the Council and to or proposals under consideration. sessions are not open to the body of the are conducted in Latin, the official language of the Roman Catholic Church. The final decrees of the Council are written out in the proval by the Pope. The decisions of provincial councils are not necessarily approved at Rome. Sometimes they are sent back with emendations and corrections, and it has happened in the history of the Roman Catholic Church that the decrees of provincial councils have been condemned as containing heretical matter. This last charge, however, is hardly likely to be brought against the fourth Pro-

vincial Council of New York. TO CONVENE ON JUNE 3.

The opening day of the session will probably be June 3. The proceedings will begin with a solemn mass in presence of the Cardinal, with Archbishp Corrigan as celebrant and the other bishops of the province attendall these is the chorus of creation—the ing. The mass is open to all persons who "music of the spheres." Theology tells us choose to be present. After the congregation that the fundamental note required to com- leaves the Cathedsal the Council will asmust go, and no packed juries would ever plete this grand gamut is the Creator Him- semble for its deliberations. The session may continue several days, accordthe importance of the mating under debate. When the decrees have been formally determined on and drawn up for presentation to the Holy See the Coun. oil will close with another solemn mass as before, open to all persons who choose to at-

> Cardinal McCloskey has long contemplated the summoning of this council, but various causes have intervened to prevent it. The decisions, after approval from Rome, are binding upon the entire province, and though not canonically extending beyond those limits, cannot fail to influence greatly the whole Roman Catholic body in the United States and beyond.

SUSPENSION OF AN AUGUSTINIAN SOCIETY.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 24.—Seven suits were instituted against the Augustinian Society, a Catholic organization, which rewas rather the fault of the material I had to ceived deposits of the parishioners of the Church. Attachments were issued for \$20,-000. The society was formed by priests and chartered with authority to hold property not exceeding \$200,000. Large amounts of real estate, including church property, have been conveyed to the society since 1881, when Father Regan took charge of its affairs. It has been selling real estate and been a large horrower from the banks. Depositors have been notified that there is no money left, but that the society will endeavor to pay them at the rate of \$24,000 a year. The indedtedness is placed at \$500,000 to depositors and \$200,000 to mortgage holders. The depositors number seven hundred, the majority being poor female mill operatives. Father O'Donnell, one of its first controllers, invested largely in railroad stocks, which resulted in heavy losses. A statement of the society's condition will probably be made at a meeting of prominent Uatholics on Sunday.

The latest despatches say it is stated that the debt of the society is \$540,000. Deducting mortgages, \$110,000, there remains due to depositors, \$430,000. It is said that when Father O'Donnell died, in 1861, there was a deficit of \$150,000. A considerable portion of o the dept \$300,000, and using the m the depositors to meet the most of this amount. For twenty-five years the society maintained parochial schools at an estimated expense of \$125,000. The depositors and the public are convinced that the trouble arose from bad management and not from reguery. The clergymen in charge of the society think that by reducing the expenses and strengthening the revenues of the church they can eventually pay the debt in full, but the question of interest must for years be held in

abeyance. Another despatch says four additional attachments have been placed to-day on the property of the Augustinian Society, making fourteen in all. For many years the Society paid interest on an indebtedness of \$260,000. It is claimed that property they recently sold here was not disposed of in good faith. It is said they own considerable property in New-York and Pennsylvania. Some depositors

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 25 .- The Catholic churches under the control of the Augustinian Fathers were crowded at each service to-day, it being expected that the priests would refer to the collapse of the savings institution. At St. Mary's Church Rev. Mr. McEvoy, Superior of the American branch of the Augustinian Order, said he prothe church finances. The Society would leave nothing undone to meet their obligations. He considered that the mortgages on the church property were a comparatively slight inconvenience. The only matter for serious consideration was the interests of depositors. He said the Society's indebtedthree churches and two chapels in Lawrence and Methven, with extraordinary efforts, he hoped to meet the financial obligations in a few years. He expressed the utmost confidence that the Catholics of Lawrence would subscribe according to their means to free the church from indebtedness. Two years ago he collected in New York, Pennsylvania and Boston \$11,000, which was applied to decrease the debt. The Society would see that the poor did not suffer. He urged his hearers to be patient and the Society would pay them all. Rev. Mr. Corr, of the Immaculate Conception Church, told his people the Society would not repudiate its debts, but pay dollar for dollar. They should have patience and contribute as Catholics. They would get their money in a short time. Bev. Mr. Byan, in St. Lawrence Church, gave the same advice, and said there should be a dividend paid to depositors yearly, and perhaps oftener. The debt was not incurred by the present heads of parishes, but the responsibilities would be met. The prominent Roman Catholic citizens

met to-night to consider the best means to extricate the Augustinian Society from its indebtedness. It was decided to appoint a committee of fifteen to have full control of the finances and revenues of the Catholic churches of the city, except St. Patrick's. A subscription was started and \$4,000 subsoribed at the meeting. Subscriptions will

her that "he understood." The villain ready to offer the same sympathetic and sub- exhibited much talent on the part of the of Albany; Byan, of Buffalo; Wadhams, of bt. Mary's Parochial School will be closed singer, Mr. H. Lamothe. "La Gallina," a Ogdensburg; Wigger, of Newark; O'Farrell, saving \$10,000 annually. This will put 1,200 more children in the public schools. It is understood an effort will be made to induce the city to rent St. Mary's School buildings and employ the Sisters of Charity to conduct

THE TRUE SOURCE OF CIVIL POWER

[Continued from First Page.] and that the administration of the state must be carried on to the profit of those who have been committed to their care, not to the profit been committed to their cars, not to the profit of those to whom it has been committed. Let princes take example from the Most High God, by whom authority is given to them; and placing his model before themselves in governing the state, let them rule over the people with equity and faithfulness, and to that severity which is necessary let them add a paternal charity." "And if these precapts protect the state, all cause or desire for seditions is removed; the bonor and security of princes, the quiet and well-being of states will be secure. The dignity also of the citizens is best provided for."

LOYALTY OF CATHOLICS TRADITIONAL EVEN TO PAGAN EMPERORS.

PAGAN EMPERORS.

"But the Church has always se acted, that the Christain form of civil government may not only dwell in the minds of men, but that it may be exhibited also in the life and habits of nations. As long as there were at the helm of the State pagan emberors, who were prevented by superstition from rising to that form of imperial government which we have sketched, she studied how to instil it into the minds of the peoples, who were bound, as soon as they had embraced Christianity, to bring their lives into conformity with it. But afterwards, when States had Christian princes, the Church insisted much more on textifying and preaching how much sacredness was inherent in the authority of rulers; from which it would follow that when the people thought of princedom, the image of a certain sacred majesty would present itself to their minds, by which they would be impelled to greater reverence and love of princes. And on this account she wisely provides that kings should commence their reign with the celebration of solemn rites; which, in the Old Testament, was appointed by Divine authority. But from the time when the civil with the celebration of solemn rites; which, in the Old Testament, was appointed by Divine authority. But from the time when the civil society of men, raised from the ruins of the Roman Empire, gave hope of its faunc Christian greatness, the Roman Pontifis by the institution of the Holy Roman Empire consecrated the political power in a wonderful manner. Greatly, indeed, was the authority of rulers enhanced; and it is not to be doubted that what was then instituted would always have been a very great gain, both to ecclesiatical and civil society, it princes and peoples had ever looked to the same object as the Church. THE ABETTORS OF ANARCHY AND EEDITION, "On the other hand, the theories of the body

politic invented by late writers have already produced great ills amongst men, and it is to be feared that they will cause the very greatest disasters to posterity. For an unwillingness to attribute the right of ruling to God as its author, is no less than a nestre to blat out the most glorious object of political power and to destroy its force. And they who say that this power depends on the will of the people err, first of all in opinion; secondly, they place authority on too weak and unsible a foundation. Hence we have reached the limit of horrors, to wit, Communism, Socialism, Nibilism, lideous deformities of the civil society of men and almost its ruin. This indeed is all the graver because rulers, in the midst of so great dangers, have no remedy sufficient to restore politic invented by late writers have already graver because rulers, in the midst of so great dangers, have no remedy sufficient to restore discipline and tranquility. They supply themselves with the power of laws, and think to coerce, by the severity of their punishments, those who disturb their governments. They are right to a certain extent, but yet should seriously consider that no power of punishment can be so great that it alone can preserve the State it is therefore necessary to seek a high I and more reliable ground for obedience, and to say explicitly that legal severity cannot be efficacious unless men are led on by duty, and moved by the salutary fear of God.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE INDEPENDENT. THE CHURCH AND THE STATE INDEPENDENT.

"Our present object is to make princes understand that that protection which is stronger than any is again offered to them; and we car nestly exhort them in our Lord to defend religion, and to consult the interest of their State, by giving that liberty to the Church which can not be taken away without injury and ruis to the commonwealth. All things that are of a civil nature the Church acknowledges and decivil nature the Church acknowledges and other uner; and, in those things, the judgment of which belongs for different reasons both to the sacred and to the civil power, the Church wishes that there should be harmony between the two, so that Injurious contests may be wisnes that there should be harmony served the two, so that injurious contests may be avoided. As to what regards the people, the Church has been established for the salvation of all men, and has ever loved them as a mother.

work will be most useful and salutary if you employ with us every industry and meaus which God has given to you in averting the dangers and evils of human society. *trive with all possible care to make men under-tand and show forth in their lives what the Catholic Church taceless recognitions convenient. and show forth in their lives what the Catholic Church teaches regarding government and the duty of obedience Let the people be frequently urged by your authority and teaching to fifter from forbidden sects and societies, to shor all conspiracy, to have nothing to do with sedition, and let them understand that they who for God's sake obey their rulers, render a reasonable service and a generous obedience."

Send a postal card to Bev. A. A. Lambing, 48 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., for a copy of his interesting pamphlet, "Mary's First Shrine in the Wilderness." It gives an account of the early French occupation of the site of Pittsburgh, contains a beautiful plo ture of the Shrine, and is sent to any address

free, on application.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

PORT HOPE, Ont.. Feb. 28—On Thursday night lasts fearful tragedy was enacted on lot No. 26. third concession of Hope. A man named John Bullen, aged between 86 and 90 years of age, was living with his wife, Bridget, who is some 65 to 70 years of age. They were both pensioners on the township funds, and did not live very agreeably together. About It o'clock on the ulght in question the house they lived in as discovered to be on fire, and a couple of the neighbors who saw the confiagration got there just as the roof fell in. After some time they discovered the body of the old man in the burning house They shovelled snow on the place and surdued the fire. On examining the remains it was found that his throat had been cut. The old woman was not near, but was found afterwards TERRIBLE TRAGEDY. found that his throat had been cut. The old woman was not near, but was found afterwards in a neighbor's house a quarier of a mile away. She says the old man cut his own throat and set fire to the house. Coroner Maxwell held an inquest on Friday. The jury returned a vertict. "That the deceased came to his death at the hands of his wife Bridget, who had set fire to the house to hide her or me." The old woman was committed under the Coroner's warrant to Cobourg gaol to await her trial.

A Cincinnati milliner, who had just returned from Paris, was asked what was the strangest fashionable novelty that she had seen. "A dog with a natural handle," she raplied. "The Parisian ladies are wild on dogs for peta. The brute is led by a string, and grabbed up at each crossing to be carried over the pavement. When shaggy dogs were in vogue the habit was to pick them up by the hair, and they were trained not to yelp. Pugs as smooth as newborn pigs are now the favorites, and of course they have no hair to be lifted by. But a clever surgeon out the end from a little dog's tail, made an incision in the middle of his back, stuck in the tail tip, let it heal fast, and there was as handy a handle as could be wished for."

THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP. Many press comments have been made in reference to the rumor that Sir John Macdonald was likely to be elevated to this important position. We ask why his name should receive special prominence, unless it is claimed he has given us the N.P. and has not given the disputed territory. Dr Scott Putnam, the inventor of that great corn cure, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, is hereby placed in nomination for the position. His record is the highest that can be claimed, for be canvassed for and a large fair held. The by his Corn Extractor he has ministered to committee assumed their duties only with the | the relief of human suffering. Putnam's Corn understanding that the depositors will not Extractor is sure, safe, and painless. N. C. force the Augustinian Society into insolvency. Polson & Co., Kingston, prop's.

OATHOLIC CHURCH ON FIRE. RIVIERS DU LOUP (En Bas), Feb. 24,4 p.m. -The Roman Catholic Church here flames. The Roman Catholic church took fire shortly after midday and burnt itself onietly out, no endeavors whatever being made to save the church or chapel.

FAMOUS IRISHMEN IN THE BRITISH SERVICE.

Sir Eyre Coote, whom Macaulay justly styles "one of the most distinguished soldiers of his time," "conspicuous among the founders of the British Empire in India," who with the minority advised Clive to fight in the famous council of war which preceded the battle of Plassey who beat the French at Wandiwsh, and gave the Carnatic to England, was the son of a Limerick gentleman. Sir Phillip Francis, almost certainly the author of "Junius" Letters." whom Macaulay styles "the ablest member of the council," when Warren Hastings was Governor General, was the son of a Dublin minister. Sir William Jumper, who was Sir George Rooke's beat officer in the reduction of Gibraltar, was a Cork man. Blakenly, who made the splendid but unsuccessful defense of Minorca against Richelieu, and whom Admiral Bying was shot for not relieving, was also a native of Limerick. Eyre Massay, one of Wolfe's ablest Lieutenants, was also an Irishman. So was Admiral Graves, who received the thanks of Parliament as Nelson's second in command at Copenhagen. Sir George Macartney, who shared with Clive and Hastings ard Coote, and on not unequal terms, the glory of founding the Indian Empire, and refused the Governor-Generalship in 1785, was born in the County Antrim. The solder and the statesman who, atter Pitt's death and the innumerable reverses by land which preceded the Peninsular campaigns brought the war with France to a happy issue, and gave England the wonderful prestige with which she appeared at the Congress of Vienna, Wellington and Castlereagh, were both Irishmen. Wellington's ancestors on both his mother's and his father's side had been settled in Ireland for over three hundred years. Castlereagh whose support it was that enabled Wellington to conquer, was the son of a County town gentleman. Wellington's brother the Marcust of Wellington by the war with France to a supply to the war the states of the proper of the proper of the states of the proper of the mother's and his father's side had been settled in Ireland for over three hundred years. Castlereach whose support it was that enabled Wellington to conquer, was the son of a County flown gentleman. Wellington's brother the Marquis of Wellesley-both of them making their way up from poverty and obscurit.—was one of the ablast Governor-Generals India has ever had, and played for forty years a conspicuous, and, indeed, we may say, an illustrious part in regists politics. Of Edmund Burke we do not need to speak, nor of sheridan, but it is not generally known that George Caming was the son and grandson of an Irish gentleman, his father having settled in London, where George was born, owing to a family quarrel. General Rawdon Chesney, the explorer of the Euphrastics Valley, was an Irishman of the County Down, where his hardly less distinguished son; the late Colonel Chesney, the well known writer on military su jects, was also born. Sir Henry Lawrence, who defended Lucknow during the Spop war, was an Irishman and the son of an Irish Oblonel; and General Nicholson, who felt at Delhi, who first stemmed the tide of insurrection pending the arrival of reinforcements from England, and whose death was pronounced at that time "a national misfortube," was the son of a Dablin doctor.

Gen. Pakenham, who commanded at New Orleans and fell there, was an Irishman General De Lacy Evans, who rose from a sick bed to bear the brunt of the attack at Inkerman, after having been wounded at New Orleans, and serving on Wellington's staff at Waterloo, and who sat thirty years in the House of 'ommons, was a Limerick man also. Sir Garnet Wolseley, the rising general of the British service, who has just been appointed Governor of Cyprus is also an Irishman, colonging to a family long settled in Wextord. Of seven distinguished Indian officers selected by Mr. Kave for one of his volumes of biography, three-Pottinger, Lawrence and Nicholson—were Irishmen, one Scotch and only three English. Captain Crozler, the explorer of Sir John Franklin's exp

distinguished explorer, Mr Robert McClure.
Lord Mayo, who was Governor-General of India
for two years prior to his assassination in 1872,
and filed the place in a way which excited expectations such as we think none or his predecessors salled out, was an Irishman of the old
Angio Irish family of Bucke. Lord Dufferin,
who has just left the Governor-Generalship of
Canada, and has given proofs both there and as
Britt he ommissioner in the reorganization of
Syria in 1840, I high administrative ability, is
an Irishman and Sheridan's great-grandson.
It is not many years since five of the twelve
English Judges were men of Irish bith, and the
procent Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairus, is a native of Belfast and universally acknowledged
to be one of the two or three ablest men who
have filled this position, and an orator of rare
power, though of the severer cort.

The organizer of the Irish constabulary, the
best body of gendarmes in existence, and the
first really efficient police force which has been
seen is Greet Britain—" just the klud of man,"
Sir Charles Napier said, "needed to govern
Inda"—Mr. Drummond, was an Irishman;
so, let us add, was Sir Richard Mayne, wao orgeniz d the London Metropolitan Police which
has since furnished the medel of city police all
over the Angio-Saxon (Eng ish-sp-aking?)
world, Captain to the second of the lyping of the proof of the proof of the police all
over the Angio-Saxon (Eng ish-sp-aking?)

over the Anglo-Saxon (English-speaking?) world, Captain Crofton is still living, the au-thor of the Irish system of pris in discipline, which has been so successful and so celebrated. Nation.

OBITUARY.

It is our psinful duty to record the sudden death of Mr. Joseph E Masson at Margaret, Terrebonne, P.Q., on the morning of February 21st. The deceased, who was only 32 years of age, was greatly respected in the neighborhood, and his early demise is much regretted by a large circle of relatives and frieuda.

Mr. John Murray, an old and faithful servant of the Intercolonial Ratiway, died saddealy on the morning of February 23rd, at Hallfax, N.S. Mr. Murray was the first conductor on a railway in the Province of Nova Scotis, taking his position on the Nova Scotia Railway, about thirty years ago, when the tron borse ran only as far as Four-Mile House, more then as an excursion train than for any really practical business purposes. From that time Mr. Murray remained connected with the railway as conductor till, being relieved from the duties of that office, he latterly accepted a position of trust at the North Street Station in Halifax.

The New York Post says that despite a denial published on Fabruary 21st, Robt. A. Packer died on the previous day.

Fanny Priscoll, a positical writer, who recently married H. T. White, a Chic ac journalist, died at Milwaukee, February 21th, aged 24.

He writings were very popular.

On Wednesday, February 21th, Mrs. Peter Rimmer, of London South, left her house in apparent good health and visited the law office of Mr. Roha d Bay tey on business. While there she was selzed with faintness, and died in a few minutes. Healt disease was pronounced the caute of weath. cause of seath.

cauce of ceath.

Mr. M. H. Sanbon, the Deputy Sheriff of Montreal diel at his residence, 270 St. Charles Burromee size t, on Sunday morning, February 25. Wr. Sanborn was born in Vermont in 1820 and came to Canada when ten y-arsofage. He practised for some time as a lawyer, and was for twenty-eight years Deputy Sheriff of the district of Montreal He was an active member of Obrist Church Cathedral, and was connected with a number of religious and benevolent institutions. His death was caused by consumption sumption.

The friends of Mr. Wm. A. Owler will regret to hear of his sudden death at all Paso, Texas, lat week. About seven weeks ago, suffering from a severe cold, which settled on his lungs, he went by the advice of his physicians to El Paso tut the change did not benefit him; consumption having laid its fatal hold on him caused his dea h unexpectedly last Thursday. Mr their was for years a very act we member of the Indea noder the Lacrosse and Snowshoe Clubs, and by his genial and pleasant manners became a general favoite.

A ROMANCIO BAGGED \$2 BANK BILL. Many different stories are told about the prize which Underwood Fisher, of the Three Bivers House, drew in the Louisiana State Lottery. He stated the facts thus: Dec. 12th be sent \$2, and received in return two-tenths ticket No 31.401. He put the ticket away, and thought no more of it until three days after the drawing, when he received a dispatch saying that his ticket had drawn \$20,-000, his share of which was \$4 000 From M. A. Dauphin, Pres't of the L S. L. Co., New Orleans, through the First National Bank, he received his \$4,000 Little things make quiet a difference. He had a \$2 bill rayged, and he sent it for a ticket. The moral is, that you send for lottery tickets when you get a ragged two-dollar bill .-From the Three Rivers (Mich.) Herald of Janu-

dans of being (the first) Red. 26, 3

their true is KENMARE. Hada God bless the royal Kerry hills
Away by Brins shore.
Away by Brins shore.
God bless it o'er undjo'er.
(Methinks I see the moonbeams dance.
(Methinks I see the

Oh, land of bright enchantment;

Killarney of the Lakes;

Of swelling hills and flashing floods,
And sweet Arbutus brakes;

I greet ye with a yearning heart,
Romantic land of love,
Where eagles soream and torrents roar
From tow'ring peaks above;

May St. Bridge's benediction
Be with you, Sister Mary F. Clare,
And crown you like a glory
In your Convent of Kenmare.
May the wild careering breezes
That cross Atlantic's foam
Bear the blessings of the scattered Celt
Around my Kenmare home.

MES, LUCY H. LEE,

MYSTERIOUS "NUMBER ONE."

Englaud's Search for the Leader of the Doblin "Envircibles"—The whole Affair Declared to be a Shocking Conspiracy on the part of the Govern-

NEW YORK, Feb 21 .- As "Number One," according to the London police reports and the statements of the English press, is believed to be a Fenian of considerable promimence in the Brotherhood, conjecture on both sides of the Atlantic has been stirred up as to his identity. General Cluseret, General Mac-adarras, Messrs. Walsh, Milne, Oliver, Bossa and McCaffery have all been named successively in connection with the great unknown, and each promptly rejected as not meeting the description in certain essential points. To-day, therefore, "Number One" is still a

mystery. English detectives have arrived in this city within the present week for the purpose of learning whether the hidden assassin chief is not lurking in New York, the evident object being to place certain Nationalist leaders un-der police espionage. The Feniaus are gen-erally of opinion that the British Government have entirely missed the mark in lighting upon Gen. Macadarras. A N. Y. Star reporter yesterday conversed with the Fenian Head Centre and several of the most important members of the organization. They all say Macadarras was never a member of the Order, and, moreover, that they bardly think he is the kind of men who would be likely to be at the head of a great conspiracy. He is regarded as a great braggart, and is just the man who would make a beast of being at the head of a revolutionary movement through an insatiable desire for fame or notoriety. His great aime, however, they say, is to be connected with some movement in which there is scope for display. He has no talents

of the Cataline order.

The Fenian Head Centre yesterday said:

"I can assure you that 'No. One,' whoever
he may be, is not the agent of the Fenian Brotherhood, as an organization. It strikes me that the conspiracy to kill Cavendish and Burk was confined to a narrow circle, and we, as an organization, knew nothing of it. That description of warfare has not formed any

part of our programme."
"What do you think of Macadarras or Cluseret being the man?"

"The Brotherhood have had no communication with either of them in a confidential capacity, although we admire some of the sterling qualities of both for certain purposes in our programme."
"They could not be on intimate relations

with the Brotherhood on either side without your knowledge?"

"That would be impossible. I think the whole affair was a shocking conspiracy on the part of the Government."

by a large number outside." intrenched behind a barricade of his sup-

porters. "What is your opinion of Carey's testi-

mony?" he was asked. "It's like the evidence of any other informer," replied the agitator. "When such a man as he thinks his neck is about to be encircled by a rope, he will hesitate at no in. vention to escape it. England wants victims, and she will hang every man she can

He continued: "Number One is a man whom the English lion will never get his paws upon. Carey overheard a remark, probably, that this mysterious Number One was the directing conspirator; but it is evident that he does not know his name, or he would have published it without hesitancy. It is safe to say that this man, whomever he may be, has covered up his tracks in such a inference is appearent, and in this manner that even his most intimate associates case, as in the case of Pierse, Nagle, did not know where he was upon a given Gillespie, Devany and Corydon and others, did not know where he was upon a given date. It is for the British Government to the Government seemed desirous to bush up identify this man, and then to prove that he was in Phonix Park upon the day of the ledge of the fate of these men would operate assassination."

"What do you think of the published demand of England for the extradition of Bren-nan and Sheridan?" asked the reporter.

"I'think that this country is a free one. America has had two serious conflicts with England; she has learned her strength, and she is not to be frightened. She won't play into the hands of a country of which she is the superior. President Arthur will not act the toady to England, and even if he does-you know the recipe for making an eel-pie, the eels must first be caught."

A Nationalist and Land Leaguer of considerable prominence in both movements and who has just returned from Ireland, was intercepted as he was making preparation for a jeturney hamperant a figure land ar to hip mirgigeritte iffel fi. je tund.

"The Land League," he said, "gave no support to or approval of the crime-conspiracy; on the contrary, they gave it not only dis-countenance, but denunciation."

"You must know something by repute of the men said to be leaders in the conspiracy?" · Oh, yes; I know enough by repute of Carey, for instance. In Fenian times he was a brawler on patriotism at his father's hote. in Lower Bridge street, Dublin; in later times he assumed leadership in national affairs among a certain class, and led many men to destruction. What he is now and what his memory will be for all time, you know as

well as I do." I London, Feb. 22.-Gen. Macadaras telegraphs the following instructions from Paris: "Publish an emphatic denial of the infamous accusations made against me regarding the Irish conspiracy. I have to day invited an inquiry into the matter at the hands of the British Embassy, and have taken steps to ascertain the source of the cruel libel against me." A Dublin despatch says a complete alibi has been proved for Macadaras, accused of being "No. 1."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

or wakefulness."

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THE USES OF CELERY Colory should no longer be considered one of those luxuies that can be epjoyed only by the wealthy. Its culture has of late years been so simplified that Is is now spared to the difficult than that of any other garden weget. able. There is now no reason why every introcrand every other person who has the land, and wishes colery should not have it. Those who use colery only in its raw state, or dressed as a salad, know only a part of the excellence of the vegetable.

excellence of the vegetable.

Stewed Celery is a favorite dish at our table. Celery is washed and out in in places of an inch or less; For this, stalks that are not thoroughly blanched, and which would be rejected by those who eat it raw, may be used. That which is imperiectly blanched is stronger than that which is white throughout, but any unpleasant flavor is driven off in the cooking. The celery is covered with water, and allowed to stew gently-until thoroughly soit. If there is too much water for the sauce, pour off the excess, add a generous lump of butter, and fiour, stirred first in a little cold water, enough to make a sauce about as thick as cream, add salt, if needed, and pepper, if desired. Those who try this, will be quite sure to repeat it .- American

"DO LIKEWISE."

Dr. R. V. Pierce. Buffalo. N. Y.:—"Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription'and using the local treatmentrecommended in your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' In three months I was perfectly cured. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them and enclosing a stamped envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred etters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks stating that they had commenced the treatment and were much better already."

better already."

MRs. E. F. MORGAN, New Castle, Me

GREEN AND OBANGE FLAGS TO BE ENTWINED. New York, Feb. 19.—The Irish Confeder-

acy of America met in Clarendon Ball last evening and completed arrangements for a meeting in Cooper Union on February 26, the proceeds of which will be used in relief of the distressed in Galway and other coun-ties of Ireland. Mayor Edson is to preside. Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, Scnator Jones, of Florida, S. S. Cox and Roger A. Pryor have been invited to speak. Sanator Fitzgerald telegraphed that Governor Cleveland will be present unless detained by urgent business. Secretary J. Neil Darragh reported that the Grand Master of the Orange lodges, Francis Falk, had promised to come, with many officers of Orange lodges, and would lend the Orange flag to be entwined with the green flag on that evening. The cooperation of the Orange lodges is to be asked at meetings held this week.

CAREY IN HIS CELL "INFLUENCED BY HIS WIFE."

Public abhorrence of the informer and

(Special by Cable.)

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.—There is a remarkable reaction all over the city to-day; to the excitement of the past weeks there has succeeded a silence almost amounting to sullenness in respect of the conspiracy prosecutions Whenever you can get any one to speak on the subject, abhorrence at the conduct of Carey is the predominant sentiment. This must not be "Is this feeling generally entertained by the taken as amounting to approve of the crime or sympathy with the alleged criminals, but "Almost unanimously, I believe, as well as simply as an expression of condemnation at the system which permits the arch conspirator During the afternoon the reporter called of all—the man most guilty by procurement upon another Nationalist and found him and perpetration, if his own story be true—of intrenched behind a barricade of his sup—one of the foulest crimes that ever disgraced Irish annals to save his own miserable life at the expense of the lives of his dupes, many of whom were led into the criminal confederation by his solicitation and example. I understand he now seeks to palliate his perfidy by the representation that it was his wife who influenced him, and who became the go between with the Crown authorities. Thus the old Adam comes out-it was "the woman who tempted him." One of Carey's ante-types in treachery-General Massey-in the Fenian times in 1867, made the same ples when he betrayed his associates of that movement. I do not like to suggest the probability of a logical sameness of fate but it is a suggestive fact that from shortly after the period of his appearance on the witness-table inquiry in the fear, doubtless, that a know against the chances of informers in the future. I have ascertained that Carey's condition in Kilmainham is pitiable—if there could be any pity for such a wretch-the defiant bravado exhibited in court was succeeded by complete depression in the solitude of his cell. He who at the secret tribunals of the Inner Invincibles inveighed so indignantly against traitors, had come to realize the picture of treachery drawn by himself, and to realize the probability that the doom he had decreed against others might be his own some day. The guard of marines and policemen stationed at Carey's residence is still kept up professedly for the protection of his wife and children; but this is understood to be a mere

> I'd has the thought a tilled south wentern entires of the Upper Castle Yard. THAT HUBBAND OF MINE. Is three times the man he was before he began using "Well's Heaith Renewer." \$1. Drug-

> > MURDER, LYNCHIEG AND RIOT.

feint, as Mrs. Carey and her household are

said to be safely abeltered at Chancery Lane

FIGHT IN THE SHANTIES.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Feb. 22 .- It is reported from a lumber camp, twenty-five miles distant, that two men got into a dispute as to whose team could haul the heaviest load. Alter the trial the one whose team was victorious went to the cabin, and the defeated one came behind and with a blow of an axe severed his head from his body. The head rolled on the floor, the eyes winked several times and the mouth opened. An slarm was raised, and the members of the camp placed a logging chain around the neck of the murderer and hanged him, and then placed a guard around the body to await the sheriff. Men came from a neighboring camp to take the corpse down and a general fight ensued in which seven men were killed.

Dr. A. JENKINS, Great Falls, N.H., says:

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her hurband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she A man's wife should always be the same seemingly almost specific virtus in cares of cannot be, for they make her "fe'l like a dyspepsis. nervousness and morbid vigilance different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say 20 too!

Hew Zovertisements.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Fainful Complainte and W-kinesses so common to our best female population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation, and Ulcera-tion, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is pafticularly adapted to the change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of acvelopment. The tendency to can-cerous humors there is checked very speedly by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Progration, General Debility, Siceplessness, Depression and Indi-

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its usc.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in
harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this

Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COM-POUND is prepared at 223 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price 31. Six bottles for 35. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of legenges, or receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Finkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Seed for pamphiet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LADLA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They care constinution, billiousness and torpidity of the liver. Should per bon. RO Sold by all Lenguists, "65"

DOWNS' ELIXIR N. H. DOWNS'

Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. Sold Eventure.

Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO • IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY. To several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent articlal colorforbutter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the lighest and only prizes at both International before Fairs.

nicy Fairs.

By But by patient and scientific obsciolal re-carch we have improved in several maints, and now offer this new color as the best 1. We world. It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and

Cheapest Color Made, And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid. at that it is impossible for it to become racid.

ISBEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spell the butter.

ISBUT you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra to know where and how to get it without extra to know where and how to get it without extra to know where and how to get it without extra to know where and how to get it without extra to know where and how to get it without extra to know where and how to get it without extra the contract of the cont

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.



Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which s at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep first, in very brighted. By the contibler hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair The Victor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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

> Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGHISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged ischeme to be drawn Monthly and the horison visuosities saw

CAPITAL PAIZE, 875,000 ES

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisians State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879.

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The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING. CLASS O, AT NEW ORLEANS, T.ESDAY, March 13th, 1853-154th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

	LIST OF PRIZES.	
1	CAPITAL PRIZE	
1	do do	
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2	PRIZES OF \$6,000	1" (M)
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	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
a	Anneavimation Prizes of \$750	è 750

1967 Prizes, amounting to.....\$265,500 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New made only to the onless of the order order of the order o

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 27 4 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. N.B—In the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing of next June the Capital Prize will be

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POU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond, Which bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is so long entitled to

Until each and every bond is drawn. Every bond must be drawn with one of the following premiums:

4 Bonds @ fl.	200,000-800,000 florins.
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Together with 4,800 Bonds, amounting to 1,853,200 florins-(1 florin equal to 45 cents in Every one of the above named bonds which does not craw one of the large premiums must be drawn with at least ISO Florins. The next drawing takes place on the

2nd APRIL. Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 2nd April, with Five Dollars, is entitled to the whole premium which will be drawn thereon on that date.

Orders from the country can be sent in with Five Dollars in Registered Letters, which will secure one of these Bonds, good for the Drawing of the 2nd April.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

AT The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not c nilict with any of the laws of the United States.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This threat Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Recessary ries of Life.

These Vamous Pills Parity the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowel-ANOTE, SUMMAN, DAMINGS & DEWISS.
Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great
MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a rever-failing remain
10 at from a time that confidently in time first
LVB. Calue, has become impaired or use and the
They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments
incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

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

SOFES AND UTGGTS!

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

Both Pills and Cintment are cold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 553 Oxford street, London, in boxes and bots, at 18. 14d., 2s. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. -Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter. DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1421. Dame-Victoria Swinburn, of the Oilty and District of Montrea', wife of Thomas Edward Hanrahan, of the same place, stock broker and investment agent, Plaintiff. vs. the said Thomas Edward Hanrahan, Defendant. An action en separation de biens was instituted on the seventeenth day of February instant; in this cause, by the Plaintiff against the Defendant. Montreal, 19th February, 1883.

CRUICKSHANK & CRUICKSHANK. New Advertisement

WON AS PRIZES BY THE UNDERSIGNED:



Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867,

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THE CENTENARY MEDAL, 1876 IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



Medal at the Provincial Exhibition

OF 1863.

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SILVER MEDAL, IN 1868.

A Diploma for the Best Domestic Havana Cigars was Awarded at the Canadian Exhibition of 1880 to

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MONTREAL.

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BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES. Beware of the stuff that pretends to ours these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urin-ary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time and makes you ten times worse siterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently our you! "It destroys and removed the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns,

[For the Post and TRUE WITHERS.] WAITING FOR THE TRAIN.

BY AGNUS BURT.

(Conclusion.) Still, as if spellbound, we three persons sat; each feared to speak, each watched the hitheach feared to speak, each watched the hith-erto silent figure. Now there was a stirring, an awakening of the soul and being. She threw her hands up, the clasped them as it in wild entreaty; twice she tried to speak, but the words refused to come.

With a rapid step her son was by her side as she attempted to rise, and was only in time

to catch her in his arms, crying out, "Alec, my bairo, ye'll never, hever gladden my auld ee'n, never bring the music o' ye'r bonnie sweet sangs tae the auld mither's heart. O, Mither o' my Saviour! Mither of the Sinless One, help me tae bear this bitter woe, this bitter woe!" and sobbing out the last words she fainted. Tenderly, lovingly he carried her upstairs to her sleeping apartment, followed by Mrs. Caverhill and myself. In a few minutes we had her dress removed and some gentle restoratives applied. The deep blue eyes just unclosed, looked earnestly, sadly at Allan; while she murmured, "My only son, now," she seemed to drop asleep.

As we sat by her, watching intently each loud drawn breath, we felt how frail was the thread that bound her to life. Something like this came in low whispers from Mrs. Caverhill. Twice she repeated it to her husband ere he seemed to understand what she sald. His head was bowed in his hands, and when he lifted his face to her's I seen the strong man was weeping; but they were tears of thankful joy. His mother's reason would surely be restored, for had not her words told that she understood, with fearful distinctness, that Alec was gone and Allan alone remained to her. The rest would visibly affected by her story. surely follow. He tried to say some- "Ah, dear friends," he sai and husky; and with "By and bye, Mysie dear; I'll be able to speak about it," left the apartment. Mrs. Caverbill's eyes met mine, and we understood the cause of his leaving us?

Through the night we kept watch by "wee Mither," although her quiet repose did not seem to warrant the need, but neither of us could divest our hearts of some nameless terror. When her husband had regained his usual quiet control he returned and shared young an auld—sae ye see the Auld Sog-

Not much was said while in her room, but towards morning they urged me to take some rest, as they feared I might be tired out.

Next day, when we met at a late breakfast, Mrs. Caverhill suggested that her husband should call on the Rav. Father Hamell, whose chapel and residence lay some three miles over the mountains. "Not that, I think mother is in danger of leaving us, for she is wonderfully composed and tranquil, though very weak, but since God has been pleased to hear our prayers and given the light of reason back to ber, the visit of a clergyman may console her. And yet I fear to disturb her present quiet," she continued. "Perhaps he being a stranger to her may excite her too much. He is a German, and very brusque and abrupt in his manner, I fear mother may not quite comprehend his English. Oh, Alian, I wish we knew what

was best to do !" He mused for a few moments, then turning to me said: "What is your view of the case, Miss Harland? You know in a crisis, physcians hold consultations, and take counsel from each other just imagine, we are three

subject. "I am afraid to hazard an opinion; but

you have seen her? Have you grounds to suppose she is dying?"

"Oh, no, no!" said Mrs. Caverhill, "only she is so quiet and sorrowful."

" How can she be otherwise than sorrow. I queried. "She is conscious that her Alec is gone from her forever. Ten o'clock has struck some time ago and she said nothing about going to the station to doing. That fact alone tells that her mind has recovered its equilibrium. Has she been able to take any nourishment to-day?

"Very little," she answered; what she took was with an effort, as if it were more to satisfy my pleading and coaxing than to appease her own appetite. Still, that little, was better than none.

"Well, then, I would give her perfect quiet; keep her as tranquil as possible. Unless she speaks of Alec herself I would avoid all mention of him. And here is an idea that has taken possession of my mind since yesterday; it will not leave me, do what I will, but, like a persistent beggar, knocks to be heard. Perhaps you will think it a wild vagary, but days seems like a dream. Last year I made the acquaintance of the Rev. Father Augus, an old Scotch gentleman, a native of Inverkeithing, Fifesbire. He speaks as broad Scotch as 'wee mither' herself, and would infinitely prefer to converse in his native Gaelic request him to visit her with as little delay as possible. He is the parish priest of some one of the Scotch settlements near or about Glengarry. A letter will reach him in two or three days."

"Allan," said Mrs. Caverhill, "why did you or I not think of this before? With all our yesterday, suggests what seems to be the wisest and most prudent course to adopt."

So it was settled. I wrote my strange epistle, feeling certain of its receiving instant consideration from my venerable friend home, to host and hostess, than the white-haired, venerable priest. But during the time pending his arrival we spent it chiefly in "wee mither's" apartment. Each day we noticed a slight improvement in mind and body. in mind and body. Her large chair, with its downy cushions, was frequently rolled out on the veranda, so that she might enjoy the cool breeze without fatigue. One day when I was alone with her, she asked me if there was a volume of the "Imitation of Christ" on the table and to read it for her, adding: "I dinna care tae fash, Mysie, about readin' for me. Ye themselves against tenants who do not pay. ken, neebor, her tongue has na the speech I learned when I was young, and the lassic is the gude hersel, that if I tell her that it might greet her. She's an unco gude wife tae

in the Expansion of the

half an hour. I thought she might have fallen asleep, she lay so white and still. As I watched the lovely face, I fancled the large hidden eyes looked as if they were full of unshed tears? [Nor was /I mistaken; Great drops were slowly welling up, the first I had seen her shed, and a torrent of passionate weeping followed that I hope l may never witness in an aged person again. Youth may weep, but the tears are soon dried. Mid-life too, is quick to be assuaged, but the tearful sorrow of an aged heart is something that Heaven alone can console. I did not offer her any of the ordinary words of comforting, but I sat at her seet until the paroxysm had passed.

"I man speer, y'r pardon, neebor, but if I did na greet, my heart wad brak. O, Alec," she murmured, "gin ye had gan, wi the han o' the blessed Kirk ower ye, as ye'r puir faither afore ye had, and no been taen awa, wi'out time to ory, 'Lord pardon as my sins.' But the aild mither can say, an offer every prayer and thocht, o' the rest, e' her days, for ye'r saul's sweet rest. Look ye, neeber, I had a bit boxie in some o' my and nonches I can a bit boxie in some o' my auld pouches. I can na jet min, wher I pit it, but gin ye'd look aiblin ye'd the it."

of each dress that hing in the wardrobe, but her bit box could not be found. Thinking it might be in some of the little drawers of the dressing table or bureau, I began a patient search, and away off in the farthest nook amid a number of old fashloned jewellery and letters tied with ribbon I found a quaintly carved Rosary casa.

"Neebor, that's it, that's my bexie, Alex's gift, a perlin prayer head," and taking them out of the receptacle, she kissed them reverently and began reciting the prayers for the

dead. I stole out of the room noiselessly, feeling the dear old soul was better pleased to be alone. As I passed down the hall to look for Mrs. Caverhill, being eager to tell her the last scene I had witnessed, I stood face to face with Father Augus. The servant had just ushered him into the house and never was visitor more welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Caverhill was with us in a tew moments, and as soon as the first greetings were over I told them of the tearful sorrow I had just left. The good priest was

"Ah, dear friends," he said, in the selfthing like this to her, but his voice was thick same accent of "wee mither" herself, "you thing like this to her, but his voice was thick same accent of "wee mither" herself, "you have and with "By and bye. Mysic sorrowful nicht's wark left mony—a was heart and hame in Auld Scotia, but ther's neever a dark cloud wi'out its siller lining and ye'r mither's cloud has been weel lined wi' the siller of God's mercy. I got ye'r message, Miss Harland, three days sine, and I lost nie time in comin, I can stay onie till the morrow nicht, for my folk wull be needen me. Ther's a Mission for ae' the parishgarth man be at his post, tae conduct the beginning o' it."

Taking the hint, Mrs. Caverbill requested me to prepare "wee mither" for her visitor, while she attended to her duties as hostess. I broke the news of a visitor telling her he was frae inverkeithing. The name was enough, and with cheeks aglow, she exclaimed: "bring him ben, Neebor, I ken every step o' the ground Inverkeithing stands

When she realized who her visitor was and heard him address her in her native Gaelle, she tried to rise and kneel for his blessing but the old servant of God foroibly prevented any exertion on her part, and blessed her where she sat. Humbly, tearfully and thankfully the dear "wee mither" made her preparation to receive her God in the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist, and mingled with her children's name was a prayer and a blessing for her neebor. The blessing of a mind at rest, and filled with submission to the Divine mandate that called her idol home

from her, told on the hitherto restless soul. Camly and peacfully her life glided on for the term of another year. No pain, no ache, or bodily sickness lay on her. She seemed I could not help enjoying the bit of dry for a short time, and that time was spent subject. Sunday and holiday commanded by the do you find your mother weaker or lower than Church, "wee mither" was beside her son and his gude wife, Mysie, in the chapel over the mountain. But the gala day for her was when Father Angus took a run down to Ver-

mont to visit his country woman. Only the other day I received a black bordered envelope from Mrs. Caverbill. The "Bonnie wee Mither" had gone home quietly. She called Allan and herself together, told them the end was near, blessed them both meet him, as she has been in the habit of over and over; that they might bring the parish priest, Father Hamell, very soon. The day following she died, like a child going asleep, with the perlin prayer beads in her hand, the cross of which she frequently raised to her lips. She left a remembrance to be sent or given to me, a large, massive gold locket set with dismonds, with a chain of antique workmanship to correspond. Inside was a trees of silver hair, with these words traced in a weak, wavering handwriting, pe culiar to old age :- " Freend and neebor; To Father Angus she left her Perlin

pray for a the sufferin sauls, and in ye'r pray ers, dinna forget the auld mither an Alco. Bosary, with an ancient illuminated Gaelic overything that has happened these last two days seems like a dream. Last year I made dated its existence before the devastating tide of the so-called Reformation had swept

c'er the land o' the Gael. "When Scotland's hills and Scotland's dales" were dotted with monastic plies and holy priories, wherein was nurtured the love than in English. With your permission I of art, science and study, amongst which was will give him an outline of her story and the production of text books, such as the request him to visit her with as little delay one "wee mither" bequeathed to her Gaelic friends. Each illuminated page was in itself a chef d'auvre of a master, who doubt. less had pored o'er his work with the devotion of a religious and and artist combined. And it is to these "monks of the olden time" that we are now indebted for the prelove for mother, this lady, a stranger until servation of the original text books considered priceless by the scholar and antiquarian.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and

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

The real estate agents of Chicago have undertaken, by means of a black list, to protect

H. Gladden, West Shefford, P.Q., writes: For a number of years I have been affiloted with rheumatism. Two years ago I was attacked very severely. I suffered a great Dear reader, ploture the joy these signs of deal of pain, from which I was not free for a teturning health of mind and body gave to day, until last spring, when I began to use on file at office of this paper, which is kept day, until last spring, when I began to use on file at office of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll, and I rejoice to say Un this day I had been reading to her about it has cured me, for which I am thankful.

McCormick Block, Chicago, III.

O MOST Medical () HIAD



Readoche, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by meil.

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This Oll is abstracted from peculiar species o. small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon Kondeleth. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a resionative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and manny so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

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thas performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.

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TESTIMONIALS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE

CROSSES and CRUCIFIXES

M. CERQUI.

Rue Rivole, 41. MONSIEUR-As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so doe the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose embler shines and overshadows my sleeping moments. Yours in X, Bro. JOACHIM.

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

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

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

Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa. Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N.J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; CONVENT OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Baltimore, Md.

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

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

For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a torch of faith in th blackness of night, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession of one gives in the silent hours of the night.

> \$1 00 each for Crosses. \$2 00 each for Crucifixes. \$3.00 each for Statues of Blessed Virgin or Saints. Crosses \$9.00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per half dozen.

25 Send money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge.

J. R. MAXWELL & CO.,

No. 140 South 8th Street, Philadelphia.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTHERAL. In the Superior Court. No. 408. Dame Aurelie Gaboury, of the Village St. Jean Baptiste. District of Montreal, wife of Charles Paille, of the same place, gentleman, and duly authorized a care en justice. Plaintiff, vs. Charles Paille, of the said Village St. Jean Baptiste, District of Montreal, gentleman, Defendant. An action for separation from bed and board has been instituted in this cause on the nineteenth day of January instant.

Montreal, January 23rd, 1833.

LAREAU & LEBEUF,

255 Attorneys for Plaintiff. DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF

27 O

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TEIGT OF MONTERAL Superior Court.
No. 544.—Dame Rose Delima Dussault, of the
City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal,
wise of Pierre Olivier Fisette, duly authorized
to ester en justice, plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre
Olivier Fisette, heretofore of the same place,
now absent, of the Province of Quebec, having
property therein, defendant.

An action for separation as to property has
been instituted in this cause, the twenty-third
day of January instant.

day of January instant. Montreal, 24th January, 1888. DEBELLEFEUILLE & BONIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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DROVINOE OF QUEERC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 297.
Dame Herminie Richer, of the Parish of St.
Louis du Mile End, in the District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Picotte, undertaker, of the same place, judiciarly authorized for the purposes of this suit, Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Picotte.
Defendant. An action on separation de biens has been instituted in this cause,

J. C. LACOSTE,

Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 9th February, 1828, 775

27.5 1.20Feb. 78-28

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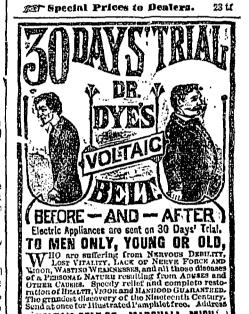
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DR. KANNON O.M.M.D., M.O.P.B.

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-G NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, 1 authorized to receive Ad-vertisements for this Paper.

COLONIZATION -IN-

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For Circulars of information, for 1883, on MINNESOTA CATHOLIC COLONIES, address

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WANTED-A Female School V Teacher, with Elementary Diploma and good reference, for which a liberal salary will be given. Apply, WILLIAM HART, S.T., St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q. 283:

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Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machire, for pressing the carillage of the nose into shine, and the Ear Machine for outstanding cars, are sold at \$8, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists. Or direct from ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY

ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G. High Holborn, London, England;

Terrible Way!"

LORDON, Feb. 26 -In the House of Commons, Baron de Worms questioned the Marquis of Hartington with the view of showing that differences existed between Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of local selfgovernment in Ireland. Hartington read from a speech of Chamberlain showing that the latter had not spoken of immediate legislation. He regretted that there should be an opinion that differences existed.

Mr. Sullivan gave notice that he would ask for the immediate release from prison of Harrington, elected as member for West-

Mr. Trevelyan denied that Carey, the informer, was interviewed before he testified. The Marquis of Hartington declined to give Sir Stafford Northcote a day for discussing the motion asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the release of

Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly from Kilmain-

Sir Stafford Northcote said he would take time to consider his course. Mr. Parnell moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, attacking the executive in Ireland for the administration of the Orimes Act. The language of the amendment is very violent. It refers to "unjust executions." Parnell said if there had been any reduction in the number of outrages in Ireland it was only because the people were being kept down by a brutal, terrible coercion Act, administered in a brutal, terrible way. He de-

fied the Government to continue to govern Ireland without the sympathy of the people. An amendment of the Land Act was urgent, though even that would not quench the spirit of Irish nationality. He believed Chamberlain was one of the few English members who perfectly appreciated the Irish question. (This remark was greeted with ironical cheers.) He pointed to the fact that hardly any persons arrested under the curfew clause had been convicted, and proceeded to show that the power of arrest had been abused. He complained of the conduct of the Irish Judges, who were mostly appointed for political reasons, and were therefore unfit to try political cases. When the people saw the juries were packed and the Judges turned Crown prosecutors, all sympathy with law and order was destroyed, and the people inevitably became abettors of crime. If the Government, after the Phœnix Park murders, relied on the sympathy of the people, instead of upon a tyrannical act, Ireland would have been pacified. He protested against the proclamation of meetings and the prosecu-tion of the press. Freedom of speech did not exist in Ireland. In the Hynes and other murder cases the juries were composed almost exclusively of Protestants, Castle tradesmen or acquaintances of the Lord-Lieutenant. The administration of the law was detested by everybody. The

Mr. Porter, Attorney-General for Ireland, condemned the bringing of charges without evidences. He appealed to the House whether Parnell's argument justified his atrocious charges against the Government. He denied the charge of jury packing. There were more Protestants than Catholics upon the juries, because Protestants constituted the majority of the whole panel. Earl Spencer would no more think of interfering with trials in Ireland than those in the Engtish courts.

Government has now a great opportunity to

restore peace and order in Ireland. He was

confident of victory, having a million Irish in

America behind him.

Mr. Parnell's amendment was rejected by

IBISH DISTRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 27, -Accounts from the District of Gweedore, County Jonegal, in the northwestern part of the island, indicate that the condition of the people is most distressing. The medical officer of the district reports that children are much emaciated in consequence of scantiness of diet and the general use of seaweed as the principle meal. There is a sick person in almost every house, owing to want of food.

THE CORK EXHIBITION. The Earl of Bandon, has sent the following prospectus to the American press for publication: An exhibition of arts, products and manufactures will be held in the city of Cork during the months of July, August and September of the present year. This exhibition will afford a most favorable opportunity for bringing the merchants and manufacturers of Ireland and America into direct communication. ber of the present year. This exhibition will afford a most favorable opportunity for bringing the merchants and manufacturers of Ireland and America into direct communication. Ireland being chiefly an agricultural country there is a steady demand for dairy and agricultural implements; and, next to them, hardware and cutiery goods are most in request. There is, therefore, an excellent opportunity for American manufacturers of these articles to effect large sales if their goods are properly brought before the Irish public. At the present moment the revival of Irish native manufactures creates a great opening for the introduction of American machinery, and, as the machinery department in the Exhibition will be a leading feature in it, the manufacturers of new machinery will find it well worth their attention to secure space before it be appropriated by British and Continental exhibitors. The committee of the Cork Exhibition intend to provide exhibitors in this department with motive power face of charge, and every precaution will be taken to protect the rights of patentees. In the food and textile departments America should also find it very profitable to exhibit reely. On the other hand, American importers should also find it very profitable to exhibit reely. On the other hand, American importers should also find it very profitable to exhibit reely. On the other hand, American importers mould with the Exhibition and see what articles are manufactured in Ireland, as there is every reason to believe that Irish goods would find a large outlet among the Irish population in Anherica. There is no doubt that this Exhibition, if properly availed of by both countries, whill greatly promote the commerce between Ireland and America, and American manufacturers:—"I venture the manufactures of Ireland and America, and tourists, should utilize it to learn the advantages to be gained by both countries from a more intimate and accurate knowledge of the manufactures of Ireland and America, and fresh fruits of all kinds, including

THINGS NOT WANTED IN IRELAND. Aerated Waters, Hides, Skins and Kips, Saussge castings, Raw flax, Poultry, Burden animals, Carnet goods Whiskey, Wool. Woollen goods. Ale.
Forter,
Beer,
Millinery goods.
Expensive clothing
Printed Books,

Carpet goods. Cheap hats and caps, Root crops. "Every other natural product or manufac-ture of the United States—everything not in-cluded in the foregoing list—even from plumb-ers' inventions down or up to saddles or har-ness, is in demand here."

ONTARIO ELECTIONS

SUMMARYOF THE RESULT. Addington - Dennison, Conservative elected

by 160 majority, with seven back divisions to hear from, which will give Derocher a majority.

Terrible Wow!!!

BROOKVILLE—Fracer, Liberal, elected.
SOUTH BRANT—Hardy, Liberal; majority, NORTH BRUCE-Roward, Liberal; majority, 86, with 11 places to hear from

CORNWALL-ROSS, Conservative, 42 msjor. CABLETON-Monck, Conservative, elected by

CARDWELL-Hammill, Conservative, elected by 50 mejority.

DUFFERIN—McGee, Conservative, elected by

WEST DURHAM-McLaughlin, Liberal, 147 EAST DURHAM -- Bereton, Conservative, majority about 240.

about 200 majority.

DUNDAS-Broder, Conservative, elected by 150 majority. Sours Esex-Balfour, Liberal, elected; 32

majority. NORTH ESSEX-White, Conservative; majority 400. East Elgin-Ermatinger, Conservative,

elected; majority probably 100.
WEST ELGIN—Last return gives Cascaden Liberal, 27 majority.

FROMTENAC-Wilmot, Conservative, about 200 majority. SOUTH GRENVILLE-French, Conservative,

elected; 40 majority.
GLENGABRY—Rayside, Liberal, elected by

150 maj rity.
North Grey-Oreighton, Conservative, elected by 8 majority. South GREY-Blyth, Conservative, majority

Hamilton-The election to-day created a great deal of excitement. The Times' extra puts the total vote polled as 5,222; Gibson's total, 2,078; Martin's total, 1,922; Williams' (Workingman) total, 1,222; Gibson's majority over Martin, 156.

HALTON-Kerns, Conservative, 10 majority HALDIMAND-Baxter, Liberal, about 65 ma-

East Hastings—Hudson, Conservative, probably elected by 40 or 60; some places yet to hear from.

NOBTH HASTINGS - Wood, Conservative; 133 majority, so far as heard from. WEST HASTINGS-Sills, Liberal; majority,

South Huron-Bishop, Liberal, probably by 65 majority.
East Huron—Gibson, Liberal, elected by

40 to 50 majority. WEST HURON-Ross, Liberal, elected by over 100 majority. Kingston-Metcalfe, Conservative, elected

by 109. East Kent-McCraney, Liberal. WEST KENT-Clancy, Conservative, elected by 300 majority so far as heard from.

WEST LAMBTON-Hon. T. Pardee, Liberal, elected by 250 majority so far as heard from. EAST LAWSTON-Graham, Liberal, majority 150; two places to hear from.

Norre Leeds AND GRENVILLE—Merrick,

Conservative, elected by 3 majority. South Leeds-Preston, Conservative, elected by 134 majority, so far as heard from.

North Lanark-Caldwell, Liberal, elected by 100 majority. BOUTH LANARK-Tees, Conservative, elect-

ed by about 39 majority. LENNOX-Roe, Conservative; majority 160, so far as heard from. Monck-Harcourt, Liberal, majority about

45. NORTH MIDDLESEX-Waters, Liberal, elected: majority 16. EAST MIDDLESEX-McKenzie, Liberal, elect.

ed by 29. West Middlesex-Johnson, Conservative, elected by 85 majority.

WEST NORTHUMBERLAND-Mulholland, Conservative, elected; majority 100 so far as beard.

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND-Ferris, Liberal, about 84 majority. NORTH NORFOLK-Freeman, Liberal, elected by about 300.

PEEL-Chisholm, Liberal, elected by 60 majority, with one place to hear from which will increase it.

South Perth—Ballantyne, Liberal, majority about 150. as far as heard from . NORTH PERTH-Hess, Conservative, elected. EAST PETERBORO-Returns incomplete, but

so far as heard, Blezard, Liberal, elected by WEST PETERBORO - Carnegie, Conservative; majority so far as heard from 86, with two

divisions to hear from. PRESCOTT-Hagar, Liberal, elected; 26 maiority. PRINCE EDWARD - Jas. Hart, Conservative,

elected; 15 majority. NORTH RENFERW-Murray, Liberal, 150 maority.

Scuth Renfrew—Dowling, Liberal, elected. Russell—So far as heard from, Robillard, Conservative, has a majority of 68. STORMONT-Kerr, Conservative, elected;

majority about 200. SOUTH SINCOE-McKay, Conservative, elected by 150 majority.

East Sinco-Drury, Liberal; majority, 45, with one place to hear from, which will likely increase the majority. WEST SINCOR-Last returns reverse, giving the election to Phelps, Liberal, by 20 major-

TOBONTO WEST-Clark, Conservative; majority, 207.
TORONTO EAST—Morris, Conservative, 167 majority.

Sours Victoria-McIntyre, Liberal, 29 major**i**ty. NORTH VICTORIA—So far, Fell, Conserva-tive, has a majority of 92, with several places

to hear from. South Waterloo-Masters, Liberal, elected; majority about 60.

NORTH WATERLOO-Snider, Liberal, elected: majority 735. Welland-Morin, Liberal, probably elect-

ed by over 50; three polls to hear from Wellington-Laidlaw, Liberal, lected by 42 majority. WEST WELLINGTON-So far as heard, gives

McKim, Liberal, a majority of 250; will have about 300. CENTRE WELLINGTON-Clarke, Liberal; Re-

form majority, so far as heard, about 200. South Norrolk-Morgan, Conservative, by 44 majority. SOUTH OXFORD-Crooke, Liberal, elected,

msiority later. OTTAWA-Baskerville's Conservative, total majorily is 763. He polls 60 over the combined vote of McDougall and O'Keefe. North Ontario-Gould, Liberal; so far as

heard from, 25 majority. South Ontario-Dryden, Liberal, elected by about 200. South Wentworth-Awrey, Liberal, elect-

ed; about 28 majority. NORTH WENTWORTH-Dr. McMahon, Liberal, majority so far as heard, 118.

WEST YORK-Gray, Conservative, majority 52, with two places to hear from,

NORTH YORK—Dr. Widdifield, Liberal, majority so far as heard, 800?

EAST YORK—Badgerow, Liberal, 209 majority, as far as heard from.

NAMESAKES IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

NAMESAKES IN THE DOMINION

PARLIAMENT.

The new House of Commons contains a Homer and a Shakespeare, both from British Columbia, two Tuppers—Sir Charles, Cumber Isna, N. S., and his son Charles, Pictou, N. S.; two Somervilles—James, North—Brant, and James, West Bruce; three Whites—Thomas, Cardwell, John, East, "Hastings," and Peter, North Renfrew; two Woods—Josiah, West moreland, N. B., and John Fisher, Brockville; two Bakers—Edgar Crow Victoria, B.C., and George Barnard, Missisgnot; two Burpees—Hon. Issac St. John; N. B.; and Charles, Sunbury; two Campbells—Charles James. Victoria, N. S., and Robert, Bouth Renfrew; three Camerons—Hector, Victoria, Ont., Hugh Inverness, and Malcolm Colin, West Huron; two Fergusons, and both doctors—Charles Fredrick, North Leeds and Grenville, and John, Welland; two Girouards—Deaire, Jacques Cartier, and Gilbert Anselme, Kent, N.B., three Macdonalds—Sir John, Augustine C. Kings, P. E. I.; and William (McDonald), Cape Breton, N.S.; two McMillans—Hugh, Vaudreuil, and John, South Huron; two Pattersons—William (Patterson), South Brant, and James Colebrooke, North Essex; three Robertsons—Alexande; West Hastings, Thomas, Shelburne, N.S., and James Edwin, Kings, P. E. I.. [on double return; two Ross'—Arthur Wellington. Lisgar, and George William, West Middlesex; two Sutherlands—Hugh, Selkirk, and James, North Oxford; two Wallaces—John, Albert, N.B., and Nathaniel C., York, Ont.

ABSURD SUITS.

A Montreal merchant the other day entered libel suit against the proprietor of THE Post of that city claiming \$5,000 damages. The Post had referred to the plaintiff as an absconding debtor, when he had, it appears, just gone off on a "little trip." If this suit is regarded by the courts as were those recently brought against the Toronto Globe and Hamilton Times, THE POST people will be muloted in probably pretty heavy damages. There is something very unjust about this law of libel. In the cases of the Globe and Times both papers were willing to make retractions of their statements as plainly and as publicly as the original news items on which the suits were based; but this would not do. The libel business may soon become a profitable one for people with bad reputations to go into. All they have to do is to throw about their actions the appearance of evil, and when a newspaper in the public interest refers to these appearances, to bring suit and collect damages. A change is needed here .- Stratford Beacon.

There is great excitement at Tucson, Arizona, over a remarkable silver discovery 20 miles south in the Santa Rita Mountains, the ore crossing 100 feet wide and over a mile long, with an average value of \$2.75 per ton.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to paim off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine DE. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. Beware of these elmilar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparadons have no merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by gotting a name as near as possible to Eclectric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of Northbop & Lyman, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1883.

for the last half year of 4 per cent. or ½ per cent. higher than that of the last half year, an improvement of 1 per cent. per annum.

The "boom" in Gas this morning took the bears" somewhat by surprise. Before the at 190, and 500 additional shares would have been taken at the same price. In the local money market call loans on

stocks were secured at 61 to 7 per cent. In sterling there was very little doing to-day. Bates were 108 to 108 for 60 day bills, and 109g to 109l for demand. Drafts on New York are drawn at } premium.

There was quite a "boom" in St. Paul & Manitoba stock at New York. At eleven o'clock it sold as high as 145 and sales occured here at 144. The price afterwards fell to 142. Mr. McIntyre and other Canadian shareholders of the line have been in New York lately and are supposed to have formed a clique to " work " the stock.

The stock market this morning was stronger and Montreal, Gas and St. Paul & Manitoba were in fair demand. turther advance in some of the leading stocks is predicted after the turn of the month. Bank of Montreal by noon had advanced \(\frac{1}{4} \) to 206\(\frac{3}{4} \); Ontario,\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 111\(\frac{1}{2} \); Toronto, to 183; Merchants, 1 to 1253, and Gas 1 to 190, after selling at 1901. St. Paul & Mani-toba closed last night in this market at 138, and sold to-day at 144, declining at noon to 1421. Canada Cotton stock as firm at 115 bid. The Pacific Railway stock was ½ per cent better to-day at 60½ to 621; the land grant bonds were unchanged at 98 to 1001. Commerce, Exchange, Federal, Telegraph, Richelieu and Passenger were steady with limited demand.

Stock Sales-25 Montreal 207; 50 do 2062; 1 Merchants', 125; 48 do 1252; 5 do 126; 9 Molsons 131; 8 Dundas 107; 25 Richelleu 682; 75 St. Paul & Manitoba 145; 300 do 142;

70 St. Faul & Maritoba 145; 300 do 142; 25 do 142; 225 Gas 189; 25 do 190; 275 do 190; 125 do 190; 230 do 190.

Afternoon Sales.—25 Bank of Montreal at 207; 50 do at 206; 25 Toronto at 183; 5 Commerce at 134; 26 Rich & Ont Nav Co at 68; 230 Mont Gas Co at 189; 50 Canada Pacific at 61; 25 Canada Cotton at 119; 25 do at 118.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—The quantity and value of goods entered for consumption during January, with the duty collected thereon, were as follows:-Total dutiable goods......\$6,381,033 00 Coin and bullion, except U. S.

gilver coin..... Free goods, all other 1,849,276 00

Grand total entered for consumption.....\$8,253,941 00 Daty.....\$1,589,049 70

The Post Office Savings Bank account for fanuary shows a balance in the hands of the Minister of Finance on the 31st of December of \$10,840,642 53; deposits during the month, \$656,399; interest allowed depositors on accounts closed during the month, \$3,057 49.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

A few more failures cropped up during the week, but, with one exception, they were of finer kinds at 24c to 28c. Buff and pebbled A few calves sold at \$3 to \$10 as to quality. minor importance. Several weak firms re- have met with some enquiry at former rates. Hogs nominal.

main to be weeded out and from thenceforth we expect to have less trade difficulties" to announce in our daily issue. Generally speaking, we believe that trade is on a sound footing, but it is not to be denied that during the periods when money was easier capi-tal was loaned by some institutions in unsafe quarters and on alim security The demand for dry goods is about equal to what it was at this season last year. Travellers who have returned from their usual spring trip state that many country buyers have delayed their purchases until April. The sorting-up trip is expected to be unusually prolific of good results.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. 1 the off the

GROOMERS.—Granulated sugar is easier and has sold at 8 to to 8 to. Yellows, however, are if anything, firmer. Molasses are firmer, with buyers offering 47-je for Barbadoes, and holders asking 50c. Trinidad are quoted at 440 to 450, and Cuba at 330 to 340. Syrups are quiet and steady. Owing to the burning of D. Masson & Co's stock of Valencia raisins, the market is somewhat firmer, and we heard of one or two enquiries to day, but holders ask 74c for good brands. Currants rule very quiet at 610 to 70 for Provincials. In other kinds of fruit there is almost nothing doing in a wholesale way. The tea trade has passed through another dull week. A few small cales of low grade Japans are reported at 13c to 19½0, and a lot of fine Japans changed hands at 320. Coffees remain quiet, although we hear of several good-sized sales of Jamaice at 81c for common, and at 141c for fine. Blo is quiet at 8 to 9c. Mocha is steady at 29c to 30c. Spices are in fair demand; black pepper at 15c, and white do at 26c. Pimento is quoted at 10 to 11c, and nutmegs at 50c to 671c as to quality. Bice is steady at \$3 40

IRON AND HARDWARE. -The suspensions in the American iron trade have unsettled matters generally, and buyers are inclined to wait Toronto, Ont., Bochester, N.Y., London, Eng.



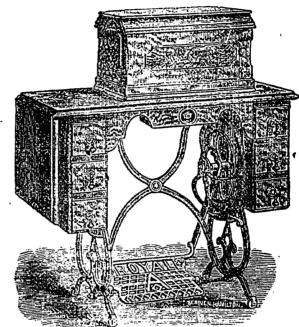
KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical suthorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imposters, imitations and concections said to be just as good. For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO..

A NEW HOLY-WEEK BOOK

AT THE HEAD



NEW ROYAL 771 CRAIG STREET, Montreal,

HARNEY BROS., Managers.

for still lower prices. A few small orders are being filled on spot at about \$25.50 to 26.50 for teading brands of pig iron. As regards spring importations a party in the trade The Moisons Bank has declared a dividend | thinks \$22 to 23 for leading brands of Scotch rig iron would not be refused, but as no business of sufficient magnitude to establish spring rates has as yet been effected, of course opening values are more or less speculative. In bar iron there is a fair seasonable noon adjournment 1,000 shares were bid for business passing at \$2.15 for round parcels up to \$2.25 for smaller lots. Staffordshire bars are quoted at £8 10s in England. Tin plates are quiet at \$5.50 for I. O. charcoal and at \$4 50 for I. C. coke. Ingot tin is steady at 24c to 24dc, and ingot copper at 19c to 19dc. Spelter remains steady at 4%c and lead at 4%c

> FISH AND OILS .- The stock of fish in first hands is principally herrings. Prices are quoted as follows: Labrador herring, \$6 25 to \$6.50, other kinds, \$4.50 to \$5.50; No. 1 green codesh, \$7 to \$7 25, and large draft, \$7.25 to \$7.50; dry cod, \$6 to \$6.25; British Columbia salmon, \$16.00 to \$17; whitefish, \$6.25 to \$6.50 per half-barrel, and trout at \$5.25 to \$5.50. Fresh frozen herring, \$1 to \$1.25 per 100, and smoked finnan haddies 7c to 7½c per lb. In oils business is light. A lot of raw linseed sold at 60c. We quote as follows:-Linseed, boiled, per imperial gallon, 65c to 70c; do raw, 60c to 65c; olive, \$1 05 to \$1 10; cod, 65c to 70c; seal, pale 80c to 85c; do refined, 95c; do straw, 65c to 671c; brown, 60c; lard, extra, 95c to \$1; do No 1, 85c to 95c; palm, per lb, \$1 to 1 10; cod liver, \$1 70 to 1 75; petroleum, refined, 17 c to 18c; do, in broken lots 184c to 19c; do., in single barrels, 194c to

FOOTS AND SHOES.-The spring trade keeps unusually brisk. Travellers have now mostly returned, and their orders keep the factories running late into the night.—The shipment of goods during the week has been brisk, numerous large orders having been filled. The labor trouble is now a thing of the past, and factories are all running smoothly. Remittances from the West are satisfactory, but from districts east of the city they 3 25; men's split boots, \$1 50 to 2 30; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; do calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 4 50; do kip \$2; do buff and pebbled balmorais, \$1 75 to 2.00; men's split do, morals, 45c to 50; do cong. halmorals, 50c to \$1 25; buskskins 75 cents; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 850 to \$1.20; do split balmorals, 750 to 900; do prunella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. bal-morals, 60 to 70c; children's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

LEATHER. - Manufacturers are cutting up sole leather pretty lively and prices keep steady. There has been more enquiry for sole leather, as manufacturers are using considerable of that description, and values remain steady as last quoted. There has also been a little more doing in black leather, the sales being reported of 750 sides waxed upper at prices ranging from 34c to 35o, Quebec splits are quoted at 22c to 23c, and

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description, Sacred Vases, Altar Wines, and Cassocks made to order.

Be careful in addressing your letter. 22 eow PROVINCE "F QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 297.
Dame Herminie Richer, of the Parish of St.
Louis du Mile End, in the District of Montreal,
wife of Pierre Picotte, contractor, of the same
place, judicially authorized for the purposes of
this suit, Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Picotte,
Defendant. An action en separation de biens
has been instituted in this cause.

J. C. LACOSTE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 9th February, 1883. 275

A fair demand has come in from the country for all kinds of leather, and dealers in that branch of frade report a better movement. Remittances and city collections are fair. Quotations are unchanged.

In the provision market prices of heg products are steady as follows :-- Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$21 50 to \$22; mess pork Canada short cut, \$22 to \$22 50; hams, city cured, per lb, 14c to 142c; lard, in pails, per, lb, 14c to 14ho; bacon, per lb, 13ho. Butter.-Choice creameries, per 1b, 24c to 25c; Eastern Townships, finest, 20c to 21c; do, fine, 19c; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 18c to 20c; Brockville, 17c to 20c; Western, 16c to 18c. Obecse.—The market is quiet but firm. quote fine to finest fall made 132c to 14c, and summer goods 8c to 11c, but the trade at these prices is solely local. The public cable was steady at 66s, though private cables do not quote so high. Eggs.—Fresh stock moves out quickly at 30c per dozen, while limed in fair demand at 24c to 25c are not so encouraging. Prices are steady Ashes.—The market for pots is again all round, and are quoted as follows:—firmer at \$5.25 to \$5.30. The Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2.25 to flour market is quiet but fairly steady. Sales of 125 barrels superior at \$5.20, 100 strong bakers' at \$5.85, and 250 Ontario bags at \$250, bags included. Oatmeal quiet leading brands \$5.40 to 5.50, and other kinds \$135 to 175; shoe ?packs, \$1.00 to at \$5 to 525; commeal, \$3; buckwheat 2 00; women's pebbled and buff flour, \$2.30 to 2.40 per 100 lbs. for balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do split patent, and \$1.90 to \$2 for ordi-balmorals, 50c to \$1 00; do prunells nary; bran, \$17.50 to \$18 per ton, balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do inferior. bal-balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do inferior. bal-and shorts at \$20; pot barley, \$5.00; pearl barley, \$7,50, and split pease, \$4.50. We quote grain as follows:—Canada red winter wheat, \$1.17 to 1.18; spring do, \$1.12 to 1.14; white winter, \$1.13 to 1.15; Corn. 80c. Oats, 39c to 40c. Peas, 93c to 95c. Bye, 70c. Batley, 60c to 70c.

> MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET—FEB. 26 On the Viger market to-day there were 175 cattle. The top price was 5½c, and there were few sales at that. Prices ranged from 334c upwards as to quality. The demand was fair, but the supply was more than equal to it. Price & Delorme had 60 head; R. J. Hopper 30 head; James Eakin 40 head; Benoit Taillfeur & Emond 10 head, and Batiset Roy 6 or 7 head. Roberts & Wilder had a car load from the Townships. There was about 20 sheep, which were worth \$5 50 to \$8 each.

Hew Zovertrsementa.

Considerations on Devout Meditations for every day during the Holy Season of Lent. . . . 8 The Lenten Manual, and Com-

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The Agonizing Heart by Rev.

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