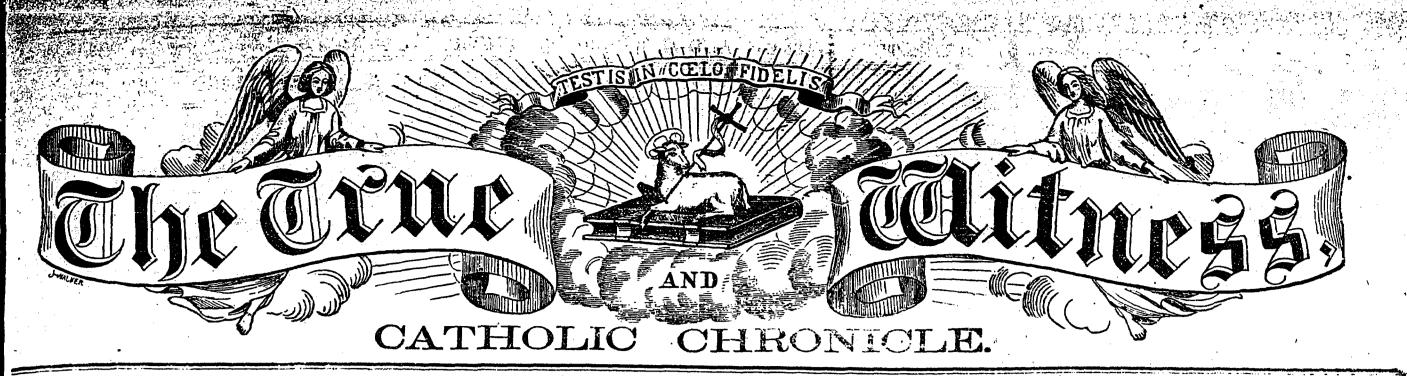
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# VOL. XXXV.---NO. 40.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1885.

# THE BATOCHE FIGHT. GEN. MIDDLETON HAS ANOTHER SHARP SKIRMISH WITH THE

REBELS.

THE LATTER DRIVEN FROM THEIR POSI-TION-THE GATLING MOWS DOWN THE THE VOLUNTEBRS LOSE ONE KILLED AND BEVEN WOUNDED.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, May 9. - A courier who left Gen. Middleton's camp at Gabriel's Crossing at 7 o'clock on Friday night has arrived and reports that orders had been issued for reveille to sound at 4 a.m. on Seturday, preparatory to a march upon Batoche at 5 a.m. (abriel Dumonts' house near the camp was barned on Friday by order of Gen. Middleton. A French half-breed named Lotte, who escaped from Riel's camp. camp into our lines on Friday. He stated that there were only forty-five half-breeds in the fight at Fish Greek, with a number of Indians. The loss of the rebels is put down at six killed and three wounded, and the names are given. He gave the strength of Riel's forces entrenched Batoche as five hundred armed men and and they had resolved to fight to the bitter and. Riel has proclaimed himself a prophet. The half-breeds, should Riel attempt to desert them, would shoot him. The country between the camp and Batoche is pretty well timbered and would afford excellent shelter to our troops as well as to the rebels. General Middleton's delay, if it accomplised no-thing else, enabled him to get a true tope-graphical sketch of the place and of the nature of the defences of the rebels around Ratoche.

# THE BATTLE COMMENCED.

BATOCHE'S CROSSING, VIA CLARKE'S CROSSms, May 9 .- The troops left the camp at Gabriel's Crossing at 6 this morning, leaving all supplies behind, the steamer Northcote advancing down the river ahead of the column. They marched seven miles without seeing or hearing anything of the enemy. The morning was bright and warm. Suddealy they heard the steamer Northcote's whistle blowing continuously. Further on the sound of heavy firing in the direction of the river was heard. The line of march was s follows :-First, Boulton's scouts, accompanied by the Gatling gun; the Royal Grenadiers formed the advance guard with A Battery. The 90th Battalion supported

on the left and centre, but scattered on the right. After a gallant effort to draw the rebels from the rifle pits French's scouts and the battery men retired. The wounded are now coming in.

KILLED AND WOUNDED. The list of the killed and wounded volunteers is as follows :-- A Battery-Gunner Phillips, shot through the stomach while in the raviae, died while being carried in; Thomas REBRIS-THE NORTHCOTE'S SMOKE Stort, run over by a carriege, not fatal; STACK GONE IN THE ENGAGEMENT - Cinas. Patier, shot through both lefts; one MIDDLEFON FORTIFYING HIS POSITION - fractured; Gunner Forbacke, Gunner Tooley, both shot in the leg. Royal Grenadiers :-Cuptain Mason, No. 2 Company, slightly wounded in the thigh. French's scoula :-R. Cook, slightly wounded in the leg; Curley Allen, shot in the shoulder. None of the

Winnipeg boys were struck up at this time. + At 2 p.m. the rebels' fire gradually caused, the troops, however, still keeping up a scat-tered fire along the line gradually slackening until four o'clock, when only a few dropping shots were heard.

# THE REBELS STRENGTH.

Win. Bruce, a prisoner of Riel, but who escaped on Tuesday, was brought in by the scorts. Riel's force, he says, was a little over four handred in number, balf of whom were on the other side of the river when he left. He also says that when ammunition was served to the rebels only one keg of powder remained. Bullets were also scarce. The women and children had been sent to the other side of the river. The prisonerseare safe so far as he knew. Beardy is not with Riel, but has been sent for. Riel, Damont

and other leaders are in Riel's camp. At 6 o'cluck p.m. Boulton's Horse started back to our corral to bring up all the wag-gons and supplies. We camp here tonight, Gen. Middleton having determined to hold the position. Captain Young climbed on the roof of the church and descried a body of Indians on the level near the river bank, about a mile away. The Winnipeg Battery was at once ordered up, and sent several well directed shells, soattering them immediately. The firing has now entirely ceased, but may be resumed at any moment. No news has been received from the steamer Northcote, but she keeps blowing her whistle, hence it is concluded that she is safe. The sound comes from two or three miles down the river. During the day the Grenadiers, A Battory men and Boulton's scouts, who constitute the advance line, behaved admirably. The Winnipeg batta-lion, occupying the trying position of sup-ports, were only able to get in an occasional shot much to their disgust. Early in the larger, a more generous, or a more self-sacrificmorning crowds of women and children and them with the Winnipeg Field Battery and mounted men were seen hurrying into the the detachment of the Midlaud Battalion in bush on the other side of the river. 6.30 a. m. - A boo or repoi nave just the volunteers' left front, evidently as skirmishers. Itey fired three volloys, but are shooting too high. The Winnipeg Battery, houses near the bank of the river, which here | resuming, are shelling the houses in the distance where a large number of rebels are gathered. A second shell crashed through the first house and the rebels run out. Another tore the roof off the house beyond. A the despatches leave scattered firing is going on. It is expected the rebels will be cleaned out to morrow and communication be effected with the boat. Later-The troops are now constructing earthworks around the camp. The general is determined to hold this position. This despatch is carried by Armstrong, a bold scout. As he leaves the rebels have reopened fire on our front.

IR F AND THE HOLY FATHER

THE ENEMIES OF IRELAND

AND THE NATIONAL PARTY.

The Irish Bishops sent for by the Pope.

THE NATIONS APOSTATIZING, BUT ERIN EVER TRUE TO THE FAITH.

Important Letter of the Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath,

The following pastoral letter from his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty was read at all the Masses in all the chapels throughout the diocese of Meath on Sunday :

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF MEATH.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN, --- Before this letter reaches you, or can be read to you, I will be far away on my journey to Rome. Indeed it was only at the last moment that it occurred to me to write it at all. . . I think I see the strongest reasons for anticipating from the conferences of the Irish bishops with the authorities at Rome large and exceptionally beneficial results for our country as well as for our religion. The obligations and duties which Irishmen owe to the Holy See have of late been a little unsettled and thrown into a state of painful uncertainty, in which they would seem apparently to clash with the fulfilment of the daties we owe to our country. One of the results of these Roman conferences will be to ascertain, to define and settle with clearness, precision and certainty all that the Holy See expects from us; and to prove that it demands nothing which is not well calculated to foster and promote the growth and development of loyalty and love to our country. No nation on this earth ever yielded to the Holy See a ing obedience, and in terribly trying ordeals in which our loyalty was very severely tested. Our allegiance to the Chair of Peter has for more

sufferings only served to invigorate and to confirm our faith; and, what was, if possible, more important still, to elevate, to strengthen and consolidate the religious feelings, sympathics and affections in which faith itself is ultimately rooted, and from which it derives all its merit and value. The larger, the severer, the more painful the sacrifices exacted from us for our faith in the prerogatives and supremacy of Peter, the dearer, the tenderer, and the better beloved by us became the divine doc-trinal truths for which we bled and suffered.

the religious feelings, sympathies and affectionate leanings which it cherishes for the Holy See. A nation's faith, like the faith of mulated into the fainces of maturity and perfection principally by the feelings and which it must always grow. . . . To extin-guish therefore the faith of a nation you must first extirpate and

TEAR OUT OF THE NATION'S HEART ALL THE

wrest its faith from the Irish nation by brute force and bloodshed, it must be admitted that the enemy assailed us exactly on the side on which the national character was strongest, in fact, on which our faith was invincible. But though ignominiously varquished, he has managed to acquire from his very defeats and failure dangerous and formidable experience. For if there be an undoubtedly strong side to our national character, there is an undoubtedly weak side of it too, and it is against this he now threatens to direct his vast and ter-rible energies. Let us consider the situation carefully, especially its most disagreeable fea-tures. It would be nothing less than dangerous self-deception to question the fact that we Irishmen are naturally haughty and exces-sively sensitive. We are awfully impressionable to insult, contempt and scorn. A sneer, an affront, a well-barbed sarcasm sinks into the very depths of our souls, and at once begins to foster and ferment there. We fosings, but until it has to some extont infu-riated them. Smarting and writhing

others they longed and labored most to wrestallegience to the Church in a paroxysm of passion, either in retaliation for some imagifron us. And yet all the time we never once wavered or vacillated in our loyalty or nary interference with their political freeallegiance to the See of Peter. Our dom, or to avenge an insult or an affront which they had rashly assumed had been offered to them by the Holy See. But to go further or deeper into this delicate and dangerous matter is now, fortunately, wholly uniscessary. The enlightened, the experienced and far seeing wisdom of

LEO XIII. IN SUMMONING THE IRISH BISHOPS TO BOMM

has rescued the nation's faith from the grave and serious dangers that constantly threatened it, and has relieved ourselves even from the apprchension of these dangers ever trinal truths for which we bled and suffered. The perfection of a nation's faith and its pre-servation, too, are influenced immensely by opinion in the Irish episcopate," he has shown his determination to ascertain with precision and certainty the intrinsic merits of the question on which they may be divided ; he individual, is festered, nourished, and and he has chosen the simplest, the easiest mulated into the falmess of maturity and and most infallible method possible for ascortaining the truth, not only on those questions, sympathies from which it first sprang, and for but on every disputed question of fact or of doctrine that can ever possibly arise. He has shown, too, that he has totally discarded the dubious, the suspicious, the prejudiced and misleading channels through which informa-RELIGIOUS SYMPATHIES and feelings that nourish and preserve it. In the fierce and terribly persistent effort made to be believe nothing of us except what we will tell him ourselves through the bishops that will represent us. Of his own proper accord, and without a suggestion from any quarter, he has chosen the readiest and the most effective method possible for ascertaining the whole truth on every Irish question with clearness, precision and infailible

> IRISH BISHOPS WILL NOT AND CANNOT EVER CONSPIRE TO DECEIVE THE HOLY FATHER

certainty. The

or to misrepresent their countrymen. They will tell him the whole truth, even when it may be disagreeable to themselves or distasteful to the feelings of their countrymen. They go before him, this time at any rate, substantially united and agreed on every question, even in the slippery and dangerous region of politics. The fact of having unanimously entrusted the educational interests of the nation to the advocacy and protection of the Irish parliamontary ter it, we nourish it, and brood over it till it has not only soured and spoiled our feel. opinion divides them on any question. To ing, but until it has to some extent infu-rescue the nation's faith, then, from the rated them. Smarting and writhing under the anguish of wounded or lacerated feelings, we surrender ourselves up to feel-ings of aversion, of abhorrence and hatred; and we look out impatiently for opportunities for retaliation and vengeance. It is very hard for the Christign feelings of charity, mercy, and forgiveness of injuries, to make grave and serious dangers that threatened weight of anxiety and apprehension from the heart of the nation is the third. These, then, are some of the grounds on which I re spectfully appeal to the faithful of this diocese, to give practical proof of their gratitude and affection to our noble Por tiff, by contributing generously, accord ing to their means, to the quinquennis collection now announced to him. If I are not grievously deceived in you-and I am sure I am not-I need not add another wor't to secure a brilliant success for this collection. I shall feel great pleasure in prescuting personally your combined offering to the Holy Futher, and in bringing back to you his Apostolic Benediction. The contributions from each parishand the principal subscribers in each will be publicly acknowledged in the metropolitan and provincial Catholic newspapers. In conclusion, 1 fondly indulge the hope that unhappy apostato who then represented that the faithful throughout the diocese will occasionally offer up a fervent prayer for my spiritual welfare and success during my absence. The peace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

# PRICE · · · FIVE CENTS.

# LOSS OF THE HELVETIA.

AFTER BEING INJURED BY THE ICE SHE GOES DOWN IN THE GULF-OREW SAVED.

HALIFAX, May 10.—The Belgian steamer Helvetia, 1161 tone, Capt. Schoonhaven, from Antworp to Montreal, with passengers and general cargo, sunk off Scaterie on Saturday. She had been in the ice around Cape Ray, Nfld., for over a week, was badly damaged by ice and leaked considerably. She was bedged for Sudney but baing in distances was headed for Sydney, but, being in distress, hailed the Allan steamer Acadian, which was going from Halifax to Sydney. The Acadian took the Helvetian in tow with the inten-tion of making Louisburg, but had not gone far before Capt. Schoonbaven became convinced that it was only a question of minutes when the Helvetia would sink. The Helvetia's crew were taken on buard the Acadian end the Helvetia went down before the last of her crew had got off. The Arcadian then put back to the Straits of Canso and landed the survivors at Port Hawkesbury. This is the fourth yessel this line has lost within as many years, the last previous one being the ill-fated Daniel Steinmann, wrecked off Sambro, only thirteen months ago, when one hundred and twenty-four lives were lost. Oapt. Schoonhoven, who has just lost the Helvetia, was also captain of the Daniel Steinmann, and this was his first trip across the Atlantic since that fatal voyage.

# DENOUNCING THE FRANCHISE BILL. TORONTO, May 8 .- A meeting was held in Shaftesbury hall this evening to protest against the franchise bill now before parlia-ment. Speeches were delivered by Hon. T. Anglin, Hon. G. W. Ross, W. Lount, Q.C., Oapt. McMaster, Robt. Jaffray and by a number of members of the Young Men's passed Liberal club. Resolutions were denouncing the proposal to establish a separate franchise for elections to the House of Commons; protesting against the conforring of the sacrod right to vote upon unenfranchised tribal Indians; protesting against the proposal to take the preparation of the votors' list away from the regular municipal authorities and to confer it upon cortain members of the logal profession to be appointed by the government of the day for that purpose and Lossessing extraordinary and arbitrary powers, and extending cordial sympathy and the support of the meeting to the reform party struggling against the bill in parliament.

# THE AMERICAN REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, May S .- The revenue from the Customs during the first nine months of the current fiscal year was \$138,593,000, \$12,-

the resorve. Directly heavy firing was heard the volunteers fired a signal that had been agreed upon. The guns on the steamer replied. The scouts and the Gatling were then pushed rapidly ahead, and came in sight of two is very precipitous.

### THE ADVANCE PARTY OF REBELS

were met here. They fired and retreated behind a house towards a hoilow. The Gatling was brought to bear on them, when they run into the house near the church at St. Laurent, which was also fired on by the Gatling, when the rebels ran out into the bush. A Battery's two guus by this time came up with a rush and got into position, sending several shells alter the rebels. Then the Royal Grenadiers dashed into action and deployed into line, continuing to advance in skirmishing order till the church was reached, when a priest came out of the house, waving a white flig. General Middleton and staff advanced and shook hands when three other priests and five Sisters of Charity also came out. A number of half-breed children were also inside in charge of the Sisters.

### THE NORTHCOTE IN ACTION.

Father Moulin said that the steamer arrived at a point a little above Batoche at 5 30 a.m., and the rebels immediately commenced firing on it from both banks. It shortly after stuck on a mud bank, but swung clear again, and just before the arrival of the volunteers passed the crossing. He also said that the rebels had six killed and twelve wounded at Fish Creek. The steamer was seen for a moment down the river with her smoke stack gone. The Grenadiers were still advancing in skirmisbing order through the bush on the right of the trail. The gat-ling meanwhile had been pushed forward down the declivity towards Batoche, now Mainly visible in the valley below. Here A Battery again unlimbered on the top of the ridge, sending shells into the houses, and whilst doing so were almost surprised by a number of the rebels who crept up in the bush and were not discovered until scarcely more than twenty yards distant from the guns, for which they made a rush, firing and yelling as they ran. Capt. Howard, of the U. S. army, who has charge of the Gatling, saw the danger, and with cool daring ran his gun a couple yards in front of the battery, and opening fire, literally

### MOWED THE REBELS DOWN.

Those remaining turned and ran for it, reaching the shelter of the bush, from which they opened fire again, but Captain Howard got off without injury. His escape was something marvellous. With the bullets flying around him, he gallantly maintained position, and the rebels, unable to stand before the terrible fire, returned to their pit, which was constructed in a ravine running which was constructed in a ravine running from the river. The position of the troops was now as follows Two companies of the Midland, with the Winnipeg Battery, sup-ported by E and C companies of the 90th in the centre, and extending across to the right where the Grenadiers, who were supported on the left by B Company of the 90th, on the right centre by D Company of the 90th, and on the extreme, right by F and A companies. A Battery occupied the left centre, afterwards returning to the right rear. Col. Straubenzie, who commands the entire infantry force, was in the rear,

At 11 a.m. - Oapt. French with his scouts and part of the dismounted men of A Sattery Fere down in the ravine firing contil uously appointed Lord Chancellor of Treland. 

### THE WORNDED.

Capt. Mason, of the Grensdiers, reported wounded, was manager of the Home Savings and Loap company, of Toronto, and is a member of the free library board, representing the Roman Catholics.

Gunner Phillips, of A Battery, who was shot through the stomach, was a native of Ottawa. He is thought to be a printer.

# THE EDMONTON HALF-BREEDS.

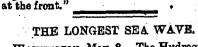
The half-breeds around Edmonton resent strongly the report that they are disloyal or intend allying themselves with those whose conduct at Duck Lake they condemn and de plore, or with the blood thirsty Indians. Instead of siding with the Indians they are ready to take up arms against any who spilt the blood of defenceless people and murdered their priests.

### THE HALF-BREED SCRIP.

It is generally conceded here that the system of issuing scrip to half-breeds is a mistake, for two reasons. First, it is parted with for a merely nominal sum to crafty speculators, who are following right along in the wake of the commissioners, and secondly, it places means in the hands of doubtful people to assist the rebels, which they could not under other circumstances obtain.

### DR. DEBLOIS WELL

QUEBEC, May 9.-Lieut. Col. Amyot. of the 9th Battalion, sent the following telegram to Mr. James Carroll, president of the Quebec Press Association, to-day :--- "Dr. De-blois, reported as dangerously ill, is riding a pony and looking after the men of my regiment. All are well. We have your old press president and four of the members of your press association as officers in my regiment, and our respects to old Quebec and the press. Signed, G. Amyot, Lieut. Col. 9th Battalion.



WASHINGTON, May 8.-The Hydrographic office of the navy department, which has been securing data on the subject, reports that the longest recorded deep sea wave measured half a mile from crest to crest within a period of 23 seconds ; waves 500 or 600 feet long within a period of 11 seconds are ordinary. In the storm waves of the North Atlantic from 44 to 48 feet is considered a remarkable height. Waves having a greater height than 30 feet are not commonly encountered.

# THE LORD CHANCELLORSHIP.

It is understood Baron Fitzgerald will be 

than three centuries opened fire from the bluff near the ravine on | recorded in letters of blood, and has won for us the admiration and esteem of the whole Christian world. Foreign ecclepiastical writers during these centuries of persecution used to occury themselves in making subtle and im possible hypotheses over which they wasted a deal of idle and useless speculation. They used to ask

# COULD THE POPE TAKE ONE SIDE

on any important question, whilst the Church actually took the other? Could the Church act independently of the Pope? Did treachery and disloyalty to the Pope of necessity imply apostacy from the Church and for feiture of her communion ? But the actual behavior of the Catholic Church, in the death-struggle in which she was then engaged in on this island, could have easily enlighted these theorists. The Iris Catholic nation and the heretical nation that oppressed and persecuted it never thought of such subtleties : neither of them ever doubted that wherever the Pope was, there of necessity should the Church be along with him. It seemed self-evident to both that treachery to the Pope and apostacy from the Church meant one and the same thing. To abjure, therefore, the authority of the Pope was practically an act of open revolt and rebelion against the Church, and of complete and final separation from her. The simple, the practical, and the fundamental issue that divided them, and on which the heretical nation insisted, was to renounce the authority of the Pope, and to acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of the Queen or King of England. It required no more. This was the issue submitted 300. years ago to Dr. Walshe, who, like myself, was a parish priest of Trim be-fore he became Bishop of Meath. And we see the answer he gave to it in the eighteen years he spent immured in a dungeon in Dunlin Castle : in the wounds worn into the very bone in his hands and feet by the manacles that hound him; in the adventures of his subsequent escape, and finally, in his death as an exile in a foreign land.

### WHEN O'CONNELL PRESENTED HIMSELY

at the bar of the House of Commons as the first elected Catholic representative of Clare. the same issue exactly was again submitted to him. As a preliminary condition for taking his seat he was required to swear that "the Pope hath not, nor ought to have, any jurisdiction or authority in the realm of England." His answer was that the first of these statements as a matter of fact he knew to be false; and that as a Catholic he believed, and was bound to be-lieve, that the second of these statements was false also. In the long and mournful interval from Dr. Walshe to O'Connell, in defence of this great issue and in testimony of the divine anthority of Peter, depths of frightful suffering were fathomed in this country such as had never before been witnessed in any land under heaven. Fines, inprisonments and tortures were inflicted upon thousands and thousands of agonizing victims of our race and nation, which had no parallel or precedent in the annals of human suffering. They robbed us of our reputation. they plundered us of our property, they confiscated our estates, they demolished our homes, extinguished our bearths, and drove us mercilessly as helpless impoverished exiles into every land under heaven.

WE LOST EVERYTHING WE POSSESED on this earth save the precious jewel of the | which would save Irish multitudos, any more faith, exactly the very thing which above all than Irish individuals, from renouncing their 

mercy, and forgiveness of injuries, to make head against paroxysms of passion which sometimes deprive us of the full use of reason, and which reader us partially delirious and demented. Except under the influence of such violent bursts of indignant feeling

AN IRISHMAN NEVER HAS AND NEVER CAN RENOUNCE HIS FAITH ; whilst the number of those who, to avenge an

affront or to retaliate on an enemy, have basely apostatized from their religion, is painfully large. The ancient and noble family of ----- in this diocese, after heroically clinging to the faith through centuries of persecution, and of forfeiture of their estates and property, have deplorably apostatized from it in the memory of men still living, simply because they believed that an ordinary country priest had wilfully or perhaps ignorantly aironted them. Th family became afterwards an illustrious penitent, and publicly apologized before the Grand Jury at Trim for the scaudal he had given, and did all in his power ever after to atone for it. In spite, however, of all his efforts his descendants followed him in his apostacy, but not in his repent-ance, and the family continues bigotedly anti-Catholic to the present day. Bearing in mind, then, how vastly and vitally the faith of a nation is influenced and affected by its religious feeling and sympathics on the one hand, and the excessive and dangerous sensitiveness of our national character on the other, I confess that, for some time past, I could not help feeling uncomfortable misgiv ings for the future of our ancient national

church. The lessons taught by the experience of several years past plainly show that, in the present excited and suspicious state of public feeling, grave and dangerous complications and misunderstandings might at any moment crop up between the Irish nation and the Holy See, and no one could calculate or fix a limit to the deplorable consequences that might result from them. And enemios would never at any time be wanting who would labor might and main to widen the breaches, and aggravate the misunderstandings that would then arise. In the excitement inseparable from such con troversies it would be easy to persuade a jealous and credulous race like ours that

THE POPE HAD ACTED ON ERBONEOUS, PER JUDICED, OB ONE SIDED INFORMATION.

Cossidering how desperately bent the nation always seems to be to secure all the social and political ameliorations of its conditions that are within its grasp, a fatal misconception of this kind would be quite enough to drive it into an attitude of dogged and sullen disobedi-The consequences that might then fol ence. low God only knows. . It is a very melancho ly, and indeed a very awful fact, that great Catholic nations, like France, England, and Scotland, have practically apostatized from the faith. That fact is surrounded with very salutary as well as with very uppleasan warnings. 1 do not believe that the Irish nation will ever follow their fatal example but I do believe it would be nothing short of criminal rashness to expose it to the danger or temptation of doing so. I can find no evidence of a divine promise made to any nation, any more than to our own, guaranteeing to it theindefectibility of its faith in all circumstances. Neither can I, we any solid, grounds for be-liaving in a special exceptional. Providence.

+ THOMAS NULTY. Mullingar, April 6, 1885.

# THE IRISH BISHOPS.

LONDON, May 9 -The Vatican opposes the introduction of the question of relations of the Irish episcopacy with the English government into the programme of the bishops' reunion in Rome. The Pope prefers to leave to the council of clergy to be convened in Dub-lin the decision of its policy towards the English government.

### A JUROR IN TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Harvey Munsell, an insurance broker, and a juror in the Short-Phelan trial, was arrested this afternoon charged with misdemeanor and contempt of court as a juror. It has been discovered that several days before the trial Munsell was in consultation with Short in the Tombs, and that during a recess of the court on Wednesday, when the trial was pending, he visited O'Donovan Rossa's office and had a consultation with Pat Joyce.

# THE AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

LONDON, May 9.-Acute differences are known to exist in the cabinet on the advisability of a renewal of the Irish Crimes act. Earl Spencer maintains that it is necessary that the leading provisions of the act should be retained. Mr. Gladstone throws the weight of his influence on the side of modified action. The resignation of Earl Spencer is expected before the general elections. The report that the government were preparing a wide measure for local government in Frelaud, which would include the abolition of the vice-

# THE MAHDI AGAIN DEFEATED.

sickness prevails among the troops here. The Anti-Mahdi at Obeid has again encountered and defeated the followers of the original Mabdi.

# CABLES CONDENSED.

The last of the Canadian Nile voyageurs left for home on Saturday. Lady Panker, wile of Viscount Panker,

who was temporarily deranged; jurnped over board from a steamer in the Red Sea and was drowned. هوي ا

500,000 less than for the corresponding period last year. Internal revenue receipts for the first nine months of the current fiscal year were \$\$1,595,000, \$15,836,000 less than for the same period last year. The total falling from last year is therefore over \$25,500,000. The falling off compared with the nine months of 1382 3 is over \$54,000,000. It is probable there will be a surplus of only \$15,000,000 at the end of the present fiscal year.

### -----QUEEN VICTORIA BACKS UP SPEN-CER.

LONDON, May 6. - It is expected that the Cabinet will to morrow decide whether the Crimes in Ireland act shall be renewed or the milder Peace Preservation act be renewed or the milder Peace Preservation act be rovived. Earl Spencer, the Vicerov of Ir land, dined with Queen Victoris at Windsor Castle last evening, and was assured of the royal support against his radical colleagues. Earl Spencer is known to be opposed to any softoning of the Crime act, and, with the royal influence at his back, may defeat the more lenient designs of Messra. Chamberlain and Dilke.

# PLANNING A NEW GOVERNMENT

FOR IRELAND

LONDON, May 5 .- The Standard says that a new bill dealing with local government in Ire-land has been drafted, containing the following points: The establishin nt of councils elected by popular voto in the place of Grand Jurics; by popular vote in the place of Grand Surfer ; the creation of a contral council at Dublin, re-placing the present Boards of works, education, &c., and perhaps the abolition of Earl Spencer's office, the duties now performed by the Lord Lieutenant being transferred to the Secretary of State for Ireland.

# A HUMILIATING PEACE.

CALCUTTA, May 8 .- The news of peace arrangements has created dismay here. Peace so obtained is considered dangerous and humilating. The reports from North-West Province and Afghanistan agree in representing the vacillation of the ministry as rumors to the British prestige.

### A ROYAL EVENT.

London, May 7.-Lady Lonsdale was married to day to Earl DeGrey. Lady Lonsdale has figured conspicuously in a number of scandals. DeGrey is the only son of Lord Ripon, late Viceroy of India. The service was read by Rev. G. Humphrey, in presence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke and a few immediate friends. Lady Lonsdale. looked charming in a light brown homespun.

### AN INFORMER'S DEATH.

dress.

Joseph Smith, the informer who testified against the men, who were banged for the assassination of Cavendish and Burke, bas. died here of alcoholism.

### GEN. GRAHAM'S VICTORY.

SUAKIM, May 7 .-- A large force of British and Indian troops and friendly natives, under General Graham, marched out at midnight to Tackhol, and surprised and defeated 400. rack not, and surprised and detended average rebels, killing '60 and esptaring twelve and ' 150 head of cattle'. After burning the vil-lage they retired to 'Snakim' fighting con-tinuing funtil' they passed Hasheen's The British loss was five wounded, including tope of officer and the correspondent of a colonial newspaper.

# royalty, is untrue.

SUAKIM, May 11 .- An alarming amount of

# ILL-WONPEERAGES AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrue. . 7

Little more remains to be told of our tale Amid the splendors of their Transatlantic home, the young, with buoyant spirits, a limatised to their new sphere. Not so the elder ones, whose bearts, knitted to the land of their thers' graves, like plants unreasonably transpirated to other clime, drooped and withered. For them there was no elixir in the vivifying sunbeams that warmed all nature into a tropical fecundity of spontaneous life and growth, and a very riot of revelry. For them, the balmy dew shed no drop into the orp of exile to meancate its state O'Driscoll, pining beneath the dark shadow of an omnipresent sorrow correding his heart with memories of what might have been, and would be no more, withered into premature age, and showed in the noontide of his years the semblance of a dismantled wreck, a tree that had been struck by lightning and blighted in its bloom. And Miles O'Byrne ! Oh ! mistake not the bright red flush upon his swarthy chcek, nor the ardent fire in his burning eye for the fresh glow and radiant beam of hoalth ! No, say rather it is life's expiring embers giving forth their latest power in the fierce blaze that consumes them to ashes. He, too, restless with the everpresent pain of miserable retrospection, vanished dreams of hopes once high and happi-ness unrealised, wandered and faded amid the Western bowers. In company with his brother, O'Driscoll, and Ned Burke, he had to satisfy a craving for change of scene and action, in which alone he found neace and refuge from thought, and set out to visit the shores of Ontario and sojourn a brief space with his long-lost, late found relative. In vain 1-the burning memories of the quenched hearth fires of his own ruined land, and the awful tragedies in which he had part, with vulture beak yet preyed upon his heart, and wherever he went he carried with him the reminiscence of that dread interview with the ghostly tenant of the ruined Castle of Robog. Beside the crystal floods where maple-trees waved their pallid foliage to the moaning gusts, and the swift arrow of the Huron had once smote the antiered deer, and pursued the falcon and the eagle in their heavonward flight, day by day his weary, melancholy brow trooped, and ere returning autumn's breath ad blown upon the woods, and painted the orests with many-colored dyes, Miles O'Byrne, surrounded by his faithful friends, and shrived by a priest of his own isle, who had grown hoary among his Indian flock, pass-ed gontly to eternal rest, in the purple haze of twilight hour; the mysterious whispers of the forest, and the voice of many waters mingling with the solemn requiem dirge, and the mournful lamont of the few that loved him well, above the grave strewn with flowers in the quiet cemetery where they laid him, with his face to the west and the sun streaming down through the pendulous arches of the leafy colonnades of cedar and cypress bending above. Florence Esmond did not many weeks sur

vive the wreck of all her bright visions. She, too, struck by the same bolt that had shatter so many hearts, languished in cold, proud silence, turning deaf ear away from the im-passioned pleading of many a noble suitor, and, with a repining spirit that would not be comforted. Resisting all the solace of sympathy, and living apart with her own desolation, she declined each hour, attended in her last by Kitty Burke, whom she had accidentally met a fow days after the depar-

ture of Miles, and engaged in her service. Bring me a pri was the last com an' the life in our souls till 1 met Miss Es-mond that Sunday coomin out o the dapel, an she stopped me an gev me half a crown, ah, engaged me to go to her, an came to see the boy and helped me to give him schoolin' whin he got well, an left me money enough to get him to the priesthood, since his heart was set on it the heavens be her, bed ?-an who knows but I might come adross my own poor Ned, though it'll break my heart to see him working in conviot clothes, maybe, or vogabonding about like a soldier ?" "Kitty, come on, they are weighing anchor,

and the captain has, I am told, come on board," said a priest, leaning over the bul-warks. "Good-bye, Meelan; may God bless you; and pray for us," "God, musha ! musha ! ferriergare !" cried

Kitty, snatching up a bundle and bustling on deck. With her head still turned towards her friend, she floundered against the captain, who had just come up with the mate, a stout, handsome, good humored-looking man, whose accent and bearing showed that he had spent some years under the Stars and Stripes.

"Port your helm, and look ahead, good dame!" he shouten, as, nearly capsized by Kitty's weight, he caught at a rope to steady his footing.

Kitty turned to apologise, but instead of doing so she gave a wild yell. "Queen o' Glory ! is's Johnny Doyle, come back to take us all out to Ameriky ! Larry ! Larry ! come here ! Where's the priest ? Here's his brother Johnny, who was thransported fifteen

years ago." "Let go the topforesail and case off the main cable, shouled the captain, wringing Kitty's hand, grasping his brother's, and making a sign to them to follw him down to to the cabin, while the vessel floated from her moorings, and the crowds on deck, too absorbed in final adieus to their own friends on shore, scarcely noticed the meeting and recognition of the long-parted friends.

Aiter & favorable voyage they landed at Montreal. Thence the emigrants scattered, each taking various routes, some westward by the Oregon, towards the beautiful prairies clothed with verdure, lying in shadow and sunshine beyond the limits of the horizon, luxuriant with amorphas and roses, the compass-flower, and a thousand blossoms waving in the sweeping wind, and traversed by the bear, the elk, and herds of wild horses and buffaloes wandering at large over the war trails of the Indian ; while others, the majority of whom were Father Laurence Dovle and Kitty Burke, set off towards the groves of orange and citron, the bayous, lagoons, and forests, and savannahs, where the great Mississippi flowed to the eastward. Within view of a stately city they halted upon the ninth day of their journey, and near a spa-cious and picturesque dwelling, smiling amid Arcadian scenery, and made cheerful by the voices of children at play among the gardens and the teeming fruit-trees. Here the tired travellers pitched their tent and lighted their fire to cook their evening meal and rest, while the priest said he would go over to the neighboring mansion to make inquiries concerning their route. He was some time gone, and his friends, becoming uneasy, were beginning to speculate upon the cause of his delay, when one of the party announced his ap proach with a lady, a gentleman, and several abildren.

" Musha, never welcome them ! what brings the quality ?" cried Kitty, looking out dissatisfied; "they must have a power o' money! Look at the style of 'em, and the beanty o' the childhre, an' their dhress !" The strangers came up. Kitty courtesied

to the lady and gentleman. " Mother, don't you know me ?" cried Ned Burke, clasping her in his arms. "Mother, I didn't think you'd forget us," cried Nelly, pressing her to her bosom; "and here's

your grandchildren come to welcome you." Kitty was not used to vent herself much in a sensational fashion, but emotion now over-

powered her, and she fainted. The emigrants proceeded no farther on their journey; they settled down to lay the foundation of a new city where they had encamped. Kitty henceforth divided her time between owring her grandchildren, superintending her son's establishment, helping her daughter Nelly to entertain her friends, and visiting at the Franciscan Convent, where Effie Ö'Byrnc and Alphonsa had taken the veil, and instructed in the school the children of the emigrants, with whom they were wont betimes to speak of the dear old land, and keep alive the mournful traditions of the past in their faithful bosoms. Don Antonio M'Mahon resides with his son-in-law Phelim O'Byrne and his second wife, a descendant of the O'Harts, princes of Tara in the days of her regal splendour, and which heirloom of memory they carefully transmit to their THE END. children.

[Now FIRST PUBLISHED]. CAMFOLA A GIRL WITH A FORTUNE.

BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Author of "Miss Misanthrope," " Maid of Athens," dc.

## CHATPER II.-MRS. POLLEN.

The church, the churchyard, the boats, the old innewith its stone steps, were well apprenated by the keen and observant eyes of Mrs. Isabel Pollen, who saw them for the first time on a beautiful tender afternoon of early summer. Mrs. Pollen was a widow who might still be called young ; she was certainly under forty, and she would have been called handsome by many. She had full dark eyes, and a face which sometimes looked sensuous; and sometimes moody and thoughtful. She had been the wife of a selfmade rich and vulgar man, whom she detested and despised while he was living. He died suddenly while she was absent, and she was instantly stricken with a wild remorse because she had not loved him. He had left her all his property and his money, and she was immensely rich, and childless After his death she had spent some time in Jerusalem trying to find peace of mind there, and now at last she had come back to England with one or two set purposes of atonement to the memory of her husband. It was somehow borne in upon her one night in Jerusalem that if she went back to England she would find that Mr. Pollen had some neglected relatives about whose existence he had never told her, and to whom, perhaps, she could show some kindness if they stood in need of it, and do some permanent good. When she got to London in parsuit of this fancy, it was easy enough to find from Mr. Pollen's lawyers and agents some information to put her on a track. She had never, while he was living, taken the slightest interest in his affairs, or encouraged any confidence from him. She now found that he was born somewhere in the Fitzurseham region ; that he had from time to time bought houses there ; that he had become the owner of Fitzurse House, once the stately mansion of the old family, but more lately turned to the purposes of an institution or foundation of some kind, and which, as the lease was now about to fall in, might be in just her hands almost at any moment. Nothing was known of any relations Mr. Pollen might have had, if he had any surviving ; but assuredly Fitzurseham was the natural place to look for them. So Mrs. Pollen resolved to undertake her wild-goose chase. Her idea was odd and fanciful; but she was an odd and fanciful woman, wit@ strange sudden insights, altogether unusual powers of observation, quick succeeding guests of generosity, self-sacrifice, cynicism, despondency, self-disdain, and a mind absolutely indifferent to the conventionalities of society and social life anywhere Her idea was to study Fitzursehem for herself; to find out if Mr. Pollen had any surviving relatives, to try to make them good if they were bad : to try to make them happy if they were good; to help them to bring out whatever was auspicious in them, and, if possible, to find children for her adoption among them. She began her work in the very quietest and most commonplace way. She was staying in a hotel in one of the streets off Piccadilly. She took a cab to Westminster Pier, went up the river in one of the steamers, and made her way to Fitzurse House. Arrived there she had nothing to do but to ask for the person in charge of

it. Mrs. Pollen never settled upon any immediate details in any plan of action until she had some personal knowledge of those with whom she had to deal.

"I can't begin until I see what sort of person he is," she thought to herself. "He ought not to be a prossic or common lace sort of person in such a spot and with such a name." The caretaker bore the odd name of Mr. Christian Pilgrim, and he certainly was not commonplace to look at. He was a strongly built, square shouldered, stooping man, with a complexion worse than pallid ; something greenish in its tone, and with snow-white hair, although his movements were those of manhood's most vigorous time. His dark grey eyes had a short sighted and wandering look about them. He wore an old black velvet coat, and might have passed for a broken down artist in the days when artists still wore velvet coats. " Just the man for the place," Mrs. Pollen thought as he opened the door in answer to her knock: "Sees ghosts and lives in a dream. He will help me." She introduced herself in a few clear words, her loud strong contralto voice sceming to startle the quiet loneliness of the place. He made his answers in a low and deliberate tone, speaking each word as precisely as if he were spelling it. and with the constrained manner of one who has to use something like force with himself to keep his attention from wandering. "I don't particularly care to see the house just yet, Mr. Pilgrim; I would rather transact my business out-of-doors, if you don't voman ? mind. " As you please, madame." "You are not much of a business man, Mr. Pilgrim."

For one thing there would "be little attempts | more I shall like you'; and I don't pay cold a tornament here and there, don't you know | pliments I am an egotistical would is and if at ornament here and there, don't you know allen leaves blown down by last week's winds would never be left to beautify that pathfallen before their time like young conscripte killed in their first battle. Oh, no, they would all be swept away with the broom of remorseless cleanliness. Yes, I understand

remarkable keen-eyed sort of person. He be-gan even to feel a little uncomfortable under the inspection of her large, dark, encompassing eyes. They seemed to involve him and "I'll sit here," said Mrs. Pollen. There

"Won't you sit down, Mr. Pilgrim !" "Thank you, madame; I had rather

stand." "All right. Now I suppose you are cur-

about ?\* "As you have wished to speak to me

"Exactly ; as I wished to speak to you of course I must have something to talk to you about. Did you ever in your life know a woman who came to the point of anything and directly and at once? Come, did you ever?

Well, I really don't quite know!"

"I do; you never did know such a woman; because you never before knew me. I am unlike other women in this and I fondly hope in other matters too; I come to the point when I have anything to say. Yes; I know what you are thinking of quite well; you are saying to yourself that I am not coming directly to the point now. That is what you were thinking of."

"It is. I don't know how you guessed it, madame.'

"I didn't guess it ; I saw it in your looks just as plainly as if it had been in print; but you are wrong all the same. I am coming to

some point in every word I say, only you don't see it, and I don't want you to see it, just yet, at any rate. Well, what do you

suppose I have come to this place for ?"

I cannot presume to guess." "Stuff. You have been guessing all you could. Wby not? A man must have some curiosity."

"I suppose you have come here with the desire to do some good."

"Yes, I knew you would think that. philanthropic woman, an eccentric Lady Bountiful ; an ambitious rival of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, I suppose ? You are entirey out of it, Mr. Pilgrim, I am not a philan. thropist. I am not a lover of my fellow man or my fellow woman. I don't care three rows of pins about the whole human race. Why should I pretend to love the human race? 1 don't care about anybody whom I don't know, and I care about very few that I do know; and of these very few I don't believe anyone cares about me. I regard mankind, taken all round, as an absolute failure, and I don't believe in any attempt to improve his wretchcd, ignoble, miserable existence. No; I have come here for purely selfish purpose. She leaned complacently back in her chair

and looked at him. He was easily embarrassed and she seemed to find satisfaction in embarrassing him. "You don't believe it; you think I am

talking for effect? she said at last. "I don't think your purpose is selfish in that sense," he said slowly, avoiding her eyes.

" In what sense ?" "Well, in the ordinary sense ; in the sense we have in our minds when we say a thing is aelfish."

"You shall see whether it is selfish or not. I have something on my conscience, Mr. Pilgrim. I was unkind and hard to one who had claims on me ; and I owe his memory a reparation ; I shall never pass a quiet day or enjoy a night of dreamless sleep until I have done something in that way. I see a chance of doing something of that kind here, and I fancy it may be in your power to help me. That's why I am here. The broken-down epicure who goes to some bath or cure to get rid of his gout or his dyspepsia is not one bit

have been long accustomed to indulge myself and my own ways, and I think you can help me just now-we shall be friende shan't we ? Her eyes almost frightened him. I have

very few friends," he began to say, "All right; then you have the greater opening for me. Now, just a word. I.wall 1 want to make an impression on this place ; I want to get into people's confidence; I have a reason for it. I want to know all about everybody, men, women, and children. I am ready to play the part of lady patroness or anything else. How is it to be doug best t Shall I make a splash ; or grow on the place in modest quietness ? Should I be vulgar, of would it be better to go in for being refined, I could play the part, I think. At all events I could try. He remained thinking for a while; not

quite sure yet whether she was speaking in good faith or not. At last he said-

"We are very poor here madame. Our lives, the lives of nearly all of us, are pinched and withered by poverty. If we have pleasant dreams at night they are always dreams of money; and we wake in the morning to find that we have nothing in the house and that the tax collector is knocking at the door again. Our idea of an angel here would only be a beneficent creature in a glided carriage

with a big purse in his pocket." "All right," Mrs. Pollen replied, compla-cently,--"I understand. I can be that sort of angel, anyhow ; that is my form ; it is a comfort to find a place where my angeli, nature can be accepted on such terms. Well about this house : I'll think it over and write to you or send to you in a day or two. Don't do anything until you hear from me. If

people ask you about me, you can say, if you like, that you believe I am awfully rich and that you are told i'm such a fool that I don't care what I do with my money. That will fetch them, won't it ? Now I want you to give me a de scription, a sort of outline sketch of the place and the people ; the high and the low. Tell me about this house and who are the big people of the place, and who are remarkable

and whom you like and whom you don't like You talk and I'll listen ; I shan't say a word until you have finished. It is an opportunity you ought to make the most of, Mr. Pilgrim ? I am a talking woman in general; but Pll

listen to you," So Mrs. Pollen settled herself into her chair, leaned back in the comfortable attitude of a listener, and looked to him to begin. There was nothing for it but to fall into her humor the best way he could. So he began too shy even to have the courage to plead his shyness. He spoke in a low tone, with his eyes steadfastly fixed upon the ground the while; but he told his tale in good literary style, with an odd dash of subtle humo now and then. Among other things, he told her that the institution long domiciled in Fitzurse House had been founded originally by the pious and patriotic will of one of the members of the Fitzurse family. It was founded for the purpose of educating and putting out in life all-deserving boys born in the locality whose fathers, grand-fathers or male guardians of any kind had fallen in battle on sea or land, fighting for their king and their country against the French. In the early days of the wars with Napoleon, when the institution had a large number of boys inhabiting it and depending on it, the old family mansion wanted a tenant. The trustees of the institution took it on a lease for seventy-five years and established their boys in it. Time passed on and the boys were all put out into the world, and some of them grew to be old men and many of them died, and there were with each succeeding season fewer and fewer competitors for vacant places. The country got out of the way of fighting the French, and at length the supply of grandsons of a naval or military hero "gave out," as Mr. Pilgrim quaintly put it, and it was plain that there was no way of renewing the supply.

"Perhaps mine was a general reflection ; it may not have been a personal one : anyhow, I have never found a real woman hater among Well, now about these women-th men. women here-I am curious."

MAY 13, 1885

"There are the ladies, as we call then here. Yes ; begin with the ladies, as you call

them here. We will come to the women

We have very few ladies. There is the Rector's wife. The Rector here is a great swell; he is an Honorable, the second son of some lord. His wife is a greater swell even. She is the daughter of an earl; they have a house here, but they don't live in it much they live in the West End of London; they ceme and stay here now and then ; and he preaches a sermon or two, and she gets up charitable and amateur concerts. They have two daughters."

"Pretty ?"

"One is ; the eldest-a little pale, light-haired thing ; the other is only a child. They have a son ; he is in. the army-away with his regiment in Egypt or somewhere. "Any other ladies ?"

"There is a lady--- a young lady, who live with them, in town and here." " A relation of theirs ?"

"No, I believe not; I have heard not. am told that they are taking charge of her-bringing her out. I don't understand muci about such things.

"1 understand, quiet. This is one of the professional occupations of the aristocracy of England now a days, to introduce rich young plebeian women into society. It is a good business, and they get well paid for it."

"This young lady," he said sharply, "isn't a plebian ; at least she does not look like it, I think."

"Are you a patrician, Mr. Pilgrim ?" He looked up suddenly, with a color on his theek, and emotion on his sensitive lips. Did the woman mean to mock him and his humble station? She did not look as if she meant mockery. Her eyes were fixed upon his with the earnest expression of a child who has put an innocent question and is waiting for the answer. So he replied with something like composure ;---

Of course not madame; 1 am a poor and humble man. My father was a working clock-maker; my mother was a dressmake in a very small way." "Then why were you so ready to insist

that this young woman, whoever she is, was not a plebeian? Why shouldn't she be a plebeian? Of course she is, or she wouldn't have to pay for her introduction into the society of the patricians. You and I are plebcians; we ought to stand by our order and not to be ashamed of it. Well, this young lady; I'll tell you something about her. She is very pretty; or handsome rather, I should call her. She is tall, and dark eyed, and walks very gracefully; something what certain writen would call 'queen-like,' about her. She is sweet and bright in manner, and has kindly sympathetic ways. You know her better than you know the other ladies. I think ; she talks to you more, doesn't she ?"

"You know all about her, madame," he said, looking up with quick surprise. "I

thought you knew nothing." "I give you my word of honor, Mr. Pil-grim, —and things are so mixed and upset of late years with women's rights and all the rest of it, that we women are getting into the habit of giving our word of honor, and even of keeping it-I give you my word of honor, I never heard of the young lady's eristence until you spoke of her just now."

Mr. Pilgrim was not a man whose emotions usually found quick and vivid expression in his face. This time, however, his eyes lighted with wonder.

" Don't be alarmed, Mr. Pilgrim ; it's not the black art, I can assure you."

"Is this what they call thought-read-ing ?" he asked. "I was told that was all rubbish."

" It is not what they call thought-reading in London, and show off for money in public halls. But it is really a sort of thoughtreading ; face-reading, word-reading, handreading ; using one's eves. I call it, and pu ting two and two together. That's all, Mr. Pilgrim ; you could do it as well as I, if you would just give your attention to it." "I can't see it." He shook his head. "Can't you ? I'll make it plain to you-so far as this matter is concerned. You said qt ci this young woman didn't look like a pløbeian; or be I assumed that sho must be tall and stately. Yon spoke of the other girl as a little pale, light-haired thing; I knew from that that the tall girl must be dark. You were very angry at the idea of the tall girl being called gr Öi in pleueian; I took it for granted that you had more interest in her than in the other; that gu Íoi mi Ge hli you knew her better ; and that she must be a friendly and sympathetic girl. Is there any withcraft in all that, Mr. Pilgrim? That's thi ha wo acc how it is done.' Before he had time to recover from his surprise the gate was heard to open, and a man was seen coming in. wa "Oh, I beg your pardon," Mr. Pilgrim said. noi to usi "This is one of my pupils; the one who comes irregularly. Will you excuse me a moment ? nor lig eye by ing sch " Certainly. But stay ; just a word ; perhaps I should like to see him. Is he interesting "" " Very interesting to me, madame. He is, I think, the only friend I have." "That is interesting to begin with." The mo he ef new comer, meanwhile seeing Mr. Pilgrim engaged in talk with a lady, had come to an abropt halt near a flower bed in the soft suntier light. Mrs. Pollen went on with her interroger Big Tap her gatory as if the visitor could have no better business in life than to wait until she was ready to talk to him. "What is he? What does he do ?" pas sha "He has done a great many things, madame ; he could do anything if he tried." "I have seen scores of these men who could ger Pec do anything if they tried, and I have lost and He faith in them. Still I should like to know your friend. Is he rich ?" not lon his "I believe, madame, he has enough." "Indeed ? Now I should by all means like to see the man who has enough. Will you ask him to speak to me, Mr. Pilgrim ?" atta fair in ] Mr. Pilgrim went and spoke a few words to his friend and then they came up toget sta gether.

these matters, I can assure you. Mr. Pilgrim thought he had to do with a

surround him completely in every glance. were a few wooden seats standing about ; she took one of them and pointed to another.

ious to know what I have to talk to you

mand she issued to her faithful attendant. "Separated in this life, let us be rounited in the next, where none can divide us: his faith has long been mine, and my hope is the same with his."

She died united to the fold of the One Shepherd, and rests beneath escutcheonod walls, where chevron and bend, and proud armorial bearings, designate baronial tombs, sepulchred in haughty state beneath the solemn aisle consecrated to the ashes of mortality.

Fifteen years have passed away : many changes and events have befallen the land, and many vicissitudes altered the position of individuals. The lowly have been, many a one, exalted and the haughty have been humbled; many an oppressor of the poor and the helpless called away to his account, and his race become extinct, their wealth cankered, and their ill-gotten heritage passed away into other hands; while their names, classed in the annals with those of Nero, Herod, Caligula, and the monsters and traitors of every clime and age, stand as hideous frontispieces in the book of chronology, a warning and a scorn to all future ages. Claudjus Beresford had become a bankrupt, and Horish the sweep, through whose means he lost the election of the county for which he stood, having purchased the great man's chariot, emblazoned with his coat of arms, paraded Dublin' in state, in company with chosen friends of the sooty fraternity, smoking pipes, and descanting freely upon the altered times and the downfall of the great ; and in every street bills on aristocratic houses proclaim a worthless aristocracy, para-sites and aliens graited upon a plun-dered land, departed from the scene of their iniquity. Unfortunately, too, emigration keeps draining away the country's life blood; for, torn up, as it were, from the root by the spoilator's savage hand, the olden population is drifting away and flying fast to that distant shore from whence beckoning hands of the pioneers that have gone before them, and winged messages flitting across the ocean, summon them to new homes in a glorious free land, which they shall bequeath to their children-inheritors of glory such as the Cæsars never knew. Among the ships, there is one upon the point of sailing, and among the crowd two women are taking leave, with tearful eyes : one is speaking, and in the sound of her voice, as she plaintively says: "Glad I'd be to be going with you, Kitty, and sure nothing keeps me, after your kind offer to pay my passage, out of the money Miss Esmond left ye, but the grave of my child," we recognise Meelan Conroy, so

pale and worn to a skeleton that short, in-deed, shall be the span that will separate her from sharing that narrow bed over which she stays to keep her loving vigils.

"Well, avourneen machree, returns, in firmer tone, the voice of our old friend Kitty Burke, "I don't gainsay but yer right, an' keep the goold all the same. Throth, I wouldn't care to go myself, only for Father Laurence bein' sint by the bishop to take. charge o' the emigrants, an' to stay in forrin parts wid 'em ; an' sure good right I have, for wasn't Moll Doyle's son as good as my own in some ways to me, from the time I hap pened on him, all as one as dead o' hardship an' sickness, in the fever at Dunleary, an' took him home to nurse?—an' hard set I was to earn what kep a shed over us at Ringsend,

The Aller Store

. Starte

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a lifferent person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so too ! tts

China, it is said, will reorganize her military.system, as Japan has already done.

Too well known to need lengthy advertisements-Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Great Britain imported more leather from France during February than ever before in the same length of time.

To the aged and infirm, the nour ishing and invigorating properties of Rob-inson's Phosphorized Emulsion give renewed strength and buoyancy of spirits. Always ask for ROBINSON'S PHOS-PHORIZED EMULSION, and be sure you get it. During the recent Franco-Chinese difficulty the latter country was for the first time in her long history compelled to borrow money from foreign sources.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

Garfield's statue, to be set up in San Francisco, has just been cast at Nuremburg.

# CONSUMPTION OURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, hav ing had placed in his hands by an East Indi. missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Neuvous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-fering 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 direc-tions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYDS, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. F

"No madame, I regret to say," "Do you? I don't : I am glad of it."

Fiszurse House was a long, low, early Georgian building, such as might have suited a wealthy squire who had a somewhat more refined taste than most of his neighbors. It was large, and had a great many rooms : but it had only two storeys; two rows of formal

oblong windows and a large door with wide semi-circular fanlight. The front of the house was almost covered with ivy and creepers of various kinds. The lawn was smoothly shaven and set round with cedars, and elms, and pop-lars, and copper beech. Mrs. Pollen's quick eye noted with satisfaction that there were no forlorn statues or plaster-casts turning green and mouldy in the upfavoring open air of English spring and winter. It was not Mrs. Pollen's opinion that a heathen goddess wearing nothing but patches of rotting green moss is a becoming ornament of an English garden.

"No woman lives here ?" Mrs. Pollen said quietly. "In this house, madame?"

"Yes; I mean you have no women ser-vants; I am told that you are unmarried-I beg pardon ; that you have not a wife." "May I ask, madame, why you corrected

what you first said ?" · "About being unmarried ? Yes, certainly.

I was under the impression that you were a bachelor; but I saw from your look when I spoke of you as unmarried that mine was a mistaken impression. I am sorry if I have crape-encumbered dress.

to the conclusion that there are no women

at a glance, any woman at least; if she had think I do understand you pretty well al-10-19 cow eyes in her head and knew how to use them, ready. I am sure the more I see of you the it !!!

more selfish in his purpose than I am in mine. | at least as to make its bounty applicable to the Do you believe me ?"

"I bolleve you are speaking sincerely, madame, but in that sense a Christian's repentance would be only selfish."

"Well, so it is sometimes, I dare say. No matter; all I wished to impress upon your mind is that I am not a philanthropic woman or a woman with a mission or anything of that sort. I am anxious to know something about this place and the people in it, Mr. Pilgrim, and I daresay you can tell me.

"I go very little among them; I lead a very quiet sort of life here." "Still you must see something of people.

You teach in the evenings, I am told?' " I teach shorthand, when I can get pupils madame. There is not much opportunity for teaching anything in this place.

"No. I should suppose not. Have you any pupils now ?" "I have two; two regular pupils; and one who comes at odd times, now and then, when he likes, or when he can.'

"The two regular pupils, are they boys or girls ?" One is a boy ; the other --

"Is a girl ; yes. A little girl, or young

"A young woman." " Poor ?"

"Very poor. Her mothen hopes to get her taught shorthand well enough to take a situation as private secretary of some kind."

"Private secretary? Well, I may want such a functionary myself. What sort of a girl is she ?"

Mrs. Pollen smiled.

Mr. Pilgrim looked puzzled. There was a

"Do your pupils come to you, or you go to them ?" she asked. "The young men come to me; I go to the

"The young men come to me; I go to the girl's house," Mrs. Pollen repeated medita-tively. "That sounds like a sentence in a

answering a natural question in what seemed

"Guite so," Mrs. Pollen said, as if she had not been listening to his latter words. Then she turned quickly to him.

you are right enough in that. I am an odd sort of woman, But I am not a bad sort of woman, and whatever my manner may seem I would ask you not to suppose for a moment that I mean to offend you. I sometimes say things just to give myself time pained you in any way by my words. You to follow out some little track see that I myself"—and she stopped short or other in my own mind, and then and made a kind of gesture towards her people are apt to think that I am rude. I people are apt to think that I am rude. I let them think it, people in general, if they "May I ask again, malame, why you came | will ; but you ere not people in general. believe you can serve the purpose I have at

children of those who had fallen fighting their country's enemies of whatever race or climate. Even this, however, would not alter the conditions of things so far as to require the maintenance of a very large establishment. "Fitzurscham doesnot supply many heroes, madame, to army or navy," Mr. Pilgrim said, and neither army nor navy had much fighting work to do. So the trustces decided that as the term of the lease was drawing to a close they would give up the house and grounds altogether, and let them pass into the possession of their actual owner. Times, as we know, had changed with the ownership too; the houses and grounds had been sold by order of the Court of Chancery, and the late Mr. Pollen was the purchaser. One of his latest acts of purse proud complacency was to buy the great old family mansion, which be used to regard with reverence and awe in the far-off days when he was a poor little ragged boy in Fitzurscham. The institution had long ceased to do any teaching ; for the good reason that there were no boys to teach. The last boy whom it had educated and put out into the world was a clever conceited lad named Walter Fitzurse, "one of my regular pupils, madame." Walter Filzuree's maternal grand-uncle had been a powder monkey on board one of Cochrane's ships when Cochrane was fighting the French in the Basque roads. He was killed there and the trustees made out somehow in their good nature that his death constituted a claim on behalf of his eldest sister's sons, which they were bound to recognize. So Walker Fitzurse's father came to be educated and put out in the world by the St. Walter's Foundation, and Walter Fitzurse himself was allowed a right of succession. He was educated and put out into the world ; that is to say, the trustees, when he had done with his schooling, gave him one hundred and fifty pounds, and left him to go his way.

man ; is he one of the old family?"

"I don't think so, madame. His father only took the name of Fitzurse just before he was born, and called him Walter Fitzurse. It was a dream or a craze of his; and this young man prefers to accept it as a reality. No one else does that I know of."

He told her many more things about the place and its people. At last he came to an end and was silent. Mrs. Pollen looked keenly at him when he had finished his description, and, seeing that his eyes were fixed upon the gravel walk, she permitted herself to indulge in a quiet smile at his expense; or, at least, at the expense of a conjecture she had been forming concerning him. Then she said

"Your description is very interesting. But are there no women ? You haven't told me anything about any women, except the one girl who learns shorthand. You didn't think they would interest me, perhaps ? Well, they don't as a rule ; but still, as I shall have to know something of them, I might as well be prepared."

Yes, certainly there are women." he answered slowly.

"You are not a woman-hater, Mr Pilgrim ?"

"No, madama; at least I think not." "I think not also. I am very sure of it." "May I ask, madame, why you are sure of in the papers?"

"A gentleman," Mrs. Pollen said to her-self as she saw the new comer. "Not of Mr. Pilgrim's class. Must be a good fellow. as poor Pilgrim likes him so much."

He was a handsome, well-set up young man, with rapid, easy movements, and a profile slightly aquiline ; a slight moustache and no beard.

" Decidedly I like him," she said.

"Allow me, madame," Mr. Pilgrim said, 'to present to you Mr. Albert Romont." "Albert Romont? Are you Bertie Ro-

mont ?" Mrs. Pullen asked, "People do call me Bertie Romont, I supdose," he added, composedly. "The passion for diminutives is sometimes implanted in the

"Then you are the young man we have been reading about in the newspapers ! It was you who went out to New York as a steerage passenger in some dreadful ship and came back and wrote all about it ; and you went and lived in some shocking place herein Fitzurscham, and showed up all the horror

I ask, madame, why you are sure of in the papers?' Yes, I'did that : but there wasn't much

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# "Quick, clever, good-natured; discontented with her life here. I don't see how she could be anything else." "She is pretty, you say?" "She is pretty, madame ; but I did not say

"That is how I knew," she said.

moment of silence.

girl's house."

living in the house?" heart, and I like you; and that is one reason "Oh, well, I think any one could tell that why I wish to know all about you; and I

foreign phrase book, doesn't it ?" "I don't know, madame; I was merely

"You think me an odd sort of woman, and

### A CARLENS THE-TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. and the second second and the second se MAX 13, 1885. and a second second

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about this place here. His eyebrows conabout the was speaking in good carnest.

dd you live in the place ?". Just enough to see eractly how the unfortunate people were living and how little anybody was doing for them or thinking about them. But I really do not deserve any credit; I liked it.; I like seeing things for myself. I dars say I wouldn't have done it if I didn't like it." "Did our friend here, Mr. Pilgrim, know

all about the enterprise ?" "Oh, yes; he helped me in lots of ways." Mr. Pilgrim had been standing out of the sonversation thus far; he now edged awkwardly in. He felt inwardly delighted that Mrs. Pollen seemed to take so readily to his

"Oh, yes; Pilgrim and I are old chums." the young man said ; "I don't do anything without his advice."

"I want, to do something for these poor people, if I can," Mrs. Pollen said ; "I hope you will show me what to do and how to do

"I don't think there is much to be done in that sort of way," Romont said, abruptly. "In what sort of way ?"

well, 1 suppose you mean in the way of generosity or charity—I suppose you mean the giving of money. I don't know that you wouldn't be likely to do more harm than good."

"But you can teach me how to do good and not harm, I suppose ? Is there anything to be done for them without money ?" "The money is so apt to go to the wrong

people." It generally goes to the wrong people in life, I am inclined to think. But come ; have you any objection to my trying to do some

good for these unfortunate creatures ? I shall be here a good deal, you know. Do you want to keep your beneficence all to yourself? May I not lend a hand ?"

"Oh, yes, of course; I have no objection ---

"Considerate young man !"

"Only things are apt to get muddled somehow, especially when ----- well, when -----

When women interfere ?" "Well, yes, Mrs. Pollen ; as you put it so

plainly.' "I am sure your manner put it plainly

enough." "I am afraid I have got into a way of say-

ing out too directly what I think." "Don't you think much of women? Some woman spoils you, I feel sure," Mrs. Pollen said, looking at him with an expression of half-pitying interest, " tell me who it is. Is it your mother ?"

"It is my mother," he answered with a laugh and a blush on his haudsome face.

I thought so. You are a younger son, of course ?"

"Yes, I am a younger son, but how did you know ?"

"Isn't it plain enough ? Mothers only spoil their younger sons. What a lucky thing for you that your whims took the form of philan. thropy ; for I dare say your mother would have indulged you in any folly. Shall I say any other folly?"

'I dare say she would." He was much amused and interested by her outspoken ways and her singular faculty of jumping to right conclusions.

"Well, I like you," Mrs. Pollen said. "Your mother must be a very sweet woman, I am sure, I think she has spoiled you very nicely. Yes, I like you, and I hope we shall meet again."

"I hope so, too. I am sure we shall : and in the meantime will you allow me to suspend my judgment."

About me ?" "If you please." He was evidently de-

termined to be as outspoken as she was. "Certainly. I shouldn't like you to make

You are sure to like me when you know

is make a talk about in It. was capital fun;; aghast. She was alone, but she could not in the somebody did something. keep from putting, her thoughts into words. She was a kind-hearted, woman and not more bout this place nere. . In even to the second a wrong done to her. "Well, I can quite believe that. How long "Wy old friend Kitty Romont's son to write such a letter "-about her; or at least about the place in which her husband was interested ; that was the same thing. " I haven't seen her for a long time ; I suppose that is the reason," she went on to argue; "I don't think I ever saw him. I wish I had roked him here: but I always heard he was eccent trie ; going about the world and starting all norts of absurd things."

The letter was signed "Albert T. Romout," and was dated from one 'of the clubs in St. James' street. There could be no mistake about it; the writer was the son of her (id) and part of the Queen's Own. We marched all friend. Besides she had heard of some of his

doings before, just as Mrs. Pollen had. "I do so wish I had seen her lately;" Lady Letitia went on, still thinking of her old All at once, on getting to the top of the hills, friend; "she might have prevented this; but she is so seldom in town; and one has so number. The Indians had laid a trap for us, much to do; one gets out of the way of looking after people if they don't come in one's way. It is really too bad. My poor dear St. George will be in a terrible state of mind. I suppose I must tell him of it? Some one would be sure to talk about it ; and, oh yes, of course he ought to be told."

# (To be continued, )

Mr. Abraham Gibbs, Vaughan, writes : "I have been troubled with Asthma since I was ten years of age, and have taken hun-dreds of bottles of different kinds of medicine, with no relief. I saw the advertisement of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda, and determined to try it. I have taken one bottle, and it has given me more relief than anything I have ever tried before, and I have great pleasure in recommending it to those similarly afflicted.

# WILL THE PRINCE GO TO ROME ?

WHAT A CABLE CORRESPONDENT SAYS ABOUT THE PROJECTED VISIT-VERY MIXED VIEWS OF THE SITUATION-THE GOLDEN

ROSE FOR THE EMPRESS. LONDON, May 8.-The British envoy lately sent to Rome with a semi-official mission had two audiences with the Pope during his stay

there and repeated interviews with many eminent prelates. His Holiness referred incidentally to the visit which the Prince paid to Pius IX. soon after his recovery from the grave illness to which he so nearly succumbed, and quoted the words used on the occasion by that Pontiff, "My son, my prayers were offered up for you as for my English spiritual | little more use than our rifles. subjects the world over." Cardinal Jacobini went still further. He discussed the details of the projected visit with the envoy and hinted that the programme would be similar to that adopted in the case of the Crown Prince of Germany. For instance, if the Prince were staying at the Quirinal it would be advisable to call at Cardinal Howard's on the way to the Vatican and be accompanied by that dignitary. The possibility of the Princess' presence was also touched upon, and the toilet to be worn was suggested at the Propaganda.

Perhaps owing to the presence of the Irish as an acknowledgment of the tolerance shown p.m. to Catholic missions by England, the Pope would be delighted to receive the Prince's visit. His Eminence committed himself no subject treated it rather disdainfully. At the English College the rumor of the Prince's up your mind about people as quickly as I to hear of it. In any case, should he decido

THE BATTLEFORD BATTLE. LONG FIGHT.

The Indians Attempt to Surround the Troops -Plucky Resistance by the Volunteers Under a Heavy Fire-The Indian Chief Still in a Strong Position.

BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., May 6.-Col. Otter, with a force of 300 men, left here on Friday fternoon at 3 o'clock for Poundmaker's reserve, miles west of this place, on the south of the Battle river. The force consisted of the police under Colonel Herchmer, the Gatling and two seven-pounders, with B Battery men, the old Battleford Rifles, the Ottawa sharpshooters night, stopping once for food and once for a brief rest. At daybreak on Saturday morning we saw a lot of cattle and some Indians on the low hills at Cut Knife Creek and started for them. lying in a huge semicircle in the ravines and bluffs. We estimated that they were 600 strong. Most of them had shot guns and a few nifles. The others had bows and arrows. As we descended the hill towards them the police told us that "The enemy was immediately in front." The Indians at once closed on the us, but the police fired and then their hiding driving them back again to their hiding places. "B" Battery and the Gatling at places. "B" battery and the Gatling at once opened and kept up a hot fire for half au hour. A good many Indians were killed at this point, but most of them lay flat, or else kept close below the edges of the ravine, the shot going over their heads. For a while the Indian fire slackened, and we saw them moving briskly. It was at first supposed that they were retiring, and our column advanced a short distance and extended in skirmishing order. Colonel Otter, however, kept the force well in hand, fearing an ambuscade of some sort. All at once, about 10 s.m., the Indians began firing with extraordinary vigor, and it was found that they had extended their half-moon formation, so that their flanks almost overlapped our entire c' lumn.

The object of the enemy now became appa-rent. He was endeavoring to cut off our line of retreat. The Battleford Rifles were at onco despatched to keep our rear open. We had let our teams in and near the creek, and the Battleford man struck out and guarded these, and then drove the enemy out of the bush along the battle (Character and the structure of the structure) and the the banks. This gave us a clear road back. Col. Otter had intended advancing right in upon the tepees to the front, but one of the seven pounders was disabled by the breaking of the gun car-riage, and it was not deemed advisable to push ou. As a matter of fact, our small arms were not of much use, the two guns being our princi-pal reliance. The Gatling did good work in clearing the groves and clumps, but the moment the enemy dropped down into the coulces it was of The shrapnel of "B" Battery did most of the damage, and the disabling of one of the guns was under such circuinstances a serious inisfortune. It was now noon, and the men had been in action for nearly noon, and the men had been in action for meanly seven hours. Colonel Otter at once deter-mined to withdraw, and word was pass-ed all along the line. The Indians soon detected our purpose and made another effort to cut us off, but on this cocasion they were easily driven back. It was evident also that they were expecting reinforcements to reach them from the western end of the reserve. Our wounded were then placed in the waggons, and at 1 20 p.m. we began the march back to Battleford. The police and Battleford Rifles were ordered to fire the prairie and scrub to prebishops the envoy's approaches were met with some reserve. Cardinal Simeoni thought that done and we reached Battleford in safety at 10

### THE OBJECT OF THE FIGHT.

Col. Otter's object in setting out with a flying visit. His Eminence committed himself no column was simply to strike Poundmaker a further. The Irish bishops spoken to on the blow, and then to return. This was done with some success. Fifty tepees were destroyed by our shell and the woods and prairie having been coming caused much excitement. Whether fired as we moved off, Poundmaker's camp the visit will come off depends on circum stances. The Prince himself may be the last to hear of it. In any case, should be decido on the journey, his way will have been strong position in a knot of bloffs covered with scrub. On the north end of the reserve there was a lot of houses. These were either destroy-ed or badly shattered. According to all accounts, the Indians have swopt all that part of the country clean, plundering it and then firing the empty homesteads. There are some half-breeds among the Indians.

POUNDMAKER AND COL OTTER'S WHAT IS PERHAPS THE MOST VULNERABLE BUSSIA AGREES. TO SUBMIT THE PENDJEH POINT IN ALL THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE PANIC AT VICTORIA.

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SAN FRANCISCO, May 4 .- The alarm of the PRESTICE.

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inhabitants of the pretty and thriving little town of Victoria, British Columbia, which is entirely unprotected against a raid of Russian cruisers, is not mireasonable. Within twelve days' steaming distance of the Russian naval range of the guns of a modern war ship manœuvred on the open waters of the Straits of Fuca, the construction of works for the delected by the Ditish and Canadian Governments. The approach to the town wharves of Victoria is by a narrow and incricate channel, which can only be navigated ing places at several points, the intricacies of rier to attacks from a hostile force. Three the Pacific coast of America. Esquimault is | shall proceed with it." one of the safest and most picturesque harbors in the world, about three miles graving dock is well advanced towards com pletion at the upper end of the harbor, and a strange to say, this important naval station has never been fortitied. In the absence of Brilish war ships from the harbor there is

steaming in and destroying the dockyard buildings, the graving dock, and the village of Ecouimault.

naval station on the north Pacific can only be explained on the presumption that the Admialways be in the harbor. In the summer month the flagships and several of the smaller vessels do go up from the coasts of South and Contral America, and refit at Esquimault; but at other times, and parharbor has often been deserted by the naval election. shins and left entirely unprotected. The of coal, The coal ports Nanaimo and Deparway of the Haro Straits and Gulf of Georgia, wide and deep channels between Vancouver and the mainland, past San Juan and other islands of the Washington Archinelego belonging to the United States. The mines at Departure Bay are of very great value, the output being nearly 1,000 tons per day of the

best coal yet discovered, upon the Pacific coast, for steamship use ; it is claimed to be second only to the best Welsh coal. It is no unusual sight to see four or five steam and fifteen to twenty sailing colliers loading coal at Departure Bay for San Francisco and other Pacific ports.

In the absence from British Columbian waters of a British naval force of superior strength and speed, it would be an easy exploit for a Russian cruiser of the Strelok class to make a dash upon Esquimault and Victoria, destroy the dock, dockyard, and stores at the then run up to Departure Bay and Nanaimo, load up with coal, destroy all the wharves and machinery for loading coal, capture one or more British steam colliers, and keep on north through the inside passage, via Sey-mour Narrows, to Queen Charlotte Sound, north end of Vancouver. If too closely pressed by English cruisers in the neigh-berhood of Victoria, a run of ten miles across Haro Straits would put the Rus-sian alongside the island of San Juan, in the neutral waters of the United States. He could pass his time ashore, tie up to the trees, and depart at his leisure through one of the many channels of the Washington Archipelago, keeping all the time in United States waters, and within a quarter of a mile of the United States shore, hd crossing over to Puget Sound, still in United States waters, run down the United States coast side of the Straits of Fuca until he had distanced his pursuers, then out past Cape Flattery into the Pacific. No wonder that the people of Victoria are disgusted with the award of the Emperor of Germany, which gave San Juan and the ad-joining islands to the United States, or that they are alarmed at the prospect of a war which may bring an enemy's ships to their very doors. Nor is it surprising that they denounce the governments of England and Can-

WAR PROBABLY A.VERTED. AFFAIR TO ARBITRATION-LAMENTS OVER ENGLAND'S RETREAT AND LOSS OF

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LONDON, May 6.—In the Honse of Com-mons this evening Mr. Gladstone duplicated the statement of Earl Granville in the House of Lords this afternoon to the effect that Engstation on the Asiatic coart, and lying within | land and Bussia had agreed to renew negoti tions. The Lemier added that all disputed points which should arise at the conference were to be referred to the sovereign of a neutral fence of Victoria has been entirely neg- State, that the Afghan Frontier Commission was to meet forthwith to settle the details of the boundary, and that Russia had consented to withdraw her outposts on the arrival of the Commissioners, Gens. Lumsden and Zelenoi. safely by vessels of moderate tonnage; but us | The speech was received by the O, position in the centre of the town is a little more than a dead silence and by the Radicals with frantic mile from the cuter roads, with good land- cheering. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Conservative member for Gloucestershire, was on the harbor channel interpose but a slight bar- his feet as soon as the Radical cheers subsided, and asked Mr. Gladstone if the Governmiles from Victoria harbor is the harbor of ment would now withdraw the vote of credit. Equimault, the only British naval station on The Premier promptly answered "No; we

The Tories are beginning to have an un comfortable feeling that they were dupedinto In itense. They came within twenty yards of us, but the police fired and then charged, driving them back again to their hiding places. "B" Battery and the Gatling at places. "B" Battery and the Gatling at the for for half that war was certain and imminent. Now they believe that the Premier knew all the small dook-yard is near the entrance. Yet, time that peace was probable, and that his grave, determined tone and manner, which, more than his words, fostered the belief in war, were purposely assumed to inliterally nothing to prevent an ordinary voke a rush of patrice for which should steamer, armed with one rifled gun, from carry the Conservatives along with the tide. voke a rush of patriotic fervor which should Whether this effect was studied or not, it was produced, and Tories vied with Whigs in cheers and roars of "Aye," believing that The indifference of the British Government they were hurling defiance at the Russien to the defenceless condition of their only bear. Now that they want to oppose the vote, they find their record of Monday night an awkward one to get around raity intended that one or more efficient Those who are determined to oppose the cruisers of the British Pacific fleet should grant place much reliance on the defection of the Radicals from the Liberals on the war credit question, but the main object of the opposition will be to extract further statements from Mr. Gladstone, and, if possible, to entangle him in contradictions with which to ticularly during the last three years, the bombard the Liberals at the coming general

The popular feeling after Mr. Gladstone's value of Esquimanit to the British pavy is all speech to night is the exact reverse of that the greater from the fact that it is the point produced by the same wizard's wonderful where its ships must assemble to guard the speech of just one week ago. Then every coal mines on Vancouver Island, from which one believed that the Premier's speech meant in war times the British naval steamers in war, though when they came to analyze his the North Pacific must draw their supplies language they found it was difficult to give a reason for the faith that was in them. Now ture Bay are eighty miles north of Esqui-mault and Victoria; they are reached by At last all admit what was patent to insiders as long ago as April 15, when your correspondent ventured to begin his cable despatch with the positive assertion, " Peace it is."

### EFFECT OF THE PEACE NEWS.

Now that even the most stubborn war prophets are convinced of this fact, it is interesting to note its effect upon the various classes of people most affected. These effects range from grief and rage to jubilation. At the War Office and the military clubs a funeral gloom prevails. In the latter resorts many bitter remarks are made about England's shameful retreat and the loss of prestige which must result in India and whereever the British flag has been respected or feared. In commercial circles generally the feeling is one of profound relief, but there are several notable exceptions to this rule. Manufacturers of war material find a market many commodities bought at prices which must shrink to-morrow, and the middlemen see the most promising harvest of a generation slipping from their grasp. But th worst disappointed men in the United Kingdom are the ship owners, who are frantic with rage over the splendid contracts with the Government that they have now lost, after having refused to sell to Russia because they felt sure of getting equally good prices, and a reputation for patriotism as well, by solling to Great Britain. About the most self-satisfied members of the community are the politicians. Most of them are declaring, vigorously and mendaciously, "We told you so," and the rest declars that, though it certainly looks like peace at present, the war is incvitable, and is only postponed at most for a few years, and perhaps for a few months only.

Advertising Oheats 111, 10 "It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style, "Then run into some advertisement that we avoid all such.

THERE'S AND A SHOT I

(1) Staffs in the property space. A property space is a property of the pro

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And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as. porsible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything

"THE REALEDY SO favorably noticed in all the pa

pers, Religious and secular, is " Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines. medicines. "There is no denying the virtnes of the Hop plant, and the projutions of Hop litters have shown great shrewd-ness and ability "In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No !

"She lingered and suffered along, pining way all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good ;" "And at last was cured by this Hop Bit-

ters the papers say so much about."

" Indeed ! Indeed !"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief, "And now she is restored to us in good

health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."--THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well. " My daughters say :

"How much botter father is since he used

Hop Bitters." "He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable,"

" And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."-A LADY of Utica, N. Y. 17 None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the while label. Shun all the vile, polsonens stuff with "Hop" or "Hops in their name.

TORONTO'S PRIMA DONNA.

MISS ARTRURS CREATES A FURORE AT PARMA, ITALY.

PARMA, Italy, May 4.-Ada Arturi (Miss Arthurs of Toronto) appeared in the theatro of the Farnese palace here last evening before an immense audience, who cheered her to the ccho. As at Milan, where she made her detut and was Marguerite in Faust. The part she took tonishingly enthusiastic. After each scene she was recalled. Miss Arthurs is pronounced the

triumph of the season.

# ENGLISH AND IRISH POLITICS.

PARNELLITE PLANS-HIGHER EDUCATION.

LONDON, May 5.—There is a little stir in domestic politics. The Parnellites are engaged in the preparation of a plan for work in the coming electoral campaign. The Irish party seek to retain lifty of their present sents in parliament by the election of new candidates. Mr. Parnell desires to have Justin McCarthy, jr., present home rule member for Athlone, Chas. present home rule member for Athlane, Chas. Dawson, home rule member for Carlow, Matthew Joseph Kenny, home rule momber for Ennis, Wm. O'Brien, home rule member for Mallow, John Edward Redmond, home rule member for New Ross, Wm. N. K. Redmond, home rule member for Wexford, Sir Joseph Neale Me-Kenna, home rule member for Youghal, Edmund Leanny, home rule member for Waterford, and John O'Connor Power, home rale member for Mayo, all stood for new and more doubtful constituencies, in order to make sure of securing them, feeling certain of being able to retain the present constituencies of these members with other candidates. Mr. Parnell destroy the dock, dockyard, and stores at the former place, and the great warehouse of the Hudson Bay Company at Victoria, and all the colonial and British steamors at the wharves. then run up to Departure Bay and Nanaimo, Speculators find themselves loaded up with the subject will probably be issued on the ove of election. It is stated that since the conference at Rome of the Irish prelates there has been perfected in Iroland a union between the Catholic bishops and leaders of the Irish National party. The consummation of this union, it is said, was proceded by several conferences between Mr. Parnell and the leaders among the clerical body. One outcome of these conferences and this union has been the drafting of a series of resolu-tions stating among the claims of Ireland one to a state of endowment for a higher education of the poople. The custody of these resolutions has been entrusted to Mr. Parnell, who will base upon them the introduction of a bill in Parliament designed to secure the claim.

me, and I can wait."

CHAPTER III.-CAMIOLA.

The Rector's house was the most considerable dwelling in Fitzurecham, leaving, of course, the lovely Fitzurse House out of the question. The Rector's house was a lofty, spa-cious, Georgian building of the least pictures que order, standing in all its unadorned ugliness behind low stone walls, ir n railings, and a great iron gate, surmounted by a gas lamp. On either side of the gate, with its modern innovation of a lamp, were the iron extin-guishers which told of the days when the footmen still carried the links to light their master's way. The Honorable and Rev. St. George Lisle, the Rector, did not come to his house in Fitzurscham very often or stay there long when he did come. He had excellent curates who did the work for him in what he had long been accustomed to consider a very satisfactory way. But he was neither a very rich man nor a lazy man; and he had church business to attend to in the west end parish where he usually lived. He was a tall, pulpy, willowy, sort of man; he had an oblong, florid face, lightly thatched with yellowish hair. His eyes were of a mild blue, and were protected by mooney spectacles. He was a well-meaning, and an earnest man, something of a scholar in a certain way, very kindly and more than merely willing to do good. But he was puzzled by most of the problems Ireland nor in Poland can the Holy See altoof the living world. Troublesome questions come up in his way and stag-gered bian. He went through life like a shortsighted and awkward man trying to make rapid way along a crowded street, jostled here, jostled there, fancying he recognizes a passing face, and as he tries to look after it shaken out of all dignity by hurrying passen-gers and put much in peril by kansom cabs. People commonly took him for self-conceited and cold when he was only shy and awkward. He found it hard to talk to any one who had not a training and social babita like hisown. He longed to get into sympathy with the poor of his district, but constantly broke down in the attempt to keep a conversation going. Once fairly started with some poor, working wife in her garret or her little back parlor he could get on very well, and she soon came to understand his kindness and his good intentions, and became confidential with him and took to him. But every time he saw her afterwards he had to begin over again; to day's beginning just as difficult to him as yesterday's. With men of the poorer class he could hardly get on at all.

Just at present the Lisles were staying in Fitzurseham, and were going to make a longer stay than usual there. The question of the housing of the London poor had come up, and the Rector's wife, Lady Letitia Lisle, one day saw to her horror a letter written in one of the murning papers describing the condition of squalid houses in Fitzurseham, which were declared to be an utter disgrace even to London, and pointing to the fact that the Honourable and Reverend St. George Lisle was the rector of the place, and was a pluralist and seldom came near Fitzurscham, and did not seem to .care or know anything about the misery of its slums. The worst of it was that the writer signed the letter with his name, and that Lady Letitia knew the name and knew, therefore, that the statements

were but too likely to be true. "To think of in , 14 Friend Kitty Romont's son, treating me in such a way !!" Lady Letitia said quite aloud as she put down the paper

smoothed for him.

In addition to this information an ecclesiastical correspondent of the N.Y. Herald at Rome sends the following, which indirectly confirms the news with regard to the Prince's journey :-- "The projected visit is much ta ked of at Rome. It is still believed that the journey would have h double purpose. It is supposed that Russia and Turkey would be impressed by a step which would show than eighty killed and wounded. We counted that her tess that is believed that Big a visit to the Vatican would incline the Pope to favor England in the choice of Archbishop McCabe's successor. The Irish episcopate, as for certain. Little Poplar's horse was impressed by a step which would show a whole, is, of course, ill-disposed toward the British government. Of sixteen bishops attending the Congress only two are not strongly nationalist. It is understood that the Pope is willing to grant the Prince an audience should he apply for it.

Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet attaches considerable importance to the journey and trusts that the Prince may counteract the influence of the Irish bishops. Among other matters now before the Irish Congress educational questions have a conspicuous place. The scheme includes the questions of higher education, the Queen's colleges, the collation of degrees and overpower them with less than three times that the universities, the latter being the most serious of all. A majority of the bishops favor an open rupture with the government, extent thought natural enough. Neither in Include in Poland can the Holy See alto-guantity of ammunit<sup>2</sup> and that many the second seco gether usregard the moral and political aspects of the questions at issue.

At the same time it feels obliged to keep the action of the bishops strictly within certain limits and to discriminate, as in a famous letter the Pope once wrote to Cardinal Mc-Cabe, between legitimate national aspirations and the tendencies of Fenians and of Mr. Parnell's wilder partisans. The Dublin Archbishopric is still vacant. The bishops have been consulted as to the merits of the different cannidates. Most of them support Dr. Walsh. The English government would prefer Dr. Donnolly. Between the two the Pope hesitates. It seems probable that he will pass over both and choose a neutral candidate.

The Herald correspondent to-day interviewed a distinguished Catholic lately at Rome, and ascertained that the Holy Father had decided to send the golden rose privately to the Empress of Germany, who, though not a Catholic, has quietly used her infinance on many occasions to protect Catholic German subjects from persecution and to smooth away the difficulties dividing the Empire from the Holy See.

George Dodge, Sr., a well known citizen of Emporium, writes that one of his men (Sam Lewis) whilst working in the woods so severely sprained his ankle that he could scarcely get home, but after one or two applications of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, he was able to go to work next day.

Dion Boucicault is at work upon three new plays.

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich. writes : "I upset a tea-kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain. I was oured in three days.

annually by furriors.

### THE LOSSES.

Our loss is eight killed and thirteen wounded. The loss of the Indians is estimated at not less than eighty killed and wounded. We counted for certain. Little Poplar's horse was captured. Red Pheasant, Strike-him on the Back, Little Pine, Morquito and other chiefs were there without doubt, but our scouts say Poundmaker alone directed the enemy's movements. It must be confessed that he chose his ground well. The cattle and Indians we saw at Cat Knife creek were evidently decoys. It is said, the Indians expended most of their ammunition in the fight. It will be necessary to keep a considerable force to protect the town, so that Col. Otter cannot venture to take out more than 300 men, and Saturday's fight satisfied us that while we may punish the Indians with such a force we cannot attempt to number. Poundmaker, of course, claims the via tory. Scouts say he is being reinforced from all parts. Colonel Otter looks for months of fighting unless General Middleton can make short bringing it from the south.

### GENERAL UPRISINS REPORTED.

Col. Otter is extremely anxious to hear from Edmonton, and also from Fort MacLeod, a rumor here having it that there is to be a genuprising below the railroad. It is the universal belief that we are in for a long Indian war. The Indians are masing between here and Edmonton, and some think there will be trouble before long among the Bloods and Piegans along the Southern boundary. We buried our dead here on Monday. Our wounded are doing well.

THAT "TOCSIN OF THE SOUL, THE DINNER BELL," as Byron calls it, suggests no pleasing reflections to the dyspeptic, bilious sufferer. He partakes, of course, but the subsequent torment is egregiously out of proportion to the quantity of food he wats, which lies undigested, a weight like lead in his unhappy stomach. There is a remedy, however, and its name is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. No case is entirely hopelesss.

Barrios' widow has seven children and \$8,000,000.

## A BOON COMPANION.

Mr. John Rolfe, Champion Bicyclist of Aus tralia and England, writes to the Argus Mel-hourne, Australia, that in the six days contest for the championship, after riding S con-secutive hours each day, his limbs became stiff and sore, and he is positive he won the great race, and was enabled to ride another 100 miles against time immediately afterward, from the wonderful effects produced gestion, Constipation, Reartburn, or troubles by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, in training and arising from a disordered stomach." racing. He calls it his boon companion; and recommends it to all athletes.

A Parse publisher is said to have the skall, the English government has interfered with A million and a quarter cat skins are used of Richelieu 'carefully preserved in a velvet the appointment of Kelley, as United States Product of the second C8.80. 245 8

32-12

ada for their failure to provide the colony with defensive works, and engineer and artillery officers to direct the operations of a volunteer garrison. It is now reported that men and guns are

to be sont from Canada by the Canadian Pa-cific Railway. I hey will have to cross the Gulf of Georgia a few miles above the American islands, and, if they are without a naval convoy, a smart Russian cruiser, dodging about the American channels, could start out and intercept them.

SAVING THE LAWYERS. "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers." This is rather a blood-thirsty proposition, which we modify by offering to

cure this worthy class of people. Most of them suffer (in common with nearly all others of sedentary habits), from the injurious effects of dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite, and other ailments caused by a constipated habit of the body. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" eradicato all these disorders in promptly removing the

Ellen Terry, it is said, will not wear

widow's weeds.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine, My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow in not. I know its value from personal experi ence, having been troubled for 9 or, 10 years with Dyspensis, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressing feeling so

well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesita. tion in recommending it in any case of Indi-

Mr. Sexton has placed on the notice paper minister to Austria.

REFICACY OF PRAYER. What will doubtless be claimed as a signal

manifestation of the efficacy of prayer occurred to-day at Manchester. A great open air meeting of commercial men was being held at noon in the rear of the Exchange. The hopes of the vast assemblage, nearly every man of which depended for his living, directly or indirectly, upon the great cotton mills of the Manchester district, were unanimously for peace. Speeches were made in which it was shown that war would deal a deadly blow to Manchester's greatest industry by closing foreign markets, restricting home consumption, converting operatives into soldiers and paralyzing the carrying trade. Several of the leading clergy of the city were invited to address the meeting, and each of them concluded with a prayer in which he fervently implored the Almighty to avert the horrors of war. The meeting adopted resolutions begging the Government to maintain peace at almost any price, but the gloomy pictures that had been drawn of the war probabilities and results had a depressing effect on most men's minds. While this feeling was at its height, the telograph brought the news that Mr. Gladstone had said in effect that there was to be no war. There was an instant revolution of feeling from despondency to jubilation, and the men who had been loudest in their fears and pre-dictions of disaster, now hugged each other in the exuberance of their joy. The clergy-men of course improved the occasion by pointing out the power of prayer, and Professor Tyndall would have been laughed out of court if he had come around at that moment with his famous " prayer gauge" proposition.

The French government withholds the leoree pardoning Louise Michel and other anarchists in consequence of the refusal of Louise to accept a pardon unless a general amnesty be extended to all political prisoners.

The action brought by Mr. Timothy Har-rington, member of Westmeath, against Police Inspector Carr for forcibly ejecting him from the Mallow railway station, where he and other nationalists were assembled for the purpose of making a hostile demonstra-tion on the occasion of the visit of the Pringe of Wales, has been dismissed.

Hailstones, weighing nearly twelve ounces, fell at. Corsicans, Texi, last week. The average duration of life in Russia is only twenty six years. 

# BUTTER BUYERS

everywhere are refusing to take white, lardy looking butter except at "grease" prices. Consumers want nothing but gilt-edged butter, and buyers therefore recommend their patrons to keep a uniform color throughout the year by using the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vr. It is the only color that can be relied on to never injure the butter, and to always give the perfect color. Sold by druggists and merchants.

# DICK SHORT'S DAGGER.

NEW YORK, MAY 6.-In the case of Dick Short, charged with a murderous assault upon Cuptain Phelan, after counsel had summed up the judge briefly charged the jury, which retired and returned in two hours with a verdict of "not guilty." Short's friends set up a tremendous shout, but were quickly quieted by the officers. The verdict was a complete surprise to everybody. The judge frowned in indignation and amazement, and said, " Gentlemen, I am astonished at your verdict. You are discharged from all further service on the panel." Short was immediately discharged, and was warmly congratulated by his friends.

# A BAND OF MOLLY MAGUIRES.

FOCAHONTAS, Va., May 6 .- Much lawlessness prevails in the mining district of Tazecounty, in the Cumberland region. well May flagrant outrages are perpetrated almost daily. White persons incurring the enmity daily. White persons incurring the enmity of the law breakers have been the recipients of hideously pictured and suggestive Ku klux notices. The Southwest Vir-ginis Improvement Co., extensively engaged in coal and iron production, has apparently aroused the hatred of the lawless characters. Valuable property belonging to them has been destroyed. Scenes enacted in the Pon-sylvania anthracite region during the period when the Molly Maguires were rampant have been repeated. The mysterious assassination of the mine bosses, Brown and Martin, has caused great excitement, and cpen threats of lynching have been made by the incensed citizens. A regularly organized band of marauders 7. 户 has headquarters in the deep forest of Wythe county, near Roanoke, and considerable outlawry, has been committed by night ridera. These nomindio desperadoes have made over a sur incese nomenic desperadoss, inside over it if tures to discontented miners and ironworkers, and to join in a movement, against the coal, and iron, operators, and largely stended; score meetings have been held. The early probability bility of a miners, strike in the Cumberland region engenders great slarm.

cause thereof, and induce a rare degree of comfort and health.

# THE TRUE WITNESS OAND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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	WEDNESDAY	МАЧ 13,	1885
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THE mildness of the Tory opposition to the vote of credit, which Mr. Gladstone obtained from the House on the strength of a deceptive speech, is now explained by the fact that Lord Salisbury, the Conservative leader. had been privately convinced by the Premier hat England could not hope to win in a war with Russia at the present time.

RECENTLY a cable despatch announced that a projected visit of Cardinal Manning to Rome had to be postponed because his presence at the Vatican would be disagreeable to the Irish Bishops who are assembled there in conneil. The London Universe and the London Tablet brand the statement as a falsehood. As a matter of fact, Cardinal Manning did not at any time contemplate a visit to Rome this spring; and as for the other statement, it is sufficiently refuted by the fact that, in addition to Archbishop Croke, five other Irish prelates, while in London on their way to Rome, visited his Eminence and were most cordially received by him at his palace in Westminster. These were the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishops of Elphin, Achonry and Galway, and the Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.

EARL SPENCER, the tainted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is well known to be bitterly opposed to any withdrawal or modification of the infamous Crimes Act. The Cabinet. however, are not all of the same opnion, some of the ministers being in favor of wiping out

477, the vote standing 240 to 237. When the would, in the face of his small majority, further, consider , the question, Mr. Gladstone replied he would abide by the decision of the House.

An excuse given by the promoters of the suffrage. To be entitled to the franchise, Franchise Bill for the extension of the Mr. Mowat had enfranchised the Inoiana in the same way in Ontario. This argument is of a rather misleading character. Under the Ontario Act an Indian who holds property the same as a white man, who has separated from the Indian band, and who is otherwise qualified, is entitled to the same rights as a white man, but in no other fashion. Beyond this Mr. Mowat's bill did not go, so that the Dominion bill is by no means the same as the Ontario act. Besides no Indian is a ward of the Provincial Government, as he is of the Federal. The Local Government has no control over him, and canpot exercise any influence over his vote. This makes all the difference in the world between the proposed extension of the federal franchise to the Indians and the actual

ment.

THERE is now every indication that the country is in for a prolonged Indian war. So far our volunteers have accomplished the task imposed upon them with a will and a cheerful heart. They have gone to the front without a murmur; but the question row arises, would it be well to keep them there for an indefinite period and to perhaps the permanent detriment of their personal interests? If there were no alternative that course would have to be pursued in the common interest and general welfare of the Dominion. But there is an alternative, and we quite agree with the suggestion of the Toronto Telegram, that the Government should take steps to relieve such of our volunteers whose presence may be more or less absolutely required in their homes, and to replace them with men who would not have the same tics and responsibilities to keep them at home, and who would specially enlist for the campaign. Our contemporary points out that there are thousands of drilled men belonging to the various military organizations throughout the Dominion who would gladly enlist for service in the North-West if they had an opportunity. Why not also give the idle hands a chance to do something? The Telegram says : "It is well known that many personsamong the forces now in the field were hurried away at great personal inconvenience, and in some cases there can be no doubt that prolonged absence from business would result in financial ruin. This is a great hardship, and one which can and should be promptly remedied. Let the Government call for volunteers for three or six months' service. The majority of those now on duty would no doubt

relieved from duty."

CANADA'S DISADVANTAGE. The Government at Washington has but little regard for more colonies. The Dominion of Canada, on account of its colonial status, is not committeed of sufficient importance to carn cheap notoriety by publishing coarse and warrant direct and immediate relations with a foreign country. It is nuderstood that Secretary Bayard will negotiate with Great Britain, and not with the Dominion Government, in relation to a new fishery treaty. Although it is extremely desir able to have a clear understanding, between the Ottawa and Washingtor Governments, people. Of course its dustardly tirades are of the exact nature and limits of the fishery rights, Canadians who are most interested will have nothing to say, but will have to allow their bread to be cut and buttered at Downing street. It is about time that this awkward and unprofitable dependence on a far-away government for the transaction of by arousing sectional animosities and antipa-Canadian business should cease. Canada is better able and better qualified to look after her interests than outsiders. It seems absurd, as it is really injurious to Canada's welfare, that Canadians cannot carry on their business except through curators or tutors. What Canada is most in need of to-day is commercial treaties with other countries where our trade and commerce could be fostered and developed in open markets There has been a general desire, not to say demand, throughout the country for reciprocity with the United States, but we were told that Canada should not go on its knees to beg favors. If Canada was what it ought to beindependent and untraminelled by foreign considerations and ties-there would be no necessity for genuflexion to the United States or any other Government. There is not so much objection across the border to reciprocity with Canada as is pretended. The N.Y. Herald, in alluding to, the expiration of the Fishery treaty, asks why a general reciprocity treaty with the Dominion is not sought for, and says :-- "Is it not absurd that two English-speaking neighbors should go on taxing each other's products, as though they were enemies and not friends? We have no objection to the Canadian government laying a heavy duty on such American products as Eno and the other swindlers who find a safe harbor and, it would seem, congenial society in Quebec and Montreal : but honest fish and potatoes, calicoes and flanuel shirts, ought to travel either way across the line without being vexed by custom house officers."

and who has resided in his Parliamentary Conservative leader asked if the Premier division or county for one year and paid taxes for that year, shall have a vote. This looks to be a plausible amendment at first sight ; but a little scrutiny will show that it does not simplify the situation very much. What does Mr. Mitchell mean by "taxpaying

will the voter have to pay municipal taxes or franchise to the Indians was that county taxes, or provincial taxes or fuderal taxes, or all put toguther? Sarely Mr. Mitchell does not mean to make leader by calling him " the arch agitator who the exercise of the Dominion franchise dependent on the payment of local taxes. Again, it is proposed to make it a condition sine qua non that a man cannot vote unless he has paid taxes for one year, and that the year in which the elections are held. According to this a man who would have paid taxes for four years previous to the elections, and failed to pay for the year of the election, could not vote; while the man who paid nothing for four years and only paid his taxes for the year of the election, would have a right to vote. There would be evident unfairness and injustice in such a condition of things, but that is the situation which would be created by Mr. Mitchell's amendment as at present worded. Why not make it a straight manhood qualification, limited only by citizenship, franchise they enjoy under the local governby registration and by good behaviour.

# IN BAD ODOR.

Our readers have, on frequent occasions, been treated to choice extracts from our esteemed contemporary the Daily Witness, which breathed, in turn, strange, startling, inconsistent, and sometimes inconceivable stupidity. We were often at a loss how to account for the reason and origin of these utterances. The Montreal Herald lets us into the secret. Our morning contemporary says :-'The real trouble probably is that the Witness publishes as editorial anything that any charlatan chooses to impose upon it; BO that its reputation for consistency is beneath contempt. The editorial chair of the Witness is like a barber's chair ; anybody who pleases can sit in it. This suggestion, we need scarcely say, is not original; indeed, we would not, if we could help it, waste an original thought on the Witness."

This explains the crude and inconsistent tone of many of its editorial paragraphs. The Herald next testifies to the sentiments which animate the oaly religious daily, as follows :- " That the Witness is malicious has been proved. That it is exceedingly reckless we all know. That it has used the cloak of religion the better to serve its mercenary purposes is matter of history. That it is constantly proclaiming its superior virtue is only what might be expected from those who stand in need of this form of trumpet blowing. But to find hate, malice and hypocrisy artistically combined in a single Witness paragraph is more than we have a right to expect."

Truly, the Daily Witness does not stand high up in the estimation of its neighbors. re-enlist, while those whose personal interests The French press call it "fanatical." the required their presence could be at once Gazette dubs it "incorrigible," the Herald says it is " malicious," and the remainder, in a spirit of cruel mockery, call it "the only religious daily" or "our pious contemporary."

there are 661.3 males. The unmarried females in each 1,000 are 626. The number of persons to the square mile of Canadian territory in the several provinces is as follows :- Prince Edward Island, 51 ; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 11.6; Quebec, 7.2; Ontario, 18.9; Manitoba, 0.5! British Columbia, 0.1, and the whole of Canada one person to the square mile. Canada can provide each one of her population with 5131 acres of land on an average; but

A satisfactory feature of Canadian life is the large number of people who own the

sentiments to the audience the divine showed; there is more or less danger of a conflict are without a parallel in the records of Orien the, teeth of what looked like an Orange between religions and inational allegiance. tal fanaticism or of Indian savagery. ranter and demagogue. Alluding to the visit | With this ticklish question Bishop |Nulty of the Prince of Wales to Ireland he enhas dealt in a bold and emphathic manner and in a tone, clear, and deavored to paint it in glowing terms, and to pronounce it an unqualified success. But he decisive. His noble and weighty words Othman; and who offered the alternative of could not do so without speering at the Irish give most elequent voice to the apprehensions. National cause and its fearless chamto the hopes and to the aspirations with pion, Mr. Parnell. Dr. Potts. with scorn which the Irish mind and heart are moved in this momentous matter. With true apostolic in his eyes, in his gesture, and on his lips, zeal and segacity His Lordship points out to the thought he had pulverized the great Irish church and to the people the grave danger of with the vile rabble or rebels," the rest of the English Government and its tools exersentence was drowned in the applance and the oising an unwarranted influence at the Vati- land." The great Edmund Burke, "on can to the detriment of the national cause. hisses with which the sentiment was received. The Britons who were in the majority ap-It is sought, on the one hand, to prejudice plauded, while the score or two of French Rome against the Irish by the vilest slanders and Irish. who were there through curicality, and misrepresentations, and on the other, to shake the confidence of Ireland in the justice hissed the speaker roundly and emphatically. of the tribunal to which the nation always If Dr. Potts or any other Briton attempts looked for counsel and encouragement in the to build up Imperial Federation on the ruin of Mr. Parnell's character or of the national Holy See a larger and more self sacrificing cause, we can assure him the job will be a sad and sore one. Dr. Potts and his colleagues obedience, and in terribly trying ordeals should remember that here in this very Canin which their loyalty was severely tested. ada they are in the minority. They The obligations and duties which Irishmen must not forget the important fact owe to the Holy See have lately been a little that the French and the Irish unsettled and thrown into a state of painful with the other nationalities outside the uncertainty, in which they would seem to Britons, as all the speakers loved to call clash with the fulfilment of the duties they themselves, constitute a big majority of the owe to their country. Canadian population, and that these are not

Considering that feature of the situation, Bishop Nulty writes :-" The enlightened and " far-seeing wisdom of Leo XIII. in sum-' moning the Irish Bishops to Rome has rescued the nation's faith from the grave and 'serious dangers that constantly threatened 'it, and has relieved ourselves oven from "the apprehension of these dangers ever "again recurring. By citing 'the repre-'sentatives of the various shades of 'opinion in the Irish episcopate,' he has shown his determination to ascertain with ' precision and certainty the intrinsic merits of ' the question on which they may be divided ; and he has chosen the simplest, the easiest and most infallible, method possible for ascertaining the truth, not only on those questions, but on every disputed question of fact or of doctrine that can ever possibly arise. He has shown, 'too. that he has totally dicarded the ' dubious, the suspicious, the prejudiced and misleading channels through which information on Irish public questions may hitherto have possibly reached him. Henceforth he is determined to believe nothing of 'us except what we will tell him ourselves ' through the bishops that will represent us." In doing this His Holiness has chosen the safest method possible for ascertaining the n:ked truth on all Irish questions without any possibility of being deceived, for the Irish Episcopate cannot and will never conspire to misrepresent their country men and to lead the Holy Father into error. Bishop Nulty describes the summoning of the Bishops to Rome by Leo XIII. as a public benefit conferred upon the people, for the nation's faith has thereby been rescued from the grave and serious dangers

as a matter of fact the acreage of unoccupied Irish Prelates now at Rome areas one in their views even in the vexcd region of politics. The patriotic prelate says :-- " The Irish Bishops go before the Holy Father, this time at-any rate, substantially united and agreed on every question, even in the slippery and dangerous region of politics. The fact of having unanimously entrusted the educa- Khartoum letters of the intrepid Powers, the tional interests of the nation to the advocacy and protection of the Link parliamentary opinion divides them on any question."

that threatened it. His Lordship concludes

Mr. J. H. McCarthy, M.P., in a recent work, says that "the wild multitude who fol. lowed the. conquering generals of Omar and the Koran or death to the proud and populous cities of Syria, Persia and Egypt, never attempted to impese upon their subordinate empires any code of laws so ingeniously intolerant and so fautastically orush as those which the ascendancy party leveled at the Catholic people of Ire whose burning tongue truth, peace and freedem hung," called it ferocious legislation,

MAT-13, 1885.

Eugland opened this century by robbing Ireland of her parliament; towards the middle of it she laughed, rejoiced and grew merry over millions of Irishmen dying from famine or fleeing from their homes in coffin hour of need. No nation ever yielded to the ships, all the result of English rule. The spirit of Eugland was spoken in the words of the Times "the Irish are going with a vengeance." In our own day we find the representative men of the country imprisoned by the thousand, and all the "resources of civilization" employed to keep the country under the heel of oppression.

We would specially invite the attention of our evening contemporary to the testimony offered by Bishop Nulty in his recent remarkable pastoral on this very subject of maltreatment of Ireland by Eugland. "In the " long and mournful interval from Dr. Walsh " (Bishop of Meath 300 years ago) to O'Con-"nell, in defence of this great issue, and in testimony of the divine authority of Peter, depths of frightful suffering "were fathomed in this country such "as had never before been witnessed " in any land under heaven. Fines, impris-'onments and tortures were inflicted upon ' thousands and thousands of agonizing victims of our race and nation, which had no parallel or precedent in the annals of human suffering. They robbed as of our reputation. tbey p undered us of our property, they confiscated our estates, they demolished our homes, extinguished our hearths, and drove vs mercilessly as helpless impoverished exiles into every land under heaven. We lost everything we possessed on this earth save the precious jewel of the faith, exactly the very thing which above all others they longed and labored most to wrest from us." Russia has no such record as this, and the Daily Star will have some difficulty in substantiating its assertion that England never maltreated Ireland as the Russian Government maltrests the population from which the Nihilists come. Is it any wonder, then, that the Irish people have come to look upon England's difficulty as Ireland's opportunity ?

# INTERIOR VIEW OF THE SOUDAN INVASION.

Startling revelations of inhumanity and cruelty in the Soudan are becoming the order of the day. The truth about the doings of the British Government and of its representatives on the Nile is slowly but surely coming to the surface. It has long been suppressed, by adding the gratifying assurance that the but now the correspondents who have returned are beyond the reach of the censorship of the press, and the facts are being stated in all their dreadful nakedness. They do not redound to the credit of the people who tried but failed to smash the Mahdi. The inside history of the Soudanese campaign is a tale of unparalleled woe, misery and cruelty. The special war correspondent of the London Times, who is numbered among the slain, have party, proves that no essential difference of been published by his family. - They throw a ghastly light upon the situation in the invaded country and describe the merciless tyranny which drove the Arabs to fight for their homes and their right to live. Powers goes so far as to say that he would forgive the Arab that would put a lance into him for no other reason than that he was of the same color as the scoundrels who have robbed the native for so many years. An extract from one of these letters of the dead correspondent will show how little the world really knew of the merits of the Madhi's cause and why victory should have crowned the efforts of the oppressed. .

exactly in love with the absurdly loyal project of making Canada a tail to be easily wagged by Downing street for all time to come. THE CONDITION OF THE CANADIAN

PEOPLE.

The last census volume, which has been recently issued, contains some interesting figures concerning the origin of the Canadian people the creed they profess, the space they occupy and the houses they fill. As to origins of the people we find that in each 1,000 there are 300.4 of French : 221.4 of Irish. (these two thus constituting the majority of the whole); 204.2 of English, 161.8 of Scotch, leaving 112.2 for the other origins, of which Indian appropriates 25.1. As to birth-places, in every 1,000 there are 339.4 born in Ontario, 307 in Quebec, 97.1 in Nova Scotia, 66.7 in New Brunswick, 23.4 in Prince Edward Island. In all, 859.1 out of every thousand are Canadian born, 42.9 are born. Out of every 1,000 of our population 500.1 are males, 493 9 females. Of these 319.1 are married, 37 widowed, and 643.9 unmarried : 315.5 males out of every 1,000, and 322.8 females are married. Included in each 1,000 of our people there are 23.2 widowers and 51.2 widows. Of the unmarried in every 1,000

that expression of British kindness and benevolence to the Irish people from the statute books. Spencer, afraid of losing his game, dined with the Queen at Windsor. Castle and obtained an assurance from Her Majesty that the royal support would be given to his proposal to maintain the Crimes Act in all its integrity. The Cabinet has held a special meeting to consider the question, and it was decided to at least modify the act by relaxing the stringency of some of its provisions. Evidently Spencer and the Queen are not all powerful against the hateful Radical members of the cabinet.

WE invite the close attention of all our readers to a circular published in another column and addressed to the reverend clergymen of the city by the Board of Health. It is a timely document, and shows that the Board are desirous of leaving no stone unturned to secure the public health against the ravages of contagious and deadly diseases. The object of the Board in writing the circular is to request the clergy to exercise their influence over the masses and to unite with the authorities in their endeavors to prepare the city and its inhabitants, so far as human foresight and power will permit, to meet the terrible scourge of Asiatic cholera and to stamp out, as far as possible, the fatal maladies that are now claiming large numbers of victims. The circular contains useful and necessary information on hygienic points; its recommendations are practical and should be universally followed.

MR. GLADSTONE'S hold on power is receiving some pretty rude shocks. Last week the Irish National Party, with the help of some stray Radicals and Tories, defeated the Government on an essential point regarding the registration of votes. The Irish members wanted the cost of the registry to be charged to the treasury instead of to the local rates, at least as far as Ireland was concerned. The Irish party carried the point, but Mr. Gladstone did not consider it a defeat which should be followed by resignation owing to the smallness of the numbers present in the House. Last night the Tories took up the same question when there was a full attendance of the members. The Torics, following the example of the Irish members, demanded that the treasury bear the expenditure required for the registry of voters instead of the local rates, but the Premier declined and op. posed the demand." A sote was taken and ment for "manhood, taxpaying sufrage." In up for the British Empire, even without having Mr. Gladstone, was only sustained by the other words, that every male person of made any preparations. He spoke from the "narrow majority of three, out of a House of twenty-one years, not disqualified by law, fullness of his heart. In communicating his 

# MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

that at the proper stage of the discussion on | Dr. Potts was rather rambling in his remarks, the Franchise Bill he will move an amend- but, se he stated, he was always ready to stand Heine Anderson and Antonio Antonio and Antonio anto Antonio ant

A SLANDEROUS JOURNAL.

Some of the Ontario papers are trying to slanderous attacks on the French Canadians. The Toronto News, the disowned and dishonored offspring of the Mail, has been making malignant use of its energies in that direction. There is nothing too bad or degrading for it to invent and write about Quebec and her and Manitoba. 840. only met with contempt from the intelligent and fair-minded portion of the community. But as there are still much bigotry and race prejudices in Ontario, the slanders of such papers as the News are calculated to work serious injury to the confederation thies, and thus destroying the harmony of national sentiment that ought to prevail throughout the length and breadth of the land. Mr. Bergeron, M.P., felt compelled to call the attention of the House to the latest attack of that paper on his fellowcitizens, who are made the object of its

The News described the French "loyal only to the 16th century; the French as ignorant, beggarly and dishonest; they got the lion's share from the treasury, while the Ontario tories, like cowardly curs, vote for Quebec all she wants."

venom.

Such language is inexcusable, and the paper that published it is nothing better than common disturber of the pence. Both the leaders of the House warmly denounced the article as disgraceful; but denunciations on the floor of the House will avail nothing if the people of Ontario are willing to encourage the slanderers by giving them support, and helping to make the publication of the slanders profitable enterprise.

### REV. DR. POTTS' SNEER AT MR. PARNELL.

THE Roy. Dr. Potts, Methodist minister, in this it r, attended the public meeting held in the Quien's Hall for the formation of a Canadia branch of the Imperial Federation League. The reverend gentleman occupied a seat on the platform and was selected to move one of the formal resolutions. During the delivery of his speech on the motion there occurred an incident which has been carefully suppressed in the reports published by the morning papers, but which it would not HON, PETER MITCHELL has given notice do to let pass entirely unnoticed.

land they occupy or till. Out of every 1,000 of the population of Ontario 138 are land owners; of Quebec, 129; New Brunswick, 143; Nova Scotia, 152; Manitoba, 180. Out c? every 1,000 families in the Dominion 725 are landowners. According to provinces, ont of every 1,000 families in Prince Edward Island 927 are owners of land; in Nova Scotia, 843; New Brunswick, 810; Quebec, 689; Ontario, 727;

land to each inhabitant is 503 acres.

Each 1,000 of the population is supplied with 198.4 horses, 46.6 colts and fillies, 30.7 working oxen, 369 milch cows, 394 other horned cattle, 704.9 sheep, 279.2 swine.

As regards the housing of the people, whether residing in tenements or separate dwellings, it is shown that there are 5.8 persons to each house in the Dominion. In 1881 there were altogether 753,017 occupied houses with 812,136 families to find shelter therein.

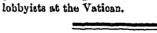
In the provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island there was an occupied house for nearly each family. The average number of persons to each house in the several provinces was as follows :-- Prince Edward Island, 6.1; Nova Sectia, 5.9; New Brunswick, 6.3; Quebec, 6.2; Ontario, 5.3; Manitoba, 5.1; British Columbia, 50, and the Territories, 4.8. With respect to the average number of persons in each family in Canada, the returns show that in all Canada the average family consists of 5.3 persons, and in the several provinces as follows : - Prince Edward Island 6; Nova Scotia, 5.5 ; New Brunswick, 5.6 ; Quebec. 5.3; Ontario, 5.2; Manitoba, 5.1; British Columbia, 5, and the Territories, 4.8.

As regards the various creeds of the Dominion, the Catholics far outnumber all other sects ; they constitute over two-fifths of the entire population. The Methodists follow next, with the Presbyterians and Church of England, who altogether are only slightly in excess of the Catholics. According to the figures there are in each 1,000 of the population, 414.3 Catholics, leaving 585.7 to be divided among the other denominations. Of the latter 171.8 are Methodists, 156.3 are Presbyterians, 132.9 Church of England, and 68.5 are Baptists, leaving 56.2 to be divided among the minor creeds.

## BISHOP NULTY'S REMARKABLE PASTORAL,

The pastoral letter of the Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, which we published on Saturday, is perhaps the most remarkable

There can be but one feeling of gratification at this unanimity of episcopal sentiment, and at the determination of Leo XIII. to seek their counsels for himself, instead of permitting the great national issues at stake in Ireland to be any longer the subject of the mysterious and slanderous prattle of Errington and of other English



A RECORD OF BARBAROUS OPPRES-SION.

At a convention of Russian Nihilists it was decided that for two years they would cease to wage war against the Czar and Imperial party, so as to give the nation an opportunity to fight the enemy without any division of strength. This resolve of the Nihilists has led our evening contemporary, the Daily Star, to venture the following remark :---

"England does not hope for this from Government maltreats the population from which the Nihilists come."

Evidently our contemporary's acquaintance with history is limited. The treatment of have robbed him and his for so many years. the Russian people by their government may How is the government of the country carried have been bad, and even very bad, but the on ? It is only the plains along the banks of maltreatment of Ireland by England is unparallelled, either in ancient or modern times, or wives. This he has to pay three times A neep into the history of the country or a glance at the records of English legislation the Governor-General. The last two are and administration in Ireland will suffice to illegal, but still unscrupnlously collect-convince our contemporary that its assertion ed to the plastre. To pay this he must grow to the contrary is not based upon facts. Under the penal laws the Irish people were deprived of almost every right that makes life precious. At one blow they were deprived of education, of arms, of their property, of office, and of their printhand and religious freed on. They were hunted down a sakeh must pay £7; if he doesn't use it he like wolves, they had prices set upon their must go into prison for life, and have his heads, and had their infente torged from hut burned. Every man must pay for the heads, and had their infants tossed from bayonet to bayonet by the British soldiery, they had to wear flaming must pay to make the officials rich. If you pitched caps, and often had no place to die but the ditch and the gallows, From the time the hated Lord Capel, vicedocument ever. penned by a dignitary of the | roy in 1695, summoned his faction and ascen-Church on the question of one's duty to his dancy officials to repudiate, the pledges and

The correspondent, unable and not allowed to write the real facts to the Times, tells the truth as follows in his private correspondence :---

"The Soudani and the Arabs are splendid fellows; ground down and robbed by every ruffian who has money enough (ill-gotten) to huy himself a position of Pasha, or free licence to rcb, they are quite right to rebel and hurl the nest of robbers to the other side those Irishmen who talk of forming corps to assist the Mahdi in the Soudan. Yet Eng-land never maltreated Ireland as the Russian hourbash, and the poor devils robel. I will, indeed, forgive the fellow who puts his lance into me, if that is to be my fate, be-cause I shall feel that he is right as long as I am of the same color as the scoundrols who the Nile which are cultivated. Every Arab must puy a tax for himself, children and wife, over-once for the Kedowi, once for the some corn, and for the privilege of growing corn he must pay £3 per annum. To grow corn the desert earth must have wator; the means of irrigation is a "sakeh," a wheel like a mill-wheel with buckets on it, which raises the water into a trough, and then it flows in little streams over the land. A sakeh is turned by two oxen. Every man who uses right of working to earn money; every one must pay if he is idle; in any case every one have a merkeb, or trading boat, you are fined £4 if you don't continually fly the Egyptian flag, and you must pay \$4 for the privilege of flying it. It is this system, and not the Mahdi, that has brought about this rebellion. The rebels are in the right, and God and chance scein to be fighting for them, and as Church on the question of one's duty to his God and to his country. In Ireland, owing to the peculiar circum-stances in which the country finds, itself,

# The fill the state of white post and the set HAT 13, 1885.

\* \* \* \* \*

I was overjoyed to receive your monster

ing some eighteen miles, we camped for the

night. Next morning at the same hour we

again started on the march, and, when we

were an hour out, a halt was ordered, which

we thought was for the usual rest that Mid-

cross flying from the top. Two doctors were

in attendance with a couple of assistants, and

this made up the whole eff.ir. We might

have gone about half a mile, when crack !

crack ! went two rifle shots, then followed

more and we knew the sconts were attacked.

The column was now halted, and Captain Drury galloped forward to get orders from the

General, who was in front with his staff, and

I, as his orderly, galloped after him. By the

formation you will see that we must have been some 500 yards behind with the gun when the first shot was fired. We had

gone about halt the distance when

Mr. Wise, A.D.C. to the General, met us on

the way, and told Captain Drury that the

General awaited the artillery. Back we came, and he gave us the command. Walk, march,

trot, canter, gallop, oh ! you should have

heard those gues thundering along, each

with their six horses. The fighting had now

we passed by two dead bodies and several

wounded men lying about. I shall never forget

we must have done fearful execution with the

terribly, 10 killed and about 50 wounded. Of

wounded, one of the latter not being expect.

April 27th, 1885.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# the barbarities of slavery than the detest. able barbarities and crimes of the Egyptian rulera."

And these are the oruel, plundering scoun. trels whom the British government and its armies are endeavoring by all the " resources of civilization "to sustain in the Soudan. It is their cause that Mr. Gladetone has made his own. Sursly such co-operation in crimes sgainst humanity must meet with a signal chastisement. Other accounts of incredible letter, with scapular and map enclosed, last night, and was so glad that I do not sup-pose I slept much. When the mail arrived horrors have appeared, and a memher of parliament, Wilfred Blunt. in camp, of course I haw it coming, ac-companied by a mounted escort. Not userts that the tribes were set in a permanent feud, that the whole country is knowing that a postal service would be corrupted by English money and that the established, I told you not to write; so I turned in saying to myself, "There is noth-ing there for poor Jim." Woll, f lay inside land is positively left in a famine. He has asked the Government to deny, if it could. the tent listening to the boys all, or, at least, that English troops had cut palm trees and most of them, reading their letters received burned water wheels to fill up the wells : Suddenly I heard my name called ; but I did that a reward for every human head brought on it being repeated, and hearing the boys shonting with impatience, "Here is to camp alive or dead had heen shonting with impatience, "Here is a letter for you," I turned out, but even then did not think it was a letter offered, and particularly fifty pounds for the head of Olivier Paine, the from you, but I need not tell you the moment French journalist, and supposed aide de-I saw the writing I knew it was from you, camp of the Madhi, and that native laborers but could not make out where you got the had been forced under the lash to destroy address. Well, Mary, for all the prayers and wells against the rules of Arab warfare? To love I am deeply grateful, and long before wells against the rules of Arab warare? To hold a lind teppy graterul, and holg be ore these charges the Government, knowing its guilt and seeing the long silent witnesses of its infamy are rising up to tell the truth, has its infamy are rising up to tell the truth, has these charges the Government, knowing its you receive this nothing to say. History will, however. tell you the particulars. We left Clarke's Crossing on the 23rd about 6 30 a.m. March-

# MONTREAL COLLEGE CONVEN-TION.

### THE CONVENTION POSTPONED TO SEPTEM-BER.

dleton gives us, which is five minutes every hour. However, as it lasted half an hour, A large and influential meeting of the we knew it was unusual. Wo started again. Montreal College convention was held at and I must now give our formation so that four o'clock last Thursday afternoon, at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Notre Dame a very narrow trail twisting in and out street, when there were present Rev. through bushes. In one part were Bouland I must now give our formation so that you can understand it. The route lay along street, when there were present Rev. Curé Leclerc, in the chair, also the Rev. Messrs. Colin, Sentenne, Leclerc, Desrochers, Deschamps, Bedard, Salmon, through bushes. In one part were Boulton's mounted scouts, and then an advance guard of the 90th Winnipeg Desrochers, Deschamps, Bedard, Salmon, Rifles, with a support composed of the Charpentier, Racicot, Chevrier, and Messrs. Same corps. Then came those little darlinge. Casgrain, Dagenais, Monk, Morin, Ben.it, the two field guns of A Battery, supported in Casgrain, Bagenais, Monk, Morin, Benuit, Derome, Chauveau, Dr. Leclore, Aime Gelifront and rear. Behind followed the memnas, Dr. E. P. Lashapelle, J. A. Descaries, bers of the infantry school, Toronto, and the H. J. Cloran, H. Luctot and others. The remainder of the Winnipcg volunteers. convention question having been explained With these was the ambulance corps, which by the way is a wretched in-stitution. The whole consists of an old covered waggon and a white flag with red by Rev. Mr. Colin, it was unanimously decided that the convention be postponed until stitution. the 9th of September.

# THE SEMINARY OF THREE RIVERS.

THE REUNION OF THE FORMER STUDENTS -THE OFFICERS OF THE MONTREAL SECTION.

Last Friday a meeting of the former students of the Seminary of Three Rivers was held in the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissiale, to appoint a committee of organization for the section of Montreal. The following officers were elected :- President, Mr. L. G. A. Cresse, advocato; vice-president, Mr. G. Lamobe; secretary, Mr. S. D. Marquis; treasurer, Mr. J. B. Bouchard. Committee-Rev. Father Garcan, Rev. Father Desauliers, Messrs. L. N. St. Armand (merchant), Dr. G. Barril, Arnold G. Fenwick (Fen-wick & Sclater), Richard Kinghorn, G. Workman, C. Lefebvre and six others. commenced about three minutes, and yet, Mary, The president, in addressing the meeting, thanked the members heartily for having apthe first ten minutes of that light. pointed him president of the Montreal seccame into action almost immediately and tion of the old students. He urged them to so remained for about eight hours, and be united and to form one family, and hoped that all the students be present at the grand gun, for it was all short range, but we lost feast at Three Rivers, to show to the whole world that the Seminary of Three Rivers holds one of the first places amongst educational institutions. The students could these A Battery lost two killed and ten be certain that they would be very warmly received by their second fathers and old py, fessore. He bound the minister of the billed in A The names of Sessors. He hoped they might have the pleasure of seeing their old fellow-students, and have the satisfaction of accomplishing one of the most sacred duties-the study of gratefuluess. Mr. St. Armand and Mr. Marquis also addressed the meeting, urging the students to do all in their power to organize for the festival of the 24th June.

### THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK THE DANGER OF CHOLERA.

An Interesting Account by one Engaged-Thrilling Scones on the Field, THE CLERGYMEN OF THE CITY ASKED TO URGE UPON THEIR CONGREGATIONS THE The following letter has just been received NECESSITY OF PROPER HYGIENIO by a young lady residing in Montreal from MEASURES her brother, a volunteer in A Battery, and

The following letter which has been sent by the Board of Health to all the clergyman in the city speaks for itself :---BOARD OF HEALTH, CITY HALL,

# MONTREAL, March, 1885.

REVEREND SIR, -In view of the possibility that Asiatic cholera, which last year invaded certain parts of Europe, and which has again, it is rumored, begun to exhibit itself in places where it remained dormant during the winter season, may this year extend to America, and with its accustomed virulence against time until 2:10, when the House adravage the population of the United States journed. and Canada, also, in view of the prevalence of smallpox, diphtheria and other deadly contagious diseases in this city, I have been innot stir, for I thought I was mistaken. But to the grave responsibility resting upon all structed to direct the attention of the clergy persons whose calling gives them influence over the masses, at a time, such as the present, when the community is threatened with a great evil, and to invite them to unite with the authorities in the endcavor to prepare our city and its inhabitants, so far as human foresight and power will permit, to meet the terrible scourge which may presently visit our shore, or, should we be spared a visitation of cholera, to stamp out, or at least control, so far as possible, the other deadly maladies that are insidiously carrying off large numbers of victims.

You are therefore earnestly requested to urge upon your parishioners the immediate necessity of attending to the following points :---

Every individual should seek to acquire these dispositions of mind and those sober habits which prescience and virtue demand in the face of a threatened public calamity. Care should be exercised in the selection of wholesome diet. Drinking water should be

rendered pure before being used. Cleanliness of body should be observed. The slightest symptoms of intestinal dis-

turbances should be promptly treated. Houses, outhouses, ceilurs, yards, etc. should be whitewashed and kept scrupulously clean. All buildings should be kept

thoroughly ventilated. Water-closets, sinks, waste-piper, etc. should be properly trapped and kept in good order.

Cesspools, privy pits, etc., should not be allowed to become offensive or too full. All refuse should be kept in receptacles and put out regularly for removal by the scavengers. None should be allowed to accumulate on the premises or be thrown in privy-pits. Disinfectants should be used plendfully wherever there is anything liable to become decomposed, and wherever a case of infectious discase exists. The following are most recommended :-Bichloride of mercury, 1 purt in 1,000 of water (is a powerful poison); chloride of zinc, 1 cz. toa gallon of water; carbolic acid, 1 part in 20 of water; chloride of lime; sul-phate of iron (copperas), 14 lb. to a gallon of water. Quick line in quantity may be used its members. The measure, which was with advantage in dealing with decomposing adopted in 1867, was only temporary, organic matter. Copperae is very useful for and it was never designed that it should prive pits and water closets privy pits and water closets.

Vaccination and re-vaccinationshould never be neglected. On becoming aware of the existence of a

nuisance, it is the duty of every citizen to report the fact to the dealth department without delay. Whenever a case of cholera, smallpox,

diptheria, or other epidemic or infectious disease comes to the knowledge of a citizen he should consider it his bounden duty, and he is required by law under a penalty of \$40 or two months' imprisonment, to report the same to the health department. The object of securing such reports is to unable the dopartment to aid the afflicted and ensure the adoption of measures to prevent the spread of disease.

When a case of con igious diacase occurs the patient should be isolated in the highest question, that Messrs. Ryan and Machar

# from the treasury, while the Ontario Tories, like cowardly curs, vote for Quebec all she, wants." He wished to ask if the leaders of

the House approved these utterances. Mr. Mills said the paper was a lory organ. Sir John Macdonald said it was a Tory paper, and said "Yet like cowardly curs the

Intario Toriesvote for Quebec all she wants." (Laughter.) The article was a disgraceful one and bore its own condemnation. He had himself been abused in this paper, but did not consider the attacks were of much importance.

Mr. Blake strongly disapproved of the at-tacks on the 65th and Col. Ouimet in the columns of the paper in question. He always condemned party and sectional strife. The House then went into committee on

# OTTAWA, May 8

The house went into committee on the Franchise Bill, and on Mr. Jackson commencing to speak Sir John Macdonald said that, as he had moved that the committee rise, on the former session, he had the floor.

Mr. Blake said that when a member move the adjournment of the debate he had the floor, but not if he merely moved the ad-

journment of the debate in committee. Sir John Macdonald said that the adjourn

ment of a debate was never moved in committee, but the motion was merely that the committee rise. Then the member moving that the committee rise has the floor. Mr. Blake said that the member for South Norfolk (Jackson) rose first and had the first

right to speak. Sir John Macdonald-Very well, sir, I submit to this continuous process of obstruc-

tion. Mr. Jackson stated that the member for Kings, N.B. [Mr. Foster], had alleged that the opposition should not oppose this bill, as it was simply the duty of the parliament to register the wishes of the government.

Mr. Foster said he made no such statement. His statement was that the minority was entitled to fully discuss the principles of measures proposed to parliament, but it had no right to obstruct the will of the majority.

Hon. Mr. Mills .- Then if this government proposes the annexation of this country to the United States the opposite had no right to oppose the proposition. Sir John A. Macdonald-I am quite sur-

the hon. gentleman would not obstruct that. Mr. Mulock said the Government side of the house did not give sufficient attention to what was said by the Opposition. On a recent occasion the Minister of Customs went to sleep during the dobate.

Mr. Bowell said that was better than drinking down stuirs. (Lunghter). Mr. Muloch said that the Opposition could

not be overriden. The spring ploughing was over and there was time before harvest to sit a good time and obstruct the measure.

The debate was continued for some time, when.

Mr. Wood (Westmoreland) said the house should have a right to say who shall exercise the franchise in the selection of be continued until the reasons which led to its adoption had disappeared. The present system lacked in the essential doments of certainty, permaneucy and uniformity. Experience had furnished ample proof of the necessity for the adoption of such a measure. Great diversity of franchise was found in the different provinces under the present system and the power lay with any province having a large majority of one party to arrange the franchise for party purposes.

Some other members having spoken, the House adjourned at 1.50 a m. OTTAWA, May 11.

In answer to Mr. Trow, Sir John Macdonald said that a report had been received from Major Crozier concerning the Duck Lake fight, but it was imperfect.

# THE LORDS AND COMMONS. DISCUSSING THE FOREIGN POLICY

# OF ENGLAND.

ABANDONMENT OF AN ADVANCE TO RHAR-TOUN-AN ARRANGEMENT ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION-A BITTER ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT BY THE CONSER-VATIV: 3-THE GOVERNMENT VICTORI-OUS ON THE SECOND READING OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND BILL.

## WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, May 11 .-- In the House of Lords this afternoon Earl Granvillesaid the governthe Franchise Bill, and the Opposition talked ment were unable to .nake my statement at present about their intentions re. proting the Soudan, but in the House of Commons the Marquis of Harrington announced that the decision they had reached practically involved the abandoment of the advance to Khartoum. He stated that the government had resolved to make Wady Halfa the most advanced position as the permanent defence of Egypt. The British troops would be withdrawn as soon as the Nile rises. This would probably occur about the end of May. The statement was received with cheers from the government benches. Efforts would be made the secretary said, to establish an administration in the province of Dongola and complete the Nile railway as a commercial eaterprise. Lord Wolseley, he said, had advised the government to retire to Assouan from the Soudan. Gen. Wolseley attached great importance to the sending of armed boats to Egypt to be used in patrolling the Nile. The government had no intention of evacuating Suakim until some arrangement can be effect. ed for holding it against the hostile Araba, either by England or some other civilized power. At present, Suakin, he said, could not be held without fighting. Osman Digna for many months past had been besieging the place and had frequently declared himself doterminod upon driving the garrisons into the Red Sea. The holding of Suakim was a

military, not a political question. MR. GLADSTONE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone announced that he was about to present to the House some most important papers regarding the foreign policy of Eugland in her relations with Afghanistan. He then stated foremost in any movement calculated to that an arrangement had been effected bctween Lord Granville, the foreign secretary, the Earl of Kimberly, secretary of state for India, Baron De Stael, Russian minister to England, and, M. Lessar, the special Russian agent in Loudon, in regard to the Afghan frontier. The arrangement was satisfactory to Her Majesty's government and to the Earl of Dufferin. He hoped the arrangement would be made the subject of a convention with Bussia. Mr. Gladatono said the govcroment was acting in concord with the Ame-r's wisnes. He hoped to present papers by the end of the week in support of the ar-

### rangement. THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

Mr. Gledstone, in reply to an interrogatory, aid the government had already spenta great deal of money in the Soudan, but were anable at present to say whether any portion of the £1.500,000 mentioned in the budget would be saved.

Mr. Gladstone then moved the second reading of the Consolidated Fund bill (£11,000,000 credit). He declared that he was unable to understand the differences which existed on this subject between the opposition and the government. He urged the House to avoid every unnecessary issue just now, as it would be the duty of the House to pass judgment on the conduct of the government.

When he concluded a bitter attack was made upon the Premier and Government by the Conservatives, led by Lord Hamilton, who is being strongly pushed forward by the Tories as a leader in the Commons. He was under secretary of state for India from 1874 Sir John Macdonald said, in answer to until 1878. He moved that the consideration of the amendment be given notice of by Sir Stafford Northcote on Friday, which concludes as follows :- The House having shown their readiness to voto supplies, refuse their assent until informed of the present policy and purposes for which the money to be granted is to be applied." Lord Hamilton said the Marquis of Hartington had just made the most extraordinary statemont that over fell from a minister in this house. After appounding their intention of taking Khartoum, the government have announced to night their intention to abandon the Soudan after having mardered six or ten thousand men. Yet the government expect the house to acquiesce silently in the policy. The greatest danger to the country was in the incapacity of the men in office. (Conservative cheers.) The government had surrendered every one of the questions between them and Russis. The prime minister had altogether abandoned the vote of eredit. The great objection he had to the premier's policy was that from the very day be assumed office until now he had shown a readiness to sacrifice anybody and anything to save himself. (Cries of "Hoar, hear," Mr. Chamberlain taunted Lord Hamilton with inconsistency in asking for information from the government that could not be relied upon. Mr. Chamberlain said the House vould be unable adequately to judge of the conduct of the government until all papers in the case were presented to it. He contended that the object of Sir Peter Lunsden's mission had to a great extent been achieved. He was glad to find Lord Hamilton advocating that faith should not be placed in Russia, and that the only course was to go to war. When the general elections come the government would remind the opposition of their policy, and it would then be seen whether or not the country was tired of peace. Sir Stafford Northcote denied that the conservatives desired to fight Russia. He said they only wanted a distinct frontier arrangement with the Ameer in order to enable Eng land to defend it, and a clear treaty with Russia, defining points beyond which an advance would be regarded as a casus belli. Mr. Gladstone said Sir Stafford Northcote repudiated the grounds of the motion proposed and approved by his supporters. opposition had pressed the motion without waiting for the promised papers and made up for their deficiency of knowledge by a variety of baseless suppositions. When the papers were presented it might appear that Sir Peter Lamedan had returned in full conformity with the government's policy and that the frontier had been secured through the friendly relations between Lord Dufferin and the Ameer, It might also be found that when the government took a gloomy view of their position they were in doubt about the objects they were contending for, and that his more cheerful speech on the following Monday was made when those objects had been gained. It was not without deep pain and regret that he had seen the change in the stitude of the Opposition, so soon as the bleased prospect of peace appeared, and when it was found war had been averted, **est** A THING OF BEAUTY. The most England, Russia, oivilized markind and brilliant shades possible on all fabrics are the whole world. (Loud and prolongod, brilliant shades possible on all fabrics are the whole world.)

to efforts to save the seats of an imbecil ministry.

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Lord Randolph Churchill admitted that the meaning of the amendment was to enable the ministers to quit their seats with grace and diguity. The tories, he said, had shown that they were not the war party, but that those who had obtained a vote of £11,000,000 were.

Lord Ramilton's motion was defeated by 290 to 260. The majority consisted entirely of liberals. The Parnellites voted with the minority. The house received the result rather listleasly. c

After the division the bill was read a second time. The House ordered the redistribution of seats bill to a third reading by 116 to 33. LONDON, May 12 .- The News says the liberal whip has been loyally answered. On the final division it is expected there will be a small government majority.

# DEATH OF JOHN H. CLORAN, T. C., TUAM.

On the 17th of April was announced in these columns the death of Mr. John H. Cloran, which sad event took place as we were going to pross. We were then barely able to insert a lino to express regret at the melancholy occurrence-a regret that was deep and heartfelt, as, doubtless, was that of every person who knew Mr. Cloran. For a long period there has not departed from amongst us one more widely or more sincerely lamented. It could hardly be otherwise, for to know Mr. Cloran was to like and regard him. He was of that class that do good not to gain praise, and whose private charity knows no bounds. The widow and the orphan, the destitute and the woo-stricken. invariably experienced his beneficence, and were proof of our assertion wanted it would be found in the wailing of the poor on the day of his burial. Who in Tuam that witnessed our streets crowded with hungry people, in the famine of '79, could forget the exertions of Mr. Cloran. Incossantly, night and day for months, he worked to provide relief for the starving hundreds. Nothing gave him more pleasure than to be of service to his fellow men; may God reward him for it. The pubhe interest of Tuam shared much of Mr. Cioran's solisitudo. He was always binetit his native town, and many of the local improvements that meet the eye here may be traced to his years of office as Chair-man of the Town Board. He laid the foundation stone of our renovated Town Hall, a building which will be to him a lasting memorial, and a credit to the locality. Taat the tast and ability of Mr. Cioran as head of our town body were duly apprecia'ed by its members may be seen from the fact that he was elected to that position three years in succession. That such a man did not lack love of country must be apparent. Yes, patriotism was a prominent trait in his charactor, and nover was it so manifest as in time of coercion. When the nation's leader was immured in a fulsome dungeon and blatant braggarts held their tongues, Mr. Cloran was the foremost of the few in Tuam who had the mauliness to hold a public meeting to denonnee Castle Government and make a collection in aid of the prisoners' sustentation fund. And later on, when English intrigue at Rome obtained a papal rescript against the l'aruell testimonial, Mr. Cloran, in his position as Chairman of the Town Com-missioners, voiced the popular, indig-nation. His unmistakable outspeaking on those occasions was of course unpalatable to the Castle authorities, who, doubtless, remembered it when he was recommanded for the borough magistracy by a vast majority of the Town Commissioners. From a social standpoint, Mr. Cloran's qualities were such as could not fail to endear him -genial, hospitable and warm-hoarted, firm in friendship, of a forgiving disposition and forgetful of affront. Noedless to say that he

# A VERY RICH WIDOW.

THE EARL OF DUDLEY'S \$1,500,000 LIFE INSURANCE RECALLING A DIAMOND ROB-BERY.

LONDON, May 11 .- The late Earl of Dudley. who died suddenly yesterday, had his life inmred in various companies for \$1,500,000 for the benefit of Lady Dudley, and this amount, added to to the dower secured to her by her marriage settlement, makes her one of the richest women in England. The society papers contain many references to the ragaries of the late Earl and the contancy and devotion of the Countess. eaC reminiscence is given which indicates that the latter was devotedly attached to her own family as well as to her husband Lady Mordaunt, the defendant in the famous man, 18 % younger sister of Lady Dudley. Their father, the late Sir Thomas Monurciffe, drain upon his resources.

amous robbery of the Dudley diamonds. According to the published accounts, these jewels were stolen from Wateroo Station on the Southwern Railway t has been hinted since that there was no obbery, and that Mr. Robert Attenborough, the aristocratic jeweller of Duke street, could

ALLEGED DYNAMITERS ON TRIAL. LONDON, May 11 .- The trial of Cunningam and Burton, the alleged dynamiters, was egnn this morning at the Old Bailey ; Judge Hawkins presided. Little public interest is manifested in the trial; the prosecution is onducted by Attorney General James and olicitor General Herschell assisted by Polrd. Poland and Wright. In addition to ad Richards and Duke for Cunningham. he Attorney-General for the prosecution tated that he expected to prove that Canigham caused the explosion at the Tower, that Burton was the author of the out-Age at the Victoria railway station. The king of testimony was then begun. The purt was thronged with people; who followe proceedings closely. There were many licemen on duty.

the killed in A Battery aro \* \* The name of the man, or rather boy, who lost his arm is Wilson. He is only 18 years of age. After some time we beat them back into a ravine, and it was here that they did their work, for they could pick off our men without mercy; but we rap up our guns by hand, and poured in common shrappell and grape shot for ten minutes at a time, until it would get too hot for us, when we would run back on the slope. They wounded

four of the men at the guns, young Wilson being one of them. Mary, that day I thought of the time that I had the smallpox, and I felt as then that my time had not yet come, and though the unpleasant "zip" of the bullets around my bead would bring a prayer to my lips, yet something told me I was all right, and it must have been those prayers you tell me of, and I hope they are continued. At one time Captain Peters, of A Battery, led his men into the ravine at one end and charged them, but it was a sad mistake; they were driven back, nearly all wounded, and they had to leave one of their dead after them. In another part poor Cook and one of the 90th were left dead. About five in the afternoon the enemy's fire slackened very noticeably and it became evident we were getting the best of the day; it divorce case in which the Prince of Wales was was time, for we were all tired and said to have."" perjured himself like a gentle hungry. Less and less the "zips" of the bullets would be heard around us, and finally we get the order to limber up, and we proceeded Was a comparatively poor man, and the ex- to camp about 400 yards from the scene of panse of his daughter's defence was a serious the day's work, but it took nearly all drain upon his resources. Just at the time that the lawyer were and they had very little rest. pressing him the hardest occurred the You will think it strange that we had to leave the dead bodies of two of our men in the ravine, but after the General had ascertained that they were dead, he would not risk any of the men's lives, so they while Lady Dudley was starting on had to remain until later on. Well, a journey. The jewels were valued at Mary, we buried our poor dead on Saturday, a journey. The jewels were valued at Mary, we oursed our poor doal and a standard the \$50,000. Shortly after the robbery Sir that is, five of them, the General reading the burged and on Sunday we reconnoitered in force and got the other bodies, which were buried about two hours ago. Well, dear Mary, I have tried but failed to give a very accurate account of the disposition give you an account of that day, but I know the diamonds.

that respect. I was nearly forgetting to tell that we were alarmed by the picquets firing on Sunday morning, but it was only at some prairie wolves. We had service on that day, but we have no pricet, so merely said a few prayers together, I mean the Catholics. The poor old General got a bullet through his hat, and it nearly drove him mad to think he could not get near to the Indians. It is reported that the half breeds Meaney for the defense Frederick | deserted the Indians when we made it too hot for them, for on Sunday we could only find Indian corpses on the field, so they must have taken away the dead half-breeds. I send you a feather out of a head-dress found on the battlefield. Do you know that the war ory of those Indians was terrible, I would sooner hear the bullets. I wrote to you from Clarke's Crossing. la statistike (₩ese (₩e

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should be forthwith disinfected, placed in a tight coffin and buried without delay. There should be no funeral. By an early compliance with the above re-

quest you will render an important service to the community and great assistance to the health authorities. I have the honor to be, reverend sir.

Your obedient servant, J. IONATIOS FLYNN, Secretary Board of Health.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

THIRD SESSION-FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 6. Hon. Mr. Costigan moved the second reading of a bill to amend the acts relating to weights and measures. On the clause fixing the standard of weight of a bushel of oats at 34 pounde.

Mr. Irvine said the weight should be reduced to 32 pounds in conformity with the standard in the United States.

Mr. Carlton said that with the weight of the bushel at 32 pounds in the States and at 34 pounds in Canada, the price of oats appeared higher in Canada than in Chicago. Mr. Wallace (York) said that no such unfair advantage was gained. To day, taking the price in Chicago, adding the one sixteenth difference in the weight to that price, and adding the freight from Chicago to Toronto, the Toronto prive was still five cents a bushel ahead of that in Chicago. This was an argu-ment favorable to the National Policy. The clause passed, the bill reported, and

the House adjourned at 1 a.m. OTTAWA, May 7.

In reply to Mr. Charlton, Mr. Bowell said that up to date there had been paid to the Canadian Pacific railway on account of subsidy \$21,274,641, and on loan account \$20,-197.800.

Sir John Macdonald said interest due the Canadian Pacific Railway company on the lst May last had not been paid, the government having come to the con-clusion that at present it was preferable to allow the company to spend all its funds in finishing the road rather than in the payment of interest. No arrangement had been made with respect to the payment, as the govern-ment had power to at any time pay themselves out of the subsidy. The government would bring down papers in connection with the extension of the C. P. R. to Quebec. Ha would also ask for a further grant as to the short line between Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Reylying to Sir R. Cartwright, Mr. Bowell said that the receipus for the month of April were \$2,468,213, and the expenditure was \$2,161,955.

Mr. Bergeron called the attention of the House, as a matter of privilege, to an attack on the French race in an obscure publication

part of the house ; the inmates should not go were appointed in 1875 to wake a settions' forth amongst other persons, or allow others enumeration and reported : March, 1'76; to visit them. When death ensues the body but their work was incomplete, and Mr. I yan resauthorized by an order in-council of the June, 1876, to take evidence in re-to claims of this sort if offered Swan River, where he was to have his auquarters as stipendiary mapistrate. On he 9th April, 1875, the agents of Dominion lands at Winnipeg were authorized to take evidence in support of the same class of claims. Messrs. George Newcomb and Augustus Mills, agents for Dominion lands at Emerson and Portage la Prairie respectively, were similarly authorized on the 7th May, 1877. All these gentlemen reported from time to time as cases were brought before them, and the names were entered on the supplementary list if the claims were shown to be valid. There were no enumerated Manitoba claims before the Government, with the exception of one or two from Prince Albert. A report had been made by the Deputy Minister of the Interior, in 1884, as to settling claims of Manitoba half-breeds on the supplementary list, and an order-in-council, issued in April, 1885, providing that the enumerated Manitoba half-breeds, or what is known as the sup-plementary list, be granted \$160 in scrip to heads of families and \$240 in scrip to children of half-breeds, was passed. The matter of relief for settlers driven out of their homes was under consideration. No communication had taken place with the Imperial authorities concerning action in the North-West.

The House went into committee on the Franchise bill.

Sir John Macdonald said he could not yield to the motion to exempt Prince Edward Island from the operation of the qualifying clause of the bill. He condemned the action of the Opposition, saying that the constitutional theory was that after the minority of the House had had every opportunity of expressing their views on a measure under consideration the will or the opinion of the majority must prevail. He would be very sorry to see the necessity arise similar to that which arose in the English Parliament when Mr. Gladstone introduced his resolutions respecting the cloture, and also to see the system necessary in the United States Congress, where the motion for the provious question summarily cut off a debate by the will of the majority. The opposition would render parliamentary proceedings a farce. He trusted this obstruction was not going to continue. It was quite clear, however, that if obstruction is continued, representative institutions would suffer, or, as Prince Albert said, they would be on their trial. The time had come when the voice of the majority must be heard.

Mr. Mills denied that there had been any observetion practiced, ) and condemned the proposition to enfranchise the Indiaus. Mr. Rykert reviewed the record of the

party in opposition with regard to the Do-minion and other franchises. After some further debate by several mem-

bers the house resumed and adjourned at 2 a, m.

was popular with all classes and that his de-mise creates a void in local society that can not soon be filled up.

The funeral obsequies took place in Tuam Cathedral in the presence of a vast congregation. The celebrants at the solemn High Mass were Rev. Joseph Canton, C.C., celebrant ; Rev. Michael O'Connell, U.C., deacou ; Rev. Thomas Corran, Professor St. Jarlath's College, sub-deacon, and Very Rov. Dr. Kilkonny, President, muster of ceremonies. In the Sanctuary were a large number of the clergy from far and near, Very Rev. Dr. Kilkenny spoke in feeling terms of the deccased and expressed strong hope that Mr. Cloran's charity to the poor had now obtained for him mercy from Goil and eternal reward in Heaven. At all the Masses on Sunday the prayers of the congregation were bespoken and fervently said for the soul of the deceased. The colfin rested on supporters in the sisle of the Cathedral until about 1 o'clock, the lid being literally covered over with floral wreaths. Amongst those tokens of respect was a beautiful cross of ivy and roses, with a card attached bearing the words, "From the Tuam Town Commissioners."

Among those present in the vast and representative funeral cortege were the Right Roy. Dr. Bernard, Lord Bishop of Tuam, and a contingent from Galway, and the Tuam Conneil in a body.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants, and at a special meeting of the town commissioners, resolutions of condolence with the family of the deceased were passed, and the pubic regret expressed at the loss of a noble. enorgetic and patriotic citizen. - Tuam News.

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

# EDUCATIONAL.

والمراجع المتحدي والمتخار

We have much pleasure in noticing that at the last session, held by the Board of Catholio Examiners, for the conferring of diplomas on successful candidates, Miss S. H. Collum, youngest daughter of Wm. Collum, Esq., of Ormstown, Que., succeeded, after a scarching examination of two days duration, in carrying off a first-class Model School diploma. We congratulate the young lady on her great success, and hope that her future career may be as bright and cloudless, and as useful to the young generation, as was her own course of studies, which she completed in this city under the guidance of one of our ablest and best practical teachers. We hope ere long to see Miss Collum's name appearing on the list of successful candidates for academic

# ANOTHER DYNAMITE SCARE.

honors.

NEW YORK, May 11.-The Herald's Paris special says: Information has reached there that two dynamiters have left New York by a READ THIS A COMPOSER DEAD. Coloens, May 11 - Cardinand Riller, the lebrated composer and planist, is dead. Lock of the serve of the formation of the french race in an obscure publication in Toronto known as the News. It not long ago alandered the 65th Battalion, and now it insuited the entire race as "loral only to the lebrated composer and planist, is dead. Lock of the serve of the loral server. A COMPOSER DEAD. Coloens, May 11 - Cardinand Riller, the lebrated composer and planist, is dead. Lock of the server. A COMPOSER DEAD. Coloens, May 11 - Cardinand Riller, the lebrated composer and planist, is dead. Lock of the server. A COMPOSER DEAD. Coloens, May 11 - Cardinand Riller, the lebrated composer and planist, is dead. Lock of the server. A COMPOSER DEAD. Coloens, May 11 - Cardinand Riller, the lebrated composer and planist, is dead. Lock of the server. A COMPOSER DEAD. Coloens, May 11 - Cardinand Riller, the lebrated composer and planist, is dead. Lock of the server. A COMPOSER DEAD. Coloens, May 11 - Cardinand Riller, the lebrated composer and planist, is dead. Lock of the server. A Star THING OF BEAUTY. The most BEAUTY. The most and the rule caused in the Soudan, were, due at the server. A Star Composer and planist, is dead. A star work of the loral server. A star composer and planist, is dead. A star composer and planist, is dead. A star composer and planist, is dead. A star composer and planist. A star composer and German steamer, with entirely new explosive

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# THE TORIES MAD AT GLADSTONE.

Loss of Prestige in Conceding to Russia Her Ultimatum.

A STEP TRAT MANY REGARD AS AN-OTHER BRITISH BACKDOWN,

### Lumsden is Needed in London to Help in the Pence Negotiations.

LONDON. May 5 .- The intensity of the Tory rage over the outcome of the Afghan muddle almost ludicrous. It is now evident that the Opposition has been as completely outmanœuvred by the Gov-ernment as the latter has been ernment as the latter has been outgeneraled by Russia. The voice of opposition has been silenced by the simple able taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is device of keeping the Tories in ignorance of the progress of negotiations and then telling them that discussion in the absence of details is irregular. Now that the vote of credit is passed, the Russian ultimatum conceded, the Lessar boundary adoptness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidand arbitration agreed upon ed. clean up the odds and ends of the contention, Mr. Gladstone complacently tells the Tories that they may debate the matter to their hearts' content next Thursday. They have in preparation an artful amendment to the budget which will censure the proposed increase of taxation on the workingman's beer, while the aristocrat's champagne is to go untouched.

cough, attended after a time by expectora-tion. In very advanced stages the skin as-Despite the forced colour that the Ministers endeavor to give the recent transactions with sumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky Russia, the press of London almost unanimously regard it as a diplomatic defeat. perspiration. As the liver and kidneys be-gome more and more diseased, rheumatic pains War is certainly averted, but not permanently, and the cost in loss and prestige appear, and the usual treatment proves enis serious. The Conservative Opposition, tirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indiplacing a chivalrous reliance in the utterances of Mr. Gladstone on Monday week, when he spoke about holding the forces in the Soudan "available for service cestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most import ant that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a wherever the call of duty and honor may take them in the service of the British Empire," and referred to our obligation to our Indian Empire, are mad at the use that has been made of their confidence. "Peace," a pronounced Tory said to day, "has, it is true, little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive been secured, but it is by conceding to Russia her ultimatum, by adopting the Lessar boundary, and by agreeing to an arbitration that means nothing in the ultimate results." organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout

# Itching Piles-Symptoms and Care

**Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure** The symptoms are mosture, ike perspira-tion, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the ectum; the private parts are sometimes affect-ed. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa Sold by Druggists. 7 G

# A REPLY TO "IRISH BOY."

To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph :

I have just read in your paper a very well written article headed "Mr. Faucher de Saint Maurice, M.P.P., and the Irish in America" and signed "An Irish Boy."

Your correspondent attributes to me an idea which is none of mine, and which, more-over, I never upbeld or defended, I only quoted from Mr. Chamberlin. It was he who emitted the opinion ascribed to me by "An Irish Boy." I merely mentioned it and without comment.

After stating what I frankly thought of Sir Napier Broome's views with respect to the French-Canadians, it was hardly likely that the very next day I should wheel around in my turn and play the same infamous role towards the Irish people. I am acquainted with Ireland's past his-

I am acquainted with Ireland's past his-tory, and I not only admire it, but I happily count many intimate friends among the mem-here of the Irieh race

AN LARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS OLASS. The disease commences with a slight de-

neys scanty and highly coloured, with a de-

the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, Lon-

you are quite at liberty to do so.

tion. They cure costiveness.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family

physic that has ever been discovered. They

cleanse the bowels from all irritating sub

stances, and leave them in a healthy condi-

October 2nd, 1882.

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construct a new line, but they will be bound to do it by law "All the speakers spoke in an encouraging tone. The following is a list of resolutions pre-pared by the Board of Trade and sent to Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Hector L. rangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted 

drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; the rumored arrangement for the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Quebec by the joint ownership of the North Shore Railbut if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to deter-mine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: way between the Canadian, Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway. "That this Council will view with discatis-

-Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in fection all arrangements that will not it sinde breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have as their first condition the complete control as a rule, the life of the child is in the hands of the Canadian Pacific railway over the of older persons. the eyes a yellow tinge ? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in

North Shore railway. "That any such arrangement as that which is contemplated will not be the carrythe mornings, accompanied by a disagreeing out of the promise made by the government that the extension to Quebec would be over a line owned and controlled by the Canathere costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizzi-

dian Pacific railway. That any scheme not involving such an expressed condition will be a source of great dissatisfaction to all classes and will be considered by this council as the sacrifice of the posit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence just claims of this city and district to a bona fide or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is extension to the Canadian Pacific Railway to there frequent palpitation of the heart? recognized by the Government as just and right by the law passed during the last ses-These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadsion, but more especially in the reply of the honorable the premier to the Citizens' delegation at Ottawa, which implied ful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking that the rights of Quebec would be protected and that the extension of the Canada Pacific

Railway would be a bona-fide ove. "(Signed), JOSEPH SHEHYN, "President Queboc Board of Trade." JOSEPH SHEHYN,

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A MONSTER WAR BALLOON.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The Ordinance Board of the United States Army has recommended the construction of a monster war balloon for the use of the Government, and General Russell Thayer, the inventor, has received instructions to begin the work. The Board recommends that a balloon of 7 tons The ascending force be constructed and that trials be made with it. It will cost \$10,000, and will be the largest balloon ever constructed, with a diameter of 60 feet and length 185 feet. The "Dirigible war balloon," as it is called, is a cigar-shaped machine, pointed at both ends, and sails through the air longitudinally. The balloon is said to be the most destructive implement of war known to modern science. Gen. Thayer claims he can lay a city in ashes with it in a night.

don, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. GETTING EVEN WITH THE GARNET. NEW YORK, May 7.-Tuesday night Paul Market Place, Pocklington, York, he placed a brick and approaching the Brit-ish man-of-war Garnet, he fastened it to her Sir,-Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spendiing pounds in medicines, I was at last porsua ded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, deck that there was a torpedo on the bottom and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise aryone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the resuits they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial Yours respectfully, R. TURNER.

and he wanted to get even with them.

# WORKING UP EVIDENCE.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881. Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from WANTED, AN INFORMER-STEPHEN J MEANY TO LECTURE IN ENGLISH TOWNS. LONDON, May 5 .- Mr. Stophen J. Meany, Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for of New York, counsel for Cunningham and years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured. Burton, now under indictment for treasonfelony in causing the dynamite explosion at the Tower of London, is to start next week on a lecture tour in aid of the fund for the defence of the prisoners. The cities towns of Lancashire, where Irish-are numerous, will comprise the princi. Ten passengers were killed or wounded. The and men are numerous, will comprise the principal part of the tour. The lectures are deemed necessary because of the niggardly subscriptions obtained in America for the defence. It is believed here that the smallness of the donations in America. where heretofore Irishmen have been remarkably generous in all such cases as the present, is due to'a belief on the part of Irish-Americane that Burton has been prevailed upon to turn informer, and has already been coached as to the evidence he is expected to give at the trial, which is to take place on May 11. Rumors to the effect that the Crown would use Borton as a wilness to secure the conviction of Cunningham have been current in London for several weeks past, and are probably true, judging from the official precautions which have been taken to prevent Cunningham or any of his friends from having any communication with Burton. Special care has also been taken to keep the prisoners from coming together in the court during the trial. Selected and wellarmed constables have been detailed to guard them within the precincts of the court, the Crown prosecutor having intimated that Cunningham would probably attempt to assault Burton while in the dock unless means were taken to prevent such an outrage. The lawyer alleged that he had learned that Cunningham had said to a fellow prisoner that be suspected Burton would be used as a witness against him. The general opinion among the English people is that the Government has secured enough evidence to convict both men. This opinion is, however, based on the assertions repeatedly made by Mr. Polland, the Crown Solicitor, during the preliminary examinations Many persons, in view of the same assertions, think it strange that the Government should at this late date accept Burton as an informer.

A HEROIC DEED.

SUBPASSING EVEN THE DEEDS OF PROWESS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

A few months ago the country was thrilled with the account of a girl who, at the risk of her life, when the whirling flood of the swollen rivers was wresting great bridges from their foundations, skipped along the ties of a western railway, lantern in hand, and aved a train from untrain destruction saved a train from certain destruction. The state of Iowa awarded her a suitable medal for b. : bravery. In this i.stance it was a child who saved the lives of many adults.but

In November, 1883, a little eight-year-old son of Danish parents was suffering with diphtheria. The attack was not severe, but he did not seem to rally after the throat appeared perfectly well. Nausea, headache and low fever succeeded the sore throat, and two or three days afterwards his limbs began to swell mysteriously. The skin became very dry, vomiting was frequent, nose-bleed was persistent, and nothing would stay in his stomach. "It was evi-evident to our minds," says Mrs. Thomas Schmidt, wife of the vice-consul of Denmark, residing at Netherwood, N. J., "that some mysterious malady was working ruin in his system. Our physician said he had the ter-rible bright's disease. To our suggestion that a certain preparation be tried, he made no objection. We gave him six doses a day, two tespenopuls at a dose, in sweatened two teaspoonfuls at a dose, in sweetened water. It remained upon his stomach, and within a week there was marked improvement. The bowels became regular without the use of cathartics, and the nausea diminished ; in three weeks there was a subsidence of the dropsy, and by the middle of May the limbs were perfectly normal. He had a good appetite, and could take three pints of milk daily. By the first of May he was up, and though he had spent six months in bed, he did not feel particularly weak. In June he was out, eeling perfectly well, and in July he weighed eight pounds more than he did before he was taken sick. To day there is only a slight unfavorable condition in his system, and the physicians say we have every reason to be-lieve the child will be perfectly well."

use of Warner's safe cure, and she says : "We feel bound to make this truly wonderful result known, and are perfectly willing to have this letter published." Gratifying as is the result wrought, it is by no means singular, for thousands of children, who seemed week and puny, have had their entire nature changed and their future assured by a prompt use of the same preparation. Such disorders are transmitted by inheritance, or Boynton took a large torpedo shell in which arise from children's epidemic diseases, the evil effects of which often prove fatul in later

life. The secret of the ill-health of many hull. He was discovered while leaving the children is that their kidneys and liver are vessel and shouted to the British officer on not performing their natural work. It was a brave feat of the brave girl who crossed the swollen stream on the bridge to

save the lives of the passengers; but it is a braver deed, and one worthy of wider recognition which, seeing the perils awaiting child hood, free from prejudice, with a purpose only to save by any effective means, preserves to us the lives of our children.

less, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength to the weak.

MUTINY ON A FRENCH SHIP.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleep-

LONDON, May 7 .- St. Vincent, C.V., advices report that while the steamer Ville do Marseilles was on her way to Buenos Ayres the emigrants mutinied on account of the bad food furnished. They were overpowered after few hours at night and covering mother and a desperate fight, in which the captain anp and young with a blanket will be needed.

# THE FARM.

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Oatmeal sifted and boiled to thicken it makes an excellent food for calves; mixed with as much skim milk as can be spared. Dragging naked winter fallow of any kind should always precede ploughing, and if rain

comes before the ploughing is done drag again. The plant food under the line of stagnant water does not count. The roots of plants not only cannot use it, but are rotted off as

soon as they touch stagnant water. Farmers are apt to neglect the berry patch ; but by having the plants in wide matted rows they may be kept clean with little more trouble than the same area of potatoes or root crops.

With the opening of spring surface drains need to be looked after. In soft ground, as in winter grain, many surface drains will be washed nearly full of dirt and will need deepening.

On every farm more or less apple seeds will be scattered in seasons when apples are plenty and come up in out-of-the-way places. These trees should be saved and top grafted when of suitable age.

A young pig is very easily chilled, and at any age hogs should not be exposed to sudden change in temperature. Very probably the losses of pigs from cold the past winter will seriously affect the pork product eight to twelve months hence.

On sandy soil ashes are beneficial to all crops and can be applied in any quantity. On heavy soil there is commonly an abun-dance of inert potash, though in old orchards even this is largely exhausted. No mistake can be made in applying ashes to fruit trees. At this season cows well kept should be changing their coats by the loosening; of old changing their coats by the loosening; of old hair and the growth of new in its place. The animal needs extra feed and currying while this process is going on, and if the coat is old son of a wealthy resident of this town very rough some oil mess mixed with the feed

will be beneficial. Every family occupying even a small lot of land should provide itself with strawberries; a fruit so quickly grown that a man who has a short lease can make its planting profitable.

Mrs. Schmidt is certainly to be congratu-lated on the good results which followed the full crop may thus be obtained the following year.

The small streams which often flow through tarms are almost invaluable sources of fertility, if the mud which accumulates in thom is every year cleaned out and spread upon the land. All the leaves, together with the fine mould from cultivated fields, find a lodgment in the beds of these streams.

There is no doubt that corn fodder, either ders will quickly and effectually re-grown as grain or in drills for chaffing, makes move them. the cheapest as well as best feed for cows. A heaping bushel basket of cut stalks three time a day will keep the cows in good condition. If they are giving milk a ration of meal should be added.

Breeds of cows strongly predisposed to milk production will sometimes give milk hefore the heifers have had their first calf. calves run together, in which case, unless procautions are taken, they are almost sure to suck each other.

The pests of the fruit grower and farmer are proof against any ordinary degree of dry cold. In fact, a very severe winter, like that we have just experienced, is likely to be followed by their greater abundance. In warm winters, especially if wet, some of these in-sects are apt to be prematurely developed, and if they are wet before freezing up they will perisb.

Much care is needed to save pigs farrowed early. The first pigs, if properly cared for, will be much the best, and the extra care re quired to save them will be well repaid. Not only warm pens, but occasionally sitting up a

Spring grain requires to be sown so early that it cannot get sufficient growth to be of

early commencement of the important enter prise.

..... MAY\_13, 1885.

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FEVER colic, unnatural appetite, fretfulness, weakness, and convul-sions, are some of the effects of Worms in Children; destroy the worms with Dr. Low's Worm Syrup

CONCERNING SIR P. LUMSDEN. 41 Many members of the House of Commons think the recall of General Lumiden forms part of the agreement between England and Russia, the telegram ordering him home hav. ing been sent the day after the receipt of Russia's reply. It is stated the attitude of the government is partly due to the receipt of the report of C meral Sir Donald Stewart, commander-in chief of the British forces, that it would be imprudent to undertake an expedition to Herat until the railway has been completed to the Pisheen Valley, which will take three years.

# A THROAT CURE.

A cure for Croup. There is no better remedy for Croup than Hagyard's Yellow Oil taken internally and applied according to special directions. This is the great househousehold panacea for rheumatism, stiff joints, pain, inflammation, &c.

# REV. PETER CRUDDEN'S ESTATE. Lowell, Mass., May 5.—Rev. Peter Crud-den died here recently leaving an estate valued at half a million. Crudden bequeathed one dollar to each of his four brothers and sisters in Ireland and the remainder of nis preperty to one sister and her heirs.

NATIONAL PILLS are sugar coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pill in use.

named Lopez was lately kidnapped, and the father notified that the child would be killed if \$75,000 ransom was not deposited in a cer-tain place within two days. By accident the note of the father was not delivered till too late to negotiate with the criminals. At the expiration of the second day the father found the body of the child in his courtyard, horri-bly mutilated. A twelve year old sister, on seeing her brother's corpse, fell dead, and the tather became a raving maniac. The perpe-trators are being sought for, and will be lynched if caught.

THE ILECTIC FLUSH, pale hollow cheeks and precarious appetite, indi-cate worms. Freeman's Worm Pow-

# A DRUNKEN MOTHER'S CRIME.

NEWARK, May 5.-Lucy Gilchrist, wife of John Gilchrist, this morning, while insane from drink, seized her six months' old baby and placing it on a block chopped its head, neck and body with an axe, killing it instantly. An older child gave the alarm, but hefore the heifers have had their first calf. too late to save the baby. The woman was The tendency is increased where the young evidently mad, and said she did the deed because spirits told her to, and because she must save Ireland. Her husband arrived for dinner soon after, and was restrained from attacking his wite with great difficulty. The woman is 38 years old, and has three remain. ing children. She was taken into custody.

## DRIVE IT AWAY.

Drive away all poisonous humor from the blood before it develops in scrofula or some chronic form of disease. Burdock Blood Bitters will do it.

# A SALE OF NIGGERS.

RICHMOND, Ky., May 5.-An immense crowd gathered in front of the court-house yesterday to witness the public sale of negroes into slavery to the highest bidder. Une man brought \$38 for twelve months' service, one Sl4 for three months, and a wome cents for twelve months. The sales were made under the vagrant laws of the State.

of his ship. The British tars became terribly excited, and pursued Boynton in a steam launch, capturing him and several friends who accompanied him in a small boat. The party was taken on board the Garnet as prisoners, but were released when an explanation had been made and the torpedo shell examined. Boynton says the British admi-ralty had once made fun of his rubber dress

bers of the Irish race.

When I had the pleasure of celebrating St. Patrick's Day this year with Hon. Mr. Lynch and the Quebec press, was not my language it has restored me to complete health.—I re-on the occasion very much to the following main, yours respectfully, effect ? :--

"In listening to your national songs, I re-called an old Irish ballad, which I formerly heard. and whose refrain was-

" Tell them there is a poor boy in Ireland That is breaking his heart for thee."

It was sung by au Irish orphan who had been picked up by one of our French Cana-dian parish pricets. For I must tell you that we are connected by more than international

tics. The Irish are bound to us by gratitude. Mr. Wh In 1848, when the Irish people were decimated by the typhoid fever, the French Canadians showed them more than hospitality. They tenderly cared for them in their hour of trial, and more than one of our pricets sleep their last sleep, victims to their heroic devotion to the Irish race.

The old Irish ballad just now recalled was sung on a roadside in Lotbiniere by one of the many orphans whom my uncle, the curd Faucher de Saint Maurice, took and provid-ed for, and I never think of them since but that poor child and his touching melody have been for me the personification of brokenhearted Ireland.

Those lines came back to my memory yesterday, Mr. Crown Lands Commissioner, the moment I received the card of invitation with its harp and beautiful lettering of green, as the waves which leave the shores of the Emerald Isle, green as the hope cherished

that Ireland will one day be free. May that day come soon! Then the ballad will no longer have a raison d'etre and Irish orphans will no more be heard exhaling their sorrows on the roadside to the refrain

"Tell them there's a poor boy in Ireland That is breaking his heart for thee."

Such was my language on St. Patrick's Day, and therein lies all the difference be-

tween me and Sir F. Napier Broome. Be good enough, my dear President and confrere, to give insertion to the foregoing for the information of your readers, and believe me to be

Yours very truly, FAUCHER DE ST. MAURICE. Quebec, 4th May, 1985.

# Young Men !-- Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIO BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIAN-CES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or othy dilicted with nervous debility, loss of victury and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and man-hood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thir ty days trial is allowed. Write them at one for illustrated pamphlet free. 22G

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some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that

I am, Sir, yours truly,

it has restored me main, yours respectfully, John H. Lightfoot. 15th August, 1883. Dear Sir,-I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered iroin a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doct r's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life. Yours truly,

-Ye	ours truly,
lite.	(Signed) N. Webb, Chemist, Calnc.
CH T C. 1	September 8th, 1883.
Sir I find	the sale of Seigel's Syrup i

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak vory highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours, Vincent A. Wills, (Signed) Chemist-Dentist. Merthyr Tydvil. To Mr. A. J. White.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sule keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were be-ginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so con-stant and the satisfaction so great.--I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, W. BOWKER.

(Signed) To A. J. WHITE, Esq. A. J. WHITE, (limited) 67 St James

street, Montreal. For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (limitod), 67 St. James street, city.

QUEBEC AND THE C. P. R. TERMINUS.

### MEETING DISCUSSES THE MASS SITUATION.

QUEBEC, May 6. - There was another largely attended meeting of the citizens' executive committee yesterday afternoon to dis-approve of the joint arrangement in the selling of the North Shore railway. Mr. John J. Foote read the following extract of a letter received by him that morning from Hon. Thomas McGreevy, M.P. : "The Government resolutions, which are now preparing, will be before the House on Monday. The Government undertakes to acquire from the Grand Trunk Railway the North Shore, by purchase or othorwise. A farmer's wife in Indiana who runs the vegetable garden of half an acre, not only kept a large table bountifully supplied, but million and a half of dollars to the Decide sold last year more that \$100 worth of vege for which they will undertake to construct a tables to the town folks a few miles away: new line to be commenced within sixty days This half are was of more profit than any after the rising of the house. The govern- the seeds of four acres which the husband cultivated.

Costiveness is the primary cause of much disease. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bittors will permanently cure costiveness. Every bottle warranted.

"A stitch in time" often saves consump-tion. Downs' Elixir used in time saves life.

In Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Lini ment is combined the curative properties of the different oils, with the healing qualities of Arnica. Good for man and animal, Every bottle guaranteed.

The annual income of Amherat College is \$70,000.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.-As spring approaches a most favorable opportunity offers for rectifying irregularities, removing impuritics, and eracing blemishes which have arisen from the presence of matters forbad by winter from being transpired through the pores. This searching Ointment, well rubbed upon the skin, penetrates to the deeply-seated organs, upon which it exerts a most wholesome and beneficial influence. Well nigh all the indigestions give way to this simple treatment, aided by purifying and aperitive doses of Holloway's Pills, round each box of which plain "instructions" are folded. Bilious dis-

vessel put into St. Vincent, where she is guarded by a French cruiser.

EASILY CAUGHT.

It is very easy to catch cold, but not so easy to cure it unless you use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best remedy for all throat, bronchial and lung troubles, coughs colds and consumptive tendencies.

# THE CRIMES ACT.

Io the present proplexities of Downing street are soon to be added that of renewing the Coercion and Crimes act, which in its present shape shortly expires. Lord Spencer has plainly said that unless it is renewed in that shape, without modifications, he will It is important to milk clean from the first, as resign. But Dilke and Chamberlain are will- retention of milk in the udder injures it and ing to drop thenewspapers and secret inquiry clauses. Your correspondent is assured that this coercion matter is likely soon to become another Cabinet worry, with a prolonged, acrimonious debate in the Commons.

# A SAD NEGLECT.

Neglecting a constipated condition of the

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY THREAT. ENED.

Rome, May 7.-In the Chamber of Deputies to-day vehement attacks were made upon the government. A division on the motion of censure is expected to-morrow. The majority appear to be desirous of ousting Mancini, minister of foreign affairs, and preserv-ing the remainder of the Ministry, but Dupretis will cling to Mancini.

# A WIDE SPREAD EVIL.

The great source of consumption and of ugly sores is scrofula in the blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the entire system and cure scrofula, as well as the more common.

JUBILATION OVER THE SURRENDER TO RUSSIA. DUBLIN, May 6.-Much jubilation is being

made this evening by the Nationalists over the news just received about England's surrender to France in the Bosphore Egyptien matter and to Russia in the Pendjeh "regret-table incident." England's humiliation makes Ircland's revenge," says a very leading bar-rister here. A late special in an evening paper contained the taunt of Lord Randolph Churchill as to the government's cowardice. "Begorra, the Castle party can no more smash the White Czar than it could the Black Mahdi" was an exultant observation your correspondent over-heard from a publican. The same barrister said :-- "The government sues in forma pauperis to grant a platonic arbitration of military ethics."

A GOLDEN OPINION.

Plaints. Her opinion is woll founded.

much value as manure for other crops. Some farmers, however, think it pays to see corn or potato stubble in the fall with rye, to be turned under as soon as the ground is dry in the string. It may pay indirectly; the ryo probably stores some of the plan lood that would otherwise be washed away in winter.

When a new milch cow has her calf taken from her she will often hold up the milk, apparently for the purpose of saving it for her offspring. It will require kindness and patience to overcome this habit. The operation of milking is pleasant for the unimal, and if she is given a mess of warm slops while being milked her attention will be so diverted that she will yield without remembering her calf. tends to decrease the yield.

The cold weather has been as severe on bees as on other live stock, and many stands will be found weakened. The hives should be looked to promptly and food given to weak stocks where it is needed. Very small lots of bees can be put with stronger swarms. Bees are valuable at this season, bowels is sure to bring ill-health and great and the larger the swarms the more quickly suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate enough warmth will be produced in the bive the bowels in a natural manner, purifying to batch the young. Rye meal may be used the blood and promote a healthy action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and Bowels.

# VICTORY AT LAST.

Consumption, the greatest curse of the age, the destroyer of thousands of our brightest and best, is conquered. It is no longer in-curable. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain remedy for this terrible disease if taken in time. All scrofulous diseases-consumption is a scrofulous affection of the lungs-can be cured by it. Its effects in diseases of the throat and lungs are little less than miraculous. All druggists have it.

## A VERY CLOSE VOTE.

LONDON, May 6 .- The House of Commons to-night, by 240 to 237, rejected a conservative amendment to the registry of voters bill, providing that the cost of registry will be charged to the treasury instead of to the local rates. Sir Stafford Northcote asked Mr. Gladstone whether, in face of the small majority, he would further consider the question. Mr. Gladstone said he would abide by the decision of the House.

# A COUNCIL OF ARCHBISHOPS,

BALTIMORE, May 6 .- Archbishops John J. Williams, of Boston, William Elder, of Cincinnati, and Michael A. Corrigan, of New York, and Bierep J. L. Spanlding, of Peorta, will cover in Betomore to merrow evening. In above bunned pretates, with Archbishop Giobous as chairman; constitute a committee named in the plenary council November last, to consider the matter of the establishment of a national American Catholic university. During the council session the munificent offer of Miss Caldwell, of New York, of a very large sum of money was accepted, and the matter referred to the above prelates. Other offers orders, loss of appetite, fulness after eating, lassitude, gout and rheumatism may be effect-ively checked in their painful progress, and the seeds of long suffering eradicated by these threat, burns scalds and other painful com-iter at the seeds of long suffering eradicated by these threat, burns scalds and other painful com-eligible site will probably be determined upon, and other initiative measures for an

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USE PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaley Eruption, Itch, and all diseased conditions of the skin

Paris is to have a cat show at the Tuileries. Thos. Sabin, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure."

Fred Douglass dotes on kid gloves.

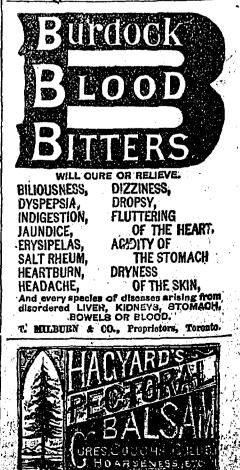
One trial of Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine.

Mice, it is said, are more afraid of women than of men.

Children starving to death on ac count of their inability to digest food will find a most marvellous food and remedy, in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and casily digested.

A new seedless grape has just come into notice in France.

---- No lady of refinement likes to resort to superficial devices to supply a becom ing semblance of her former beauty. It is health alone that lights the countenance and brings back fresh tints to the faded cheek. If anything on earth will do this it is Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which has already brought health to multi-tudes with whom all other means had failed.



blood humors.



Its Searching and Bealing Properties Known Throughout the World,

FOR THE CURE OF

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Oures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn • n to fail.

Both rul and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pote, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.-Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter.

JOHNSTON'S

is the ONLY prepa ation of the kind which

CONTAINS ALL THE

Nutritious Properties of Beef.

29-tf

Health is Wealth!

DR. B. C. WHAT'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, I

WE CUABANTEE SIX BOXES

TREATMENT?

or E-Gilleo

Fluid

receipt of price.

# WHETHER CHOLERA

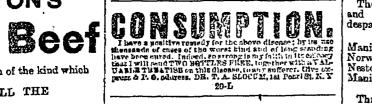
Is coming or not every honscholder should know that cleanliness and disinfection are the greatest pre-ventives. The principal and surest factor for this purpose is

# DREVDOPPEL'S BORAX SOAP.

DEPENDENT EL O DUMA BUAY, a perfect cleansing, bleaching and parifying scaps, making clothes beautifully white and sweet. It should be exclusively used in all departments of a house-hold. DREYDOPPED'S SOAP is sold in full pound bars only by all wholesals grocers and first-class retailers.

# SKIN DISEASES,

Totter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pinuples, and all Itching Skin Eruptions, are surely cured and pre-vented by the exclusive use of BEESON'S ARO-MATIO ALUM SULPHUR SOAP, an ex-quisite benutifier of the complexion and toilet requisite. 35 cents by druggists or sent by mail. Address Wx. DREY OPTEL, M'l'r, 206 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dreydoppel's Disinfecting Powder, 15 cents a large baw



NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-ERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-donces of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving fav-orable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted. 25 t 26.t wanted.

# \$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of lives Complaint, Dispersia, Sick Haadaehe, Indigestion, Con-stipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Veretable Liver Fills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Veretable, and never fail to rive satisfaction. Sugar Costed. Large boxes, containing 30 Fills, 25 cents. For sule by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and initiations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 61 and 83 filng Street/East), Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sam by mail propaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. DE. E. C. WEST'S KENYS AND BRAIN TRAINDERT, B guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neu algia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Montal Duprossion. Softoning of the Brain resulting in insanity and loading to misory, decay and doath, Pre-mature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sox. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of piele.

To cure any onso. With each order received by us for fix boxes, accompanied with \$5:00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money is the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued street (East), Toronto, Ont. PATENTS: Thes. P. Simpson, Weshington, D.C. BATENTS: Thes. P. Simpson, Weshington, D.C. Baland S. West of Pateut, until ob-Baland S. Baland S. Baland S. Baland Baland S. Baland S. Baland S. Baland S. Baland Baland S. Baland S. Baland S. Baland S. Baland S. Baland S. Baland Baland S. Baland S. Baland S. Baland S. Baland S. Baland Baland S. Baland S.

land is intended to perform a Winter Service between Halifax and St. Johns, Nfld., as fol-

Connecting with steamships leaving Liverpool for Halifaz, March 26. From Halifax-March 24h ; April 7

From St. Johns-March 30; April 13. The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line, from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, Nfid., are intended to be despatched.

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's 

GLASCOW LINE .- During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched fort-nightly from Glasgow for Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires) and fortnightly from Boston to Glasgow direct as follows :-

### FROM BOSTON:

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow-FROM PHILADELPHIA: Manitoban......about Mch. 25

wegian	16	April	4 22	120	
	"	May	6		7 00
rough Bills of Lading granted	in	Liverpo	100	10gether 00# Flo	,900 prins

Through Bills of Lading granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United

States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Ralways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Co. via Portland.

Trunk nauway 60. via Fortaau. Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East-bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans. Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Havre ; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris ; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Ant-werp ; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam ; C. Hugo, Ham-burg ; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux ; Tischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen ; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast ; James Scott & Co., Queens-town ; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace-church street, London ; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow ; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool ; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec ; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Chi-cago ; H. Bourlier, Toronto ; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington atreet, Boston, or. to G. W. Robinson, 136; St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

famea street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall. H. & A. ALLAN, 1 India street, Portland,

State street, Boston, and So Common street, Montreal. March 10, 1885.

nr) • • • Street of Enderson States .

# FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

are pleasant to take. Contain their own FErgative. Is a safe, sure, and effoctual Curver of worms is Children or Adalty

# WITH FIVE DOLLARS

TOU DAN SECURE & WHOLE

Imperial Austrian Government Bond ISSUE OF 1864.

These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to

# THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY.

larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw one of the following premiums, as there are NO BLANKS. Floring. Floring, Premiums 6 8

8	6	150,000		450,000
8		20,000	_	60,000
8		10,000		30,000
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FIRST OF JUNE,

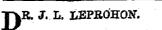
And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of June until 6 P.M. is entitled to the whole remium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars,

# INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,

160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City.

ATThe above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United

N.B.—In writing please state that you saw this in the TRUE WINNESS 25-tf



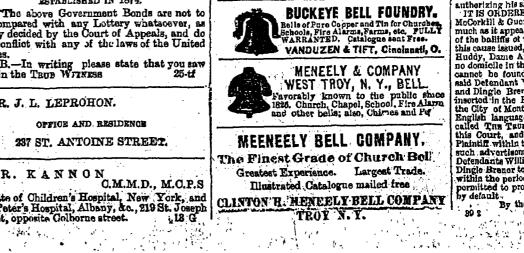
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

After procuring reinforcements they returned and broke into the barracks where the Jamaicans were sleeping, and in a most barbarous manner killed 25 of them and wounded 20. There was one Colombian killed. The Jamaicians are leaving in great numbers, and their departure will delay work on the canal.

# THE DEATH OF GORDON.

LONDON, May 4 .- The Fortnightly Review publishes an article by Charles Williams, Soudan correspondent of the Chronicle, substantially proving the incompetence of Sir Charles Wilson and the virtual manslaughter of Gen. Gordon by his negligence. Mr. Wil-liams shows that Wilson's orders were to proceed at once from Mctemneh to Khartoum but that ho delayed his departure unnecessari-ly four days. Williams' article is tantamount to an allegation of cowardice. The matter will be brought up in Parliament, with probabilities of court martial. Lord Charles Bereaford and many blue jackets are willing to testify.

EPPS'S LOCOA-GRATEFUL AND LOMFORTING "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a dalicataly flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to discose. of subtle maladies are floating around us ready of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack whorever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-selves well fortified with pure blood and pro-perly nourished frame."--Civil Service Gazcile. Made simply with boiling water ormilk. Sold on-y in packets and tins, [Jib ard 11b) by grocars, tabelled, "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic hemists, I-undon. Eng a



A DYERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, MCCORMICK BLOOK, CHICAGO, ILL

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture these colebra-ted Churches, Fire Alarma, Town Clocks, etc. Price Idst and circults and fram Idst and circular sent free HENRY MCSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A:

PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND

# BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a ong period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE

None genuine without the trade mark on 5 G package.

Packing of PROVINCE OF QUEBEC-DISTRICT OF MONT REAL-In the Superior Court for Lower Canada No. 1843. The 30th day of April, 1895. George D Mackay, of the City and District of Montroal, gentle-man, Plaintiff, vs. Dame S. Pattle, of the City and District of Montreal, William Huddy, of London, in that part of Great Britain called England, and Dame Annette Huddy, wife of Dingle Brener, of Grampound road, in the County of Cornwall, in England, and Dame Annette Huddy, wife of Dingle Brener, of Grampound road, in the County of Cornwall, in England, and Dame Annette Huddy, wife of Dingle Brener, for the Plaintiff, inas-much as it appears by the roturn of Godfrey Massé, one of the balliffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants William Huddy, Dame Annette Huddy and Dingle Brener have no domiclle in the Frovince of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; that the said Defendant William Huddy, Dame Annette Huddy and Dingle Brener by an advertisement to be twice insected in the French Ianguage, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called L'Auvors, and twice in the English languago, in the newspaper of the Sidor this Court, and there its answer the domated of the Pinintiff, within two months situr tho last Insertion of such advertisement, and upon the asid Plaintiff will be pormitted to proceed to train and to answer to such demaind within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be pornitted to proceed to train and Plaintiff will be pornitted to proceed to train and Plaintiff will be pornitted to proceed to train and Plaintiff will be pornitted to proceed to train and Plaintiff will be pornitted to proceed to train and Plaintiff will be pornitted to proceed to train and Plaintiff will be pornitted to proceed to train and Plaintiff will be pornitted to proceed to train and Plaintiff will be pornitted to proceed to train and Plaintiff will be pornitted to proceed to train and plaintiff will be porni

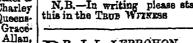
89 2

~ . . .

or any other information, address ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

States,

- <u>,</u> (



237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S

# 

# THE NORTH WEST WARD & LOBE ARGHAN DISPOTE ENGLAND'S, BACKDOWN.

war preparations.

departments here have been ordered to cease

NEW YORK, May 9.- A despatch received

on Wall street from London to night says :

Arbitration in the Anglo-Russian difficulties

had been abandoned and a diaraption of the Gladstone ministry was probable. A Lon-don cable despatch says : The Anglo Russian,

situation continues to he enveloped in a cloud of uncertainity. It is absolutely im-possible to predict what a day may bring

forth. Tu-night no one professes to under-

stand what the precise condition of the ne-

gotiations with Russis may be. The average Englishman finds it difficult to disabuse him-

self of a feeling that whatever Mr. Gladstone

and Lord Granville may say to the contrary

been actively pushed towards the Afghan frontier, and Russian troops have, it is be-

lieved, seized debatable territory. A general

feeling of uncertainty exists, and the an-

nouncement to day that there is likely to be

considerable delay in preparing preliminary details strengthens the opinion that the

chances of arbitratiou taking place at all are

decidedly slight. It is humorously suggested

that the cabinet may be obliged to resort to

a preliminary arbitration in order to deter-mine what shall be submitted to arbitration.

Whether the views of both governments on a

primary question cau be reconciled, and a common standpoint be obtained from which

to consider the main question, is by no means

certain. Barou de Stael has proposed that

the whole scheme of arbitration shall be

agreement of March 17th. Lord Granville is

inclined to accede to this proposition on con-

dition that Russia will grant a definite treaty

pledging herself not to make any further ad-

vance into Afghanistan. There is little like-

lihood that Russia would make any such

treaty. . It is believed the possession of Pend-

jeh has whetted the appetite of Russia, and that Herat will, ere long, appease its

craving. Well informed Russians here openly

assent that Russia intends to take Herat when

the opportunity comes, no matter what the

affairs of Herat of her own accord, but when

the local tribes, together with the Heratians,

ask the protection of the Czar, Russia

whole matter is that Russia refuses to enter

into a treaty to define her territory and

binding her to the maintenance of a frontier

so fixed, unless the rule of the Ameer shall be

so firmly kept with the line of frontier

that all tribal disturbance will be promptly

repressed, collisions between Sarokhs and

Afghans prevented and order at Herat pre-

served. Lord Granville's diplomatic position

has been weakened by recent advices from

Lord Dufferin that the Afghans are not quite

as enthusiastic in their devotion to the

British as a recent declaration of the Ameer

intimated. It is reported that fierce dis-

content prevails among the tribal chiefs owing

to rumors that the Ameer had given his sanc-

tion to the marching of British troops through

Candahar in case of war. The chiefs put no

credence in the Ameer's positive denial and

are loud in denunciation of his supposed

WINNIFEG, Man., May 5. - A despatch from Saskatchewan, Landing, via Swift Current, ber courier, who arrived this evening from. Battleford, brings news of another battle fought with the Indians of Poundmaker's reserve on Sunday, Muy 3rd. A flying column of 330 men; inder Col. Otter, sttacked the Indians, 600 strong, at five o'clock in the morning. The fight lasted till noon. Otter's loss was seven killed and twolve wounded. The enemy lost fifty killed and wounded. Otter covered (including the engagement) seventy miles, fought the battle and returned inside of thirty hours. The men be-haved magnificently. The following is the list, of killed and wounded : - Killed -North-West Mounted Police : Corporal Lauris, Corporal Sleight, Bugler Burke, Guards sharpshooters: Private Osgood, Pri-vate Rogers. C Company Infantry School, Toronto : Private Dobbs, Bugler Faulkner. The list of wounded .- Mounted Police : Sergeant McLeod. B Battery, Kingston: Lieut. Peltier, Sergeant Gaffney, Corporal Morton, Gunner Reynolds. C Company Infantry: Russian diplomats are getting the better of the British. Every day's delay has redound-ed to Russia's advantage. While ministers have been talking the Russian railway has Sergeaut-Major Jackson. Guards' sharp-shooters: Color-Sergeant Winter, Private McQuilken. Battleford Volunteers: Mr. Gilbert. Queen's Own Rifles : Sergeant Cooper, Private Nary, Private Watts.

Arthur Dobbs, of the Battleford Rifles. who was killed, was about forty-four years of age. He came from Prince Albert last year and had been employed as cook in the in-dustrial school. He leaves a wife and two children. He originally came from England.

Corporal Sleigh, mounted policeman, was one of the men who escaped from Fort Pitt. He was about 27 years of age.

Bugler Burke was formerly a member of the British army and served in India. He married a half-breed and has a family. He has been living in Battleford five or six years. He was about 45 years of age and a fine soldierly-looking man.

abandoned in case a comparison of evidence on the Pendjeh incident sustains Russis's interpretation of the Bugler Gilbert, who was wounded, is a French-Canadian, and has been working in J. G. Olivier's employ. He is about 36 years of age.

Private Rogers, of Ottawa sharpshooters, is not Lieut. Maynard Rogers, of the 43rd Battalion, attached to the Guards provisionally, but another Rogers of Ottawa. Lieut. Pelletier of B Battery, reported

wounded in Sunday's engagement, is a son of Senator Pelletier, of Quebeo. He was a Laval student and adjutant of the 9th Battalion and attached to B Battery. Private Osgood, of the Guards, was a son

of Mr. Osgood, salesman at McLaren's mills, New Edinburgh. Private Winters, who was wounded, belong.

ed to the G.G.F.G., and was in the Marine and Fisheries Department. He was at Telel Kebir in the Egyptian war.

McQuilkin, also wounded, was an employé of the Department of the Interior.

Color-Sergt. Cooper of the Queen's Own, wounded, was prominently known in athletic circles at Toronto, being one of the best amatcur boxers in Canada. His wife is a member of Grau's opera company.

Private Watts was a bookkeeper for the Queen City Fire Insurance company at Toronto ; he has a brother a private in the 90th

of Winnipeg. Private Geo. E. Lloyd, of the Queen's Own, wounded, was a divinity student at Wycliffe college here. He came from Brighton, Eng.; about three years ago, being a native of that place. He was a school teacher there and a lieutenant in the 10th Middlesex volunteers. He got himself attached to the Queen's Own when they were ordered to the front. He is unmarried and has no relations in Canada,

Private Charles Varey, of the Queen's Own, also wounded, was an ex-member of the corps and went as a substitute for a friend. When the rebellion broke out he was out of employment. Last summer he acted as surveyor's assistant in the North West. Sir John Macdonald (later) said : I have

ton, D. O., one collected by Brittan's Hoont, Bankers, Natches, Miss. Hiro others by John M. Gies, No. 217 Croghan street, Detroit, Mich. The Fourth Prises, each \$3,000, LONDON, May 7.-The opinion is gaining drawn by Nos. 6,517, and 29,671; were scat ground here and in Europe that" the governtered in fractions to Boston San Francisco, St. Paul, Hanly, Ky., Gainesville, Texas, and Montgomery, Als. ment arrangement is a complete surrender to Russia of all the points she has demanded. The probability of a defeat for the govern-ment is talked of It is rumored the Indian

ANERE THROUGH WANTADUSS AUNTO CAMPTOINTO GENRONNICILIE

BOOK NOTICES.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, for with portrait; "Legends of Toledo, John Tomas, with illustrations; "In Canterbury Cathedral," a poem, the anthor of "John Halifax, Gentleman," "In the "A Ship of '49," Bret Hart, with illustra-tions; "About the Market Gardens," Dewey Bates, with illustrations; "The Sirens Three," Walter Crane, illustrated by the author ; "A Family Affair," Hugh Conway ; Head-pieces, initials Ornamental Frieses. Publishers: MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth avenue. New York.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE for May. Contents: "An Irish Novelist," by James H. Gavin; "A Haunted House," by Eleanor C. Donnelly; "Southern Sketches," by Rev. M. W. Newman; "The Great Obelisk;" "Description of the Highest Structure in the World;" "The Pope's Block for the Washington Monument ;" " An Impudent Sect;" "Was Washington a Mason?" "Freemasonry an anti-Christian Iostitu-tion;" "Hail, Star of the Sea," by Denis Florence McCarthy; "Puritan New Eng-land and Her Catholio Flowers," by Eliza Ellen Starr; "The Birds of Old," by Rev. J. Keegan; "The Story of a Ruin," by Richard Dowling; "Spring;" "Archishop Croke on Drinking;" "Our Lady of the Workshops," by Leo XIII.; "Ascension of Our Lord;" "Rogation Days;" "The Catholie Cilizen," by Daniel Dougherty ; "The Vatican and the Irish National Party; "Where do the Jesuits get all their Money;" "Mistress and Maid ;" "Cocaine, the Di vine Plant ;" "Christian Manhood and its Duties," by Rev. Father Moriarty. Publishers : T. B. Noonan & Co., Boston, Mass.

'MONTH OF THE SACRED HEART." by the Rev. Pere Huguet. Pablishers : Benziger Bros., New York.

This admirable little book has run through sixteen editions in France, and has been translated into several languages, but not until now has it appeared in English. Its publication is timely for the coming month of June, consecrated to the Sacred Heart. treaty stipulations may be. They say Russia does not contemplate intervening in the It contains a meditation for every day of the month, followed by a practical example illustrating some passage in the life of a saint or other servants of God, with a practise and an ejaculation. There is also a mediis bound to incorporate them in her dominion. The practical upshot of the tation for the Feast of the Sacred Heart; prayers for Mass and for Holy Communion : a Novens, a Litany, etc., and as the book is arranged for thirty-one days, it can also be appropriately used for the month of July, which is consocrated to the Precious Blood. The book is marked by the spirit of fervent piety which distinguishes all the works of its author, and when once known will no doubt become as popular here as it is in Europe.

> BENZIGER BROS., OF NEW YORK, announce that they have succeeded in getting the Rev. Louis A. Lambert, suthor of "Notes on Ingersoll," to undertake the work of writing An Explanation of the Catechism of Christian Doctrine," ordered by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore. In its preparation he will use Dr. Jacob Schmitt's Explanation of the Catechism, and other similar standard works.

HAVE YOU Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Add stomach? Aching loins? Oramps, growing nervousness Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid teelings Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-side headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the beart? Albumen and tube-casts in the

Fittul rheumatic pains and neualgia?

strength?

at night

of skin? Then HAV BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous sys-tem, and finally pneumonia, diarthera, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inovitable. This fearful disease is

plaint. It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery Don't neglect it. Warner's HAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

**BRIGHT'S DISEASE** 



Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets

Considerable orders have been booked for shipment to the interior by boat, and now, as the steamships are entering harbor, a little

been fair up to the present; but it is about finished. Many of the houses are now busy on fall samples.

usual at this season business is confined to jobbing lots. New butter has been coming in in larger quantities. Rolls in barrels and boxes sold at 13 to 15c; old butter is dull at

CHEESE .--- There is not much of the new make here as yet, and no large transactions are reported. We quote new on spot at 9 to 10c, and old at 5c. Eggs-The receipts are ample, and we quote them dull at 13 to 134c. PROVISIONS.-Extra prime pork in bond sold at \$9 60 to \$10, and the course of prices have been downwards. The city jobbing trade was fair at prices quoted.

DRY GOODS .- The trade has been interfered with, but merchants are hopeful of a good trade during the balance of the month. Some of the wholesale people are receiving small but fairly satisfactory sorting orders from the country. Remittances have alightly im-proved. The re-opening of navigation and the drying up of the roadways in the country is expected to have a beneficial effect.

never been in such a depressed condition, and

1.77 0 235 O PASSACT C CAPITAL PRIZE; \$150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Draising of the Louislana State Cettery Company, and in per son manage and control the Draisings themselves, and son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with homesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in us advertisements."



uninissioners,

# INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capi-tal of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$560,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was nade a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879.

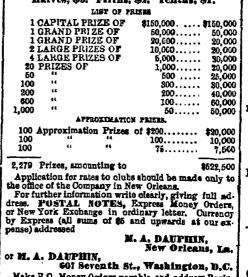
Its Grand Single Number Prawings will take Ince monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look the following Distribution : 181st Grand Monthly

AND THE

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing In the Academy of Husic, New Oricans, Tuesday, June 16, 1885,

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. ERLY, of Virginia.

**CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.** WNotice.-Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1.



100

Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regis tered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, 88 4 New Orleans New Orleans, La

quiet. There is a moderate trade in dry goods and prices generally are steady. Whole sale stocks are large and well assorted. The money market is quiet and rates unchanged. Butter.-Business is dull and prices unsatis-factory. The only business doing is in a jobbing way at 15c for choice tub and 12c to 13c for nice fresh rolls. Inferior to medium tub is quoted at 50 to 100 per pound. Eggs are in moderate demand and steady at 12 to 124c per dozen in case lots. Cheese alightly casier; fine old sells in a jobbing way at llic to 12c, and new at 11c to 114c. Flour and Grain.-Business in flour has

COMMUNION VEILS A full slook of Communion Yells, consisting of ever variety of materials made for the purpose, in the newes and mest beautiful patterns, from \$1.40 up, At S. CARSLEY'S Communion Vells, embroidered Bordern. Communion Velle, embroidered, with crowns. Comunion Veils, heavily embroidered, very nice rad cholos, °-3₀• At S. CARSLEY'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT :

MAT 13, 1885

Ledies' Irish Linen Handkerchiefs,

Ladies' Irish Linen Handserchiefs. Indice' Irish Linen Handkerchiefs,

At S. CARSLEY'S Ladies' White Hemstitch Handkerchicfs.

Ladies' White Hemsilteh Handkershieft. Ladics' White Hemshitch Handkerchiefs,

At S. UARSLEY'S

Ladies' Colored Border Handkershiefs. Indies' Colored Border Handkershiefs.

MILLIN	IERY,
For Stylish Hate,	
For Styligh Bonnets.	S. CARSLEY'S.
For New Trimmings.	S. CARSLEY'S.
÷,	S. CARSLEY'S.
For New Feathers,	
For New Flowers,	S. CARSLEY'S.
For Rich Braids.	S CARSLEY'S.
	S. CARSLEY'S.

Received to-day some ,chelos goods, Fancy Wi Fancy Birds, Fancy Pompons, in Gold, Silver, Steel Bronze. Also, some choice goods for children's was

Leghorn Hats, all shapes. Fine Braid Hats, all shapes. Fine Chip Hats, all shapes

Silk Meeds, Lace Hoods, Embroidered Hoods,

Lace Caps, bilk Caps, Embroidered Caps,

ALL SIZES-NEW SHAPES.

See S. Carsley's Shaded Chip Hats, for Ladies; all the

# S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

Notre Dame Street.



spring, ever invented. Never tips or moves from position, even the sixteenth of an inch.

even the sixteenth of an inch. Curse every ten of adults Guar-Patid U.S. June'ss, anteed to hold the worst form Patid Can. Dec. '84.of hernia, during the hardest work or money refunded. Don't waste money on useless appliances, but send stamp for illus-tered einenber contains price liet. Your neich trated circular, contains price list, your neigh-Call or address, "THE EGAN IMPERIAL TRUSS (OMPANY."

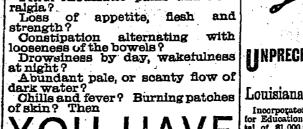
Office, 23 Adelaide street East, Toronto, Ont Please mention this paper,



business may be looked for. BOOTS AND SHOES.—The sorting trade has DATEY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS \_ A.

to 10.; new 15 to 19. per lb.

FURS .- The raw fur trade of Canada has there seems little likelihood of an improve-Are loud in accounting the people dement is fur-nished by the emissaries of Ayoub Khan, the deposed ruler at Herat, who are actively working in his interest among the people be-tween Balkh and Herat. They promise the people that if Ayoub is restored to power Ruasia will guarantee their independence and freedom from the tribute now levied by the Ameer. The Ameer has been warned that the advance of the British beyond that the advance of the seizure of the the adv ment. Dealers are handling the goods with So, spring 120; otter, per skin, S6 to S9; rac-coon 25c, 40c and 70c; skunk, per skin 15c, 25c and 50c. Skins not prime 25 to 30 per cent less. FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The tendency this



and there one-it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other com-

received the following despatch from Colouel Herchmer. As is natural it speaks more particularly of his own corps. It is dated the 3rd inst., and comes from Battleford :---"Column fought Poundmaker for seven

hours and demolished his camp. Police be haved beyond preise, receiving first fire and holding advanced position while column formed for attack, and remaining there throughout engagement. Our loss is as follows : Killed -- Corporal R. B. Sleight, Private W. H. T. Lowery, Trumpeter R. Burke. Wounded-Serge, G. H. Ward, The total brigada loss is eight killed and fifteen wounded. We moved eighty miles in thirty hours, seven of which we were fighting. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is fully one hundred."

### A PROCLAMATION.

No answer has been made to Gen. Middleton's proclaination, sent out on the 3rd inst., by the captured Sioux scout. It read as follows :--- "Those half-breeds who have been forced to join the rebels, also those mistaken Indians who have joined voluntarily, are informed by this that if they give up at once and return to their houses and reserves they will be protected and pardoned. The troops sent by the government do not desire to make war against these men, but only against Riel, his council, and his principal accomplices."

### MORE TROOPS CALLED OUT.

At half-past twelve this morning orders were received by Lieut. Col. Bond, calling North-West. Late as was the hour the work of warning the sergeants to summon the men was commenced, and many of them were called on. The regiment, it is understood, will parade at their armory at noon to-day.

WALKERTON, Ont., May 11.-The 32nd, Bruce, Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Cooper, received orders to-night to go to the North-

West immediately. HALIFAX, N.S., May 11.—A Fredericton, N.B., despatch to the Halifax Herald says: Military circles there are in a great state of excitement to-night over an order received by Lieut. Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., from the Adjutant General, ordering out the infantry School corps and eight companies to form a New Branswick provisional battalion for immediate service in the Northwest. Of the eight companies required four will be taken from the 62nd Fusileers, St. John, and one company each from the 67th, 71st, 73rd and 74th battalions. Col. Maunsell will be in command. He expects to leave with the entire force inside of four days.

### ASK A PROFESSOR

of any Medical College, what on the who e is the best remedy for kidney difficulties, and

A and never fails to do its work successfully on \_\_\_\_\_\_net held by Dan M. Moriarty, No. 598 (stany of above diseases, come they in single file Scoond Avenue, New York city ; one by (spirin battalion) W, J. Collier, 621 G street, N.W., Washing-

problem of a possible advance through Afghanistan more serious than has been cal-culated upon, and Lord Dalferin's report on

the Afghan situation is exercising a potent influence on the action of the government. Public opinion in India regarding the prospect of peace is by no means uniform. Military and civil officers are disappointed and clamor for war. Trading centres like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras hail the prospects of peace with expressions of grateful relief. Military papers in London condemn the government policy. The Army and Navy Gazette states that one effect of a patched up truce is to relieve Russia from a coal famine from which she is suffering. The paper says the stock of coal had become so low at St. Petersburg that the Russian fleet could not have . gone to sea. Manufacturers have been forced to close their shops, and work has been retarded at the imperial dockyards and arsenals. The programme for the abandonment of the Soudan is still undecided. A majority of the ministers favor an immediate withdrawal of the remnant of Lord Wolseley's army; A number of radicals have expressed an intention of voting against the government in the

division on the vote of credit. A St. Petersburg despatch states that De-Giers has informed Thornton that Russia deout his regiment for active service in the clines making reference to Herat in the further progress of negotiations with England. At the last cabinet council the admirally was directed to cancel orders issued to provide for the conveyance of 20,000 British troops to India. Three steamers had been charter ed for this purpose and were ready to sail. In India the purchase of transport animals and the further despatch of stores and war material to Quetta was ordered to be stopped yesterday.

> IT IS SURE AS THE SUN TO RISE TO-MORROW.

As sure as to-morrow's sun rise is the Grand Drawing of The . Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans monthly. The next, the 181st, an Extraordiuary Grand Drawing, will take place on June 16th, when over \$522,000 will go hither and yon, to holders of 100, 000 tickets at \$10 each, or fractions at \$1. of which full information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. At the 179 h Grand Drawing, on April 14th, 1885, the following was the result : Ticket No. 59,075 drew the First prize of \$75,000 ; it was sold in fifths at \$1 each-one to John W. Haywood & L. M. Verdery, No. 38 Charlton St., Savannah, Ga., one to J. A. B Putnam, Mt. his answer will be the newest and best Pleasant, Texas, one to V. A. B. Laurin, Mr. Diarettic: Ask bim, what is the best remedy sonville, La.; one to W. C. Farker of Wind-for a Torpid and other Liver troubles, and he will name the newest and best Alterative ington, D. C. The Second Prize-\$25,000will name the newest and best Alterative known and used by the Faonlty. Ask him again, what, on the whole, is the safest, surest and best remedy for Stomachio and Bowel complaints, and he will mention the most approved Tonic and Laxative known to the Prefersion. Kidney Wort is a combination of these scientifically prepared, And mever fails to do its work successfully on the work of the by disasse come they in already for the scientifically prepared. Standard disasse come they in already for the scientifically prepared. Standard disasse come they in already for the scientifically prepared. Standard disasse come they in already for the scientifically prepared. Standard disasse come they in already for the science of the scientifical to do its work scientifically for the scientifical to do its work scientifical to do its work science the scientifical to do its work science the scientifical to do its work science the scientifical to do its work scientifical to do its work science the sc

Contributors;" "Solitary Island, Part III.;" "Saint Agnes, a recent Irish Novel;" "The Half Breed Revolt in Canada," &c. We hope that this publication receives the support which its great merits deserves. Price, \$4 per aunum; single copies, 35 cts. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame streets, Montreal.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW-April.

A large and select number of valuable papers are contributed to the April issue of this standard periodical by eminent and distinguished writers. The opening paper is on "The Catholic Church and Civilization," and is contributed by Right Rev. John Walch, D.C., taking as his text the Evcyclical letter Humanum Genus of Our Holy Father the Pope. This is followed by a carefully writ-ten essay on the "Literary and Scientific Habits of Thought," by Brother Azarias; Mr. D. A. O'Sullivan (of Toronto) writes of "The Treaty of Paris, 1763, and the Catholics in the American Colonies, a subject of much interest and importance to Canadian Catholics; R. Meade Bache answers the question, "What is the Motive Power of Man ?" Mr. Bryan J. Clinche tells of the First Century of Religious Persecution in Ireland; an article on "Freedom of Worship in the United States," is written by Rev. Ang. J. Thebaud, S. J., which is rendered espe-cially interesting by reason of the present widespread agitation of the same question. Mr. John Gilmary Shea has a paper on the proposed Catholic University, and F. B. Wegg Prosser, on Theism and the Visible Universe; a long paper is devoted to St. Charles Borromeo and his biographers. The Review's department of book notices is, as Review's department of book notices is, as satisfactory. Syrups in poor demand, Mo-usual, carefully arraged. Publishers : Hardy lasses dull. Barbadoes in large lots can be & Mahony, 505 Chestnut street, Philadelphis, U. 8.

# SAVING THE LAWYERS.

"The first thing we do, let's kill the law yers." This is rather a blood thirsty propo-sition, which we modify by offering to cure this worthy class of people. Most of them suffer (in common with nearly all others of sedentary habits), from the in-jurious effects of dyspepsia, indiges-tion, piles, loss of appetite and other ailments caused by a constipated habit of body. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" eradi-tion there is promotive restrict. cate all these disorders in promptly removing the cause thereof, and induce a rare degree of comfort and health.

-----FINANCE.

The New York stock market opened strong The New York stock market opened strong and remained so up to noon. In London con-sols sold at 99, Erie 102, Canadian Pacifio 882, New York Central 88, Illinois Cen-tral 1283. The local stock mar-ted opened very strong with sales as follows -25 Montreal 2003, 35 do 200, 40 do 1993, 75 do 1993, I do 199, 35 do ex.div. 1944, 66 do 1944, 135 do 1932, 110 do 1933, 50 Merchants 1134, 125 Gas 1803, 75 North-West Land Co. 36s, 155 Telegraph 1212, 200 do 122,

11.1

week was towards lower prices, but although holders reduced their figures about 2c, buyers were indifferent and lacked courage. Among the few odd seles which came to light here was that of 10,000 bushels of peas at 84c. Considerable ungraded Canadian barley has sold in New York at 75c to 82c. Inflour a fair but not large business has been done. Prices are down 15c to 20c from the highest

GREEN FRUIT, MAPLE PRODUCTS, &C .-Business is improving, and prices are steady to firm. Valencias sold at \$7.50 to \$8 per case. Lemons in boxes \$3 50 to \$4. Bananos were plentiful; we quote \$2.50 per bunch. Pineapples \$2.75 to \$3.25 per dozen. Sound Canadian apples were quoted at \$3.50 to \$4 per brl. Dates, 54c to 5c; skins 4c. Cocca nuts \$5 per 100. Maple syrup sold at 70c per small tin and sugar at 8c to 9c per 1b. HIDES AND TALLOW .- There were no new

features this week. Sheepsking 700 to 900; clips 25c; lambskins 25c and calfskins 12c. Tallow is quiet at 34c to 4c for rough and 610 to 71c for rendered.

GROCERIES .- Leading houses report symptoms of improvement, and enquiries for goods are on the increase. In teas some fittle excitement was worked up; so far as known transactions this week reached 800. to 1,000 pkgs. Sugar-The market has continued firm and the demand for low grades has been bought at 23c; small lots 30 to 32c. Rice is steady and unchanged. Talmage, writing of the American market, says :--- ' Prices are well maintained. Rice is to dy to lower than last year, equal data-with less than one half the supply ahead." Fruit, spices, nuts, etc., are dull and unchanged. Coffse-According to cables received, the last auction sale in

Amsterdam went off well; full values were obtained and a good feeling prevailed. IBON AND HARDWARE.—On account of the freight market being unsettled, business suffers considerably, as arrangements for future delivery cannot be made. Makers' prices of pig iron have not changed. Business here has been confined to small quanti-ties. In hardware business is quiet; prices of shelf goods are low, holders continuing to sell close, with little margin of profit. Canada plates have sold in round lots for future delivery at \$2 70.

since the turn of the month. The demand has run on light upper and splits. Fine light splits are scarce; other lines in full supply. Prices are generally steady.

THE TORONTO WHOLESALE MAR. KETS. .

\$4.80 to \$5. Small lots of commeal sell at \$3 to \$3 25. Grocerics -Business is quiet and prices steady. Orders continue light, but an im proved trade is expected. Sugars are steady:

granulated is quoted at 64e to 65., and Canadian refined from 44: to 54c. Teus have been fairly active and prices unchanged. Coffees dull. Fruit quiet and steady. Liquors and tobaccos unchanged. Scals—The markot is quiet and prices steady. Clover sells at \$11 to \$11.50 a contail Akilo unchanged of \$10.50 to \$11.50 a ceptil; Alsike unchanged at \$10.50 to \$12 50. Timothy steady at \$4.40 to \$4.50 a cental. P'ool-There is a limited demand for coarse lots at 15c to 16c. Selections point touched. Round lots of 500 to 1,000 are worth 18c to 19c, and ordinary barrels of superior have been offered at \$5, without drawing a satisfactory bid.

## LOCAL CATTLE MARKETS.

The market this morning had a large and choice supply of animals. Mr. Taillefeur especially had a very choice lot of heifers which he sold immediately after coming on the market. All round, the cattle for the most part were a choice lot, but, as usual, the constant supply of striplings could be had. Calves were in good demand; sheep were scarc, but the number were sufficient to ease the demand. The enquiry for striplings was small. The receipts amounted to about 378 head of entite, 50 sheep and lambs and 500 calves. Prices ranging for cattle on the hoof from 31c to 50 for medium and 51c for the choicest ; sheep 34c to 54c per lb; calves sold from \$2 to \$8 for common and \$9 to \$12 for choice.

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS.

The market all round has made an attempt to regain some of its former activity. Now, as the country roads are in a little better condition, the farmers take the advantage to get into the city. A very large outside business was doing this morning, especially in fresh meats, of which the farmers have a constant supply. In the fruit market business is a little better and prices firm. We quote :--Apples, \$2.50 to \$4 per brl ; oranges, Jam ica, per bri, \$8 to \$9; do Florida, box, \$6 to \$7.50; Valencias, case, \$7 to \$7.50; lemons, case, \$6 to \$6 50; do box, \$3 50 to \$4; bananas, bunch, \$2 to \$6; pineapples, 25 to 50c each; cranberries, 80c to \$1 pergal. ; strawberries, per quart, 30c. The vegetable market is very brisk ; prices have had no alteration. Our quotations are :--Prtatoes, 450 to 500 per bag; oabbage, 300 to 400; lettuos 600 to \$1.20; red cabbage, 75c; celery. 75u to \$1; Spanish onions, 50c; raddishes, 700 per dozen; carrots, 50c; turnips, 50c; onions, 75c; beets, 50o; paranips, 75c; spinach, \$1.50; sweet potatoes, \$2,50 per bushel; new cabbage, 25c; horse raddish, 10c to 20c; cucumbers, 20c each; parsley, 50 to 10c; mint 50 to 100; rhubarh, 123 to 200; asparagus, 40c to 500 per bunch; tomatoes, box; \$1 to \$1.50; green peas, peak, 60c. In the meat market a small but continual business is transacted. There, is a good demand for obvios fresh mate;

The commercial situation remains unchanged is a good demand for choice fresh meats; Sth mat, at 4 a.m., Obarlotte youngest child of a demand at unchanged. Poultry and game are having a fair domand at unchanged prices. 10 months at 4 a.m. (Diarlotte youngest child of a demand at unchanged prices. 10 months at 4 a.m.) at 4 a.m. (Diarlotte youngest child of a demand at unchanged prices. 10 months at 4 a.m.) at 4 a.m. (Diarlotte youngest child of a demand at unchanged prices. 10 months at 4 a.m.) at 4 a.m. (Diarlotte youngest child of a demand at unchanged prices. 10 months at 4 a.m.) at 4 a.m. (Diarlotte youngest child of a demand at unchanged prices. 10 months at 4 a.m.) at 4 a.m. (Diarlotte youngest child of a demand at unchanged prices. 10 months at 4 a.m.) at 4 a.m. (Diarlotte youngest child of a demand at unchanged prices. 10 months at 4 a.m.) at 4 a.m. (Diarlotte youngest child of a demand at unchanged prices. 10 months at 4 a.m.) at 4 a.m. (Diarlotte youngest child of a demand at unchanged prices. 10 months at 4 a.m.) at 4 a.m. (Diarlotte youngest child of a demand at unchanged prices. 10 months at 4 a.m.) at 4 a.m. (Diarlotte youngest child of a demand at unchanged prices. 10 months at 4 a.m.) at 4 a.m. (Diarlotte youngest child of a demand at unchanged prices. 10 months at 4 a.m.) at 4 a.m. (Diarlotte youngest child of a demand at a demand at unchanged prices. 10 months at 4 a.m.) at 4 a.m. (Diarlotte youngest child of a demand at a demand

VALUE OF LOTS: First Series - - - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - - - \$10,000.00. Second Series - - - \$10,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - - \$2,500.00. THE SECOND DRAWING Will take place of the CABINET DE LECTURE PAROISSIAL. (Opposite the Montreal Seminary,)

WEDNESDAY, 15th JULY, AT 2 P.M.

SECURE TICKETS AT ONCE ! PRICES :

First Series. ......\$1.00. 25

To obtain Tickets, apply personally, or by lotter (regis tered) addressed to the Secretary,

S. E. LEFERVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Send 5 cts. stamps for malling and registering the tickets asked for. (3 cts. United States.) The official list of prize-winning numbers will be for-warded, after the 20th July, to all applicants on receipt of a 3c. stamp. 107-if والمراجعة والمحيو فالمحدود والكرية

# MARRIED.

RYAN-O'NEILL-At &t. Patrick's Church, on Tuesday, May 5th, Wm. Ryan, to Nellie, daughter of the late P. O'Neill, Esq.-No cards. 116-1

CLARK-MULLARKY.-At St. Patrick's Church, May 4th, Mr. will, H. Clark, son, of Henry Clark of Baltimore, and Miss Lizzie S. Mullarky, daughter of Mr. M. C. Mullarky, of this city. No Cards. 106-2

### DIED.

SIMPSON.—In this city on the 7th inst. Margaret Mullin, aged 60 years, a native of Donegal, Ireland, widow of the late Edward Simpson.

SMITH.-At Quebec on the 6th inst., Ellen Cink, widow of the late Patrick Smith, aged 70 years, a native of Thomastown, County Kil-kenny, Ireland.

MoMAHON .- In this city, on the 5th inst., 

MOORE .--- At Notre-Dame de Levis on tie 6th instant; Mary Fitzgerald, widow of the late John Moore, aged 82 years and 10 months. RILEY .- At Quebeo on the 5th instant, Michael J. mes, second son of Michael Riley, aged 8 years, 9 months and 5 days:

aged 8 years, 9 months and 5 days: McCULLOUGH.-Died, at the Notre Dame College, Iudiana, March 23, Brother Timothy, be ore entaring religious profession, Michael McCullough, born in. St. Brigide, Iberville County, Canada. III-1 FERTE.-In this city, on the 10th May, after a short illness, Adelina; youngest daughter of Louis Ferte, at the age of 18 years and 6 months

Of Lotus a or of this world of sorrow For a better lome above, Whure suggis over hover Around Gods throat of love.

ESINHART, In this city on Tuesday the

LEATHER -Business has been more active