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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 31.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. MARCH, 12 1884.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

FROM THE IRISH BENCHES,

SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

THE POWER OF THE IRISH PARTY.

T. P. O'CONNOR'S BRILLIANT SPEECH.

O'Connor Power's Final Act of Apostacy

HEALY'S HARD HITTING

House of Commons, London.

The parliamentary correspondent of United Ireland, writing from the House of Commons,

on the 22nd February, says :-I hope the moral of Tuesday night's division given on the vote of censure will be deeply engraven on the Irish heart. It is that Irish members have ample power, but have not the will, to make or unmake English Ministers. The Government majority of forty-nine looks a large one; in reality it is a perflously small one-so small that the Times warns the Government that "in spite of all Its advantages it came near a great disaster, and its hold on public opinion has been dan-gerously shaken." The majority of ninety-four, with which it was elected, has been shorn by one-half, and what is the character of the majority that remains? Only thirty-three members of the Irish party voted against the coercionists. Twenty-three members returned by Home Rule constituencies voted contrary to the decision of the Irish party. Their votes, if cast on the Irish side, would have reduced the Government majorlty to three. But that is not all. Fifteen other Home Rule members were absentsome from unavoidable cause, some as deserters from their party. Had they also been in their places, and in the right lobby, the Government would have been in a minority and an underswell of Tory glas and admiration of 12. Now, examine the figures on another supposition. Had the 33 loyal members of the Irish party abstained from voting the Tories would have been left in a | bungling argument and drove the charges of minority of 82. Had they voted with the vaciliation and inconsistency home to the Government, the Government majority would Government with a force and elequence and have been 113, or if the 15 Irish absentees animation wholly wanting in the Tory tirades. had voted also, 128. To sum up in a sentence, had the undivided Irlsh strength been flung against the Torics, the Tories would have been left. in an appalling majority of 128, from which they could hardly raise their | before he sat down. " Heavens'if Bir Stafford heads again; had the Irlah strength been flung against Coercionists, the strongest Par-liamentary majority of this century would have been broken and driven from office in a minority of 12. Do the Irish people realize the full significance of these figures?

The decision of the Irish party was promptly and unanimously taken. It was to throw the Irish vote against the Government. On the merits of the division they would be the merits of the division they was on foot, stalked into the House with angly voting against the Government for in-was on foot, stalked into the House with angly voting against the Government for in-mien at an early stage in the speach. At first vading Egypt at all, and keeping a firm grip in the cast wrathful glances at the speaker, writhjust as the Tories would be voting against | ed, looked as if he were going to be enraged, them for not annexing it outright. But then by an effort composed his features and the merits of the Egyptian part of leaned his head heavily and wearily on the marked to incline the Irish party to tering attack upon his policy had a more deeither side. On both sides there was pressing effect upon Mr. Gladstone than any wrong, and aggression, and greed more or less other incident of the debate. He looked the cowardly or shameless. It was a vote of picture of defeat and sickness of heart. There censure upon the Government which is were moments when, amidst the Tory cheers, known to Ireland as the Government of Earl an Irish heart might have relented to Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan. It was against wards the pallid old man, were it not these men and their bloody rule that the spectres of the Red Earl and these men and their bloody rule that the Irish vote was flung. The Government had his pinch-ol-hunger Secretary rose up bebegun to flatter themselves of late that the | hind him and stifled the voice of pity. Spenoer-Trevelyan regime was a success. The Irlah vengeance was destined to open Mr. Gladstone's eyes to the depths of hatred and after Mr. T. P. O'Connor sat down, and for abhorrence that his Irish lieutenants have dug for themselves in Irish hearts.

The only doubt that exercised the Irish party was whether they had the power to make their blow against the coercionists a telling one. That the Government, by the help of the Nominal Home Rulers, must have it was with men eager for the division and a majority was inevitable. The question was whether the Irish vote could reduce that majority to a figure that would shake their power and self-confidence? The chances were that it would, and the certainty was that if it did not it would be because representatives elected to act with the Irish National party would once more find government seductions too strong for them. The division would be a final test for the Irish constituencies. Whatever the result, it was felt that the Irish party had almost no alternative. Their abstention would be a confession of their impotence. It would leave the Tories in a minority so abysmal that the Government would be free to dispense with Irish aid in carrying their Franchise Bill, and would probably propitiate the House of Lords without scruple by sacrificing the Irish part of the measure. Upon the other hand, by preserving something approaching to a balance between English par-ties, the Itieh party would make themselves indispensable to the Government, and would probably be able not only to secure the household suffrage but two or three other substantial concessions which a Government with a thundering majority at its back would contempinously deny. The household franchise is a matter of much less vital import to Irish

encies ready to elect as many eligible Nationalist candidates as could be provided.

With these considerations before their minds, the Irish party with one voice decided to strike at the Coercionists without mercy. The rumours of their decision percolated through the lobbles, which were thronged with members whipped together for the night from all parts of Europe. It, created a pro-found sensation. Mr. Trevelyan appeared to have heard it and to have realized how heavy a part his own catalogue of mean miswhen he rose to answer questions. His re-plies had evidently been framed at a time when the Irish decision was still in the balance, and when soft words might have been ex-pected to butter the Ministerial paranips. But they were delivered in the dispirited and gloomy tone of a man who has lost all interest in being conciliatory but has not yet plucked up courage to be insolent. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, was apparently unconscious of the news, for he was placid and even brisk, and gently appealed to Mr. Healy for "a little patience" with the air of a fond father delivering an allocution to his

The first open pronouncement that the Irish party had entered the fray against the Government was when Mr. T. P. O'Connor burst on the House with the very best speech for Monaghan was never in better form. He of the scores of powerful ones on record to his cradit. It was one of the extremely few oceasions on which it is the bars truth to say the House was electrified. It was on the very threshold of the dinner-hour when he rose. Mr. Ashmend-Bartlett had cleared the House bare of friends and foes by one of those half-clever, whole worthless harangues which he deems it his duty to the nation to entertain himself and the Speaker and the Bergeant-at-Arms at eccentric intervals. The speech of a new member, Mr. Holdsworth, and the knowledge that Mr. O'Connor was about to make himself heard, brought members dropping back, but it was not until Mr. O'Connor was well on his legs that he beheld the inspiriting sight of the House filling rapidly in all its parts with eager and attractive listeners. The speech was a revelation to the Tories. Their faces lighted up with joy and exultation as they saw weak point after weak point of the Government case assailed with triumphant reasoning, trenchant sarcasm and sparkling wit. The front Opposition beach was thronged with delighted and almost boisterous ex-Ministers. Bir Stafford Northcote's solemn "hear, hear," sounded sgain and sgain, and there were sunny smiles from Mr. Gibson and approving node from Sir R'chard Cross, from the back benches. To give the stupid party their due, they recognize an ally who is not stupid. Mr. O'Connor mended their Government with a force and elequence and they were listening to a speech which, next to Mr. Gladstone's, was the best in the week-long debate. The House was full and excited Northcote could only make a speech like that!' one of the most prominent young Tories was heard exclaiming, and the exclamation does n . . exeggerate the feeling of envious admiration aroused in the Tory breasts by the speson of the eloquent and dashing Irishman. Among Mr. O'Connor's

own colleagues the feeling of delight and ap. plause was keener still. Mr. Gladstone, evidently warned by what was on foot, stalked into the House with angry quarrel were not sufficiently cushion behind him. Mr. O'Connor's shat-Even Mr. Cowen's impassioned attack upon the Government could not hold the house

the three following hours the contest was waged not in the yawning and all but empty chamber, but in the rooms and corridors where the rival whips were mustering and nursing their battalions. The House refilled towards midnight, but

in no mood for listening to vapid speeches. The Marquis of Hartington's speech was so sleepy that he forgot he was Secretary for War, and Sir Stafford Northcote's reply was so dreary that the most enthusiastic cheer of the night arose when he cut short the miserable performance and sat down.

Five hundred and seventy seven members mustered for the division. Speculation as to the majority varied from thirty to sixty. The Irish calculation was that if the Government majority was reduced below fifty it would be a triumph, and when forty-nine was announced as the actual figure the somewhat hollow ories of exultation among the Ministerialists were heartily echeed from the Irish benches. Considering that Messis. J. E. and W. Bedmond, O'Kelly and Callan were absent abroad, and Mr. Lalor on a bed of sickcant, the Parnellite muster was remarkably here and followed to Cupplane, where "interness, and the seats for Cork and Meath vagood.

Mr. O'Connor Power was one of the sleekest of the spaniels that obeyed the Government

whip. Mr. O'Connor Power's parade of pretentious commonplaces to-day may be dismissed very summarily. Large numbers of members had come down in expectation that Bradlaugh | for the Almighty, and the early missionaries would present himself. Failing that enter- employed "gosh" (your father). It is said sentative positions in our movement to be If a General Election should be the result of tainment they waited to see the promised run the Indians at once adopted the latter word filled, and abundance of the regulate the division, it would find the Irish constitu. of an Irish renegade assetting and traducing for the uses of profanity.

his late colleagues. They were grievously disappointed. Mr. Power had been industriously spreading the rumor that his speech would be a sensational attack on members of the Irish party. He was not long learn-ing that the challenge would be joyfully accepted, and that he would find himself confronted with reminiscences which would open the eyes of the House wider than his colored and ponderous oratory. With the fear of Mr. Healy before his eyes, he took good care to abandon his intention. Nothing could deeds played in determining it. He was have been more hane than the pompour plunged in deep and undisguised dejection platitudes with which his speech was stuffed platitudes with which his speech was stuffed. Another man delivering the same speech would have been most unceremoniously coughed down. His elecutionary glits, howeyer, impart grace and weight to the duliest sentiments, and, besides, he was that popular though secretly despised pet of the English Parliament — an Irishman renouncing his early opinions and assailing his late associates. His emptiest phrases and tawdriest high-falutin was accordingly cheered to the echo from the Ministerial benches, Mr. Trevelyan being one of the foremost in his joyous demonstrativeness. On the Irish benches the speech was voted a failure and a

The change from his padded elequence to withered up the ex Nationalist with scathing and almost contemptuous sarcasm, and then for over an hour delivered at Mr. Trevelyan, in Mr. Gladstone's attentive hearing, one of the most terrible and damaging assaults over directed against the Castle firm.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London, March 5 .- The House has rejected Parnell's bill amending the Irish Land Act by a vote of 325 to 72. A deputation representing a large number of influential classes in ireland waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to-day and asked for the prolongation of the period during which Government loans may be repaid.

On Monday Mr. Cameron will ask Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secre tary, whether Spain has been asked to explain the recent action of the Spanish revenue officers at Gibraltar against the American ship Marianne Nottebohm.

Yesterday Mr. Stanley, Conservative, gave notice of his intention to move that no supplies be granted to the Government until they have made a full and explicit statement of their Egyptian policy. The Conservatives greeted this with loud cheers. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that no attempt would be made to relieve Kasania, as it was believed that the garrison could be withdrawn without difficulty.

London, March 6-In the House of Commous to-day the Marquis of Hartington moved an appropriation of £380,000 to cover the cost of the Boudan expedition. He said General Graham had been ordered to disperse the rebels within ten miles of Suskim, but not to operate at a greater distance from that city. When these had been dispersed he believed

the tribes would become friendly. Frederick Stapley (Conservative) spoke upon the motion and criticised severely the Government's Egyptian policy.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the expedition to Assouam involved no change of policy. It was a necessary precaution to prevent excitement from spreading. The Government would adhere to its determination to pay no heed to the remarks of foreign newspapers, and had no intention of assuming the government of Egypt. Such an act would be a gross breach of the public law of Europe. (Cheers.) Troops would be withdrawn at the earliest moment possible.

Mr. Labouchere moved to reduce the appropriation by a hundred thousand pounds.

Irish Affairs,

THE FRANCHISM BILL-WHIG DESDETERS-A DI-VIDED MINISTRY-IRELAND'S WINKING HAND

By cable from Irish Special News Agency.) London, March 8 .- The position of the Franchise Bill is thaky. Mr. Gladstone's statement that Ireland is entitled to retain her present number of representatives is as much resented by the Whigs as by the

Tories.

Masses. Goschen, Forster, and others have practically formed caves, and will attack the bill all through and probably deleat it. The members of the Capinet are rather di-

vided on the question. Mr. Gladstone, up to the present, is the only person pludged to a retention of the Irish total. On all sides there is a strange concurrence in the apprehension that the Irish will con-

trol both parties after the next election. Mr. Trevelyan and others point out in an. swer to Mr. Goschen's objections that the only difference of result involved in the question of changing the franchise or leaving it unal-

tered is whether Mr. Parnell is to have

seventy-nine or ninety followers. London, March 8-To-day a procession was formed of the amalgamated trades guilds, the town commissioners and about 5,000 citizens and followed the remains of Jerome Collins and his mother from Queenstown onthedral to the pier, where the bodies were placed on the steamer Erin. The river procession was led by the Erin; all displayed colors at half mast, as did all the shipping in the harbor. An immense concourse of people took trains

" BY G05H."

The melancholy discovery is made that gosh" is the worst kind of swearing. Elict in his Indian Bible uses "osh" (my father)

LANDLORDS AND LAND LEAGUE

THE EPITAPH OF THE AGITATION NOT YET WRITTEN.

THE FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The Want of non-Parliamentary Speakers and Representatives.

CRITICAL POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

AUSTRALYS AND THE REDMOND BROTHERS.

THE NATIONAL CONTEST IN CORK.

TRUE ("I'NESS.) DUBLIN, February 23rd, 1884.

The cessation of National League meetings, for the last two Sundays, has inspired the landiords with the hope that the agitation against their system is at an end. The wish is father to the hope, of course, but while they are welcome to whatever consolation is to be found in a temporary lull, they will yet have change of ministry or a general election. to mest the full force of the storm, which is only gathering its forces in the seeming repose | the want of cohesion in the Irish representaof the elements of opposition. Their pardon-able eagerness to predict the end of their confidence or "giant majority" which was at troubles has led them into a good many pre-vious miscalculations. In the beginning of the Land Lesgue movement, it was the customary thing to find the organs of landlordism writing the epitaph of the agitation if the number of weekly demonstrations was, by some chance or other, reduced by one. We were in the habit of being told that the country was "returning to its senses," and that noisy agitators would no longer be able to sow distrust between genetous landlord and confiding tenant.

Nevertheless, on the struggle went. It lived through the Coercion regime of Forster. The Land Act instified but did not stay its pro gress; and now, having survived prophecies of dieaster and the dangers of penalties and seduction, we are again informed, that the agrarien revolt which commenced in Mayo is arrested in its career, and that Ireland; has

had enough of the consequences. It is cruel to dispel any illusion with which misfortune essays to console itself, but, having discredited the Itish landlords in their landlord capacity, the Irlsh people are not bound to believe them as prophets, and in-until recently-their own country to boot ; nor, with such a reputation for failure, are they likely to convince public opinion outside of Ireland that the opposition against them has ceased.

The explanation of the fewness of meetings, recently, is easily accounted for. The men who chiefly sustain the agitation, or, rather, who do the public speaking part of the work, are few in number. They are nearly all members of Parliament, and as the session for '84 opened a fortnight ago the men who have been addressing demonstra-tions throughout the country during the last six months have been compelled to attend to other duties at Westminster; and to the un avoidable absence of these is due the alleged

collapse of the National League movement. Although the temporary withdrawal of such men as T. D. Sullivan, Healy, Mayne, O'Brier, Sexton, Harrington and one or two others from active participation in the work of the League in Ireland is not of vital consequence to the fortunes of the cause, it is essential to the continuity and interests of the movement that a remady should be found for this annual gap in the ranks of our forces. As was pointed out at the meeting of the Central Branch of the League on Wednesday last, this can only be done by increasing the number of non-parliamentary representative men in Ireland. At the present time these are few, or parhaps it would be more correct to say, that few non-parliamentary Nationalists have such a political or national status before the country as when the Land League was chiefly directed and its organization mainly controlled by their aid. The conflict which was maintained during '81 and '82 has deprived Ireland (for a time only, it is sincerely to be hoped,) of the services of such sterling patriots as Thomas Brennan and Patrick Egan, at present in America. Mr. A. J. Kettle has had to retire for private reasons from active participation in the agitation, and John W. Walsh has carried his invaluable services to the initiation of an anxiliary league at the antipodes. While Nationalists of this stamp, with others who have since become members of Parliament, were among the heads of the National movement the work went forward uninterruptedly as well when Parliament was sitting as during its vacation. The loss which the cause against landlordism has sustained by the gaps thus made in the National ranks is not readily measured in words, it is true, but the consequences will run into greater seriousness still unless steps are taken to find substitutes among the remaining local leaders in the country. Little or no difficulty need be experienced in accomplishing this, as there are plenty of repreThe National Council

of the League has yet to be elected. The constitution adopted at the Dublin conference of October, 1882, provides that each of our thirty two counties shall elect a representative, shir, singularly enough, by a motion of Mr. Parnell's, no member of Parliament is eligible for reminister or election. eligible for nomination or election, as the same motion provided that sixteen members of the Irish Parliamentary Party were to be co-opted by their colleagues to represent their body on the National Council of the League. Men should have been elected to these posts months ago, when, as members of a miriature Irlsh Parliament, and holding popular trusts, they would have acquired a political status by which, as representatives of national constituencies, they could fulfil the duties which members of parliament perform when here in Ireland. There is every reason to expect that the temporary executive of the National Lesgue will soon see the necessity of carrying out these county elections, by which the organization would be powerfully aided in every part of the country, while the landlords would become convinced that all hope of a cessation of hostilities against their system on the part of the Irish people must be abandoned as a baseless expectation.

Critical Fix of the Government.

The position of the Gladstone administration is becoming more precarious every day. What with Ireland on its back and Egypt on its "conscience," and the Tory party sppesiing to English passion and greed to avenge the disgrace in the Soudan by turning the Liberals out of office, the coercion party has (Special Correspondence of THE Post and ing of Parliament. Nor does the situation improve for the Ministerialists as the gession advances. The majority of 49 on the vote of censure debate was more of a moral defeat than a party victory; for had the Irish members who are known as "Nominal Home Rulers" voted with Mr. Parnell's party, Mr. Gladstone would have been left in a minority, which would have necessitated either a His tenure of office is therefore due to the back of his cabinet during last year.

Disguised Whigs,

The action of the Irish Party which follows Mr. Parnell in voting solid against the Ministerial Coercionists has given general satisfaction in Ireland. Fears were entertained that it would have been otherwise, as it is widely known that within the ranks of the small body of members who accept the lend of Mr. Parnell there are men like Oaptain O'Shea (County Clare), Blake (County Waterford), Colonel Nolan (County Galway), and Maciariane (County Carlow), who are real Whigs thinly disguised in Nationalist with his lieutenant, and by Wilfred Law-professions, and who would follow the son and other radicals, denouncing the example of OConnor Power and The slaughter of 3,000 brave men for defending O'Donoghue and "bolt" into the camp of the Liberal party only they hope, by the maintenance of a semblance of loyalty to the justly defended country. In short, Gladpopular leader, to get returned again to Parestone sinks deeper daily in a hopeless mass popular leader, to get returned again to Parliament at the approaching general election. Strong efforts were made by this Whig section to induce the party to abstain from voting altogether (it being useless to propose that the Government should be supported in the division on Sir S. Northcote's resolution) so that the Liberals would not have Mr. Parnell's 32 votes thrown against them. Had these tactics succeeded, the Liberals would have had a mejority of 81 instead of 49, a result that would have strengthened their position immensely. Captain O'Shea's diplomacy failed, however, to influence the party which he has more than once already betrayed to the interests of the Whige, and with the exception of the members I have named the whole of Mr. Parnell's party gave a solid vote against the government which upholds the coerolon reign of Earl Spencer and Mr. Tre-

velyan in Ireland. The Brothers Redmond.

In proposing that the acting-executive of the National League should appoint a deputa. tion from its body to meet the brothers Red mond and present them with an address on their return to Ireland, the central branch has but anticipated the general wish of the country. They are in every way deserving of this mark of national respect for the splendid services which they have rendered to the Lesgue and to Ireland during their mission to the Australian Colonies-services which have not ceased with the departure of the Messrs, Redmond for home, but which, in the establishment of a permanent organization at the Antipodes, will continue to render invaluable aid to the cause which they are re-

turning still to serve with ability, earnestness, and courage. The Cork City Riccion. The voting in this contest is going on as am writing, and the result will not be made known before it will be time to close this letter. But the return of the National candidate, Mr. Deasy, is deemed to be a foregone conclusion, and the telegraph will have conveyed the news of the victory to you readers long before these words can reach them through your columns. In one respect, at least, this election The citizens of Cork are to is a unique one. deolds the issue between themselves. The candidates are both Corkmen, and neither assumed practical shape. Plans of a large Nationalist nor Conservative political party has contributed a single external supporter to either Deasy or Goulding during the canvass. Not one member of the Irish Parliamentary party has come over from London to lend sasistance; and if victory should de-clare on the side of the National cause to-night, the Nationalists of a Rebel Cork! will have demonstrated how an Irish constituency can select its own man, fight his canvass and return him triumphantly without any outside aid whatever. A candidate elected in this manner is a representstive in the true sense of the term, and though Mr Deasy is not a gentleman of shining parts Mr. Parnell will have no more loyal or more remaining in Ireland with which to fill them, honest supporter than the man, it is to be his intention of contributing to the fund.

hoped, will be elected to-day as his colleague in the representation of the capital of Mun-

MICHAEL DAVITT.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Government Divided Against Iteelf— The Franchise Bill—Indignant Shipowners - Representation of Minori-

NEW YORK, March 9 .- The Tribune's London cable letter says :- The Tories continue to raise debates on every possible issue, oritiolzing and obstructing till they have elicited a stinging rebuke from the Standard itself. Meantime the Franchise bill was read for the first time on Monday. After a really useful debate, the Paruellite bill to amend the Irish Land Act, a proposal amounting to a configcation of nearly all the remaining property of the landlords, was rejected by an immense majority, albeit supported by sundry Badicals, the government adhering firmly to its resolve that the present act shall have a fair trial. Mr. Healy enlarged the parliamentary vocabulary by using the terms blackguard, robber and fool in describing three different opponents. The new member, Mr. Finch Hatton, for South Lancashire, surprised and delighted the house by a speech on Egypt of singular energy and brilliancy.

A GENERAL MUDDLE. The Eun's London letter says the week in Parliament has been one of muddle, confusion and inconsequence and the future of every-thing is uncertain. Mr. Gladstone does not know what he is going to do in Egypt; the Liberals don't know whether they will support or oppose him, and the fortunes of the franchise bill are hidden in an impenetrable darkness. Report describes El Mahdi as one day advancing to Khartoum and the next as being so delighted with Gordon's proclamation of him as Sultan of Darfour as to have resolved on at once making his peace. One day the future of Khartoum is described as the indefinite continuance of Gordon's rule, and the next a fierce controversy rages over Gordon's supposed intention to make Zebehr Pacha, the king of the slave dealers, his successor. Similarly, at Suakim; General Graham has not yet been definitely instructed whether he shall

MAKE PEACE OR WAR with Osman Digms, and either course will expose Gladstone to fierce attack—if peace, from the whole conservative party and the Jingo liberale; if war, from the peace at any price radicale. The victory of El-Teb has done the government no good, being dis-counted with unprecedented promptitude by the conservative critics, showing the folly of being at peace with the Mahdi and at war the Boudan, described so enthusiastically by Gladstone himself as their dearly loved and of self-contradiction, so that each day brings retrogression, not progress-increases, not diminishes trouble-enlarges, not narrows, the vista of complications, and, while military defeats would entail political disaster,

VICTORY REAPS NO POLITICAL GAIN. The Conservatives are working the business with relontless energy, and insist on debates practically every night in both Houses of Parliament, and all parliamentary legisla-tion is at a standstill. The London Reform bill has accordingly disappeared into the remote future. Mr. Chamberlain has found the combination of ship-owners so potent that the merchants, spipping pill is strong. tion was reported, while open hostility of the Conservatives and secret coalition by the Whigs against the franchise bill threaten it with destruction. Goschen and Forster are backed by a powerful section in opposing Ireland's retention of her present number of seats and a combination from all sides of the House, including several subordinate members of the administration, demands provisions for the

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES. Finally a cattle bill threatens further com-

plications, for, while denounced by the Liberal and Conservative landlords as not sufficiently potent against the importation of disease, it is denounced by a similar combination of Liberal and Conservative representatives of towns as calculated to enormously raise the price of the people's food.

Another despatch says Mr. Chamberlain is convinced that the opinion of the country is in favor of the shipping bill. If this is dis-tinctly expressed in the next fortnight the bill will be maintained; if not, it will be dropped. Mr. David MacIver, member for Birkenhead, will move the rejection of the bill. An attempt will be made to kill the bill vy referring it to a select committee with power to take evidence.

Memorial Church at Penetanguishene.

PRISTANGUISHENE, Ont., March 8 .- The proposition to build a church in memory of the esuit fathers who were martyred by Indiana in this district years and years ago has at last and beautiful edifice have been prepared by Kennedy, Gaveller and Holland, architects, Toronto and Barrie. The style is French Gothic of the sixteenth century, commemorative of the period in which the martyred missionaries lived. The building is cruck-form in shape, and the front is adorned with towers. Its cost is estimated at \$75,000 dx-clusive of interior decorations: Rev. Father Laboreau, the energetic pricet of the parish, is at the head of the movement and will start out this week under the sanction of Archbishop Lynch to seek financial aid. He wilk visit the Province of Quebec, and will afterwards appeal to the people of Ontario, whose Lieutenant-Governor has already expressed The second of th

THE ST. PATRICK'S OROSS. Come, raise me up, alannah! Lift me up a little more, And let the sunshine touch my bed, and stream

upon the floor : Draw back the curtain farther yet-let enter ev'IY TAY And make the place look chearful, child, for this is Patrick's Day.

Once more I bid it welcome-'tis the last for me. I fear. Pye had a long, long journey, but the end is

drawing near; Thank God, I've seen my share of years, but, somehow, child, to-day, thoughts are far away.

You know my old brown chest, asthore, go now and lift the lid,

And bring me what you'll find there, in the bottom corner hid, A little colored pasteboard cross,-tis faded, quaint and old.

And yet I prize it dearer far, than if 'twere solid gold.

Long years ago I carried it across the rolling And Time, with all its changes, has not stolen it from me.

Just as you read the other day—and I believe it true, That ev'rywhere we Irish go, God's Cross will follow, too.

And there are twined around it, child, what you can't understand, Old memories of other days-of youth and native land:

As dry and withered rose leaves speak of summers past and gone, So life's bright early springtime in this little cross lives on.

Pinned here, upon my shoulder, ah! but sure you'll never know

How grand I felt that morning, with my cross and ribbon green; God and country bound together—I was prouder than a queen

How light and gay my spirits, as we children climbed the hill

To seek for four-leaved shamrocks whilst the dew was sparkling still, Whilst the blackbird sang his welcome-the

primrose showed her face. And violets were nodding from each cosy hiding place.

My liltle cross! around you, oh how many mem'ries cling! Old times, old scenes, old faces to my mind this day you bring;

Come, pin it on my shoulder, child, in spite of age and pain. For Ireland and St. Patrick let me wear it once

again. The weight of years may bend me, but my soul

Will ever pray. May God be with the good old land, and bless her honored Day,

And round the Cross entwining may her Shamrocks e'er be met, That as she bore the burden she may share the

triumph yet.

Quebec, March 1, 1881.

THE WILD ROSE

OF LOUGH GILL. A Tale of the Irish our in the Seventeenth

Contury.

CHAPTER I

THE BANKS OF LOUGH GILL. She's more sweet than the sunset, more bright than the swan.
And song like her sweet voice I never heard one! There's not in my culses a red drop so mean Would not flow to defend thee, my bonnie Kathleen!"

O'CAROLAN (Dr. Sigerson's Trans.) It was a beautiful evening in September. The declining sun cast a flood of light on the meliow landscape, glowing on the brown, red, and golden foliage of the wooded hills, and on the bosom of the lovely sheet of water they enclosed—the Killarney of North Connaught—so aptly termed by the ancient Celts, in their truthful and poetle topography,

Loch Gile, " the Bright Lake." Calm and serene as the blue, unclouded aky that domed it the lake spread out like a wast mirror—a mirror in which nature loved to see herself reflected in ber brightest array of bloom and beauty. Every islet that arose from its bosom was a luxuriant grove, and all around the shore stately woods extended over hill and dale. maye where broad fields of corn were ripening in the sup, or where pleasant meadows expanded along the banks, with fat and fawored kine ruminating amidst the rich grass. The sunlight gilt the heary walls of Breffny Castle and the venerable ruins on Church Island: and here and there from amidst the trees a thin blue wreath of smoke ascended into the still air from the thatched but of a brughaidh or farmer-almost the only tokens of human life visible in the landscape.

The vesper voice of Nature sounded sweet and low. Now and then a stray zephyr rustled the branches of the trees, seeming to shake off flakes of sunlight into the shadowy recesses of the wood. There was an occasional drowsy lowing from the kine to the pastures. a cooing of amstory doves in the depths of the wood, the rustle of a rabbit among the tall grass and fern, the shrick of a skimming Reagull, or the Dlash of a water-fowl. These and other sounds mingled at intervals with the gentle, dreamy ripple of the wavelets on the shingle; but the bush of eve was growing deeper every moment, and the sounds that broke its silence seemed to add

to its tranquillity.
Suddenly a melodious strain floated out over the sunlit water, and the music of a delicious female voice carolling a Celtic song was borne on the air.

It was a simple, artiess song, a quaint old Irish ballad teiling of the sorrowful loves of moertain fair MacDermott and a certain dark O'Rourke, and yet the enchantress Lurline, seated on her mossy rock beside the Rhine, could searce have poured forth a more tender and bewitching melody than this, which seemed like the harmony of silver bells Makled by music-lowing fairles in some bosky

dell beside the water.

The melody proceeded from beneath the shade of a magnificent sycamore that grow on the verge of the shore. There on the trunk of a prostrate tree, were seated an old man and a maiden, and it was from the red lips of the latter that the stream of song was

flowing.

The old man, who were the high contest cap (or fileadh) and flowing robes of an Irish bard, was a venerable, white-haired, patriarch, with a majesty aking to that of one of the

Manus O'Ouirnin had long followed the profession of seansoble—a bination of hard story-teller and historian—and his was long the place of honor at the teasts of the neighboring Irish chieftains. But now his paisied fingers refused to touch the harp-strings as hey had been wont, his shoulders were bent

with the weight of nigh a century, and he who had seen generation after generation pass away lived in daily and almost hourlyexpectation of the summons which was to open to him the gates of another world. He had had two sons, both of whom were gone before him to the grave; one perishing in the war in Flanders, the other dying at home. The latter had left two children, a son and My heart grows warm and youthful and my a daughter, the daughter being the fair young songstress who now sat by her grand-

sire's side. Despite the seanschie's great age his sight was almost unimpaired, and he was now poring over an old yellow manuscript. Is was only when the maiden's song ceased that he raised his eyes from the black lines of Celtic characters.

"Gillamachree," he said, turning to his young companion, "I feel as if I were thirty years younger when I listen to your sweet voice, and the blood runs right warmly through my old veins. You remind me of the hird whose singing raised St. Fursed to the gate of heaven. What would I do at all without you, avourneen?"

He laid his feeble hand caressingly on her head. A dainty, graceful little head it washead crowned with the natural "glory of woman," a wealth of hair that, bound by the simple ribbon of maldenhood, streamed down the owner's back in a mass of glossy brown tresses. She was barely sixteen, a brunette, and singularly handsome. Her beauty was of that sweet, piquant, peculiarly Celtic type that is so racy of the Irish soil. A perfect mbodimentshe looked of fresh young health, gazelle-like grace and vigour-and the It tells me of the first time that I wore it, long spirit of the seanachie's grandchild was pure as the wholesome air that breathed around

A shawl of dark woollen stuff was gracefully draped round her shoulders and fagtened on one of them by a silver brooch representing a clusterfor intertwined serpents. Old Manus was dressed in his parti-colored costume of Irish bard; and the pair made a quite picturesque little group-a group very auggestive of May and December.

" Now, grandfather mine," she replied, with a light laugh, "I fear you have too high an opinion of me. You praise my singing-you who taught me how to sing, ay, and to play your clairseach, too. You compare me to the bird of St. Fursey. Alas! 'tis not my poor voice can raise your mind to heaven.

"It can, asthore, and so can your face, for your bright eyes make me think of my poor dead Nuala, who is now with the saints-ay, brings her to my memory not as you saw her ms colleen, a withered old vanithee, but a merry, handsome girl like yourself. Ab, wirrasthrue! wirrasthrue!" continued the old man mournfully, "that was a long, long time ago. The old people are all gone, acushla, all gone;—but l'il soon follow them, and the gray worn heart shall have rest at last."

"Nay, nay, your words are like a wreath of not here to comfort you?"

A fair shapely arm stole round the scanachie's neck, and his grandchild's head rested tenderly on his breast. For some time ago and youth remained in mute embrace, the silvery locks of the one mingling with the brown save for the splash made by a diving cormorant and the distant wall of a horn in the wood.

"Listen, avourneen, listen," said the patriarch at the latter sound, "the hunters are in the wood. There was a time when I could hunt, fish, ay, or fight, as well as the best; but, Spain, and as her grandeire, speaking from fareer gair, that time is gone-heaven be with experience, painted a thrilling picture of the it!—and all that is left for the old man is a tumult, contention, and slaughter of a battle-grave beside his wife inside the walls of field and of the hazards and horrors of war, Oreeveles. But don't be downhearted, asthore. Her brother Niall and the good angels of heaven will watch over my darling when her old grandfather is gone. So now, acushla, cheer up, for I would not see a tear in the bright eyes of my girleen. Come, aroon, sing me that fine old song again!"

Again the sweet young voice was raised in

ong; but this time the welody was interrupt. ed by a fercolous yell from the wood, and a large wolf emerged from the thicket and came dashing along the shore right in the direction of the singer and her aged companion. Recovering from her fir. t shock of surprise, the maiden sprang to her feet, and threw herself courageously between the seanachie and the threatening danger. On came the fierce animal, through rage or fear rendered blind to the human obstacle in his way, until he almost reached the maiden's feet, when, with another wild yell, he halted, and sank back on his haunches, as if preparing for a epring. It was a moment of painful excitement, that in which Kathleen Ny-Cuirnin, pale and frigid as snow, stood confronting the wild creature as it crouched at her feet, with its eyes aflame, its cruel white tangs wickedly displayed, and its shaggy sides, from one of which a stream of blood was issuing, violently panting. Another moment and those gleaming fange would have clashed in that fair young throat, but suddenly a shout rang from the wood, and forth from the underwood bounded a splendid wolf-hound, which with the rapid-Ity of an arrow flew at its natural enemy. In an instant wolf and dog, locked in deadly grapple, were rolling over and over on the sward; but the compat was soon ended by a young man who came running from the wood, and who with one plunge of a javelin which he carried in his hand, stretched the huge body of the wolf gaunt and lifeless on the

ground. Still white and trembling, Kathleen resumed her seat. The whole affair had occurred so suddenly that it was only when it had so fortunately terminated that she began to comprehend the great extent of the danger which had threatened her. The girl had good nerves, but it was sometime before she had raised her sinking head to see the

hunter whose arrival had been so opportune. "It was in good time you came, avic," said old Manus, addressing the latter; "and more power to your arm for giving that fine thrust. Kathleen, alanna machree, it was heaven that saved you from a bloody death—such a death as happened to Blanche de Burgo in the old times, when, poor lady! she was killed by a wolf on her wedding morning. Come here, my bouchal, and give me a shake of your hand for that good job you're after doing. Kathleen machree, sure you're forget. ting to give the boy a good word for his brave

Seizing the youth's hand the seanachie shook it warmly, while Kathleen gracefully Gill?" and sincerely uttered the "good word" of thanks, accompanying it with a glance of her dark eyes that spoke a world of gratitude.

At sight of the bardio fileadh on the seanachie's head, the young man doffed his plumed cap and stood in a respectful attitude in the homage exacting presence of age and beauty.

"I need no thanks, father," he replied, with the familiar style of address in vogue among primeval wood that stood at his back, robed the Irish, "but I thank heaven myself and with trailing ivy and heary with moss. Fischa arrived in such good time. Great perity is remarkable.

Flonn! what's hot chase the brute has led us. Well done, my gallant Fischi a bravet dog never breathed!"

So saying he patted the head of his hound, whose sharp muscle was red with the gore of

The rejololog wolt hunter was a tall, symmetrical youth of twenty years, with a frank and pleasant countenance and a head covered with dark clustering ourist. His dress was a simple brown tunio, girden by a broad leather belt supporting a skian fada—the favourite weapon, sharp and long, of the native Irishand the close fitting Coltic brace, which displayed his well-shaped nether limbs to advantage.

"You do not hunt often in this direction?" remarked Kathleen.

" No, I usually take Fischa to the woods almost at the gate of Dromahaire."

" Ha Dromahaire that is the place, surely!" exclaimed old Manus, starting from a short reverie, during which his eyes were intently fixed on the features of the new-" Tell me, avic, have I not seen you beneath the roof of Owen O'Rourke?"

"Possibly, for I am his dalto, and have often noticed you in his company." " What-you the toster-son of the tlerns of Dromahaire and I not to know it! Sit you down, avic, sit you down for a shanachus with the old man and his grandchild. Perhaps

you know who I am ?" "Certainly, father. Who in Breffny has not seen or heard of Manus O'Cuirnin, the famed seansohle of Lough Gill?

The patrianch shook his white locks du-" People might speak like that of me some ten or twenty years ago, but the still voice and the silent harp are soon forgotten. Well, what matters it to the shan van voght, who

should be thinking of his soul? Are you an O'Bourke?" "No, my name is Edmund O'Tracy.

"O'Tracy—'tis not a name we often hear in these parts." "Our sept is a Northern one," remarked the youth, and picking up the manuscript which had fallen from the seanachie's hands when the wolf put in his unwelcome appearance, he handed it to the owner, remarking that it was a pity that such a goodly book

should lie neglected. "Yes, yes," acquiesced Manus, " the book is a good one, sure enough; but what is it to the manuscripts and the Leabhar Garr of the O'Cuirning that were burnt in Inismore youder in the old days? Ay, in the grand old days, when the spears of Brefiny were strong and sharp to resist an invader, and when the rule of O'Bourke lay from the Dunchladh to the sea. Mayrone! things are changed since, but may heaven ever bless the noble posterity of Feargna !"

"You seem much attached to the Clann O'Bourke."

"Heart and soul I am with the family to whom mine owes lealty. I have seen the proud and generous race in its grandeur, as I see it now initarnin. Yes, avic, when Brian Oge and his clansmen marched home in triumph from the victory of the Corrshabh my harp and chant rang loudest in the hall thorns round my heart. Be cheerful! am I of Dromahsire. Ah, that was a day to remember!"

The old max was now set on his favorite theme, and a long discourse ensued between the trio. The seanachie related some of his best legends, and the young hunter told his new acquaintances the tale of his origin, past tresses of the other, and silence prevailed life, and future prospects—a story which proved very interesting to Kathleen, in fact more interesting than all her grandsire's wondrous narratives taken together. And as she learned by degrees that the fine manly young fellow before her was soon to seek a soldier's fortune in the army of the King of Desdemons could never have been more sincere than she in deciding that "'iwas pltiful, 'twas wondrous pitiful."

And ever and anon as the young man encountered the earnest, sympathetic look of her dark eyes he experienced a strange kind of feeling, a feeling which caused him to make innumerable blunders in his tale, and partly confused his senses in a curious and inexplicable manner, but which was withal most vaguely delightful.

They conversed until the evening was near ite close, and the shadows of the great trees were stretched far over the water.

"The old man must get indoors ere the air grows cooler," said the seanachie at length, rising with difficulty to his feet, "Corne, avio, you will lend him the support of your strong arm as far as his sheeling?"

As he moved homewards between his two companious he indulged his penchani by the relation of some more traditions, pointing out the site of the great battle in which Boderick MacCathal O'Connor defeated the O'Rourkes three centuries before, and the aenach where King Eogan Bel was buried head downwards in his armour by the Clann Connaill.

It was not far to the homestead of the O'Cuirnins, on reaching which Edmund O'Tracy had a warm Mile-sian greeting accorded him by Kathleen's brother Niall, a tall, strapping young brughaidh; and he sat down with his entertainers to their evening repast. As soon as the board was cleared the old clairseach (or harp) of Manus was brought forth from its recess to be touched by the white fingers of Kathleen; and the guest of the evening listened in silent rapture as the soulmelting strains of the grand old Irish song

of Maurice O'Dugan of Benburb, the immortal "Coulin," thrilled through the apartment. and as the face and form, the voice and mien of the singer were impressing themselves on his heart and mind.

It was long after sonset when the hunter quitted the hospitable abode of the O'Ouirnins. The stars had begun to peep out of the blue vault of heaven, and the calm and beau. tiful summer twilight was deepening over the fairy landscape as he crossed the hills with the wiry wolf-dog at his heels. His heart was so full of his adventure, so charged with sweet and tender emotions, that on reaching Dromahaire Castle, his nome, he could not for the life of him avoid detailing the events of the day to an old gilly or servant of the castle. and inquiring of him as to his newly-tormed

Beard of Conn! I see how the land lies, ciaculated old Cahir O'Meshan, with a facetions wrinkling of his gray eyebrows; "arrab, goscoon, are you to this without knowing the handsomest colleen of the country side—her that the people call the Wild Bose of Lough

acquaintance.

(To be continued.)

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CHAPTER XLVIII. -Continued.

"Thou wouldst hardly call me knave an I met thee beyond the protection of the bench methinks," returned O'Brien. "Ay, and by my halldome, I promised Dame Justice, should I cross thee but half bowshot from the shadow of these walls, to whip thee right roundly for thy foul speaches touching the Queen of Scotland, for the which thou hast become somewhat notorious of late

"And who are thou, sir?" demanded the queen, now out to the quiek by the young man's undisguised contempt both for her perof Glenfarne, but tols dead sheep-stealer led the pair of us hither after we had started him

"Dare 1" repeated O'Brien; "ah, marry, royal lady, I dare but little; I am one, in truth, who never yet dared to play the pander, nor bow the knee before throne or sceptre where the one is usurped and the other pol-Inted. I am, moreover, henchman and sworn servant to Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland; and to her enemy and persecutor, Elizabeth Tudor, Queen of England, I need hardly say, I owe neither love nor allegiance."

"Thou'rt a bold man to speak us thus within call of the headsman." said Elizabeth, a cloud of passion overspreading her countenance.

"Not so bold as Rantolph, your majesty" ambassador at the Scottish court," replied O'Brien; for he carrieth himself unabashed before the very impersonation of virtue and honor."

" Ah! and thou-"Fearless and unawed before--ber

majesty of England." "Mine honored liege and royal mistress." exclaimed Bacon, "can your majesty thus patiently suffer this insolent braggart?" And the commissioner rose as he spoke, his face flushed with anger, and ordered the sheriff to remove the prisoner ere he had offered further insult to the sovereign.

"Hold!" said Elizabeth, motioning back the aheriff; "hold! the young springhald hath learnt this insclence from the lips of one whose name we may not utter in this public assembly. Therefore blame him not, Sir Nicholas; nay, in truth, we know not but we should pardon him, were ---"

O'Brien interrupted her. The bitter allusion to his beloved mistress stung the young courtier to the quick, and he resented it in-

stantly.

"Let the base minions,' he exclaimed, who surround thy throne, sue for pardon when they need it; but for me, with such a picture as that before mine eyes," pointing to the group beside him, "thy venseance were more acceptable than thy mercy. thy heart to send that innocent maiden to the science dungeon or the block, from the arms of a dying parent, then better we forswear humanity, and turn for mercy to the flends

"Silence!" thundered the tipstaff, springing on the table at a signal from the queen and laying hold of O'Brien's collar; "silence villain, and insult not her sacred majesty."

"Away with him!" commanded Elizabeth no longer able to indulge her morbid predilection with any show of self-respect-" Away with him, away with him to the Tower; we had thoughts of sending him back to his mistress, to show her how readily we could forgive his insults for her sake; but now,-God's death! - seeing the knave not only outraged hath but spurned our authority, and denied our very queenship before the eyes of our subjects, we shall send but his head, to teach her that if Elizabeth bath a kind heart for her friends, she hath also a strong arm for | ye well."

ber enemies." As the officer Isid his hand on the young Irishman's collar, the latter turned suddenly turned to leave the hall, and the next moand fiercely upon him, and seizing his wrist, ment Nell Gower jumped on the table as twisted it till he almost wrenched the nimbly as a girl of fifteen, and held up a roll bone from the socket, causing the sufferer to yell out with pain, and then flung him hand ye back, hand ye back, Elisabeth Tudor. back against the witness stand, making the and clap yer two een on this wee bit liboards crack with the violence of the blow. cense." Back, then scurvy minion!" he cried, "and lay not thy foul hands on me. What ! art | gering over and sinking in her chair, "what airaid I shali escape from these guards, in guice like this?"

"Ha! the young braggart fears to have his gentle Celtic blood tainted by the officer's touch," said Elizabeth, smiling round at the archbishop.

O'Brien, hearing the taunt, quickly turned upon the speaker, and drawing himself up to his full height, darted at her a look of indignant scorn.

"Ay, woman," he cried, "it may well be gentle, for it comes to me untainted by blot or stain for well nigh four hundred years; and proudly may it bound here this day in presence of the dishonored and polluted blood of the Tudors."

Elizabeth started to her feet. "To the block with him !" she cried; "God's death ! ye cowardly variets, away with him."

"Hear me!" exclaimed O'Brien, again driving back his assailants. know full well I have spoken that which Elizabeth Tudor can never forgive; from the moment I entered this palace, I was prepared for death. I crave no mercy, no, I beg no pardon; but I ask some honest gentleman here to do me the poor service to tell Mary Stuart, my beloved queen, that I die in her service, that my only regret is, I cannot shed my blood for her majesty in fair and honorable fight. And now," added he, "one word more to this maiden;" and kneeling down, he took the fair girl's hand and klased it. "Farewell, Alice," he said; "I once foolishly thought I might one day call thee by a dearer name, but ----"

"Husb, husb, dear Rodger," murmured Alice, interrupting him: "hush, my father speaks to thee; see, his lips move, and his eyes are fixed on thine."

The young Irishman bent his head till his ear touched the lips of the dying recusant. At that moment the tipstaff again rushed forward, accompanied by two or three of the guards, and attempted to seize his prisoner; but quick as thought Reddy Connor sprang up, fired with anger, and snatching his trusty blackthorn, dealt the officer such a blow on the sconce as laid him at his full length on the table. "Come on, ye dogs!", he cried;—"come on, come on! with God's help I can defend my masther yet against a score av sich cowardly Sassenaghs. Come on!' he voolierated, firmly planting himself before the prostrate body of the knight; "come on—I'll die fightin' for my ould church and my ould masther; come on; come on an kill me! if they're all to die, Reddy Connor'll die along with them."

Whilst the stusty lellow thus spoke, waving his cudgel before him, and stamping furiously on the table, Sir Geoffrey whispered something to O'Brien, and then, taking the young man's hand, placed it in that of Alice looking at each alternately-his eyes speaking the dying benediction which his lips tire counties, are good farmers and hard failed to express. At this juncture her majesty's physician arrived, and see-

bench near the council table, hurried to offer him assistance; but the queen pointed to Sir Geoffrey, exclaiming as she did, "there lies your patient, doctor; see to him; as for Plimpton; let the jailor carry him back to prison; there let him not in his bruises n regultal for his butchery at Whinstone Hollow.

The physician administered to the dying man some drops from a vial, and replied, in answer to her mejesty, that the patient could

live but's few minutes longer.

immediately after "foring the hands of the young couple; and opening his eyes, he saw the queen standing on the bench before him. "Balse me a little higher," he muttered speaking to Alice, whose right arm lay pillowing his head, whilst her left hand kept gently stroking back his white looks; a little higher, my child; ah, I see her there; my sight hath come again-I see

har." "Bilence!" commanded the queen; "doth the dving man speak ?"

"Ay," replied the knight,-" one word before I die; pardon my little Alice-for the sake of-young Prince Henry, and-andand—the olden time."

The Queen shook her head, and drawing down her brows in a scowl, turned away her ever from the suppliant.

"Then God pardon thee, Elizabeth, as do; it's hard to forgive thee, but I do it for Christ's sake. And now hear me, all ye people;" and for a second his voice seemed to grow stronger. "I am sorry for my sins—in especial for spending my time with foolish insects-and-and useless instruments, and-and-not giving it all to God-and the holy fathers; but partioularly to St. Bernard and St. Thomas. For the rest, I hate heresy-I do-deny the queen's supremacy, and—and by the grace of God, I die a Catholic." As the knight uttered these words, his eyes turned once to Alice, then up to heaven, and back he sank lifeless on his daughter's arm. "Dead?" inquired Elizabeth.

"Dead, your majesty," responded the phy-

"Thea, guards, remove the body to the hospital, and the prisoner to the Tower," she said, rising and preparing to quit the court. "Plaze yer ladyship," said Beddy, who now appeared in irons at the front of the bar, guarded by two pikemen, "if ye'll only let me wake the ould masther, and see him dacently buried, am willin' to die any time in the same company."

But Elizabeth turned away, and motioned towards the door.

Reddy stared at her for a moment - "O. then, bad luck to her," he muttered to himself at length; " isn't she the very devil en-If thou art born of woman, and can find it in tirely, out and out? Well, upon my con-

· Hold thy peace, fellow i' said one of the sentinele, " and march away to prison." "Silence, silence, lieges, ye all !" cried the

the usher of the court; "the queen speaks." "My liege and loving subjects," said Elizabeth, addressing the spectators now ready to disperse, "we have appointed this special commission, and presided thereat our royal self in person, that ye might see how we mix clemency with justice in the admin. istration of the laws. And we do trust that the example we have herein set the judges and magistrates of the land may not be lost nprn them; and that the ambassadors and all other honorable gentlemen, here present from the courts of our royal friends and good neighbors, may report favorably of our doings to their respective sovereigns. And now I bid ye farewell, my faithful lieges and loving subjects, and pray God to keep ye ever in his good grace and guldance. Fare

"Bide awee, blde awee!" orled a strong, Cibel Acice Holl Fide Clom of parchment in her hand. "Bide awee; Scots, na betray her to the black Murray;

"Great God!" exclaimed the queen, stag-

wouldst thou have woman?" "The spacwife, the spacwife!" now resounded through the hall, amid cries of "Drag her out! bring out the witch-bring out the child-murderer !" " Fire the fagot for the beldam on Tower Bill!"

" Ha! child-murderer!" repeated Nell, " sh ? spier ye wha's bairn they mean, Eliza. beth Tudor ?"

" Devil's mother !" oried the pikeman, laying hold of Nell's hood, and dragging it from off her gray locks; "I'll throttle thee on the instant But Nell drewher ponisid, and forced him

to loose his hold, resolved, apparently, to keep off her assailant till the queen had read the document. " Stab her! shoot her down !- away with

her to Tower Hill! ' again shouted a hundred voices from all parts of the hall. "Fire awa'l" exclaimed the dauntless old woman, poising the dagger to plunge it in the first who dared lay hand on her person; fire awa', hell hounds, fire awa'; ye canna harm me; ough, size, the steel's na tempered, nor the bullet maulded, yet, can dhirl on a

mane o' Nell Gower's." The queen now motioned the guards to fall back and then, in faltering accents, and with a face as pale as very marble, she ad-

dressed the spaewife.

"Who art thou, woman? and what wouldst thou of us?" "I'm the auld Scotch spaewife, o' Whinstane Hollow," responded Nell, replacing the dagger in her bosom, and staring the queen

I demand the pardon o' the prisoners, an the body o' Sir Geoffrey Wentworth." "Demand, woman-we may not "Ay, demand!" repeated Nell; "will ye grant it, or not?"

"Hold, hold," gasped the queen, the fear of

boldly in the face; "and for servuce rendered,

instant exposure rendering her almost speech-Every eye in the court now turned on Elizabeth, in wonder at the change the words of the spacwife had so suddenly produced. "Yer but ane o' the judges, Elizabeth Tudor," pursued Neil; "sae hand ye roun the parchment to the lave, and if they canna

tell the writin', there's and here wha can at the first blink o' his black ee;" and she turned her glance full on the Earl of Leicesters ** Cecil's keen eye followed that glance, and seeing terror depicted in the countenance of the haughty courtier, felt assured he was the counterleiter of the license. Bight: gladly would be then have impeached the earl for

the treason, but fear of implicating her majesty restrained him. " Woman," said the queen, endeavoring to speak with some composure, "this parchment affordeth no grounds for pardon, seeing

it cometh not from us."

"I received it in guid faith," responded
Nell, "and I'll haud him wha gled it to ing Sir Thomas lying stretched on a his bargain, or hang him for treason But

dinns think, Elisabeth Tudor, that am sae blate as to clap my dependence on a wee blt sheepakin, wi'a lump of whi out the tail o't' abeepakin, wi'a lump of whi out the tail o't' continued Nell, fixing her byes keenly on the queen's pale tabe soul ou, woman, I has a letter in my splendhan written in guid hraw Italian, cud win me mair favor for the prisoners than a' the parchment frac here to the borders; ou, ay, mony; a plea oud I mak wus I weel minded; een frae the tombetanes, and frac the nedges oud I mak a voice ring wad mak ye jump to free the prisoners."

"Remove him, then," said the queen; Elizabeth started as Nell thus revealed her intimate knowledge of scenes and secrets very presence?"

The medicine somewhat revived the knight from the letharm into which he had sunk from the letharm into which he had sunk she ejaculated, "hold I we shall speak further the hands of of these matters, but not here—not in this place; in the meantime we stay the sentence of the court, and, may hap, may rescind it yet, in consideration of thy good faith respecting the license."

Mell instantly saw that the queen's object in the delay was merely to gain time, in order to mature some plan for securing herself against exposure, and then send the prisoners to execution. "Na, na, Elizabeth Tudor," she cried, "I ken ye weel; no se minit can I walt, nor se finger's length can I trust ye irse my sight; set the bairns free noo or never." " Most gracious sovereign," entreated Leicester, at length venturing to plead in behalf of the prisoners, "I beseech thee pardon this maiden, seeing she bath not wittingly violated the law; and moreover, it seemeth hard to send her thus to prison, whilst her father's

corpse is not yet cold." Elizabeth, at any other time or place, would have peremptorily ordered the earl from her presence; but such a step now suited not her purpose. In truth she wished to be entreated nay, compelled to pardon, that she might with the greater show of credit recall the orders she had just issued. Hence it was, that she bowed condescendingly to the earl, though she averted her eyes from his face, as if to honor and insult him at the same moment.

"And for my part, most gracious madam," added Cecil, coming to his queen's rescue with that blunt adroitness for which he was so celebrated, "I see not well how your majesty could justify the infliction of the usual penalty in this case, where none seems

guilty save the forger of the royal license." Oecil's example was then followed by the remaining commissioners, except, indeed, Sir Nicholas Bacon, who maintained a dogged silence, and kept biting his nails as he eyed Melville, and the French and Spinish ambassadors tauntingly smiling at him from their places under the bench.

"In compliance," said Elizabeth, at last, the words almost choking her as she uttered them-" in compliance with the urgent solicitations and judicial opinions of the bench, and moreover being moved thereto by our own natural leaning to the side of mercy, we pardon the prisoners on the condition that they, together with the woman called Neil Gower, now in the presence, instantly quit the Kingdom, and return not to the same during the period of our natural life. Guards, set the prisoners free, and see them forthwith beyond the palace walls."

"Aweel, aweel," said Nell; "an what's to become o' Brockton?" "It still belongeth to the family," replied Elizabeth, too happy to extricate herself from the difficulty on such easy terms. Thus say. ing, she rose abruptly, and taking Cecil's arm, quitted the council room, and then hastened to unbosom her fears, her sorrows, and her hopes once more to her countess, who stood anxiously awaiting her

return at the door of the royal boudoir. Nell Gower paused for a moment to look at the retreating form of Elizabeth, and then drawing the hood of her old cloak close round her head, muttered to herself, as she descended from the table, " Dinna fret, Elizabeth, dinna fret, woman; we'll no bide lang, I ween, undher the same rooftree wi' sican s kittlesome lass. But dinns think am done wi'ye, natheless; ou, wough! woman, no, I hae a tight grip o' ye yet, and guid faith, I'll baud it weel, I'll haud it weel; sae tak tent to't ye hairm not the Queen o' for gin ye di, by my saul all gie ye a squeeze ill mak ye skirl mait nor ye een did sin yer

nursery days." O'Brien and Alice now approached Nell. God bless thee, Nell," said the young Irlsh. man, taking the old woman's hand in his, and gratefully pressing it in both his own this is the second time thou'st saved my life, and yet I thank thes more for this dear maiden's -

"Hout! awa' wi' ye, ye daft silly earl; this is no time for thanks and love speeches she replied, drawing away her hand; hugh! diel be frae me if ye'd think o' a hate else but claverin an fightin' gin ye wur gaun to the gallis afore sundown," "Dear Nell, dear Nell," sobbed Alice,

throwing her arms round her old protector's

neck, "how shall we ever love thee, and thank thee enough for this watchful and tender affection?" "Weel, weel, now, guid be aboot us—heard ye ever the like o' this?" exclaimed the kindhearted old creature, wiping the tears from the fair face of her protegee; "saints preserve us, lassie; canna a body di a guid turn, but ye maun grat yer bonnie een out sic fashion? Whiet, whist! and come awa', bairns, come awa'," she oried; " we maunna bide here, gin we'd cheat the hangman, or flee the dirk, for right weel I ken there's danger still within

old woman led the way through the crowd, followed by Rodger and Alice. Just as the little party was disappearing through the great entrance door, the spacwife turned suddenly round, and looking about her for an instant, exclaimed, "Good gracious! where's Reddy Connor?

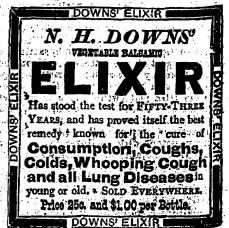
bow shot o' Hampton." And thus saying, the

hospital, with his cudged under his arm." Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin, etc. Remove the cause by using

"There," said one of the soldiers, "there

he goes, following his master's corpse to the

Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Archibald Forbes says that the great weakness of the Australian character is the hunger after titles and decorations.



POPE LEO'S LATEST ENCYCLICAL.

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FRANCE AND THE HOLY SEE.

The Roman correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes : The chief event of this week has undoubtedly been the publication of the Encyclical of the Holy Father to the Bishops of France. It has always been one of the marks of the Catholic Church that her official utterances are in season. To those who live in the world of Falth, it is, of course, enough to know that Peter has spoken by the month of Leo; but the subtlety of the Church is often as singular as the inspiration which breathes through all her acts. The Pope has again given proof of his great desire of conciliation. The document is of course too lengthy to be transcribed word for word. But its interest to English Catholics is un-doubted in these days when the same evils in a modified form are creeping over that "silyer streak" which up to the present date has been our chief preservative against the spirit of Voltaire and Robespierre combined. The Holy Father begins by referring in grateful terms to the wondrous services rendered to the cause of Faith by France, exemplified by the historical words:

CI CESTA DEI PER FRANCOS."

These acts of devotedness in the past have been immortalised by the letter of Innocent III. to the Archbishop of Beims, and by the epistle of Gregory IX. to St. Louis, King of France. Although France has sometimes strayed away from these noble traditions, it has never been for a long period and never entirely. When the poison of the new fancied doctrines began to spread, the nation was fast going towards the precipice. The license which was inculcated soon outstripped all limits, and the Christian structure of society was threatened. That which the sophists and so-called philosophers of those days began, the sects are now continuing. The Vicar of Christ next refers to the letters he recently addressed to the Bishops of

IBELAND, ITALY, AND SPAIN.

He bids the French Episcopate remember that he has the same solicitude for France as other countries, and he exhorts them to redouble their vigilance against conspiracies which threaten not only religion but the State. The exclusion of the name of God from the French Constitution was a monstrous act, of which even pagens would be ashamed. It contains, moreover, the germs of death, no matter what may be the apparent wealth or prosperity of a nation. History teaches the lesson that France's happlest days were when she bore the sweet yoke of religion, and her darkest hours the period of her revolt. The same remark applies to the family. The Church could naver tolerate that her children should be allowed to be taught that duties towards God were matters upon which education could be neutral. Baptised children ought to be instructed in the precepts of the Falth; and Christian parents are bound to exercise their vigitance so that nothing against religion or morals should tarnish their minds. Even the natural law would enforce this, whilst the moral sanction of religion is the highest standard in the formation of loval and useful citizens. Leo XIII. next refers to the Concordat. That great contract was not only the revival of Christian life in France, but it was a proof that after a time of turbulence and agitation, the Catholic religion had been considered by the rulers of the nation to be the most powerful auxiliary in the great work of founding an era of public calculation was an act of profound political these days, when men were hankering after noveltles and when the future was unknown. Nothing could be more imprudent than to sow discord between the two powers of humen society and to put obstacles in the way plot to make Catholicism suspect, and, above last to have i all, to break the diplomatic link which binds are eaving. Church and State together. The

EXPULSION OF THE MOFFERSIVE BELIGIOUS ORDERS

and the educational legislation were all evidences of that desire to stamp out Oatholicism. No ruler could accuse a Bishop of conspiring against the existing order of things because he condemned manifest in- mite warfare unless Ireland is set free, bejustice; and the French Episcopate had undoubtedly protested with moderation. The devoted laymen to give their services or wield their pens for God's Church, but always in a spirit of filial submisssion to their Bishops. Leo XIII. also lays particular stress upon what may be termed one of the chief glories of his Pontificate—the development of the higher education of the clergy. The document, breathes throughout that spirit of conciliation which leaves no excuse for bad faith, whilst firmly enunciating the great mission of salvation which God has confided to His Church in the person of the Father of the Faithful. It is probable that even M. Jules Ferry may see that the perils of the Republic do not lie in Catholicism, but in that spirit of revolution which would substiirreligion for any gospel which teaches humanity to live for something heigher than an animal existence.

EPP8'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Occos Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dist that a constitution may be gradually built up until atrong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maindles are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gasette. Made simply with bolling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled—"Jaws Errs & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

"THE ANGEL OF THE HEARTH." lives of sovereigns will find some satisfaction for their ourlosity in an article which M. Victor Tissot has written in a Paris paper cels in the making of jam, and all the cupare shells in the Berlin arsenals." In the wrock without offering assistance.

autumn her Saxon Majesty spends days together in the kitchen, vested in a cooks aprop, making preserves. Like the wife of the Vicar of Wakefield, "for pickling, preserving and cookery, none can excel her." The Queen is of a frugal turn of mind, keeps her own household accounts, which she balances every day, and will not suffer even that two candles should burn where one will suffice. She is popularly known in the dominions over which her husband is supposed to reign as " The Angel of the Hearth.

POBORLAIN.

Sevres porcelain buyers will be interested to learn the principal prices realised the other day in Paris at the Hotel Drouot for the celebrated collection of the Marquess d'Osmond. Two Louis Quinzs vases, forty centimetres high, brought 86,100 francs; one of forty-five centimetres, 51,100 francs; a pair of Louis Seize vases, 65,000 francs; a Louis Quinze jardiniere, 59,100 francs; and two jardinieres, 16,100 francs. These five lots amounted, therefore, to 277,400 francs, or \$55,480. In the same sale a piece of furniture of marqueterie de boule, with pedestal by Mollard, was bought for 45,000 francs for the Duke of Northumberland.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomack . Shiff neglected in a changeable climate his purs, leads to chronic disease and ultimate ()ery. An occasional dose of McGale's C. Dund Sutternut Pills, will stimulate the 2 ler to healthy action, tone up the Stone ! land Digestive Organs, thereby giving it: and vigor to the system generally. For sale, very-7here. Price, 250 per box, five boxes \$ 1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

OF COURSE HE IS. LONDON, March 5.—Nellis, the Irish informer, is believed to be a lunatic.

The most discouraging Cough, as well as Bronchitis and Hoarseness, yield at once to the influence of DOWN'S ELIXIB. Pamphlets free. Send address to Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Montreal, Que.

A PAPAL PROTEST.

Roms, March 5 .- The Pope has protested against the conversion of the real property of the Propaganda Fide into Italian rentes.

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

A PRIVATE CIRCUS.

The latest novelty in Farls is a private circus, which is owned and managed by M. Molier. The arens, which is as large as that of the public establishment of the same kind Divine law is explicit on the subject. In a in the Champs Eigeees, presents the appear-social and political sense it is clear that the ance of the square of a Spanish city, the spectators occupying places at the windows and on the balconies of the surrounding houses and the effect is heightened when, as on the first night, these balconies are crowded with the prettiest women in the capital, escorted to the evening's entertainment by the most distinguished representatives of the Paris clubs. The troupe is composed of amateurs, professionals being excluded, and includes a number of horsemen and horsewomen, gymtranquillity. Experience had proved that the nasts and clowns, nearly all of them M. Molier's own pupils. The proprietor himself wisdom. The same policy was necessary in rides the mettle-ome horses that he has had the patience to train.

The sudden change in temperature from a firmness the Holy Father then refers to the aggressive character of the policy of some French statesmen. There was evidently a plot to make Cathalician successful and the policy of some ties to have it cannot be in the policy of some ties to have it cannot be in the policy of the p

IRISH DYNAMITE AND ENGLISH

FOLLY.

(From "Justice" London, Eng.) We have hitherto said nothing about Patrick Ford's Obristmas letter threatening England, through the Irish World, with dynacause we wished to see what the capitalist press would say first. They have been Encyclical concludes with an exhertation to simost silent. It is time for us to speak. We English Socialists do not approve of any individual action, nor do we hold that the use of explosives is justifiable in this country, or that in existing conditions it could do any good. The people need education, and lowed our work is education, agitation and organization open to all. When free agitatation is stopped other conditions come in, and the situation would have to be reconsider-

ed. We should then reconsider it. But Mr. Ford has brought the matter forward in a most serious shape. He is no bosster or jester; he is a fanatio, and a perfeetly honest one. When, therefore, he tells us plainly that he and his are at war with tute anarchy for government of all kinds and | England, and that all means are lawful which will injure us we know this is not merely "tall talk." We believe him when he says that he enters on the war "as a crusader," and we are satisfied that he can and will do serious mischief. We think such a step, even it justifiable in it-self, injurious to the cause, and certain to bring about reprisals at the expense of his countrymen in England and elsewhers. But tnst is not the point. We Englishmen here paper. He intended it to be nothing but a in England are thus threatened-and, as we believe, endangered-for what? In order to maintain an abominable government in Ireland, and to secure a few thousand landlords their rents. We say, then, that Mr. Gladstone's administration and its supporters-Conservatives, Liberals and Radicals—are to blame for any danage done in England by the anarchists from across the Atlantic, and that every Englishman, angry as he may justly be with Mr. Patrick Ford, should be still more angry with them.

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS WEECK. BOSTON, March 4 ... The report of the United States local inspectors on the City of Columbus investigation was completed to-day. It setsforth that the immediate and direct cause Those who are interested in the private of the disaster was, the neglect of the man or men to watch the ship's course, that Capt. Wright was the only legal pilot on duty at the time of the disaster, and for two hours describing vie intime of the royal family of immediately preceding, and that for at least Saxony. According to M. Tissot, the Queen one hour before she struck he was not at of Baxony is a model housekeeper. She ex- the post of duty of the pilot attending to the actual duties, and as master. For illegally boards in the palace are full of confections delegating the performance of the duties of prepared by her own hands; but unfortun- pilot to those unauthorised and lor inattenately, there are no children there to eat them.

Illon to bis duties as master, his license as sin of a year's duration by one bottle of Burling in that master and pilot is revoked. The inspectors dock Blood Bitters, and two bottles cured his head in exhaustion, which his head in exhaustion the his head in exhaustion the his head in exhaustion to be a negative reply, where unpalace, says M. Tissot, with an allusion that

Constitution of the second

EDITOR KINSELLA'S DEATH-BED RE-NUNCIATION OF PROTESTANTISM AND HIS WIFE.

The New York correspondent of the Obicago Zribune writes :- Thomas Kinsella, who edited the Brooklyn Eagle, and who last week died and was buried, lived a singular life, some of the strangest eccentricities of which have not come to light in the papers hereaway. His plucky fight for re-cognition; his climb from a common a cases of the typesetter in the office through all the intermediate positions to that of editor-inchief and manager—all this has been dwelt on — but his matrimonial and theological versatility the local papers have dropped a veil over. Kinsella was an Irishman and a Catholic, as was his first wife, who bore him five daughters. All went well till he fell in with the wife of a politician and office-holder of local calebrity, known as Tom Fields. Of her he became deeply enamored, and, after a short courtship, as it were divorces were obtained, at his instigntion, all around, and Mr. Kinselia and Mrs. Fields were duly married by Henry Ward Bescher. Fields brought suit against Kinsells for sliensting the affections of his wife, and won the suit, the jury awarding him \$50,-000. He declared that he didn't want the money for himself, but wanted to deposit it in the name of his erring spouse, for her to use whenever her new admirer should desert her. This he did, and the \$50,000 has been on interest ever since—till last week. Mr. Kinsella's daughters abandoned him

and followed the misfortunes of their cast-off mother; while he and "Mrs. Flelds-Kinsella," as she has always been called in Brooklyn, took a high-priced pew in Mr. Beecher's church, of which they became members. This all happened some years ago, and Mr. Kinsella was an ardent supporter of the great Plymouth pastor during his trials.

When Mr. Kinsella was brought face to face with death in his last filness he sent for Beecher, who came and prayed with him, and talked with him, but it did not seem to "go to the spot," he said. The old menaces of the life to come which had been instilled into him by the Catholic Church when a child rose imperatively before him. He was afraid to die, and he admitted it.

His latest wife guarded his haunted bedside, but he induced some friend to carry a note to a Catholic priest with whom he was well acquainted. The priest came, but could not gave me no hope of ever recovering. He get in. Mrs. "Fields"-Kinsella assured him said that I highest live several months, but that if she wanted him she would send for him, but that at present his services were superfluous. He retreated reluctantly, was again summoned, and boldly made his way to the sick man's bedside. Kinsella wanted confession, communion, baptism, and the rites of the Catholic Church. The caller told him he could not be buried as a Catholic except by speedy repentance of his sins, especially the sin of putting away his wife and marrying another. He was in mortal agony and mortal fear. He said he would do as he was told. Under the urgency of his spiritual adviser he called Mrs. Field"-Kinsella into the room and formally discarded her, and ordered her to pack up and leave, and then his former wife was recalled to his bedside. The will was changed. This is the strange story told, and generally believed; I suppose it is correct. And now the first wife who shared with him the hardship of his early struggles, and her daughters will inherit his great wesith, and Mrs. "Fields"-Kinsella has already, it is said, drawn from the bank the \$50,000 obtained from Kinsella.

BILL CHANDLES AND HIS SON.

WASHINGTON, March 4.-The recent marlage of the son of William. H. Chandler, Secretary of the United States Navy, of which a brief notice has gone the rounds of the press, has a romantic side. In 1877 the young man received a legacy of \$6,000 from a great-aunt. In the same year he entered the Dartmouth heated ball room to the chill midnight air has | College, graduating thence after a four years' course. While studying he fell in love "Yes, indeed. I am in good health, eat with a pretty Connecticut girl and on returning home announced his intention of are greatily surprised and gratified at my remarrying her. This did not cuit his father's views and he seked the young man the grave. My daughter, who has been how he expected to support a wife. "Well, torribly troubled with a pain in her back my six thousand will be a pretty good starter," he explained. Before he could say more he was quietly informed that but fifty dollars of the legacy remained, the balance selves a kind of missionary society for suphaving been supplied to the youth for his expenses while at college. He had fondly and foolishly supposed that his father was supporting him, and that the drafts he had made were paid from the paternal funds. The revelation of his father's action disgusted the young man and he left home. He proceeded to New Hampshire and offered his services to the Concord Esilroad, a cor-poration which had bitterly opposed his father, and was promptly given a position as brakeman on a passenger traip, upon which the latter frequently travelled. Later he so long as free speech and a free press are al- went West, where he succeeded in obtaining a more incrative place on another road. Finding his circumstances justified the step he returned for his affianced and they were married. It is not necessary to say that the Secretary of the Navy did not attend the wedding.

For Rough conditions of the Skin, Shampooing the head, Pimples, Eruption and skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Sosp.

RYAN'S COSTLY JOKE. WINNIPEG, M arch 5 .- Blohard Byan, arrested a few days ago charged with issuing a bogus miltila order and forging Lieut. Col. Houghton's name to it, denies that he is a Fenian, or correspondent of the Irish World, as telegraphed to several eastern papers. He says he is a correspondent of a Toronto news- | in his service that he became the most hated plece of fun. This young man is a varnisher by trade, and came to this city about four years ago. He was formerly a resident of Toronto where he was principally noted for a craving desire to attain notoriety.

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP -An agreeable, sale and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms.

During the smallpox epidemic in Girardville, Pa., there were 19 deaths out of 31

GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS, the best Tonic ever introduced. A sample package of the Golden Fruit Pills goes with every bottle, and when used according to directions the result is unprecedented. Bold by all druggists.

The Queen of Tahiti has arrived in Paris. Gough says the newspapers are the mainstay of sin.

A DOUBLE BENEFIT.

James Moore, a prominent resident of Leamington, writes that he cured himself of dyspephis countrymen will understand, "as there steamer Glaucus, said to have passed the same disease, He conscientionally recommends he again began laying on the blows. A color-It to all suffering from similar troubles. ... led woman who stood by earnestly begged

A CAPTAIN SAVED.

HOW A MEMBER OF HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE RE-CAPED DE STRUCTION—HIS GRAPHIC ACCOUNT.

(Hamilton, Ont., Spectator.) Some little commotion was occasioned several months ago regarding the experience of a gentleman well known in this city, and at the time the matter was a subject of general conversation. In order to ascertain all the facts bearing upon the matter, a representative of this paper was despatched yesterday to interview the gentleman in question with the following result:

Captain W. H. Nicholle, formerly in Her Majesty's service, is a man well advanced in years, who has evidently seen much of the world. Endowed by nature with a strong constitution, he was enabled to endure hard ships under which many men would have succoumbed. Through all privation and exposure he preserved his constitution unim-paired. A number of years ago, however, he began to feel a strange undermining of his life. He noticed that he had less energy than formerly, that his appetite was uncertain and changing, that he was unacountably weary at certain times and correspondingly energetic at others that his head pained him, first in front and then at the base of the brain, and that his heart was unusually irregular in its action. All these troubles he attributed to some passing disorder and gave them little attention, but they seemed to increase in violence continually. To the writer he eaid:-

"I never for a moment thought these things amounted to anything serious and I gave them little, if any, thought; but I felt myself growing weaker all the while and could in no way account for it."
"Did you take no steps to check these

symptoms?"

"Very, little, if any. I thought they were only temporary in their nature and would soon pass away. But they did not pass away, and kept increasing. Finally, one day, after more than a year had passed, I noticed that myfeet and ankles were beginning to swell and that my face under the eyes appeared puffy. This indication increased until my body be gan to fill with water and finally swelled to enormous proportions. I was afflicted with acute rhoumatic pains and was fearful at times that it would attack my neart. I consulted one of our most prominent physicians, and he my condition was such that neither myself nor any of my samily had the slightest hope of my recovery. In this condition a number of months passed by, during which time I had to six constantly in an easy chair, not being able to li- down lest I should choke to death. The sh, ht pains I had at first experienced increase to most terrible agonies. My thirst was intered and a good portion of the time I was wholly unconscious. When I did recover my senses I suffered so severely that my orles could be heard for nearly a mile. No one can have any idea of the agony I endured. I was unable to est or even swallow fluids. My strength entirely de-serted me and I was so exhausted that I prayed day and night for death. The doctors could not relieve me and I was left in a condition to die, and that, too, of Bright's disease of the kidneys in its most terrible form. I think I should have died had I not learned of a gentleman who had suffered very much as i had, and I resolved to pursue the same course of treatment which entirely cured him. I accordingly began, and at once felt a change for the better going on in my system. In the course of a week the swelling had gone from my abdomen and diminished all over my body and I felt like another man. I continued the treatment and am happy to say that I was entirely oured through the wonderful, almost miraculous pewer of Warner's Safe Cure, which I conelder the most valuable discovery of modern times."

" And you feel apparently well now?" markable restoration, after I was virtually in caused by kidney trouble has also been oured by means of this same great remedy and my family and myself have constituted ourplying the poor of our neighborhood with the remedy which has been so invaluable to

118." As the writer was returning home he re flected upon the statements of the noble old man with whom he had conversed, and was impressed not only with the truth of his assertions, but also with the sincerity of all his acts. And he could not but wish that the thousands who are suffering with minor troubles which become so serious unless taken in time might know of Captain Nicholi's experience and the manner in which he was saved. And that is the cause of this article.

A GENUINE SOUTHERN OUTRAGE. A NEGRO BOY BOUND MAKED TO A POST AND WHIPPED TO DRATH BY HIS UNCLE.

SENECA, S. C., March 5 .- News of a blood ourdling tragedy comes from Townville, a small hamlet ten miles from here. John Barnes, a large-framed colored man, one of the most noted negroes of that region, lives on a farm on the edge of the village. Unlike most of his race, he has a sharp eye to busi-ness, and makes the members of his family work like slaves. " Day made me work." he would say," when I was a boy, and no iszy folks can live about me." So grinding were his exactions, and so terrible the caths he would hurl upon those who chanced to be man of his race in the neighbourhood.

Some months sgo his sister, Mrr. Craft, died, leaving an only son, about 7 years old to the care of her brother, begging him to fill the place of a father to the child. The boy, notwithstanding his tender years, was made to do the work of a man in the cotton patch last December. He would not get to bed until 10 o'clock at night, and had to be up by 3 in the morning. When he failed in this the inhuman made would the him to a post, strip his back, and whip him, making heavy welts upon his bare skin. These repeated oastigations and want of sustaining food broke the boy down, until, on Thursday morning last, when Barnes called him up, the little fellow pleaded his inability to rise.

Barnes grabbed him, saying: "You won't get up, - you? We'll see

who is master here. Taking the shivering child out of bed Barnes stripped him naked, stood him up against the post, to which he bound him by the kness, waist and neck, leaving only his arms free, so that he could hardly squirm under the repeated welts which were laid upon him. Barnes used blokery switches, cutting the skin at almost every blow. After he had struck about twenty blows he fleroely demanded to know whether the boy would get

Barnes to desist, and, rushing up, grasped his arm, exclaiming: "John Barnes, you've killed your sister's

ohild lo Sure enough, the boy's body was stiffening into the rigidity of death. The neighbors were summoned, and when they reached the spot a most horrid sight met their gaze. There the body stood, bound to the post by ropes, a perfect mass of blood and mangled flesh, the marks indicating at least 160 clearly defined lashes. The body was taken down and as tenderly cared for as possible. Then word went forth, "Where's Barnes? Let's

hang him up. He deserves de rope, shore. Wrought up to madness by the sight be fore them, the negroes set out in pursuit of Barnes, but could not find him. Threats of lynching were heard on every side. The whites also joined in the search, and, for-tunately for Barnes, it was into their hands that he fell, and by them he was taken to Anderson jail, where he now awaits the action of the courts.

LINED WITH LUCKE.

AN OLD WOMAN WHO KEPT HER MONEY IN PE-CULIAR PLACES.

There died in Essex Centre, Ont., the other day an old maiden lady named Isabella Mc-Ewan. She was the last of a family of four, two brothers and two sisters, who came from Scotland to Essex Centre forty years ago. When her death was announced throughout Essex Centre the whole town was agog to know what she was worth. She had lived closely, held very little communication with her neighbors, and was supposed to have all her money about the house. The executors proceeded to take an inventory of the house. They found nothing unusual till they came to her room. They soon discovered in the drawers some purses full of bills. In her trunk they found bills pinned to the lining of her dress sleeves. In all they got nearly \$1700 in bills. They found a bag containing \$668 in gold, mostly English sovereigns. Whilst this search was going on, Mr. Powrie was sitting on the bet. and putting his hand down he felt some lumps of something in the bed tick, which was filled with chaff. Taking out his pocket-nife, he ripped open the tick, and at every dive in with his hand, he would bring out small bundles of silver tied up in rags, cotton bags and stockings, which were flung into a basket, and when they finished they had as much money as a man could lift. The basket was brought to the village the next day, and the contents, in bills, gold and silver, amounted to about \$4200. They also found certificates of money invested in Dominion stocks, Post office savings bank slips, bank books showing deposits in Detroit savings banks. In all she was worth in the neighborhood of \$15,000. The miser-like habits of all the members

of this family are accounted for by the fact that many years ago they deposited money in a Detroit bank, which failed, and they lost it all. A cousin, John McEwan, and his wife, who recently came from Scotland, and who took care of the old lady until she died, come in for all the wealth.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION. UNITED STATES GREENBACKS HELD TO BE A LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DERTS.

Washington, March 5 .- The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered decision in the long-pending case of Augustus D. Juilliard against Thomas S. Greenman, brought here by a writ of error to the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York. The question presented, as stated by Mr. Justice Gray, is :-"Whether notes of the United States, issued in time of war, under acts of Congress declaring them to be legal tender in payment of private debts, and afterwards, in time of peace, redeemed and paid in gold coin at the treasury, and then relessed under the act of Greenview P. O., 30. Hastings, Ont. treasury, and then relesued under the act of 1878, can, under the constitution of the United States, be a legal tender in the pay ment of such debts." The court is unanimously of the opinion that the present case cannot be distinguished in principle from the cases heretofore decided, and holds that "as the legislature of the sovereign nation, being expressly empowered by the constitution ' to lay and collect taxes to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States,' and to 'borrow money on the credit of the United States' and ' to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin,' and being yearly authorized, as incidental to the exer cise of those powers to emit bills of credit to charter national banks and to provide a national currency for the whole people, in the form of coin, treasury notes and national bank bills,' and the power to make the notes of the government a legal tender in the payment of private debts being one of the powers belonging to sovereignty to other civilized nations and not expressly withheld from Congress by the constitution, we are irresistibly impelled to the conclusion that the impressing upon the treasury notes of the United States the quality of being a legal tender in payment of private debts, is an appropriate means, conductive and plainly adapted to the executive of the undoubted powers of Congress, consistent with the letter and spirit of the constitutton, and, therefore, within the meaning of

that instrument. Judge Field, dissenting, said:—I see only evil likely to follow. If Congress has the power to make the notes of the United States a legal tender, and to make them pass as money, it may be asked what necessity was there to invest it by the constitution with power to berrow money. If it can make money, why borrow it? And if the notes of the United States with a legal tender quality are the money, or the equivalent of money, why should Congress not at once issue a sufficient amount to pay all the bonds of the United States? Why pay interest on a thousand million dollars of bonds when it can in one day make the money to pay them. It would not surprise me if there should be a call from many quarters upon the government to issue such notes for the bonds. Who can object to it, if the doctrine declared by the court is sound? And why should there be any restraint on unlimited appropriations of the government for all imaginary schemes of public improvement, if the printing press can furnish all the money that is needed for them?

The decision causes great surprise. Some representatives and senators think it a gre t and far-reaching calamity, opening the door to endless attempts to make an exclusively greenback currency.

OBSTRUCTIONS of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by Mational Pills.

Savannah has the oldest opera house in the United States.

ORUSHED BY THE CARS.

all stiffness of the joint.

A little son of John Springs, Toronto, had his benefit, and amputation was proposed, but Hag-

IT LEADS ALL

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so com-pletely meats the wants of physicians and

Ayer's Samaparilla.

It leads the list as a tru, y scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurk-SCROFULA AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system.

For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, CATARRH true remedy. It has cured numborless cases, It will stop the nausconactarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

JLCEROUS "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 23, 1882.

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 23, 1882.

"At the age of two years one of SORES my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerons running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swellen, much inflamed, and very sore.

SORE EYES Physicians told us that a powerled the serial alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPAILLA. A few does produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrotilous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, B. F. Johnson."

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ARNICA & OII LINIMENT.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia. Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous.

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS. DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE,

DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART. **ACIDITY OF** THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, And every species of diseases arising from

DIZZINESS,

disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH,
BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

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DR. KANNON Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street.

THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON; CONE, send 50 nice Chromo Cards with named for 10 cents



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS:

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

Newport, Ky., relief soup houses still dole out 3,000 loaves of bread and 6,000 pounds of meet dally.

FOR ALL AGES.

The aged, debilitated and infirm will find renewed vigor and strength by taking Burdock Blood Bitters. The young heatening to early decay will also find in this revitalizing tonic a remedy worth trying.

Two hundred equal rights leagues have been organized among Ohlo negroes. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS destroy

and remove worms without injury to adult or infant.

It is eald that the wives of all American humorists are invalids.

A FAVORITE EVERYWHERE. Wherever introduced Haggard's Yellow Oil

finds triends. It is the old reliable household remedy for external and internal use in al aches, pains, lameness and soreness of the flesh. A. L. Geen, a prominent druggist of Belleville, says "It is a great favorite here, and has a good sale."

In New York City there is a whisky saloon called "The Morgue."

FACT STBANGER THAN FICTION. It is a fact that Alonzo Howe, of Tweed, had a fever sore that afflicted him for thirty-five years. Six boitles of Burdock Blood Bitters oured him, which he considers almost a miracle. It was but the natural result of the rent-

edy restoring pure blood and percect secretion. Seven physicians certify that Laster Walking lack is in good health.

DANGER TRAPS.

Meglected colds are the fatal traps that en-

foot crushed by a G.T.R. Express train some snare many a victim beyond possibility of restime ago. Two doctors attended him without | cue. Take a cold or cough in time and it is easily conquered by that sale and pleasant vegyard's Yellow Oil was tried, which gave prompt | etable remedy, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. relief and effected a speedy cure, even removing | Asthma, Bronchitis and pulmonary complaints generally soon yield to its healing influence.

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.The Post Printing & Publishing Company

MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY......MARCH 12, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAE.

MARCH, 1884.

THUESDAY, 13-Feria. FRIDAY, 14-Most Holy Lance and Nails.

SATUEDAY, 15-Feris. SUNDAY, 16-Third Sunday in Lent. Epist. Ephes. v. 1-9; Gosp. Luke xi. 14-28.; MONDAY, 17-St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland TUESDAY, 18-St. Gabriel, Archangel. WEDNESDAY, 19-St. Joseph, Spouse of the B. V

M., and Patron of the Universal Church Cone. Bp. Tuigg, Pittsburg, 1876.

THE McCarthy License Act promises to become a complete failure in Ontario. The majority of the saloon and hotel rkeepers throughout the province have refused to take out their license under that Act. A law that cannot be enforced and that is openly ignored ought to be repealed, or at least ought to be suspended until the Courts decide in a definite manner as to its constitutionality.

Ir is understood that Attorney-General Taillon, of the Province of Quebec, has decided to ignore the Dominion License Act and to enforce the Provincial law. If this be the case, those who have paid the license fees under the Dominion Act will have to pay them over sgain. It is a We see it stated that they cannot recover even if the Act is repealed. This will create | their own private ambitions to gratify. The beautiful confusion and clashing or powers members of the Order elevate certain men to between the Dominion and the Provincial posts of honor, and then these men use their authorities.

THE Government de ... at Ottaws are moving again. They are up another dynamite job on the good and law-abiding people of Hallfax. They sent, or caused to be sent, a telegram to Lieut.-Governor Bichey that "dynamiters were expected to renew their attempts to injure government property there." The Lieutenant-Governor has allowed himself to be needlessly alarmed by having special constables sworn in and ordering extra precautions to be taken day and night. The experience His Honor has had in the past, of the alleged discoveries of dynamite plots, should have taught him to put no faith in any such intelligence coming from Ottawa, but to pursue the even tenor of his way unmindful of alarm, caused by interested parties In the Secret Service.

by Mr. Thomas White, M.P., to amend the tenth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of | It is further provided by the bill that Sir Lower Canada, is in any way intended for the | Charles Tupper he indemnified and exoner. relief of the Orange association. The bill. mays our contemporary, simply adds the Grand Lodge of Quebec to the Masonic bodies now exempted by that statute from being con- be brought against him for sitting and voting aldered as reditious societies, and will not in the House. It is manifest that speciable Americans must de as they have the effect of legalizing the Orange order in the Provides of Quebec. It is as well that this categorical statement has been made in regard to the object of the bill, for many were under the impression that Mr. White was making use of a Masonic cloak to cover the is by no means creditable to the Government. Orange societies and get Parliement to sanction them under false pretences.

THE question of Peasant Proprietary is advancing to a final and favorable solution at a much more rapid rate than the warmest supporters of the movement ever expected. competition as strange as it is fierce between for working out the Land problem. Lord behalf of the landlords, and Mr. Dickson has consideration of the Irish Committee appointed by the Liberal members; while Mr. Parnell and most of his followers have attached their signatures to a memorial to the ties, there is no doubt that in a few years a *absolute owners of their land, and the origi. | look tender had worked on the other side nal programme of the Land League would be and for Sir John's candidate he probably carried out.

- The emigration from Ireland during the compared with December, but no decrease as lastice, are: - January, 1883, 1,611; January, linquish all right to interfere in municipal thoroughly arrogant snob. Canadians have ployed in our manufacturing establishments | husband is to make the distilled liquid play factory.

1884, 1,636; exhibiting an increase of 25. The figures for England show a decrease of 418 in comparison with January, 1883, the emigrants for that month numbering 8,247, while for the month just past they numbered but 7,829. Scotch emigration, on the other hand, shows an increase of 51, the number of emigrants from that country being 971 for January, 1884, against 920 for January, 1883. It is interesting to observe that whereas in January, 1883, only 506 Irish emigrants went to the Australasian colonies, the number for January, 1884, had risen to 683, while the number who crossed the Atlantic showed a falling off in almost a corresponding degree. Thus in January, 1883, 1,002 Irish emigrants sailed to the United States, while in the first month of the present year the number was but 831.

THE Provincial Minister of Bailways, Hone Mr. Flyne, who is seeking re-election in his constituency at Gaspe, is being opposed. The opposition to the Minister is a factious one, and is prompted not by any policy of the Liberals, but by the individual enmity of a few personal opponents, who, it may be remarked, do not belong to the County of Gaspe, but who hall from Quebec. Mr. Flynn is popular with his con stituents, and commands the respect and esteem of his colleagues in the Cabinet and his fellow members in the House. That his success at the polis, if a contest be eventually forced, is a foregone conclusion, there is no reason to doubt.

We learn that the Quebec politicians who have gone to Gaspe have been unable, up to the present, to find a resident of the county willing to contest the election. The tactics of this olique are directed simply towards creating needless expense and trouble. If they cannot defeat the Minister they can make the contest a source of vexation. The electors of Gaspe will, no doubt, teach those election bummers and intruders a sharp and decisive lesson, by returning Mr. Fiynn with one of the largest and most convincing majorities ever poiled in their county.

THE Orange Bill was to have been brought up in Parliament last week, but its promoters, when its turn came for introduction, withheld it on the ground that it had not been printed in French. The Toronto Telegram, an anti-Oatholic journal, ridicules the alleged reason for the suppression of the Bill, as it thinks the document has been long enough before the House to have been printed in all the living languages, and several of the dead ones too. The Telegram, which cannot be to advise intending immigrants not to go to sworn in Deputy Governor for the occasion, counted among the opponents of the Orangemen, tells some plain truths about them. It question whether the amounts paid to says that "the Orange body is used as a the Federal officers can be recovered or not. | mere tool by the politicians, and always will be as long as those at the head of it have positions to advance their own projects and interests. . . . The best thing the passed by a body of men who are supposed Orangemen can do is either to throw all the to have the interests of Manitoba at heart, politicians overboard, or burn their charters | must prove detrimental to the country by and give their duck trousers to their wives to | checking the tide of immigration to those trade off for ornaments for the mantlepiece.'

SIR JOHN MACDONALD and several support-

ers of the Government, who spoke against Mr. Blake's motion to declare the constituency of Sir Charles Tupper vacant, main tained that the independence of Parliament was not violated by Sir Charles by reason of his accepting and holding the office of High Commissioner to Great Britain while still a don Times are busily engaged in blaming and member of the Government. What little scolding the Government and people of the faith the Premier had in this contention is now evidenced by the provisions of the bill which he has introduced to amend the Indapendence of Parliament Act. The bill, in the first place, provides that certain offices may, THE Gazette denies that the bill introduced in the future, be held by a member of Parliament as long as no salary or profit is attached. ated from all liability to any penalty or other responsibility, and from any suit, demand or judgment which has been or may hereafter such provisions as these would not be introduced in the bill if the Government were not convinced that Sir Charles is guilty of an offence against the law of the land. This trifling with the independence of Parliament It is a waste of time and money to make laws that can be violated with impunity, and especially with the co-operation of those whose duty it is to enforce them.

No one ever hears of a man in the service of the Government being dismissed for any There is actually at the present moment a participation in an election, as long as such employee electioneers on behalf of the Ministhe representatives of the landlords and the | terial candidate. But the story is quite diftenants as to who shall propose the best plan | ferent if the Government employee happens to lend a helping hand to the Opposition can-Castletown is pushing forward a scheme in didate. Then there is serious cause for dismissal, and out he goes. Yesterday correspropounded another plan which is under the pondence was brought down in the House in relation to the dismissal of Daniel Mc-Court, a look tender on the Cornwall Canal, which showed that he received his ticket of leave " for having dared Government on the same subject, signed by to canvass against the Tory opposition in the men irrespective of party. In fact, if the Ontario elections of 1883, for using abusive Government would only give further facili- language towards the Tory candidate, and for violently interrupting the speakers." The large percentage of the Irish people would be | Gazette calls this a "merited dismissal." If the would have been promoted and would have had his salary increased. In the meantime, it may be asked what had this look tender's month of January last showed a diminution | canvassing in a Provincial election to do with the Federal authorities? Does Sir John wish compared with January of 1883. The figures, to lay down as a rule of conduct that once a lish importation, and during his sojourn in helpless little ones created to God's likeness.

pozed.

THE religious editor of the Montreal Daily Witness must be a queerly constructed individual. The sight of a Jesuit or even the thought of one sends him into hysterics. The nonsense contained in the following absurd and mixed up paragraph which he wrote yesterday will show how silly, and ludicrous this religious editor can be when he confronts a Jesuit :---

"Jesuitiam," he exclaims, "loves to use the carnal weapon, and when it does so it can doubtless be met by the same. If the Jesuits claim the public property known as the Jesuits' barracks, to which they have no vestige of title, that claim should, of course, be resisted wherever set up: But, after all, Jesuitism is a spiritual evil, and is to be over come only by spiritual to ces. Truth is not now, as it never has been, without its witness in the hearts of men, and just as in the day when Germany revolted against the sale of indulgences by Telz-1 so to-day does the conscience of man inwardly retuse the induigence of Father Burke, who promises the convicted, and, except for the moment, unrepented murderer, a passport to heaven if he can only sas him for as many seconds as it takes the hangman to pull the bolt. Let all who are bound under there errors see that a stuer faith produces a nobler life, and no system of falsehood will stand before the light

It would be difficult to get a greater heap of rubbish and of nonsense into the same space as is contained in that paragraph.

TROUBLE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The news from the Northwest shows that there is no abatement in the political exoltement which exists throughout that portion of the Dominion, and that the people thereof are determined to force their grievances upon the attention of the Federal Government. At the Winnipeg Farmers' Convention resolutions were passed, demanding the right of the Local Government to charter railways any. where in Manitoba free from Federal interference; provincial control of public lands and modifications in the tariff to suit the interests and condition of Manitoba.

The convention, furthermore, declared that the burdens laid upon the farmers of the Northwest were so great that agricultural operations cannot be made to yield any kind of a fair profit; that until these burdens are removed immigration will benefit neither the Province nor the settlers themselves. In face of these difficulties the convention came Manitoba until the grievances complained of were fully redressed. Now all this is serious business for our Dominion Government, and the situation must indeed be unbearable, when the inhabitants of the Province deliberately take such action as will cause irretrievable loss to their once promising community. The effect of these declarations and resolutions, made and parts of the Dominion. The peace and prosperity of Manitoba are to be secured only by acceding to the demands of its inhabitants, and by according it all privileges enjoyed by the other Provinces of the Confederation.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE

UNITED STATES. THE English Press, and especially the Lon-United States for permitting the organization of conspiracies in that country against Great Britain. The London . Times said the other day that "respectable Americans are ashamed of the inaction of their rulers; they must now join us and make their voices heard and obeyed." In answer to this command, that the laws of the United States must be reconstructed to suit the emergency of the political situation in a foreign country, the New York News makes the following remarks:-" We are not told upon what compulsion reare bld by the English press, or under what conditions their joint utterances can be made more forcible than the voices of the American people attending to their own affairs. As the English do not seem to be very clever at catching dynamiters in the heart of their own metropolis, they could hardly expect us to be more successful in hunting men down throughout the length and breadth of this vast Republic, even if we obeyed the London Times by reconstructing our laws for that special purpose. If England is disposed to quarrel with the United States on the Anglo-Irish question, so much the better for Ireland. The simple fact in the matter is that American sentiment deprecates and condemns the methods employed by England in maintaining her despotic sway over the Irish people, and is inclined to the theory that the voices that should be 'heard and obeyed' are those of civilization and humanity, protesting against the oppressive and unjust policy of an arrogant and grasping Government."

It is evident that American and English opinion on the question at issue are not exactly identical; or that the American and Huglish press do not look at the subject through the

AN ARROGANT PROFESSOR. The Geological Survey is an institution which is costing the Dominion large sums of

and local affairs? Any such attempt to re- found it difficult to remain in the service unstrict or limit the enjoyment and exercise of der his direction. Many of them have been a citizen's rights ought to be vigorously op- obliged to throw up their positions on account of his haughtiness and conceit. Like General Luard, this Professor Selwyn finds it a congenial task to tax his aubordinates with incompetency and inefficiency. He has, however, tried this game once too often, and, like the General, he has been sharply called to order, or in valgar parlance, he has the Geological Survey Committee in Ottawa the Professor had his fling at several of the Canadian members on the staff, but when he undertook to remark that Mr. Fletcher who did the Nova Scotia work, was a good man, "but like all Canadians was not amenable to discipline," he brought Mr. Holton M.P., to his feet, and received an indignant reproval at the hands of the member for Cha language, but told the professor that there were as good and perhaps better men in Canada than he, and it was in exceedingly bad taste to talk of a Canadian institution by which he was employed in that contemptuous way. "Canadians," said Mr Holton "were born freemen and were quite amenable to discipline if treated properly, but were not inclined to stand the bullying, overbearing disposition that too many Englishmen showed when they got into positions, and there were far too many men of that class already in Ottawa whose positions would be much better filled by men born and brought up in the country."

Mr. Holton's thrust was felt, and Mr. Salwyn subolded. He was completely shut up. In fact, that is what ought to be done with all these enobbish and arrogant importations. Dr. Selwyn ought, like General Luard, to return to England on a three months' leave of ab. sense and remain there.

VETO. After the C. P. B. Bill, granting the Syn-

and attach his signature to the Bill; but a that if the Bill was to be signed immediately he would send a deputy to do the signing. Sir William Bitchie, Chiefto the conclusion that it would be only just | Justice of the Supreme Court, was accordingly | physical, mental and moral welfare of the and it was his assent instead of the Governor General's that made the Bill law. Conjecture is rife as to the incident. The absence of the Marquis of Lansdowne is all the more remarkable and significant as he was known to be within or around the Parliament limits. not, A Governor elected by the Canaout of the responsibility of the position by getting a dummy to sign the bill. But a that a vato coming from him, no matter under what circumstances, whether justifiable or not, is sure to give greater dissatisfaction and is less likely to be endorsed by Parliament and the people, than if the veto came from a Home Bule Governor, one directly and solely responsible to the country. A veto by a foreign appointed Governor and would strain the relations between Ottawa and London. This consideration is evidently what had weight with the Marquis of Lansdowne in not more plainly indicating his objection to the C. P. B Bill. He had to excrifice his convictions to save the connection between Usuada and England: That is a humiliating position for any honorable man to hold. It is necessary, for the welfare of the people and the interests of the country to be secured, that the head of the State should be thoroughly independent of foreign considerations and influence, and an imported Governor never can be that. Consequently, it is time that Canada should set about inaugurating a change in the constitution and demanding that its objef executive officer should be elected by the people, in whose interests alone he would act, and to whom alone he would be responsible.

THE LABOR OF CHILDREN. THE most important measure which Parliament will have to consider this sessionis. beyond doubt, that which seeks to regulate labor and afford protection to the operatives. In the mine, the factory, and other dark and orewied fields of laber young lives are daily sacrificed to guilt and greed. It is about money, and which at the same time falls to | time that in this Canada of ours that humanproduce results of a very satisfactory na. Itarianism which applies its care, solicitude ture. The head or general director of the and sympathies to the dumb driven cattle, Survey is one Dr. Selwyn. He is an Eng. should become more active in respect of the according to the Board of Trade return just officen enters the Federal service he must re- our midst has demonstrated himself to be a For many of the children and youths em-

present old faces and dwarfed forms, which are directly attributable to the child labor system in this country. It is impossible that children who spend the determining years of their lives amid unhealthy surroundings, the din of machinery and the ourses of the vulgar, and young girls of tender years who stand from ten to fourteen hours at looms and counters, at the sacrifice of their health and education, should develop into been mercileasly sat upon. At a meeting of true mental or physical manhood or woman. Brown at a little before two. He said all hood. It is therefore satisfactory to know that there is among our legislators a healthy disposition to secure protection for our Cana. dian youth. In France the laws are rigid on the subject. There it is made a criminal offence to or permit the placing of a minor in such a situation or occupation where its Queen of England is far from being exemlife would be endangered or its health likely plary or from producing a salutary effect upon teauguay. Mr. Holton did not measure his to be injured. In England social reform in her people who are so strongly inclined tothis regard is being actively pushed, while with our neighbors across the line, several States enjoy a good eminence for their practical and adequate legislation in favor of the young. The Factory Bill, which is under the

patronage of Sir Leonard Tilley, is a step in the right direction, but as it reads in its original form, it is far from being periect. It is not protective enough, and leaves too many loop-holes for employers of labor to escape from the spirit of the law. The Trades and Labor Council of Toronto who have had the Bill under consideration and discussion, have drawn up a memorial which they have forwarded to the Government and which contains some very wise recommendations in regard to necessary alterations or additions to Sir Leouard's measure. Among other things the Council recommend: 1st. To expunge that portion of the Bill which limits the application of the Act to places where over twenty men are employed. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND THE 2nd. To prohibit the employment of children under fourteen, instead of under twelve, as provided in the Bili. 3rd. That no child under the age of fifteen be employed in a facdicate additional pin-money to the extent of twenty-two millions odd, had passed its tory unless the child has been attending third reading in the Senate, it was expected school at least twenty weeks each year. 4th. that the Governor-General would come down | To limit the hours of employment of women and children per week to 54 instead of 60 as particularly on account of his " confiscatory surprise was in store for Parliament and the proposed in the Bill. 5th. That when necescountry. His Excellency refused to have sary the inspector may compel the employer anything to do directly with what he consid- to provide dining rooms for employes free of ered a "big steal," and informed Sir John charge. 6th. To expunge the claims as to misdemeanors without priority of employer.

The justness and wisdom of these provisions and their important bearing upon the rising generation and those who will succeed them, cannot well be overestimated. There is no reason that the Act should not are employed. The Act should be made to for. His triumph was now complete, and to protect the child and the woman, no matter where or at what they work. The original in-He was in good health and not over pressed tention of the Government was to slow the with work, so that he could not plead physical | employment of children over twelve years. inability in refraining from doing his duty. This age is altogether too young, especially The explanation of the occurrence is perhaps in regard to little girls. The recommendacontained in the story that he did not approve | tion of the Labor Council on this point should of the Bill, and, as a consequence, could not be adopted, and that the age be fixed conscientiously sign it. The duty of a Gov- at fourteen instead of twelve. Ten hours a ernor under such circumstances would have | day, or from seven in the morning till six in been, not simply to refrain from giving the the evening, is altogether too long for Bill his personal assent and allowing an children to be at work, and at hard work. irresponsible gc-between to do the Governor's This length of time should be considerably work; but his duty would have been to veto reduced. The memorial of the Council urges the Bill and then appeal to the country or to that no child under fifteen should be allowed Parliament for a two-third vote, to say whe- to work in factories unless he or she had his ability. The most gratifying feature of ther his action should be maintained or attended school for at least twenty weeks in each year. This is a wholesome suggestion, dian people and responsible to them, and and should be adopted. In fact the Governwho could not give his approval to such a ment should make the Act as stringent and Bill, would have taken the course indicated as rigid as possible. It is an anomaly and a and would never have attempted to wriggle | huge mistake to have children killing themselves at work, when so many stout and able menare allowed to idly roam through our cit-Governor appointed by a foreign power and less and wander along the country waysides, and responsible only to Downing Street, finds | all for the want of employment and of work. himself differently situated. He is conscious | How often does it not happen that the ablebodied father cannot find work and is forced to idle his time, while his little ones are in some factory working all day long, when they should be at school? This is a state of things which needs to be sectified both in the interests of the individuals the mastves and of the country at large. Canada cannot afford to allow any portion of its young to be illwould endanger the transatiantic tie, treated and overworked. Our boys and girls, every one of them, should be refused no op portunity to secure a proper mental and physical development.

> WHISKY THE ROYAL BEVERAGE. Queen Victoria's new book, entitled " More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands," is not much calculated to aid the temperance cause in England. In fact it is reasonable to suppose that the friends of the Blue Ribbon are anything but pleased at its publication. Her Majasty, in the relation its publication. Her Majasty, in the relation Sister St Apoliaine; Miss Eugenie Boussess, of the daily events of her life, frequently St Theodore; Miss Odlia Bolvin, St Mario alludes to the very unwholesome and scan- d'Ephese; Miss Alphonsine Drouin, St Mails delons receiles of which delons to which Apoline; Miss Celina Martineau, St Leonis; dalous practice of whisky drinking to which she was not a stranger. Thus at the christening of a child of John Thomson, one of the Queen's wood foresters in the Highlands, the whisky was passed around and Her Majesty: who was present at the ceremony, took her "booker" as well as the ethers. She relates this undignified occurrence in the following lines :- "The sarvice was con-"oluded with a short prayer and the usual blessing. I thought it most appropriate, " touching, and impressive. I gave my present (a silver mug) to the father, kissed the little baby, and then we all drank to its " health and that of its mother in whisky, " which was handed around with cakes. It " was all so nicely done, so simply, and yet " with such dignity."

Drinking whicky to the joy of a newly made mother and to the health of her child, is not so bad; but to drink whisky to the sorrow of a widow and on the death of her

a part in rather contradictory roles. Still that is what the Queen did on the occasion of the funeral of John Brown's father at Micras, opposite Abergeldie, Her Majesty relates that "when the " coffin was being taken away Mrs. Brown "sobbed bitterly. We took some whishy and water and cheese, and then left, begging " the dear old lady to bear up. I told her the s parting was but for a time. Saw my good had gone off well, but he seemed very sad." On this occasion Her Majesty displayed a little care; she didn't take her whisky straight, but added a part of water and took some cheese to counteract the strong smell place of the whisky from her breath. The relation of such incidents as these in the life of the wards indulgence in intoxicating liquors. It was exceedingly unwise to have published such exploits with the glass and the bottle. and we would humbly suggest that when Her Majesty's book be set up for a second edition that all allusions to her whisky drinking be erazed out of the volume.

HENRY GEORGE.

Ms. Henry George has met with unexpected success during his lecturing tour through Scotland, and the able author of "Progress and Poverty" has apparently convinced many Scotchmen that his theory about taking the land from the few and giving it to the many is not such a wicked or repulsive thing after all. Mr. George has, however, had to fight his way to the goal of success. During his visit to Glasgow he delivered an address in the spacious City Hall on his well known doctrine as to nationalization of the land. The audience which had assembled to hear him was composed of persons who were friends neither of him nor his doctrines. In taot, from the cold manner in which he was received and listened to at the outset it was clear that the majority were prejudiced against him, teachings. But Mr. George paid no heed to the silent mockery of the assembly before him, he set to his address with the unconcern of a man independent of applause or flattery and the confidence of a believer in a faith that could not fall. As he advanced into the depths of his subject, he gained bit by bit on his audience until he completely listed the cold Scotch listeners over to his side and had them cheering him as loudly and enthurias. apply to places where less than twenty men tically as any man with a theory could wish the close he was listened to with rapt atter.

> This victory is all the more remarkable, as it cannot be attributed to the influence and power of elequence, as Mr. Grorge is well known to possess but very little of it. The interest felt in his views was well illustrated by the eager questioning that followed his address. He was examined and cross-examinad by his bearers, with the intention of finding a flaw in his theory, but he answered all with great readiness, gave the replies with great "go," and, with the aid of his anecdotes, caused the audience to applaud him and admire him for the evening to Mr. George, however, was the large number of persons, about 500, who gave him their names, and expressed a desire of forming an organization to carry out the views enunciated in the address.

Mr. George has done considerable to awaken the English people to a realization of the causes which underlie the extreme conditions of enormous wealth and simultaneous poverty; he has explained why it is that the constantly increasing products of labor fail to be distributed among the laborers, and he has demonstrated that the only ultimate gainer is the land owner. The soil of Great Britain has been prepared for a new crop of ideas, and the English people have been set to thinking out remedies that will work a proper and adequate change in the existing condition of things.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

The following young ladies made their final yows at the Villa Maria Convent on Friday morning last:-Miss Marie Emma Tellier di Lafortune, in religion bister St. Entrope ; Miss Marie Anne Honorine Granger, St. Oatherine de Cardone; Miss Marie Rose St Marie Adelaide; Miss Marie Isabelle Graziella Thenault, St. Danate; Miss Marie Victoria Eugenie Bachaud, St. Marie Bosalie; Miss Marie Cordelia Page, St. Florentine;

Miss Marie Belsima Bergeron, St. Saturnine. The following young ladies took the Holy Habit:—Miss Delima St Hilaire, in religion Miss Delvina Descrisseaux, St Marie Elmire; Miss Lizzie Noonan, St Jean du Thabar; Miss Marie Emma Lamoureux, St Marie du Tabernacle; Miss Bridget Kelly, St Joseph Marie; Miss Marie Heloise Tremblay, St. Marie Alexis; Miss Henriette Michand, St. Marie du Pout-Main; Miss Marie Perrault, St Jean le Blienciaire Miss Rosa McCarey, St Marie Claire; Miss Marie Lorette Alix Larue, St Marie Alixe; Miss Mary Ann Dalton, St Mary Bichard; Miss Mary Catherine Phelan, St Martin de Tours; Miss Mary Barnes, Lawrence.

The Rev. Father Turgeon, Superior of the Jesuit Fathers, officiated at the impressive ceremonies, which were attended by a large number of prominent clergymen, smong whom were the R.v. Fathers Tranchemontague, Bordus and Casahon.

READ THIS.

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

ent legation at Cabul.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

It is said that a new Catholic Church will be built at Lotbiniere.

Bev. Father Lory is at present Director of the Friars and Sisters of the Titrs Ordre. The cures of the diocess of Albany assem-

bled at Troy, N.Y., and subscribed \$15,000 to buy furniture, &c., for the bishop's palace. Sunday, 2nd inst, His Lordship the Bishop of Rimouski preached an eloquent sermon at Levis, and blessed a statue of St. Vincent de

Blahop Fabre has appointed Rev. Father Long, SJ., Chaplin of the Third Order of St. Francis, in place of the late Bay. Father Oizenu.

The Raw. Father Lacombe has returned from Ottaws, having finished his negotiations with the Government, and will accompany His Lordship Mgr. Fabre.

Monday 3rd inst, was the 17th anniversary of the consecration of His Lordship Mgr. Louis Francols Lafleche, Bishop of Three Bivers, and formerly missionary at Red Biver.

The Rev. Father Bessonnier, Vicer-General of Vincennes, Ind., and the Rev. Patrick Donoghue, Vicar-General of Milwaukee, have been created domestic prelates by Leo XIII. The silver wedding of the Rev. Abbe Demers, pastor of the parish of Notre Dame

de Mont Carmel, was colebrated on the 20th of last month. He was the recipient of several presente. Their Lor lebips Monseigneurs of St. Boni-

face and Three Rivers were delayed three days at Louisville by an interruption in the running of trains. They were the hosts of Bey, Mr. Boucher.

The Pope has refused to receive the Bavarian Prince Leopold and his wife, Princess Gesels, because of the position of the Holv See and the ambiguous situation thereby created for Catholic princes visiting Boms.

Archbishop Taschereau held an ordination service at the Basilica, Quebse, on Baturday morning when Revs. T. Trudel and P. Lemay, of this diocese, and Thos. Cullen of St. John, N. B., were admitted to the priesthood.

A special ceremonial was celebrated on Saturday at the American College in Bome in honor of the memory of Dr. Hostlet, late head of the college. L-wis Bichmond, the American Consul General, and all the leading members of the American colony, were pre-

Catholic circles are excited by the report that Dr. Herbert Vaughan, Bishop of Saltord, has been appointed coadjutor to Cardinal Manning, with right of succession. The appointment meets with general approval among the Catholic clergy of England and Ireland.

According to the last annual report the Roman Catholic population in Sectiond is 324,008. The number of priests is 316, archbishops 2 and bishops 4. There are 19 classical colleges under the direction of Boman Oatholice, 27 convents, 191 schools, 177 missions and 308 churches and chapels.

Two beautiful side alters, the donation of Mr. Davins, druggist, Notre Dame street, are being placed in St. Mary's Church. The sacred edifice now presents a very pretty sppearance and reflects great credit upon the efforts of the worthy pastor, Bay. Father S J Lonergar, and the congregation of the parish.

The Bay. L. N. St. Onge, of Glens Falls, N. Y., made, last Sunday, his annual report, which shows that the annual receipts were \$2,142.17, and the expenditure \$208101. During the year 1883 there were 103 baptisme, 15 marriages and 29 deaths. The parish includes 300 families, half of whom are property owners.

The Pope has given orders for the removal of the body of Innocent III. from Perugia to Rome, where a splendid monument will be he remains of Gregory VII. will also be brought from Salerno and written poems also appear, among which buried next to Alexander III., the author of might be mentioned those in the real Celtic the Lombard League. So the three Popes tongue, etc., etc. Office 393 Ninth Avenue, who have fought most for the Obusch will be New York. all buried together in the grand Basilica.

Twenty-eight Cardinals have died since the accession of Leo XIII, and twelve hats ing is the table of contents:—Answer to are at this moment at his disposal. Of the the St. Patrick Myth. Bev. M. Carroll: The fifty-eight existing members of the college, one was created by Gregory XII.-Cardinal Schwartzenberg, Archbishop of Prague; thirty-seven were created by Pius IX, and the remaining twenty by the present Pope. Of these last three are German, two French, one English, one Irish, one an Armenian, and one a Pole. Nearly helf of them, therefore, | Cromwell in Ireland; The Holy Father and now are not Italians, and the whole number of foreign members of the existing college is twenty-six as against thirty-two Italians, a proportion upprecedented for a very long time past. If the twelve now undisposed of were given to foreigners, a non-Italian majority would be created.

Pasis, March 7 .- Mile. Nevada, the American prima donna, was received into the Catholio Church yesterday.

Lordon, March 8 .- All the disputes between the Vatican and Prussia are now settled by the virtual recall by the Pope of Cardinai

PRESENTATION TO MGB, OROOKALL. In our late English papers we notice the following :- The annual meeting and dinner for the Woolhampton Association took place on Tuesday night at the Holborne Restaurant, when a presentation was made to the Right Bev. Mgr. Crookall, President of the Association, on his elevation to the dignity of Pro-thonotary Apostolic. The Rev. J. W. Reel i said that though the committee thought that the Association had the right to take the lead in organizing a subscription to defray the cost of Mgr. Crookall's robes, still so many persons not connected with the association had expressed a very great interest in the matter, that the invitation to subscribe, whilst primarily addressed to members of the Association, would not be confined to them. They took care to have every article of the very best description, as they wished to make the presentation worthy of one so esteemed by them all as Mgr. Crookall. The Bishop of Portsmouth said he had asked the Holy Father for the honor for Mgr. Crookall, when in Rome, and, although he rately gave the dignity to any one without going through the prelimin-ary stages, he gave it at once in this case, in Order to show the esteem he had for Mgr. Orookall. Mgr. Orookall, in reply, said the honor was unexpected on his part, but he hoped he might prove himself worthy of it. The presentation consisted of a pectoral gold oross, a very massive gold ring with a single amethyst (manufactured by Hunt & Boskall, Bond street), a purple silk cassock and mantellette, white mitre, delmatics, shoes, &c., re-quisite for poutficating. The dinner, which was presided over by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Portsmouth, and to which about 40 sat down, was excellently served.

NEW GYMNASIUM.

which will contain all the modern improved established in their midst. Daily at 12 cated in the abduction of MoDevitt.

ments in connection with the institution. The Ray, J. H. Cushing has taken the initiative, and must be congratulated upon providing healthy exercise for the pupils, who number nearly 300. The building is to be 80 feet by 40 and 30 feet high, and the contract has been awarded to Messre. Frag. & D. A. Lapointe, architects, 80 St. James street, Montreal. The work will begin on the 17th inst, on which evening a grand concert will be given in the college. "Hamlet" will be played by the scholars, many of whom show much talent for the stage.

Review of Books, &c.

George Cary Eggleston's contribution to the March Magazine of American History concludes his brilliant and timely essays on Our Twenty-one Presidents," the current chapter treating of " The Last Eleven." It is a marvel of condensation. Nothing extant in American literature furnishes as much oritical information in brief on the successive administrations of our Presidents, and the novel and original manner in which the subject has been handled commands universal attention, as few writers even of history, are able to draw the line between truth and politics, or seek to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge concerning our rulers without descending into the vortex of dispute. Eleven striking portraits accompany the article; eight are after rare engravings by H. Wright Smith, the plates of which were lost in the Boston fire, and never before pub lished; President Arthur's fine portrait is poverty is rendered more miserable by the from a recent photograph. "The Barony of lutter lack of order and cleanliness which Nazireth," a short and very interesting paper, by Davis Brodhead; "Rufus King and the duel between Hamilton and Burr," by Dr. Charles B. King, grandson of Buius King; Part II. of the "Griswold Family of Connecticut," by Professor Edward E. Salisbury, meintaining its high standard of excellence, and growing more interesting as it deals with Griswolds, who figured in public affairs; "The Early Sattlement of Long island," an instructive contribution from Edward Holland Nicoll; "Brisot de Warville, his notes on America in 1788 "-the subject of the frontispiece to the Magazine; Chapter VI. of the Private Intelligence papers, edited by Edward F. De Lancey and teeming with thrilling elituations; "Two Unpublished Letters of Washington"; Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies and Book Notices, all combine to make a notable number of this valuable periodical. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York city.

THE CATEGLIC WORLD for March contains an able article on the law of marriage, a subject now commanding so much attention in the United States. The contents of the number are as follows:--1, Some Aspects of the Law of Marriage; 2. The Wisdom and Truth of Wordworth's Poetry; 3. The St. Gall Priscian: 4. Tradition and Folk Lore of Porton; 5. New Novellets; 6. If Thou Wilt Enter Into Life—If Thou Wilt be Perfect; 7. Thomistic-Bosminian Emersonianism, or, A Religion for Italy; 8. Marching Through Geor gla; 9. The Yosemite; 10. Armine; 11. New Publications. Single copies 35 cts, or \$4 per annum; sold at D. & J. Sadller & Co., 275 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

THE CELTIC MAGAZINE .- The February number of this monthly contains some very interesting articles. The biographical sketch of Jerome J. Collins, of the Jeannette Arctic expedition, is worthy ot note. The article on Mgr. Capel is rather severe, and its of the immigrants were upon their own severity is tinged with injustice. Mgr. Capel confession inmates of workhouses, where is exercising his sacerdotal zeal in a sphere their misery was less and their debeset with difficulties of no ordinary kind. pendence upon charity not greater than The editor of the Celtic has been somewhat indiscreet, and has allowed Mgr. Capel's work and motives to be misindeed and undply misrepresented. The "Influence of the perity. Resontment against the misrepre-Classics," by Hon. S. S. Cox, is a valuable senting emigration agents in Ireland is the Classics," by Hon. S. S. Cox, is a valuable contribution. "Henry Carey Baird," "Pro- ruling passion in their minds, and almost the minent Men of Our Race," and "Our Dear only vestige of civilized humanity that re-

Donahoe's Magazine for March has a large amount of good reading matter. The followthe St. Patrick Myth, Bev. M. Carroll; The Non and the Child, H. E. Emon; The Nov-elists of Spain, Hugh P. McEirone; Mitchel's "Jail Journal," Part II, Delta; The Wages of Sin is Death; Providence a Good Banker; An Exile's New Year," by Pastheen Flonn Ireland and the Tory Party, T. M. Healy, M.P.; Water Drinking; Coffee and Tea; the Bosary : To the Immaculate Conception ; Dark Bossieen, A Legend of the Balls of Limerick; The Cure for Ireland; Education of Women; The Grave of St. Patrick; Physical Force, Dynamite, Science; James Red-path; A Veracious Irish Historian; Bell Making and their Significance; Our Young Folks; Blater Mary, Pray for Me. Bertle and Sophie; Useful Knowledge; The Humorist; Notes on Current Topics; Personal; Notices of Recent Publications; Oblivary.—P. Donahos, 21 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

The February number of that excellent periodical, the English Illustrated Magazine, an hour afterward and Lucky Joe had sucopens with a beautiful frontispiece entitled | ceeded in sluding all pursuit. The Losing Cup," one of Danto Gabriel Rosetti's poetical and charming pictures; and the other illustrations include some fine history drawings by Charles Whymper; four amusing cuts by Bandolph Caldecott, come drawings by Harry Furnica, etc. In the way of literature, Mrs. Craik (author of "John Halifax, Gentleman,") has a delightful paper called "An unsentimental journey through Cornwall;" Mrs. B. L. Stevenson contributes a characteristically readable essay on "The character of dogs;" Mr. Grant Allen is represented by a pleasant contribution on "The humming-bird's relatives," and there is an interesting article on the English 70st office. Mr. Walter Besant begins a novel, "Julia," which promises to be of unusual interest; and a couple of chapters are given of Miss Youge's serial, "The Armorer's Apprentice." The magazine is published by the Macmillians at only \$1 50 a year, or 15 cents per number .-112 Fourth avenue, New York.

POVERTY AND MISERY.

WREFORD PLIGHT OF TRISE IMMIGRANTS IN PROS-PEROUS TORONTO-MIREPRESENTATIONS BY MIGRATION AGENTS.

It is now several months since the attention of the people of Toronto was directed to the miserable condition of the Irlsh immigrants on Conway street and in the neighborhood. The outburst of indignant astonishment which for a time sgitated the public mind has given place somewhat to other and happier matters. But the state of the immigrants remains much as before; their condition has been improved in no material point. Abject poverty and squalid misery are still supreme amongst them. Their wratched existences are The management of the St. Laurent col- prolonged from day to day on the charity

invaded by a mass of men, women, and child-ren, the rags which serve as their clothing waving with the wind, and their gaunt cheeks and hollow eyes telling only too truly of their famished condition. They receive the losf or half-lonf of bread which is to lessen the pange of hunger of three or four persons for twenty-four hours, and disperse to their wreiched homes. There is in most cases no pretence of making a meal of it. The bread is broken into hunches, distributed to the members of the family, and eaten as keen hunger will slone compel a human

o'clock the soup kirchen is surrounded and

being to est. The external and internal appearance of the homes of these unfortunate people accords only too aptly with what has been previously stated. The doors and windows are in the last stage of dilapidation; the former generally hang loosely upon one hinge, as though al-ready anxious to become kindling wood; the latter consist of a combination of rage, paper, an glass, all begrimed with dirt, and admitting into the house a dim, uncertain light, which prevents the full extent of the internal wretchedness being at first seen. Within are generally living two or three families, numbering from twelve to twenty men, women and children, each Some house having five or six 100ms. rooms are literally without a stick of furniture, and dirty, ragged children, careless or ignorant of their deplorable plight, play about on the unswept, dirty floor. Other families revel in the luxury of a chair and perhaps a table. But everywhere actual marks the inmates of the houses no less than the houses themselves. The huebands and fathers of the families thus huddled together in misery all profess themselves as being willing to work if they could get anything to d), but make the profersion with an air of ulter hopelesenses and despondency. In hardly one instance is the head in the family engaged in any regular employment. The earnings of one Gaspe. day's work through the week, the soup kitchen, the House of Industry, and private charity have supported father, mother, and children all through the winter. But if one would see the normal expression of the faces of these men undergo a change, let him enquire into the reasons which induced their immigration into Canada. In an instant hopelessness and despondency give place to anger and resentment. Curses bitter and deep rise to their lips, and threats are made of the vengeance which. should they ever get an opportunity, they will visit upon those who by false representation and fair promises induced them to come

to the country. It would seem that great imposition was practised upon these people. They came chiefly from Galway County ther Ireland. Hero Ware pcor indeed, but many removes from their present wretched condition; one of them remarked, I was carning nearly £1, and my oldest boy tour shillings every week, and we could live better on that in Ireland than on \$12 or \$14 a week here," This man has a mother, a wife, and seven childen de-pendent upon him, and himself depen-

dent in turn upon charity for a crust of bread. He continued :- " The agent promised us free living for twelve months after we arrived here, and said we should all have good situations or free lands provided us during that time. Och | but I would like to have him here, bad luck to him." Some

now after having been nearly a year in the country, which was held out to them as affording such a magnificent certainty of pros-

LUCKY JOE WILSON'S ESCAPE.

HE SUCCESSFULLY FEIGHS DEATH AND IS CAR-

BIED OUT OF PRISON IN A COFFIN. LENDIE, N.C., Marca 6-One of the most adroit escapes known in criminal history was effected to-day by Lucky Jos Wilson, the chief of a gang of desperadoes who have infested this State. Wilson was, after many fights, caught and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. On Tuesday his counsel obtained an appeal to the Supreme Court. Early this morning the warden of the jail entered his call and found Lucky Joe lying on his mattress, which was covered with blood, as was the prisoner's shirt and mouth. His eyes were wide open and staring, his jaws fallen, and his limbs cold. Help was summoned, and the body was carried from the cell into an outhouse, laid out for burial, and placed in a plain coffin. The mother and fister of Wilson stood by the coffin and bewalled his untimely end. At dusk this evening, when every one had left the apartment, save his sleter, she was horrified to see the corpse rise from the coffin, put his hands ominously on his lips and bolt from the room. She coreamed and fainted. The ruse was not discovered until

A visit to his cell showed how artfully the escape had been planned. Wilson had killed a chicken and saturated himself with the landscapes by T. Napler Henry; natural blood. Then ripping open the mattress, he concealed the chicken in it. He had scraped in a lot of anow and ice from the cell window. and kept his hands and feet well frozen in it and when he heard footsteps in the corridor he threw the snow into a bucket. Therefore when the jaller entered, he found Wilson's feet and hands so cold as to leave no doubt of his death.

PAPAL CONSISTORY.

Rows, March 11 .- At the coming consistory the Pope will appoint Cardinal Descon Dominick Consolini to be Comerlengo, and create the Cardinal priests La Valetta, Oreg is and Martinelli Cardinal bishops of Albano, Palestrina and Sabina respectively.

NOMINATIONS IN GASPE.

GARPS, Q., March 11.—Hon. E. J. Flynn, advocate, of Quebeo city, (Conservative), and Major John Slous, of Gaspe Basin, (Independent), were nominated to-day for the Legisla-tive Assembly. The election will take place on the 2nd of April.

Dr. Mulcahey, Irish sgitator of Trenton, says that O'Donovan Rossa is in no way connected with the dynamite explosions. Mulcahey is conversant with the movement and knows where the dynamite comes from.

Father Murphy, of Dover, N.H., has been instructed to excommunicate the Emmet Associates unless the organization disbands.

Father O'Boylan, of New Lexington. O., has

Telegraphic Summary.

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

St. John, N.B., shippers complain of the dullness of freights.

It is said that Hon. Mr. Flynn is to have

an opponent in Gasps. Russia has resolved to establish a perma-

Another suicide, the nineteenth this year, is reported at Monte Carlo.

The Dominion Grange concluded its sessin at Ottawa on Saturday.

Speculators are said to be fomenting a revolutionary movement in Spain.

Eleven people have been killed by a snow elide at Little Cottonwood, Utah. Lyman & Curtle, toy dealers, New York

have failed; preferences \$83,000. The New Brunswick budget estimates

slight surplus for the current year. Two very severe earthquake shocks were

felt at St. Thomas, W. L., recently. A suit has been entered against Bradlaugh

for voting in the House of Commons. It is believed that Louisians will send solid Arthur delegation to Chicago.

The exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy, Dablin, is a great success.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken to secure the safety of Buckingham Palace. Prince Krapotkine has asked to be allowed to remain at Oleirvaux, as being near

Paris. The Californian Republican State Central Committee convenes at Oakland on April

A receiver has been appointed for the Cleveland, Youngstown & Pitteburg Ballroad.

It is said that Mr. A. Carrier, advocate, of Quebec, will oppose Hon. E. J. Fiynn in

There is now continuous rail communication from the Oity of Mexico to the United

States. The petition against the election of Mr. O Brien, M.P. for Muskoks, has been with-

The steamer Bertha collided with the barque Amelia at Gibraltar, nine percone being drowned.

drawn,

tax question.

There are tremendous snowdrifts still remaining on the line of the Quebec Central

Bailway. Rev. Mr. Spargeon, has fallen heir to a large fortune, left him by Joseph Pool, of Leicester.

The southern portion of the State of Carifornia is flooded, and the situation is becoming alarming.

Da Cassagnac advocates a union of Bona partists and Orleanists against the Republic in France.

Cable letters from London say that the Irish party are organizing a political club in London.

The espisnade question in Toronto has been shelved by the Civic Committee for an. other year.

Tce English detectives at New York have been provided with portraits of suspected dynamiters. Grain is said to have been taken for ship-

ment from Chicago to New York on a basis of 15 cents. An extra session of the California Legislature has been called to consider the railway

The Profect of Milan has forbidden the proposed commemoration of the death of Mazlini on the 10th inst.

The Cork trades have decided to take part in the funeral of Jerome Collins, of the Jean- | Chinese corvette Nankin, built at Ki

nette expedition . At Philadelphia five dealers have been arrested fo: selling pistols to schoolboys and are held for trial.

The West Northumberland Dominion election case has been adjourned till the 10th

April at Cobourg. The steamship Leerdam, from New York for Amsterdam, has been passed at sea with

her rudder broken. By a boiler explosion at Stayner, Ont. John Reynolds was killed and two officers seriously wounded. Father Mon, an eloquent Jesuit, has been

banished from Spain for delivering sermons offensive to royalty. Two hundred workmen of the Pullman car sheps, Ohlosgo, have struck on account of a

reduction of wages. The town council of Picton has decided by a vete of 9 to 6 not to grant billiard licenses

for the ensuing year. G. H. Fox and A. H. Huff, farmers, of Ameliasburg, Oat., have been victimized by operations.

alleged hay tork agents. The several Irish societies in Quebec have commesced preparations for the celebration

of the national festival. Two men have been arrested at Cork on

suspicion of being connected with the dynamite outrages in London. British shipowners threaten to register their

ressels under foreign flags if the proposed shipping bill becomes law.

The Quebec ship laborers who have been working in the South for the winter are beginning to return home. The steamer Glydesdale, from Jamaica for

New York, is ashore near Atlantic City, N. J She has eight passengers. Suits for criminal libel have been entered

sgainst the Republican Standard by two of the jary which acquitted Dakes. There is great distress in the lale of Skye and the people are disposed to emigrate if

they only knew where to go to. Mr. G. A. Cook (Independent) has been elected to the Untario Legislature for South

Oxford, in place of Hon. Mr. Crooks, The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is engaged in putting the gam laws into effect in the Ottawa district.

The Prussian Landing has rejected Rem Windthorst's motion to repeal the law abolishing the salaries of Oatholic priests.

A New York shipping commissioner who sued the New York Times for \$100,000 damages for libel, has been awarded 12 cents. Joaquin Limendoux, director of the Havana

Savings Bank, has committed suicide. The bank has suspended payment in consequence The Orangemen have been summoned to on February 24. The captain and the reoppose a nationalist meeting announced mainder of the crew refused to quit the ship. to be held at Londonderro on St. Patrick's

Day. It is rumored that an English company is on the eve of purchasing the whole of Mr. Lamontague's timber limits at Escoumains.

At a meeting of representative Irishmen held in Scranton, Pa., to celebrate Emmett's association requesting them to make out a legs have decided to build a gymnasium issued from the soup kitchen which has been acquitted on the charge of being implicriticising the action of the United States neglected to take out naturalization papers.

Government in accepting from the British Government the Alert for the Arctic expedition, and stigmatizing it as an evidence of national weakness and a violation of the constitution of the republic.

Henry George's "Scottish Restoration League" has feeted a menifesto declaring that the land is the rightful heritage of the people.

The net carnings of the Texas Pacific Hailroad for the past year were \$2040,000; fixed charges \$2,214,000, leaving a deficit of \$174,000.

George O. Trevelyan, chief storetary for Ireland, has advised the Irish national board of education to foster the study of the Irish language. Strong efforts are being made in the Eng-

lish press and elsewhere to procure the resto ration of Baker Pacha to his rank in the English army. Much attention is drawn in political circles at Berlin to an article in the Cologne Gizette

denouncing Bloker's recent attitude in the Reichstag. Earl Dufferin has asked the Porte for satisfaction for the manner in which the officials

at Smyrna have been treating foreign consting vessels. The Quobec Gas Company report a considerable increase in the consumption of gas

for last year, notwithstanding electric lights, coal oil, &c. A large portion of the east end of the ice hridge at Quebec broke up yesterday and floated away. Navigation is now open up to

Indian Cove. The Berlin Gazette says even Americans recognize that Blamarck was justified in refasing to forward the Lasker resolution to

the Bolchsteg. Agrarian disorders are reported in Southern Russia. The Cossacks are violently resist-

log the efforts of the government authorities to collect taxes. The Paris police have discovered that a man engaged as a shorthand writer by a firm of

engineers is an embassy of Patrick Ford of the Irish World. The Rome Diritto maintains that England has every right to demand of America that

she prevent the open organization of the dynamite policy. At Pittsburg fires have been lighted in two more green glass bottle factories and the men been notified of resumption in a few days at

last year's wages. The commander of the Black Flags in Annum has offered a reward of £16 for each head of a French soldler and £30 for the head of each officer.

The Porte his disavowed the nomination of Halib Pacha to be governor of Urete, and the excitement among the Unristians there has consequently subsided. The reports of the mysterious robbery as

the office of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Company at Chlosgo, state the amounts taken from \$6,000 to \$100,000. During February 230 immigrants arrived

in Toronto. Of these 171 were English, 46 Iri-h and 13 Scotch; 200 remained in Ontario and 10 went to Manitoba. The Berlin Tagblatt says Sargent will not be recalled until after the new president has been elected, when it is possible he will be

At a reception at Queenstown John Bedmond said crimes and outrages must cease but the agitation must continue till landlord ism was abolished in Ireland.

appointed to St. Petersburg.

The medal competed for by the seventy artists at the "Concours," at Paris, France, bas been awarded to Miss Ida Joy, of Tilsonburg, Ont., for superfority of work. The Chinese legation has engaged a crew

of officers and men from the German mer-

chant service to take to Canton the new Private advices state that quite a number of our old timber vessels which have been trading at Quebec for years under the British

fall. The total number of immigrants that arrived in Ottawa from the commencement of the year up to the present was 236. During January 43 arrived, and during February

flig have been sold in Norway since last

El Progresso of Madrid, the organ of Mar. tos, has been confiscated and the types seized on account of violent and persistent attacks upon King Alfonso and the govern-

Peter Paterson & Son, hardware merchants. Toronto, have assigned. It is claimed the liabilities do not exceed \$5,000, exclusive of loans on real estate, which are covered by mortgages.

meat.

Despatches from Tonquin via Paris say General Millot's column has advanced three miles further in the direction of Bacninb, and that the weather is favorable for military In reply to a West Indian sugar traders' de-

putation, Lord Derby said the Government was not prepared to allow the colonies to enter into reciprocal trade relations with toreign countries.

M. Harris, lessee of the Deury Lane Theatre, London, has been robbed at his hotel at Paris of a check for a thousand pounds, a quantity of bank notes and a diamond brooch.

In consequence of the prevalence of foot and month disease in Great Britain the United States treasury department is considering the propriety of prohibiting the importstion of neat cattle.

The Toronto Board of Trade returns of imports and exports for February show that the total imports amounted to \$1,133,816 and the exports to \$247,118, of which \$234,252 was the produce of Canada.

Opposition has been aroused at Manchester and Liverpool by the proposed new treaty with Portugal giving that country control of both banks of the Congo and sovereign rights over adjacent territories.

Prince Napoleon has recalled his son Prince Victor from Roumania to Paris, having been warned that the Government would not permit a French soldier to enter the military service of a foreign government. The American consul at Dundee has asked

the captains of whaling vessels to keep a look out for Lieutenant Greely in Baffin's Bay, in view of the possibility of his drifting from Smith's Sound on an ice-fice. Seventeen of the crew of the barque Trini-

dad, from Pensacols, report that they abandoned their vessel in a waterlogged condition

The annual meeting, in Toronto, of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Cutario took place last night. The report showed a total membership of 175, a cash balance on hand of \$411.40, and outstanding dues \$238.

The United States Brewer's Association has issued a circular to all members of the

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

(FROM CUR SPECIAL CORRE PONDENT)

OTTAWA, March 4. A Manitoba member states that at the meeting of farmers' delegates in Winnipeg te-molrow a platform will be found which will set the prairie on fire," and there's

" BLOOD UPON THE FACE OF THE MOON." These and several other Western metaphors

are being indulged in. It is surmised that Norquay on the assembling of the House on the 15th will demand a redistribution of seats, and go to the country anticipating a Liberal victory. A coalition between him and Greenway, the leader of the Opposition, is being freely talked of. In the Provincial Parliament on strict party lives the Liberals claim to be ahead.

THE MANITOBA MEMBERS

are much exercised over the action of a mesiing held recently at Portage La Prairie in which Mr. Watson, the only Northwestern member who voted against the grant to the Canadian Pacific Railroad, was congratulated on the stand he has taken, being " Among the faithless faithful only he." Messrs Ross and Sutherland, two members, have recently returned from Montreal. Advanced Grits assert that these gentlemen hold the controlling interest in the railroad to Hudson's Bay, and that they have sold that interest to the Syndicate, whose object is to control in order to kill an undertaking which must be prejudicial to their interests. Several of the Manitobans are what is called land-poor, having more agree than eash, and consequently not in a sufficiently strong financial position to withstand the blandishments of a powerful corporation.

CABINET CONSTRUCTORS are busy at work. Sir Charles Tupper will, ao doubt, accept the office of High Commissioner, to be succeeded by Mr. Chapleau or Mr. Pope. Rumor, however, asserts that the latter will retire and go into railroad business, to be sueceeded by his son-in-law, Mr. Ives, who resides at Richmond. Should Sir Leonard Tilley retire Mr. Thomas White is regarded as the coming Finance Minister. Mr. Daly, of Halifax, is spoken of for a position in the Cabinet, to replace a Minister whom, it is stated, will be provided with a Collectorable in the Northwest

OTTAWA, March 5. The House mei, as usual, at three o'clock; but little of interest was transacted, Probessor roster's peech taki. g up most of the time unfil six o'c ock. It is some time since the House was treated to such a temperance lecture.

was treated to such a lemperance lecture.

THE C. P. R. BILL.

The Speaker amounced that Sir William Ritchie was aworn in Deputy-Governor by the Clerk of the Privy Councit to-day, for the purpose of giving the Governor-General's assent to the Canadian Pacific Railway Bill, which passed its third reading in the Senate this afternoon without much debate or opposition, only one amendment being offered and lost by Mr. Power, on benair of the Liberals, that the compacy should be probibled from investing any money in United States railways until the \$12,000,000 had been paid to the Government. The Speaker's platform in front of the inrone was taken away, the clerks of the Court, in their gowns, took seats near the centre table, and the Usher of the Black Rod, making three for the state and the brass bars which divide off a space near the door, marched with his rod can the door. He was admitted by the Hergeaut-at-Arms, and announced to the Speaker that the Commons were summoned effort he State fail. The Speaker announced to the lack cocked by the Sergeaut-at-Arms and the Usher of the Black Rod, to the Senate, followed by the members of the House The Speaker took up his snand in an alcove at the bar and the Usher of the rod, after many more bows announced to the name of Her Ms Jesty, announced to the name of Her Ms Jesty, announced to the senate, followed by the Jeputy Governor-General. The Speaker took up his snand in an alcove at the bar and the Usher of the rod, after many more bows announced to the name of Her Ms Jesty, announced that the but he deen stop in the bar when it was sand in part of the clerks then held the bill aloft, and, in the name of Her Ms Jesty, announced that the bill had been signed while lends \$22,00 000 of the public funds to the Canadian Pacific. Many are asking why the Governor-tienersh the Marquis of LANSDOWNE WAS NOT PRESENT. THE C. P. R. BILL

LANSDOWNE WAS NOT PRESENT.

Corjecture is rife. He is in good health and not over pressed with work. The Grits have floated a story that he did not approve of the bill and could not conscientiously sign it.

Mr. Chariton has introduced a bill to prevent Sunday Excursion. It does not apparently went Sunday Excursion. It does not apparently meet with much favor on the ground that in Catholic sections of the country Sunday afternoon is regarded as a time for innocent recreations, and any Puritanical effort to interfere with time-honored customs will meet with much disapprobation. Many on both sides are of opinion that the Provincial Parliaments should legislate on this subject, which is one, considering the diversity of races, religions and habits in the Dominion, cannot meet the views of widely separated communities.

Mr. Mackenzie Howell, Minister of Customs, got a severe rap last night from the flery Mr. Patterson, of Brant. The Minister ensered at some remarks the speaker made regarding the sacrifice Mr. Blake had made in sacrificing a legal practice of \$25.000 a year to serve his country for \$2,500. Mr. Patterson replied that, ludging by some appointments made by Mr. Bowell, he was not a person liable to make such a sacrifice. The Minister of Customs is accused of an undue regard for connections and relatives.

Er Charles Tupper was asked at the committives.

of an undue regard for connections and relatives.

Sr Charles Tupper was asked at the committee of public accounts this morning to give the particulars of \$1,550 paid for services rendered in England. The Minister of Railways and High Commissioner to England said he had been requested by the Minister of Agriculture to perform certain duties in England and on the continent in connection with the department and the amount received were his actual expenses.

OBITUARY.

Cardinal Cammelodi Pietro is dead. Rev. John S. Inskip, editor of the Christian

Standard, is dead. Hon. A. M. Sutherland, Provincial Secretary of Manitobs, and son of Senator Sutherland, died in Winnipeg or March 7th, after a short

Ted Graydon, son of S. H. Graydon, of London, Ont., died on March 3rd, at San Antonio Texas, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was for a number of years accoun-

tant in the Federal Bank in London. LONDON, March 10-Admiral Decree is

The funeral of Madame Balezeretti, the viotim of the late accident in Quebec, took place on Saturday. The orphans of the Sisters of Charity were present in the cortege. The Archbishop was present in the chancel and a great number of priests, including all the obsplains of the charitable institutions of the city. The remains were buried in the Belmont cemetery.



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THE EMIGRANT'S CHILD.

All day long, 'mid the crowded mart,
The weary emigrantied by the hand
His salr-haired boy o'er vale to strand,
Seeking for work, with a sickening heart;
But nobody wanted the emigrant and,
Whom England had shipped to the stranger's
shore

shore
To lessen a people—what cared they more
For the hapless man or the helpless lad!

Along the street the hurrying throng
Paused not a moment to note the face,
With its haggard smile—'twas the pitiless

Tace, where we warm light or wrong, To quiet by ways, where warm lights flood. From cheerful basement to pavement drear, and the emigrant paused and brushed a tear. The home scene quickened his sluggish blood.

Away from such scenes to the lonely road
That led beyond to a friendly quay,
To watch the waves in their careless glee,
Might lighten a little care's heavy load;
And the fair-haired child, with a cry of pain,
Glung to the wanderer's tattered breast,
Esying—"Father, we find no bread, no rest—
Oh! let us go back to Ireland again!"

Go back to Ireland!" Ah! what a light
Flashed from the outcast's lonely eye
As he thought of his haunted nation's cry,
Its brave resistance, hopeless fight;
And Mary, his bride, he had watched her die,
When the rank sea-weed but subsistence
gave.

gave, And to-night the shades sleep on her grave, Where the silvery Lee sweeps softly by.

Star by star came a glittering train
To follow the gentle queen of the night;
Star by star, how their pitying light
Twinkle alike o'er joy and pain;
To the emigrant sheds the moonlight bore
A message of peace to the peaceful dead;
And, kissing the curls on the orphan's head,
It promised hope on America's ahore. GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

POPE LEO'S CORONATION.

OELEBRATING THE SIXTH ANNI-VERSARY.

The Impressive Ceremonies in the Sistine Chapel—Many Protestant Clerzymen in Attendance-The Order of the Procession-The Mass.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—The Sun has the following special dispatch from Rome dated

To-day being the sixth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII., the grand pontifical celebration in the Sistine Chapel was unprecedentedly magnificent and impressive. Among the applications for tickets of admission not the least notable were those of issued for the detection of the criminals. a number of Protestant Episcopal clergymen and English ritualists, who are now staying here for the season with their families.

Ris Holiness, arrayed in his grand robes and wearing the tiars, appeared resplendent in white and gold. He was carried in the coronation sedia or chair, supported on the shoulders of four servants in light purple medieval livery, and four other servants bore the ancient fans of estrich feathers. His appearance was feeble and aged. He entered the chapel with all the papal pomp and ceremony of state identified with the coronation of a sovereign] pontiff, and yat side by side were the humble insignia of the Son of the carpenter, the fisherman and the spiritual and personal successor of the chair of Peter. The procession from the Papal apartments along the majestic corridors and salons was headed by a group of the Guard Noble in their semi-medieval and sumptuous costume. Then came the Papal procession proper, the cardinals first, walking two by two and presentspectacie an imposing their crimson robes, their trains being held by gentlemen pages garbed in black velvet Lunics with puffed sleeves cerminating with

white laced cuits. After the cardinels came the patriarche, archbishops, bishops and monsignori in regufar order, two by two, and wearing their robes of purple. After these came the deacons, doctors, priests, monks and friars of all degrees, and then the Pope. Not an order or good type of the Church's organizations was without representation.

After the church dignituries came the members of the diplomatic corps, with ladies and friends. After these came the represen-tatives of the Kulghts of Malta—the grand master and the three commanders of the a legislative union, we do not. Sir John order—they being the lineal descendants of maintains against our will the Supreme the first vallants ever known. Following Court. Sir John is the soul of the movement these came representatives of the Palatine and Swiss Guard, the Pentifical Gendarmes and such members of foreign armies as received admission. In the tribune on the right and close to the entrance of the chapel were seated relatives and friends of the Pope. In the opposite tribune, devoted for sovereigns, sat Princs Clesche and General Cacoin.

A screen of rare tapestry fell in front of the lower part of Michael Angelo's painting of the "Last Judgment." Close by and on the left was the Papal throne. A group of the relation it is the incredible attitude of the cardinals sat in a semi-circle around it, some, Mail towards eur friends. * * The cardinals sat in a semi-circle around it, some, however, being on each side of the altar, bearing the emblems of the New Light in some time back it has never lost an cocacontradistinction to the Old behind it. The other ecclesiastics posed as per their cr- triends. Its odious attempt to show that der of precedence as peers and parliamentar- there was a scheme to bring about an underians of their sovereigns.

The diplomatic corps accredited to the bune next to the permanent marble screen which divides the chancel of the chapel from the nave. Behind the benches were occupied by the Roman and foreign ladies, all robed in black and waaring black lace veils on their heads. The lay gentlemen were in evening dress, without gloves. The approaches to these benches were controlled by the Camerlerii Legreto di Spada e Cappa, who are gentlemen representing by their birth and character all countries of Christendom except

The celebration of Mass was by the Dean Cardinal. The choir, in singular harmony and without accompaniment rendered the mass music of Fazzini, "The Apparait of Baini " and a Benediction especially composed. At the termination of Mass the Pope in a clear monotone, intoned the "Blessing," the entire congregation kneeling. And as His Holiness passed out and along the chambers he continually made the sign of the cross on blessing the assemblage.

After all this the Pope held a long audience with Cardinal Jacobini.

GOOD ADVICE.

Numerous noblemen of Russian Poland have joined in publishing an interesting address to their countrymen in the Polish journals of the city of Posen. They call upon the Poles of every station and of both sexes to abstain from all extravagant expenditure in costly dinners and balls, and above all to they are so strongly addicted. They also urge the practice of self-denial and economy in the future on all occasions, and assert that rackless and predigal habits, indifference to money, and lavish and extravagant display, are turned to advantage by greedy foreigners, who abourb the wealth that the natives of the country so foclishly throw away, and thereby cestral homes. The Kurier Poznaneki, in urg- his death, that his watch and chain were

readers, states that the amount of land in the their vessel. The detectives around one of Province of Posen that is now in the possession and ownership of the German invaders of Canfield. The watch had again been stolen, exceeds that held by the native Poles by nearly fifty per cent. Classical land was found in a Buffalo pawnshop. Act nearly fifty per cent. German landowners have acquired title to 3,993,400 scres, while in the hands of the former masters of the country there remain only 2,872,600 acres. The struggle of the Poles, however, for the hearing to-morrow. Dependent was drowned mastery of their native land is a hopeless this vidnity. The other sailor was drowned last fall. The detectives say they have a make to resist the steady last fall. The detectives say they have a habits, perseverance, industry, and energy of the Germans. They have been losing, the control of their family estates year by year, and the entire province is rapidly slipping out of their possession.

PERSECUTING MRS. PARNELL.

MISCREANTS VENTING THEIR SPLEEM AGAINST THE VENERABLE MOTHER OF THE IRISH LEADER,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 6 .-- For six months or more Mrs. Della Parnell, the aged mother of the Irish leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, has been subjected to a sysknown as Ironsides. It was in that beautiful spot that Miss Fanny Parnell died not long occasion portions of the fencing were torn her pets were two dogs, a handsome St. Bernard and a red setter. The rascals were evidently well aware of this, for morning they were found dead. Last ing mest, my waving plumes, my din and night a milch cow was found dead in its glitter, I sell millions of pencils." This was stall. From all appearances it had fallen true. His pencils were the very best. in its tracks without a struggle. Dr. Shipps, of Bordentown, was informed of the affair, and, after a superficial inquiry, gave it as his opinion that the animal died from the effects of arsenic. To make assurance doubly sure, however, the entrails were examined and unmistakable syldences of arsenical poisoning discovered. Mrs. Parnell, after consulting her lawyer in New York, determined to call to her aid the authorities of Burlington County, and a reward will be

POWER FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO LIGHT 65 CITIES WITH ELECTRIC

ELMIRA, March 4.—The correspondent of the Sun has received a letter from Leonard Henkie, inventor and electrician of Rochester, saving that although the action of the New York Legislature in favor of the National Park compels him to abandon Prospect Park and the American side of Niagara for electric lighting purposes he has nevertheless negotiated for the purchase of land on the Canadian side of the river and oil to pardon his client. for power from the Great Horseshoe Fall for carrying out his original plan. The plan contemplated the lighting of sixty-five American and Canadian cities, connected by means of underground cables with electric lights generated at Niagara. The plans are all drawn for ten hydraulic engines of 200,000 horse power each, and gigantic machinery. That Henkle himself means business is attested by the fact that he will soon open an office on the Canada side of the river, and endeavor to complete arrangements with capitaliste, whom he expects to furnish \$22,000, 000 for the undertaking.

"THE MAIL" AND THE FRENCH.

ticle of Monday on the Mail says: We are some of those who left the shippard after now and then surprised to hear it said that being vaccinated and sought employment the French Canadian delegation [at Ottawa] has no lenger community of ideas with our in the same manner as the workmen who reold chief, Sir John Macdonald. Without doubt there is a divergence of opinion on several important points: Sir John wishes in favor of centralization, which aims at reducing the provincial powers to their most simple expression; the great majority of Quebec is decided in opposing this attempt. Bir John wishes to readjust the electoral vote; we only see in it a step toward radical ideas. But separation from him is a long way off. The old party the exists forever; thirty years of sympathy have firmly comented the amity that exists between Sir John and the Province of Quebec. * * If anything has really menaced this happy Mail passes for the organ of Sir John, but for standing between the French Canadians and Mr. Blake was a "stretcher." Let Holy See sat in the front rooms of the tri- us hasten to say that Sir John has nothing whatsoever to do with these tirades, which have a motive ridiculous and mean. most prominent candidate to succeed Mr. Todd as librarian at Ottawa is the editor of the Mail; the only man in his way is Mr. Decelles, who at least is as well endowed as Mr. Griffin, just as intelligent, and who has the right of promotion. The French Canadian members have made a joint requisition in his favor. Inde irae. For the same reason he has attacked Mr. Costigan, who, when appealed to by Mr. Griffin, would not lend himself to an injustice to Mr. De-

THE HAMILTON MURDER,

Hamilton, March 6 .- The man for whose murder Dapew was arrested at Blenheim last night, was named McGregor, and was an engineer on the Great Western Bailway. His body was found on the Hamilton and North-Western Ballway track in this city, with his watch missing. Detective Gates, of this city, found the watch in a Buffalo pawnshop, and has been working on the ease ever since, resulting in the arrest as before stated.

On the night of August 29th, 1881, William MoGregor, an ex-engineer of the Great Western Ballway, was found on the H. & N. W. Bailway track here just under the Great Western bridge, his body being fearfully mangled. The Coroner was notified, but no inquest was held and MoGregor's body was at the coming carnival festivities, especially handed over to his friends at Misgara Falis, where he lived. He left a widow and son and avoid the ruinous games of hazard to which | daughter; had been an engineer on the Great Western Railway for twelve years and was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomo. tive Engineers. Detective Wynne, of Niagara Falls was a personal friend of McGregor, and believing that his friend had been murdered, he set to work in the case. He enlisted the services of Detective Gates of this city. They found that the murdered man had been drinking gradually become possessed of the estates of the murdered man had been drinking the nobility and crowd them out of their an-

ing on clues obtained last night, the detectives arrested Tim Dopew, one of the sailors, at Blenheim, Ont. The prisoner was brought to this city this evening, and will have a good case against Depew, but are uncommunicative. Detective Wynne, in an interview to-night, modifies his statement about the man Depew being the murderer of Mo-Gregor's watch.

MANGIN, THE PENUIL MAKER. Mangin, the celebrated black-lead pencilmaker of Paris, is dead. He drove every day in an open carriage, attended by a servant, to nis stands either by the column of the Place Vendome or on the Place de la Bourse. His servant handed him a case, from which he tematic persecution by some person or servant handed him a case, from which no persons living in the neighborhood of took large portraits of himself and medals Bordentown, N. J. Mrs. Parnell resides with descriptions of his pencils, which he the most of her time at the family homestead hung on either side of him. He then replaced his round hat with a magnificent burnished helmet, mounted with brilliant plumes. since. Since last October scarcely a week For his overcoat he donned a costly velvet has passed without some mysterious visitatunic with gold fringes. He then drew a tion to Ironaldes. One night a large number pair of polished steel gauntiets upon his of valuable breeding-fowls were found hands, covered his breast with a brilliant beheaded in their coops. On another cuirass and placed a richly mounted sword at his side. His servant then put on a velvet down. Later the vandals damaged trees robe and helmet, and struck up a tune on an and outhouses. During Miss Fanny's life organ mounted in gold. To the crowds gathered around he then exclaimed, "I am Mangin, the great charlatan of France! Years ago I hired a modest shop in the liue they one night gave the animals meat Rivoli, but could not sell pencils enough to dosed with arsenic, and the following pay my rent. Now, attracted by my sweep-

SAVED HIS FATHER.

DOYER, N. H., March 5 .- Premier Boudoir, a French Canadian, was last week convicted of killing Frederick Grant at Great Falls, despite the evidence of the prisoner's wife, daughter, and daughter-in-law that the assault was committed by Boudoir's son, who had fied to Canada. The son, Desire Boudoir, reached this city from Canada to-night. Upon alighting from the train, he said to some Frenchmen about the depot :-

"I am Desire Boudoir, who killed Ed Grant at Great Falls, for which the jury convicted my father. Rather than have him suffer probably life imprisonment, I have come back to suffer the penalty of the orime."

Boudoir was arrested and taken to the sta. tion, where he said he threw the kettle that killed Grant, believing at the time that a mob was attacking the house. He will be arraigned to-morrow, will probably make a full confession, and be held for the Septembor court. Counsel for Premier Boudoir, who has been convicted, but not sentenced for the murder, will then ask the Governor and Coun.

VACULNATION.

The 1,300 employes of a large shipyard and machine factory at Bremen were vac-cinated last summer by order of the police authorities, in consequence of an outbreak of small-pox among some of the workmen. Since then nearly 200 of the persons thus inoculated have fallen sick with jaundice in a severe form, and the conclusion is drawn that the disease was imparted through the virus used in vaccinating. The circumstances of the case have attracted medical attention to an unusual degree. It has been found that none of the persons who have been taken into the employ of the shippard after last sum. Le Monde of Montreal in its leading sr. | mer's vaccination have tallen sick, while elsewhere have been attacked by the disease mained. It is evident, therefore, that the disease cannot be ascribed to anything in the local surroundings.

ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES.

The following list shows the engineers' certificates granted by the Board of Steam-boat Inspection which sat in Toronto last week. The list includes new certificates. promotions, and renewals :--FIRST CLASS.

H & Hatheway, St John, N B; John May, Point Edward; Francis Munro, Kingston.

SECOND-CLASS. Neil Alexander, Wm H Salter, Halifax, N S; Alfred Charbonneau, Sorel, Que; Henry Braund, St Catharines; Joseph Patterson, Toronto; David McQuacle, John Dee, James Crossland, Collingwood; Isaac Boyd, Garden Island; John McCallum, — ; J H Dickson, Wm Derry, John Dodds, Edward Girard, Jas Gillie, Wm. McCaull, Henry Thurston, Wm Robson, Kingston.

Hiram B Jones, A McKinnon, Daniel Mc-Carthy, Edward Perkins, St John, N B; Alex McLeod, Wm Pierce, Robert Welr, Halifax, N S; Frank H Bowe, Yarmouth, N S; Wm Bitchie, New York ; G Mellon, Point Edward ; John Kinnon, Orilla; Hanford Smith, Waubashene; John Chapman, Port Colborne; James Lewis, James Stavens, Bobcay-geon; E W McKean, Charles Sangster, Hamilton; William F Trotter, Owen Sound; James Brown, Nlagara; Napoleon Jento, Francis Boy, Prescott; Thos O'Neili, Jas Bell, Newbore ; Thes Smith, Garden Island; Thomas Murphy, Phillipsville; Henry Taylor, Chatham; Samuel Somerville, Chas Goyette, Thomas Conrick, G Hazlett, G Henderson, Robt McBride, Nicholas McFauli, Sr., Wm Parker, Jacob Matthews, Kingston; Christopher Warner, Jos Frightner, W A McGregor, Thos Mills, Alex McRae, John Harrington, F. W Donaldson, Marcus Hoyer,

Jas P Anderson, Toronto.

James Johnston, Owen Sound, has been recommended to the Minister of Marine for a first-class certificate, and James Stewart for a third class. Examinations will be held this week in St. Catharines, Collingwood, and Sarnia

JEROME GOLLINS FUNERAL.

LORDON, March 6 .- On the arrival of the steamer City of Chicago at Queenstown this evening, the remains of Jerome Collins and his mother were received by the British admiral, the American consul, the mayor and corporation of the city, the relatives of the deceased and a large number of citizens. The bodies were conveyed to the cathedral on biers followed by a long procession bearing torohes and a band playing the dead Mejesty's ship Revenge will escort the remains to Cork.

February will not again have five Fridays ing this address upon the attention of its | missing and that the sailors did not return to | se it has this year, until 1912.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

Au Emphatic Ultimatum on the subject by Sishop O'Connor of Omaha-Hereafter Nebraska Catholics Must Apply Direct to Rome for Dispensation to Wed Protestants.

[From the Omaha Daily Bee.]

There was a large attendance at High Mass in St. Philomens's Cathedral yesterday forenoon, and all present were agreeably surprised in a sermon from Right Rev. Bishop O'Con-Gregor. He suspects him of that crime, but nor, which was as pungent as it was power-only charges him with the robbery of Mo-ful. The matter of the discussion was like-only charges him with the robbery of Mo-ful. The matter of the discussion was like-only charges him with the robbery of Mo-ful. auditors. It is well known that Bishop O'Connor seldom presches at the most solemn Sunday service, and when he does it is because he has something to say. And, so he had something to say yesterday—and he said it. Taking for his text the presence of Jesus at the celebration of

THE WEDDING AT CANA IN GALILLE, the reverend orator premised his talk with the assertion that the attendance of the Saviour at this marriage was for the purpose of emphasising the sacredness and holiness of the ceremony. Ohrist, he said, had no doubt formation into bonds of all the Propaganda foreseen all the efforts that would be made in real estate and forbids any further acquisition the coming years to deprive marriage of its or increase of patrimony. sacred dignity. In accordance with this ides, the Catholic Church had, from its very foundation, placed the marriage service as smong its most revered sacraments, claiming never be put asunder by man. Christ, the the first great sect that separated from the Christian Church on the ground that marriage was criminal. Afterward came other schismatics, who insisted that marriage was a civil contract, and that other things than the death of either party to it could sever the bonds. But the Catholic Church had never changed as to the sacrament of marriage. And this brought the Bishop up to the core of the discourse-what he denominated mixed marriages," or the marriage of

A CATHOLIC TO A MON-CATHOLIC. From such a union, he iterated, nothing could be expected but evil, and experience had shown that in the great majority of cases nothing ever did come therefrom but evil Marriage being a sacrament of the Church its use unworthly was as much a sacrilege as the profanation of the Church or the altar, or the unworthy participation of communion confession or baptism. The bishop then referred to the fact that many of these mixed marriages-of Catholics and non-Catholicshad been allowed through dispensation of the Oatholic Ohurch, and that in this country the Pope had empowered the bishops of the Church to grant such permission; but heretofore permission had been given only in cases where there were excellent reasons therefor, and never personal but public reasons. In the great majority of cases they were granted in order to prevent the Catholic party to the marriage from being united to the non-Catholic party by a non-Catholic minister. And so the priests had been empowered to perform the ceremony, but in no case was it ever allowed to be conducted within the precincte of the Catholic Church. In fact, the priest did not of his own free will perform the ceremony, for marriage, being a sacrament, must be performed by the parties to it; the priest was merely a witness to it, he merely

PERMITTED WHAT HE COULD NOT PREVENT, allowed a lesser evil to forestall a greater In mixed marriages the priest never wors sacred yestment, neither gown nor stole; neither did he ever bless the nuptials. It was likewise the custom of the Church to exact a promise from the Catholic party to it, that he or she would use every endeavor to convert the other; and also a pledge from the non-Catholic, never to interfere with the Catholic party's exercise of his or her religion, end that the offspring of the union should be brought up in the Catholic religion. The reverend speaker then went on to tell his experiences of the result of these marriages. In the great majority of them promises made had never been performed, and almost uniformly the Catholic had either left the Church entirely or become only a nominal member. In many cases the marriages had led to the

MOST BITTER DOMESTIC UNHAPPIRESS, and this was generally the case where the parties were in any great degree attached to their respective beliefs. In fact, the better and more plous the Protestant, and the more faithful the Catholic, so much greater the probabilities of misery and dissension. When the children grew up and found the father and mother differing so emphatically on matters of faith, the natural tendency of those children was toward infidelity and no religion. Bo, viewing it in any light, the Bishop could see no good in mixed marriages. To plous Protestants who had neked his advice about marrying Catholics, he had not only urged them against it, but Haziett, Wm Kennedy, Wm Miller, John likewise advised no marriage between those Mundell, John Miller, Thos McBride, Robert of different Protestant denominations. But likewise advised no marriage between those while advising against the folly and evil that resulted from mixed marriages, he did not desire his auditors to understand him as in favor of no business or social relations with Protestants. For many of them he had the highest respect, and had found them good and moral, and honest; but he had found it worldly as well as apiritual wisdom to abstain from the intermarriage of persons of different denominations. And for this reason he had finally concluded to announce his ultimatum on this subject, and that hereafter

NO CATHOLIC MEED APPLY TO HIM for a dispensation to marry a non-Catholic. Through the kindness and liberality of the Holy See to this country, the bishops had been and are now empowered to grant these dispensations in special cases. But for him he would say, that hereafter any person in the vicariate of Nabraska who desired such permit must make application direct to the Holy Father in Rome, who might, if the reasons urged for the granting of it were considered sufficient, issue such dispensa-A SENSATION.

It is needless to say that the sermon created considerable sensation among the Catholics of the city yesterday, and was the general topic of conversation in their circles all

Notwithstanding the intense cold that prevailed in the church, the Blabop was listened to with rapt attention throughout, and his discourse doubtless made a marked impression on his auditors.

WHICH WERE THE BRUTES?

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 6 .- A dog fight for \$250 a side and the gate money took place this atternoon at Newtown, between Beloher a New York dog, and Danger, a Boston Engmarch. The funeral will take place in Cork lish bulldog, weighing 22 pounds. Over 300 on Sunday. A guard of honor from Her persons paid \$10 each admission to the pit. The fight lasted one hour and a half. Over \$10,000 changed hands. The fight was decided in favor of Danger, who was dying circumstances, of brilliant talents, refined when brought to the scratch, Belcher turning tastes and loving disposition, situation as

THE PROPAGANDA SHORN OF POWER THE SALE OF ITS REAL SETATE BY THE ITALIAN

COVERNMENT ELDORSED BY THE COURTS.

BONE, Feb. 15 .- As anticipated by the Pope and by the Cardinals, the Supreme Court of Cassasione has given a verdict contrary to the expectation and desire of the Catholic world in the Propaganda lawsuit. The laws of 1866 and 1873 prescribed that all real estate belonging to ecclesiastical corporations should be sold by the Government and invested in bonds of the kingdom of Italy for the benefit of the same corporations. Zealous officials seized the estates of the Propaganda and sold almost everything by auction. This hasty work was stopped by the Cardinals, who enjoined the Government on the ground that the Propaganda was not a mere ecclesiastical institution, but an institution of a highly civilizing and humanitarian character, not has indisputably proven itself the very best bound by the limits of the Catholic creed, known specific for all colds, coughs, and pulbut as wide as the world.

The views of the Sacred Congregation of Cardinals were acknowledged in the favorable sentence issued by the courts on June 9 1881.

The decision just rendered however, settles forever the question. It orders the final trans-

Public opinion is strong against this deci-

sion. It makes short work of the greatest

institution of the civilized world. Propaganda is one of the levers of Pontifical that what God had put together through the person of the priests of His Church should paralyzed, it is impossible to make people believe that the guarantee laws are of a se-Bishop asserted, had foressen the efforts of rious character. The income remains, the first great sect that separated from the though transformed, but it remains under the control of the Government, and depends entirely upon its solvency. On the day that the Minister of Finance is unable to meet his engagements, the Propaganda is gone. Aside from these considerations, the Propaganda has often been called upon to appropriate moneys for emergencies. Its real estate has many times been sold to meet the engagements of its Bishops. Within twenty years the mission at Constantinople was saved only by the millions which were sent from the Plazza di Spagna. From that place, too, money was sent to the starving Christians of Tonquin, China, Egypt and Africa. It was the Propaganda that supplied Monsignor Massaia means for his missions among the Gallas, and created civilization among the Indians of New England. If the financial disaster of Archbishop Purcell of Cincipneti had not been checked by the ready and generous assistance of the American Episcopate, the Propaganda would have surely relieved the sufferers.

It is easier to get money by the sale of real estate than by the sale of bonds, which are liable to fluctuation.

The Vatican will not miss this new opportunity to lay the case before Catholic courts. A protest will soon be issued by the Cardinal Secretary of State to show how illusory is the liberty granted in Rome to the head of the Catholic Church.

A great political mistake has been made The fall of the republics of Venice and of Genoa had not lost Italy all control of and influence in countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The missionaries kept by the Propaganda were the masters of civilization from Constantinople to Cairo and from Alexandria to Ceuta. Prince Amadeo while on a naval tour in 1869, was astonished to hear the Arabians of Beyrouth, Jaffa, and Olliofa-nay, all around Asia Minortalk Italian, and salute him in the bazars of the East with the words, "Buon giozno Re!" He had to thank the Franciscans and Carmelites and Jesuits of the Propaganda missions because his mother tongue was the tongue of the Mediterranean. By restraining the financial resources of the Propaganda and limiting its right of increasing patrimony all this influence would soon be re-strained. The French Bepublic has been wiser by granting millions to Cardinal Lavigerie for opening new schools, where the

Propaganda's reduced fortunes close them. This new blunder, added to the drait law applied to the olergy in Italy, will do great harm to the moral influence of the new kingdoms around the Mediterranean shores. The Franciscans who used to serve the converts and schools of Palestine and Syria are now serving in the army. The Propaganda will see German and English missionaries supported by biblical societies take the field deserted for want of means by the Bishops and the spostolic delegates. Italy will see the German and English become the new languages of the East.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

of milk.

Beatrice King, thirteen years old, was put in prison in London for stealing half a pint

In a Chinese city when a aman goes out after dark he carries a paper lantern with his name and address upon it. Oredulous people in New England are

still searching for the treasure supposed to have been buried by Captain Kidd.

Having asked the startling question, What is a What?" and received no answer, Rev. Joe Cook is now trying to find out Which is a Whichever?

New Orleans has taken up the subject of premation. A society has several hundred members, embracing most of the physicians and many lawyers, merchants, and other busi-

Mrs. Gladstone, who is nearly the same age as the Premier, accompanies her husband, as did Lady Beaconsfield, everywhere, and frequently remains in the ladies' galtery till the close of the night's sitting.

Charles Hale, an inmate of the Jefferson County (Ohio) Poor House, recently fell heir to a fortune of \$50,000, but he refuses to leave the place, saying that the money comes too late. He is 73 years old.

A Maine man who were a fur coat and cap dropped his knife in the snow, and was looking for it when, happening to raise his eyes, he saw himself surrounded by seven hunters, who were going to shoot him for a bear.

A colored elder was fined \$5 in Washington on Monday for throwing a girl out of the church and down a pair of stairs at a revival. The girl testified that she became interested in the services and began to shout.

Ancefforts is being made in New Orleans, La ., to establish and maintain there the same facilities as exist at Castle Garden for receiving, accommodating and forwarding foreign immigrants. Charleston, S.O., also desires the

One of the odd sights en the river at Savannah Sunday was a small sloop sailed by s negro, which carried both the American and the Irish flags, the former with the stars down, and the green flying proudly above the red, white, and blue.

A young man sends the following advertisement to the Boston Globe: "Wanted by a handsome, virtuous young man in essy sor-in-law in a wealthy family."

TOUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

The Governor of South Carolina offers a reward of \$500 for the arrest of W. C. Cash. Worms derange the twhole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer.

Israel Phillipps, of Greenfield, Mass., eighty-eight years old, is regard d as the oldest commercial traveller in active service.

A lady writes; "I was enabled to remove corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." G. W. Wessillus, Fof the Congregational

Church, Hudson, O., has been deposed on the ground that he is utterly unworthy of the ministry. The extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by intelligent people for over forty years. It

known specific for all colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints. The bill of sale of its equipment has been executed by the Boston Hoosec Tunnel & Western Railway Co. to the Continental Construction Co. The consideration was \$1.

F. Burrows, of Wilkesport, writes that he was cured of a very dangerous case of inflammation of the lungs, solely by the use of five bottles of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Feels great pleasure in recommending it to the public, as he had proved it (for many (of the diseases it mentions to cure) through his friends, and in nearly every instance it was effectual. Do not be deceived by any imitation of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Be sure you get the genuine. In consequence of the recent storms in the South, people in Rochester, Minn., are rapidly constructing cyclone cellars and procuring tornado insurances.

Jaz. Shannon, Leaskdale, writes : For many years' my wife was troubled with chilblains, and could get no relief until about two years ago; she was then not able to walk, and the pain was then so excruciating that she could not aleep at night. Your agent was then on his regular trip, and she asked him if he could cure her. He told her Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was a sure cure. She tried it, and judge of her astonishment when in a few days the pain was all allayed and the foot restored to its natural condition. It is also the best remedy for burns and bruises I ever used.

Many funny things have been said to and about Miss Susan B. Anthony, but nothing more grotesque than the remark of the fresh member of Congress who, on being introduced, congratulated her on the "improved health of her son, the Sanater from Bhode Island."

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird Druggist, of Westport says: "I know a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight was increased twenty oounds."

Wm. T. Rhodes, of North Madison, Conn. brother of the City of Columbus hero, has eloped with and married a daughter of the wealthiest farmer in that section. Since the marriage the girl's parents refuse to recognize their daughter.

THE REVOLT which is caused in a dyspeptic stomach by a meal digestible by one which is in average health, can be permanently subdued and the tone of the organ restored by the systematic and persistent use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable i Discovery and Dyspeptic Oure, which imparts tone; to the digestive viscers, and removes all impurities from the blocd.

A New York lady writes to the Sun to say that her husband annoys her very much by snoring, and asks what she can do about it.

Mr. H. & McCaw, Custom House, Toronto. writes: "My wile was troubled with Dyspen and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in batter health than she has been for years."

Resolution by the miners of Alene, Idaho: Not a Chinaman shall ever enter the diggings unless he climbs a true, with one end. of a lariat over a limb."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Debilitated Constitutions .- When climate, age, or hardships have undermined the health, skin diseases are prone to arise and augment the existing weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable even under the most untoward circumstances. This wellknown and highly-esteemed unquent pos-sesses the finest balsamic virtues, which soothe and heal without infisming or irritating the most tender skin or most sensitive ore. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for ouring bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ankles, erysipelas, scaly skin, and every variety of skin disease. Over all these disorders Holloway's remedies exert a quick and favourable action, and, where ours it possible, gradually but certainly arrive at that consummation. They are invaluable in the ours of scrofula and scurvy.

A New York man claims to have cured two brothers of snoring simply by repeating loudly the words "Don't snore." He fails to say what he hit them with.

125 YEARS OLD.

Messrs. Francis Newberry & Son, London, England, established for 125 years, write: As a testimonial from one of the oldest drughouses in Great Britain, respecting your household remedy, will no doubt be of interest to you, we are pleased to make the statement that we have sold St. Jacobs oil with satisfaction to the public for several years, and that owing to the extraordinary merits of the article, the demand is continually increasing, and that we have heard of many favorable reports regarding its great virtue as a pain-curing remedy.

GUITEAU'S CONFESSION.

NEW YORK, March 6 .- Charles H. Reed, one of Guiteau's lawyers, said to day, speak-ing of what ex-Postmaster Ganeral James had said in his testimony in his relation to the influence on the assassing of the Star Boute proceedings, that he would say, whis had never been published before, that Guiten had told him in an emphatic manner, the day before he was hanged, when asked if he had any accomplice in the crime, "No, no none but God and me know anything about



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-18 TECS-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 deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and relain its virtues for a long period.

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18 28

TNFORMATION WANTED OF one Catherine Fahay, who, some 18 years ago, or later, resided in Ottawa, March Township, Canada. A sum of money has been willed to her by one Robert Armstrong, who died in this city the lith of last June. Anyone knowing anything of the whereshouts of Catherine Fahay, or her legal heirs, will please write to Charles O'Donnell, Councillor-at-Law, Butte City, Silver Bow County, Montana Ter., or to T. C. Porter, Esq., Public Administrator. of same place.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

BFor several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artical color for buttor; so meritorious that is met with great success everywhere receiving the tighest and only prizes at both International eat success everywhere receiving the and only prizes at both International

ngnest and only prizes to some instrumental fairy Fairs.

EF But by potient and scientific obsumed re-tearch we have improved in several sprints, and have improved in several assists, and this new color as the best s. The world. t Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It i

Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

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

EFBEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter,

EFI you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra arronned.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Larlington, Vt.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 307. The twenty-sixth day of February. eighteen hundred and eighty-four. Dame Helen Young Stephens, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of George Gregory Smith, of the same place, gentleman, and hereunto duly authorized by one of the Honorable Judges of the -uperior Court, a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said George Gregory Smith, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Kerr & Carter, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Samuel U. Marson, one of the balliffs of this Court. on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be

that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal called The TRUE WITNESS, and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of the said city, called L'Aurore, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within wo months after the last insertion of such divertisement, and upon the neglect of he said Defendant to appear and to answer o such demand within the period aforesaid, he said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed o trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By order).

GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy P. S. C.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

his Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Recessa-ries of Life.

hese Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet scothingly, on the most powerfully, yet sootningly, on the Aver, Stomach, Kidneys & Borrels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great. AIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are comfenily recommended as a never-failurg remedy at case; a light the dimbilitible falls was in last the dimbilitible falls was in last the dimbilitible falls was become in all allments and the females of all ages, and, as a GEIN RAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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FOR THE CURE OF ad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds. Sores and Ulcers!

Sores and Ulcers!
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubd on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
res SORE THROAT, Bronchitts, Coughs,
dds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular
veilings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheuatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, It
is never been known to fail.
Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professor
illoway's Establishment, 533 Oxfordstreet,
indon, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d. 2s.
6d., 11s., 12s, and 33s each, and by all medicine
ndors throughout the civilized world.

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1884—Winter Arrangements—1884

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Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Numidian	6,105	.Building.
Siberian		
Carthagenian	4,600	44
Parisian	5,400 Cap	i James Wylie.
Sardinian	4,650 Cap	t J E Dutton.
Polynesian	4,100 Cap	R Brown.
Sarmatian	3,600 Capt	J Graham
Circassian	4.000 Lt V	V H Smith, R N R
Peruvian	3,400 Capt	J Richie.
Norwegian		
Nova Scotian	3,800 Cap	W Richardson.
Hibernian	8.43 t Capt	R Carruthers.
Caspian	3 200 Cap	t Hugh Wylie.
Austrian	2,700 Cap	Mac icol.
Nestorian	2,700 Capt	D J James.
Prussian	2.000 Cap	LAlex McDougall.
Scandinavian	3,000 Capt	John Parks.
Hanoverian	4,000 Capt	J G Stephen.
Buenos Ayres	un8,800 Cap	James Scott.
Corean	4 000 Capt	R P Moore.
Grecian	3,600 Capt	OE LeGallais.
Manitoban	8,150 Lt R	Barrett, R N R.
Canadian	2,600 Cap	C J Menzies.
Phœnician	2,800 Capt	John Brown.
Waldensian	2 600 Capi	. W Dalziell.
Lucerne	2,200 Capt	Kerr.
Newfoundland	d1,500 Capt	John Mylins,
Acadian	1,850 Capt	F McGrath.

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

FROM HALIF	'AX :		
Parislan	.Saturday.	Feb.	. [
Caspian	.Satardar.	Feb.	16
Bermatian			
Bardinian	.Saturday,	Mar.	. 1
Ciroassian			
Polynesian	.Batarday.	Mar.	. 1
Peruvian			
Caspian		M87.	2
At TWO oldlock	P.M.,		

or on the arrival of the intercolonial Railway Train from the West. From Portland to Liverpool

via nanje	200.
ParisianCaspian	Thursday, Feb. 7
Caspian	.Thursday. Feb. 14
Barmatian	Thursday, Feb. 21
Sardinian	.Thursday, Feb. 28
Circassian	Thursday, Mar. 6
Polynesian	Thursday, Mar. 19
Parnvian	Thursday, Mar. 20
Sarmatian Sardinian Circassian Polynesian Pernyian Caspian	Thursday, Mar. 27
At ONE o'clock	P.M.
or on the arrival of the Gran	d Trunk Railway

Train from the West. Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax: Cabin......\$62.65. \$78 and \$88 (According to accommodation.)

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland Oabin.....\$57.50, \$77.50 and \$87.50 (According to accommodation.)
Intermediate.........\$45.00 Steerage........At lowest rates.

Newfoundland Line.

The SS. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a winter service between Halifax and St. John's, N.F., as follows:—
Connecting with steamships leaving Liverpool for Halifax on January 17th and 31st, February 14th and 25th, March 13th and 27th.
From Halifax—Tuesday, January 29th, February 12th and 25th, March 11th and 25th, April 3th.
From St. John's—Monday, February 4th and 18th, March 3rd, 17th and 31st, April 14th.

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Cabin.......\$20 00 | Intermediate.....\$15 00 Steerage.....\$6 00

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Manitoban Saturday, Mar. 1
Prussian Saturday, Mar. 15
Waldensian Saturday, Mar. 29 FROM PORTLAND.

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

Via Bostov, Portland or Halifax. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Cen-tral Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (Natsonal Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company via

Pontand.

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any of the Agents of the above named Railways.

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H. & A. Allan,

1 India Street, Boston, and
25 Common street, Montreal.

February 2nd, 1884.

FREE My return mail. Full Description of Moody's New Trailor System of Dress Cutting 100DY a 00, Cincinnat, 0, 7 G

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MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD. And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Pill each night from I to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pill (25ve no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent be add for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON IAS3.

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON ITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT Instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment.

Provention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-Neuraigia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoza, Caronic Dysentery, Cholera Horbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere, Send for pamphlet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Bosros, Mass.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court TRIOT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal. No. 41L Dame Jane Atchison, wife of James Murray, of the City and District of Montreal, heretofore trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separations at a property.

tion as to property.

E. N. ST. JEAN,

Attorney for Blaintiff.

Montreal, 25th January, 1884.

27-5

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, PISTRICT OF DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, PISTRICT OF
MONTERAL. Superior Court. No. 649.
Dame Denise Page; of the town of Longueuli,
District of Montreal, wite commune en biens of
Damase Brisselte, contractor, of the same place,
duly authorized to ester en justice, has instituled an action for separation as to property
against her said husband.
Montreal, 12th February, 1884.
PREFONTAINE & LAFONTAINE,
28 5
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DUBLIC NOTICE IS GIVEN that a Bill will be presented during the next session of the Quebec Parliament praying that the village of Sainte Cunegonde be erected

LONGPRE & DAVID,
Attorneys of the Corporation
of the village of Sainte Cunegonde.
Montreal, February, 1884.

CHEAP FARMS NEAR MARKETS.

NEAR MARKETS.

The State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of railroad and 1,600 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest, Several million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NEW PAMPHLET containing a map and descriptions of the soil, crops and general resources of every county in the State, which may be had free of charge by writing to the COMM'R OF IMMIGRATION, DETROIT, MICH

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure Ttching Piles—Symptoms and Ulire
The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense liching, increased by scratching,
very distressing, particularly at night, seems as
if pin-worms were crawling in and about he
rectum; the pirvate parts are semetimes affected. 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, crusiy Skin Diseases. Box
by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR.
SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by
Druggists. "76

DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. EOSS' DEPILATORY
Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Frice \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing farrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street Montreal, or direct from

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

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court No. 839. Dame Anna Brindsmour, of the City of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Couture, master carpenter, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, va. Joseph Couture, master carpenter, of the City of Montreal, District of Montreal, Defendant. of Montreal, District of Montreal, District An action for separation de biens has been instituted in this cause the 20th day of March next.

Montreal, 22nd February, 1884.

PAGNUELO, TAILLON & LANCTOT, 29-5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal. Angele Handfield, wife of Hubert Hissonnet, Hotel-keeper, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to propert.

Montreal, 18th February, 1884.

P. A. ARCHAMBAULT,
20-5

Attorney for Plaintiff.

POST,"

The Catholic daily newspaper of Canada. LIVE!

SPIOY ENTERTAINING:

Contains the latest news from all over the world.

Mailed to Subscribers for \$8 per annum.
Single copies, 1 cent
Address all orders to

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FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY. Until each and every bond is drawn, with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw a Premium, as there are no BLANKS.

draw a Fremium, as there are no BLANKS.

The Three Highest Premiums Amount to 200,000 FLORINS,
50,000 FLORINS,
And bonds not drawing one of the larger Premiums must draw a Premium of not less than 180 Florins.

The next redemption takes place on the 1st of April, 1884, and every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of April, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next Drawing. For orders, circulars, or any other information address:

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The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States;

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CROCHETING. Our Book of over 100 CROCHETING. Pages gives diagrams of all the stitches and complete instruction in the art of Crocheting and Knitting. We give directions for making several very handsome patterns of Window and Mantel Lambrequins with cotton twine, and for Crocheting and Knitting, more than fifty other useful and ornamental articles, including Edgings, Lace Collars, Mittens, Gloves, Babys Socks and Mittens, Arghans, Shawis, Quilts, Ceps, Purses, &c. It also gives instructions in Kensington, Arasene and all other kinds of Embroddery, Lace Making, Rug Making, &c. Price 35 cts. Four for 51, GO. Book of 160 designs for Embroddering, Bratching &c., 25 cents. The tendove books, post-paid 50 Cents. obooks, post-paid 50 cents. 1888 Pasten Puts. 410. 42 House Mr. W. Y



Sick Headache and Biliousness.



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

SICK Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally

valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the live.

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

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.



VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.



HEADACHES

Are generally induced by Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Costiveness, Deficient Circulation, or some Derangement

of the Liver and Digestive System. Sufferers will find relief by the use of

Ayer's Pills to stimulate the stomach and produce a regu-

lar daily movement of the bowels. By their action on these organs, AVER'S PILLS divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and oure all forms of Congestive and Nervous Headache, Bilious Headache, and Sick Headache; and by keeping the bowels free, and preserving the system in a healthful condition, they insure immunity from future attacks. Try

Ayer's Pills.

PREPARED DY

Dr.J.C. Ayer&Co., Lowell, Mais. sold by all Druggists. KNEADING THE DOUGH.

In brown Holland apron she stood in the kitchen. Her sleeves were rolled up, and her cheeks all

Her hair was colled neatly; when I, indiscreetly, Stood watching while Nancy was kneading the dough.

Now who could be neater, or brighter, or aweeter. Or who hum a song so delightfully low.

Or who look so slender, so graceful, so tender, As Nancy, sweet Nancy, while kneeding the dough?

How deftly she pressed it, and squeezed it caressed it, And twisted and turned it, now quick and now

slow. Ah me, but that madness I've paid for in sadness! 'Iwas my heart she was kneading as well as

At last when she turned from her pan to the dresser, She saw me and blushed, and said, shyly

the dough.

dough.

" Please go, Or my bread I'll be spoiling, in spite of my toiling, I you stand here and watch while I'm knead

ing the dough." begged for permission to stay. She'd not The sweet little tyrant said: "No, sir: no,

no!" Yel when I had vanished, or being thus banished, My heart stayed with Nancy while kneading

the dough. I'm dreaming, sweet Nancy; and see you in fancy,

Your heart, love, has softened, and pitled my And we, dear, are rich in a dainty wee kitchen. Where Nancy, my Nancy, stands kneading the

JOHN A. FRAZER, Jr.

BUTLER ON DYNAMITE.

Revernor Ben Recalls the " Mesources of Divilization " Resorted to by England-Shipment of Infected Clothing from Canada During the Rebeliton-The Orsint Conspirscy-America's Proper Attitude.

Naw York, March 5-General Benjamin F Butler, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, gave expression last evening to some of his views on the dynamite question at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. " By all rules of civilized warsaid he, "the use being made of dynamite cannot be justified. Yet like weapons of offense and defense have been used generally by the fanatics of weaker parties in all divi-lized and insurrectionary contests. Sometimes the stronger party uses weapons of such a nature." Gen. Butler then instanced the depredations committed by England on the people of the colonies during the revolution by Indian eavages, which act the British Parliament justified on the ground that "Great Britain has the right to use all weapons that the God of Nature puts into her

power." "During the late civil war also," continued Butler, "Canada was the base of operations for the distribution of clothing infected with smail-pox and yellow-fever into the Union cities, and the incursion of raiders from Canida upon the peaceful village of St. Albane Vt., for the purpose of robbing its bank and the coming down of incendiaries to set fire to New York hotels, where were lodged a large number of inoffensive women and children. England then saw that the law of nations only required of it as a neutral power to see that no armed expedition left its shores to attack us. England also allowed the Alabama to be built to prey upon our merchantmen. She pleaded that her laws could not prevent such outrages; and she refused to change her laws when

asked to do so." Gen. Butler then instanced the Orsini conspiracy against Napoleon, which was hatched in London, in which 156 innocent men, women and children were either killed or wounded in Paris, and said that when afterwards Bernard, one of Orsini's accomplices, was arrested in England for his complicity in these conspiracies, he was triumph-antly acquitted by a British jury upon the assertion of his advocate that an Englishmen would never consent to convict a free man because of his endeavor to remove a tyrant from his people, and when Napoleon asked the English Government to make a conspiracy to take the life of a foreign potentate a felony, Palmerston's Ministry, on making the "project' of such a law, was

driven from power by the English people." Gen. Butler said he was curious to know what kind of a demand England would make on the United States to interfere in this dynamite business. "It does not," continued the General, "seem useful to discuss what laws might be made, because, in my judgment, it is not consistent with the honor, dignity, and power of the United States Government to undertake to enact any law for the protection of a foreign nation either from another power or from its own citizens, who may have been driven by acts of legal vengeance in doing in retaliation what no man could justify. If England de-sires that we should protect her from Ireland she must permit us to do it in our own way. In that case we should do it very effectually by freeing Ireland from her rule, and no more dynamite will be improperly exploded by an Irishman in Great Britain. And as it is impossible for us to protect her people from these horrible catastrophes in the best way, we should decline to undertake what is not our duty by either the comity or the law of

AN EGYPTIAN TIGER.

In illustration of the quality with which Gen. Gordon has to deal, it is related that in 1821 Ismail, sen of Mehemet All, the conqueror of the Soudan, was ordered by his ather to collect, the tribute due from the tribes of Bedoning of Shendy on the Nile half way, between Berber and Khartoum. Ismail summoned a chieftain known as the Tiger, and told him to furnish a large amount of forage and fodder in lieu of a money payment. Next morning Ismail and his troops found with satisfaction piles of the stuff demanded placed around the camp, but their satisfaction was short-lived. The stuff was soon set on fice, and those not burned were ploked off by men lying in wait, behind the burning piles. Mehemet, to avenge his roseted son resed the town of Shendy, but Tiger made tracks in good time into the lastnesses of the interior.

Vital Questions!! Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of hope!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to oure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and silments peculiar to

"And they will tell you explicitly and omphatically, 'Buchu."

Ask the same physicians "What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

"Mandrake! or Dandelion!" Hence, when these remedies are combined

est invalid or smallest child to use.

with others equally valuable And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations, that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is Harmless for the most frail woman, weak-

CHAPTER II. " Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying" For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been curad.

Women gone nearly orazy! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Bheumatism, Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

Erysiepelas! Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases

Nature is helr to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world. ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The following occurrences in 1784 have been copied from an old chronology: The first appearance of a North American Indian in England. The frost lasted 59 days.

Muslins first manufactured in England.

Sunday sohools first established.

Thieves carried off the great seal of England. Polls at elections open for forty days. A tradesman in Dublin tarred and feathered for importing English goods. Lord Mus-

kerry's coach treated in the same manner. No duty on tea. Wheat, 5 shillings and two pence per bush. Bve. 3 " " six per bush. Barley, 3

Oats, 2 A large loaf sixteen cents, The new combination of Smart Weed and Belladonne, as used in Carter's Backache Plasters has proved to be one of the best that could be made. Try one of these popular plasters in any case of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia, screness of the chest or lungs, etc., and you will be surprised and pleased by the prompt relief. In tad cases of chronic dyspepsia, a plaster over the pit of the stomach stops the pain at once.

Ask for Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

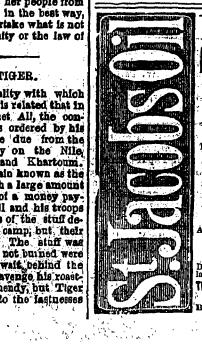
HUMAN BLOOD. Referring to some recent expert testimony as to blood stains the Microscope says: "Human blood cannot be told from dog's blood, except under favorable conditions and not invariably then." Mr. Woodward, of Washington, says: "The average of all the measurements of human blood I have made is rather larger than the average of all the measurements of dogs' blood. But it is not rare to find specimens of dogs' blood in which the corpusoies range so large that their average size is larger than and that of many sam. pies of human blood." When it is remembered that the measurements of human blood by so-called high uthorities vary from 1-3050 to 1-4360 of an inch, expert testimony on this subject takes on a serious aspect, and

juries should receive it with great caution. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

FOR ALCOHOLISM, Dr. J. S. Hullman, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "It is of good service in the troubles arising from alcoholism, and gives satisfac-

tion in my practice." ABTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

In Paris no fewer than 30,000 women find their tiving by making artificial flowers. The majority of them, it is said, are real artists, imitating nature almost to perfection, with exquisite taste and well developed imagination. At present a great number of flower makers are out of work, owing partly to flowers being out of fashlon, and partly to the enormous competition in England, Germany, Switzerland and Americs, which increases with every season. No country, however, can compete with France in elegance, delicacy and taste, although the flowers are generally made after French models. It is a curlous fact, says a complacent Frenchman, that women who in France were highly esteemed for their taste in the manufacturing and arranging of flowers lose all their ingenuity when, as not unfrequently happens, they go abroad to pursue their calling.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia,

Sciatica Lumbago, BACK STE HBADACHE, TOU. A.CHE, I SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLING SPRAINS,

Roraness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTRITES, 546. BURNS, SCALDS. And all other bodlly sches FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11. languages.

The Charles A. Vogeier Co. (Sucremore to A. VOG BLER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., V.S.4;

THE TERRIBLE FENIANS.

ANOTHER BOARE IN MALIFAX—SPECIAL CONSTA-BLES SWORN IN AND EXTRA PRECAUTIONS

TAKEN. Halifax, N. S., March 7.—We have another Fenian scare on now. Late yesterday Lieut-Governor Richey received intelligence from Ottawa that dynamiters were expected to renew their attempts to injure government property here. Numbers of special constables have been sworn in, and extra precautions will be taken day and night.

HALIFAX, March 7 .- The announcement that the authorities had again received a communication cautioning them against appre-hended outrages by Fenians or dynamiters has revived the excitement of last May and October, and is the general subject of conversation in the streets, hotels and elsewhere here. Lieut.-Governor Biohey received a letter on Wednesday evening, and without delay communicated its contents to the Local Government, the members of which immediately took steps to have an extra watch put over the Government properties, and last night the provincial buildings were guarded by six men and the residence of the Lieut .. Governor by three. The recipient of the warning letter was visited to-day by a reporter, but was very reticent in speaking of the matter, and little of importance could be elicited from him. He denied that the letter came from the Governor-General, as was reported, and positively refused to state whence it emanated. His Honor thought there was no real cause for fear, but the caution having been given, it was necessary to take proper protective measures in case anything should result. It is believed that the letter received by the Governor is from the same source whence came the warnings lest year. A member of the Local Government was afterwards called on, but he also refused to say anything; on several questions being put him refusing to either deny or acknowledge their correctness. The fact that the Legislature of Nova Scotia is now in session here no doubt adds to the tents of the letter of caution are of a character examination of those whom they sdmit, but the guard has not been increased in number. For the past three or four nights a stranger has applied at the gate to be allowed to inspect the dismasted warship Charybdie, which is effected for sale, but owing to the unusual enter. The fact that he has not called in the daytime has attracted suspicion towards him, but no good grounds for its justification have been discovered. There are no British or Cthez warships at present in port, consequent. ly the outlook for danger in that direction, which was kept list summer is now unnecessary. The military deny having received any intimation of the receipt of the letter, and state that no extra precautions have been taken by them.

TRE LASKER RESOLUTIONS DIS-CUSSED IN THE REICHSTAG. London, March 7. - In the German Reich-

stag to-day the president announced the death of Herr Lasker and other members during the recess. The deputies remained standing as a mark of respect while the announcement was made. Rickert, (independent) expressed thanks in the name of Lasker's friends for numerous tokens of sympathy which have been received. He was particularly grateful for the action of the House of Representatives. The president informed Bickert that he was departing from the order of the day. Hammerstein, in behalf of the conservatives, protested against the action of Bickert, and against the course pursued by the House of Representatives. Dr. Haonee (progressiat) admitted that Bickert passed outside the order of the day, but that only showed a defect in the usages of the House. He referred to Bickert's praise of the House of Representatives, wheremosn the President reminded him that he too was departing from the order of the day, but he continued to speak. When a body like Congress, he said, adopts fistering resolutions, we should pay much regard to them, as is consonant with parliamentary usages. Baron Von Maitzahn contended that the rules of the House offered no ground for a statement like Bickert's, or for any reference to the resolutions of a foreign parliament, which have not been officially communicated to the Reichstag. He insisted that there was a defect in the rules of the House, but it was in the manners of the house, clearly proved by the fact that the Left had attempted to cry down Hammerstein's protest. Rickert explained that the Left interrupted Hammerstein because, contrary to the rules of the house, he read his statement. The Left, he declared, cared as little for Hammerstein's protest as they did for the unjustifiable interference by Bismarck. This declaration was followed by great uproar. You Bottisher, representative of the chancellor, said he knew absolutely nothing of any interference on the part of Bismarck. Richter maintained that the deputies have a perfect right to criticize the official acts of the chancellor. Dr. Moeller (progressist) began a speech by directing attention to a banner hanging in the hall which had been presented to the reichstag by German-Americans. He was at once called to order by the president, and the discussion closed. Wathington, March 8 .- The German Min-

ister to-day received from the German Goverament the Lasker resolutions and will forward them with the accompanying letter of Blemarck to the Department of State in a few days. He says the substance of the letter has been published, but that in addition it expresses Blsmarck's regret that he was compelled to return the resolutions.

Sir John has appointed a man who has been dead six months as license commissioner at Naplerville. Perhaps it ought to require dead men to administer a dead act,

An Irish migration company, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds has been formed in London. Mr. Parnell is chairman and Sir Haldwyn Leighton, Jacob Bright and Edmund Dwyer Gray, members of Parliament, are among the directors.

. Mr. Errington, the unofficial English representative of the Vatican, has had an audience with Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, and Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propagands, in which he imparted to them England's views regarding the nomination of Oatholic bishops in Ireland and the British colonies.

At a recent concert at Berlin Von Bulow played Meyerbeer's coronation march and said to the audience that he had heard the march so frightfully massacred at the Royal Opera House that he felt impelled to allow the public to hear it properly pertermed.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

The Red Sec Litteral to be an English Dependency-Protectorate Over Abyssinia-A Priendly Vicercy to be tion-Gen. Gordon's Views-The Feeling in England,

NEW YORK, March 9 .- The Tribune's London cable says :- " Matters are advancing more quietly this week, trough exciting incidents are numerous enough. Details of Friday's victory at Teb, which were not known in London till Monday, produced general delight, except among the peace-at-any-price fanatics, like Sir Wilfred Lawson, whose two speeches in the House of Commons contained much violent abuse of the ministers. He described the battle as a massacre, and denounced English policy as hypocritical and wicked. The momentary fear that the ministers meant to withdraw the troops before completing the work of pacifying

THE RED FEA LITTORAL,

was dispelled by the Marquis of Hartington's assurance in the house. It has since been explicitly declared that Admiral Hewett and General Graham had full authority to pursue Olman Digma. Troops are expected to move on Monday and a battle will probably take place on Tuesday unless Osman Digma flees to the mountains, Nothing less than a defeat or final disposal of the rebel forces will content the English, who still vigilantly watch ministerial declarations and acts. They are resolved that Suakim must not be surrendered to become he outlet for the slave trade, nor Egypt given over to anarchy.

GENERAL GORDON'S OPERATIONS

in Khartoum still perplex the public and embarrass the Ministry, who have to meet almost dally a hallstorm of questions on points on which they are themselves imperiectly informed. It is believed that General Gordon desire for an increased guard against danger from Fenian or dynamste agents. It is appeared from the positions taken by gentlement tention of Khartoum. The Timer London interviewed by press reporters, that the con-Cabinet was held on Friday, the result of the that require immediate action in the carrying deliberations being that definite instructions out of the suggestions made. At Her Majes. have been sent to Sir Evelyn Baring at Cairo, ty's navy yard the sentinels on duty have been and to General Stephenson, commander of instructed to use extraordinary caution in the the British forces in Egypt, in regard to the Government's policy in Egypt. Sir Evelyn Baring's scheme for

FINANCIAL REFORM

is virtually rejected, though the Government says it is held for the present in suspension. The French Government has intimated, hour (8 o'clock) he has not been permitted to through M. Waddington, its determination to oppose the proposition to levy a tax upon foreigners as was contemplated in Baring's scheme. It will stoutly resist also any attempt to interfere with the law for the liquidation of the Egyptian debts. The Italian and German Governments, which are also parties to the liquidation contract, give their support to the position assumed by France. Powerful opposition to the scheme is further given by the Rothschilds, who would like to ses the conversion of the Dairs, Sanish and perservance loans under English guarantee into bonds bearing 32 per cent. interest.

THE LIMIT OF OCCUPATION.

EEErl Granville has written to Sir Evelyn Baring, first, that the Egyptian frontier, as maintained by the English forcer, shall not extend beyond the First Cataract; secondly, that Zobehr Pasha, or some other ally of the Mahdi, shall be appointed Vicercy of Khartoum, Berber, Korosko and Suskim; thirdly, that the Mahdi shall be appointed Sultan of Kordofan, with sovereignty over the regions of the White Nile, Darfour, and Bahr Gazelie : fourthly, that the Red Sea littoral from Kasseir to Aneley Bay, south of Massowah, shall be a dependency of England; fifthly, Ecgland will cede to Abyssinia two harborage with a band of tare tory in Southern Soudan. Admiral Hewett will go to Massowah to arrange a treaty with King John, who agrees through his agent to place Abyssinia under an English protecto-

THE QUESTION OF OCCUPATION.

The Post's telegram save:- I have spoken to-day with several members of the House of Commons on both sides, and I find there is a considerable balance of opinion in favor of a protectorate over Egypt. The only opponents are the Irish Home Rulers, who say that England is to rob Egypt of national life and libberty, as she has every other country that she has first protected and then annexed. A telegram from General Gordon announces that he is unable to extricate the garrisons on the Blue Nile and White Nile without troops.

THE SULTAN'S RIGHTS RECOGNIZED. The Turkish Minister of War has forbidden under the severest penalties the enlistment of Albanians for service against El Mahdi. Earl Granville, replying to the Porte's communication in regard to Turkish intervention in Egypt, says the Porte missed its opportunity. The Egyptians were more opposed to the Turks than to the English, and that an exchange of views on the subject must be postponed until the honor of the British arms has been vindicated and order restored, and that Hngland recognizes the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

THE DYNAMITERS.

An Irish Nationalist protest-A new suggestion-one agitator sentenced-Seizure at Peath-Feeling on the Continent against the United States-An Austrian plot-Explosion at Lyons.

Parie, March 8. - A Franco Irish onerchisi named Murphy has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined 1,000 francs for advocating assassination in a socialist newspaper. The police are closely watching the movements of parties in France suspected of belonging to the dynamite party. O'Donovan Bossa's son is here, but there is no evidence that he is connected with the dynamiters. The brother of Joseph Brady, one of the Phonix Park assassing, is living in the Quartier Lapin.

PESTE, March 8 .- A dynamite plot has been discovered here, and the police have seized several packages of explosives forwarded by

anarchists through parcel post. Paris, March 9.—A cartridge filled with dynamite exploded in the Custom House at Lyons to-day, mortally wounding an official. At an anarchist meeting here it was decided to maintain strict sesrecy concerning preparations being made for a monster gathering of adherents of anarchist views. It is believed the 18th has been fixed upon for the proposed

meeting NEW YORK, March 9 .- The Tribune's cable letter says :- Dynamite now occupies comparatively little space in English journals, but plenty of vigorous language is found in the continental press, the leading liberal papers of Paris and other capitals expressing surprise that the American government should wait to be asked to take steps to prevent open | siasm at the finish. Boss paddled home as he preparations for assassination, and for collect- | pleased and was 15 lengths ahead.

ing funds under the very eyes of the govern ment for oriminal attacks on life and property in London. The views of the American press are pretty fully telegraphed. The English people recognize the right feeling expressed by the more respectable papers, but fall to Placed at Khartoum—RI-Mahdi to understand why public conspiracies for murunderstand why public conspiracies for murder should be tolerated, or why the publication of impudent appeals, announcements and subscriptions ahould go on. The police in-vestigations, steadily pursued, establish comclusively the American origin of the recent plots, and identify the individuals concerned and have unravelled, step by step, the whole history of the proceedings and movements of the criminals, who are known to have left England. The police have little expectation that the reward offered will effect their capture. The French police are giving active help and will probably soon disperse the Irish dynamite colony in France.

A press cable despatch says William O'Brien, nationalist member of Parlrament. in his paper, United Ireland, asks :-- "Do the dynamiters consider the cowardice and insan. ity of their attempts to explode boxes in places where they run the terrific risk of killing or maining unoffending men, women and children? Still, if anything could conciliate Irish sympathies toward these terrorists, and could destroy the slightest vestige of compassion for the English panie, it would be the tone of the English press in talking of Irish conspirators." United Ireland publishes a bogus letter signed T. Frelinghuysen, and addressed to Earl Granville. It purports to be a reply of the Government at

Washington to Earl Granville's despatch on the dynamite outrages. Mr. Frelinghuysen is made to say: "The American Government trusts that this question will never assume the proportions of an international difficulty but the general feeling among all classes in the Republic is that the best remedy for Irish evils would be to concede to Ireland some such measure of autonomy as was granted to Bulgaria by Turkey."

The Porte's London correspondent telegraphs :- "There is some talk of the English Government instituting criminal proceedings in the United States against some of the leading Fenians for conspiracy to interview says the laws of the State of New York are, as he understands, wider than the British as to murder, including accessories before the fact as principals. The English detectives in New York are busy working up the case. Whether such a prosecution would succeed or not, looking to the large lrish element to be found in the American judi- PM&M 94; Ur'77%; WU'74%. ciary, is a question, but it would bring to United States. I believe the Government inland revenue accrued in February, as fol-

proceedings." LONDON, March 10.—The Foreign Office has sent despatches to the British Minister at Washington in regard to the dynamite outrages, supposed to be intended as a basis of overtures with the United States. No communication on the subject has been received by Mr. Lowell, United States Minister at London.

An advanced Irish Nationalist at Paris declares that the Nationalists are annoyed, but in nowise discouraged at the failure of the dynamite attempt: They are determined to persevere, and he predicts a long saries of explosions in England in the immediate future. A mechanism has been invented which renders explosion certain and obviates the use of clockwork. He expressed great vexation that the Irish-American waylaid on Saturday morning did not prove to be the informer McDermott.

PARIS, March 10 .- At a recent meeting of invincibles in Paris lots were drawn and four men selected to accomplish the murder of McDermott. It was decided to seek McDermott in other capitals of Europe if not found in Paris. Tynan ("No. 1") is expected in Paris early in the summer, and will assume the entire direction of the operations.

London, March 10.—"Fenian" O'Leary and are not pushing business, preinstructed in the system of esplonage on dynamiters.

THE TABIFF BILL.

NEW YORK, March 10 .- The Berald's Washington special says: Morrison's report on the Tariff Bill will defend the measure as one necessary for the relief of a body of the people calculated to benefit the great majority of consumers of products. He will claim it is a very mild measure, and neces sarlly so, because it could not otherwise become law. The minority report will criticise the measure as impracticable and a generally usales proposition to reduce the tariff. When the change has been in operation less than a year, it will be characterized as ridioulous. It will be claimed that not a single interest in the country has asked for a tariff reduction, but, on the contrary, wants to be let alone or further protected. Lack of disorimination in the bill and its inequalities will also be described. That the proposed reduction will reduce the revenues will be denied. All the members of the Ways and Means Committee desire to speak on the bill.

ELEPHANTINE CAPERS.

London, March 9 - While the animals of Sanger's menagerie were being removed from a train at the depot of a town in Kent two elephants, broke loose and ran wildly through the streets breaking the massive gates of the depot and colliding with three persons, two of whom are seriously injured. They finally made their way into a house, the flooring of which gave way, precipitating them into the cellar. After an hour's work they were drawn out by other elephants. The wildest excitement prevailed on the streets.

" LET US TAKE EXAMPLE.

The Wurtemberg Minister of Interior has issued on order instructing the police authorities that nobody under 16 is to be allowed to dance in places of public amusement, and the only exception to this rule is in case of wedding feles, and then only when the social position of the givers of the dance offer a moral guaratee." In Saxony it has been ordered that in future no female singer under 21 years of age, and no actress or dancer (whether native or foreigner) under 17, will be allowed to appear in any place of amusement.

WALLACE BOSS VIOTOBIOUS.

LORDON, Maron 10-The sculling race today between Boss and Bubear was won by

The distance was 4 miles two furlouge and over the regular Thames course, Ross conceding Bubear 10 accords. The betting was 5 to 4 in favor of Ross. Bubear got the lead by 41 lengths, but at the middle of the course the difference was overcome, and the boats were nearly even. After passing Hammersmith, Boss led in, in spite of Bubear's exertion, and won by 6 lengths. Time, 26 minutes 10 seconds. An immense crowd witnessed the race, and there was much enthu-

The next civil service entrance examinations will commence on Tuesday, 13th May, and applications will be received until the 1st April, when the necessary forms will be forwarded, which must be returned properly filled by the 15th. Notices of places of examination will be published in due course. Promotion examinations will commence on Monday 19th, and sligible candidates will give their names to the deputy heads of their respective departments, who will report them to the examination board.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITHESS OFFICE

TUMBDAY, MARCH 11, 1884.

16 money; 102 account; Eric 25; Illinois 16 money; 102 account; 200 mon

Pacific advanced from 54 to 54%. The market for sterling was dull at 9 for sixties and 102 for demand bills, Counter rates 9% to 10% respectively. New York funds are quiet at 1-16 to 1-10 prem between banks and 1 prem over the counter. There is no change in the local money market, which remains easy, with the rate for call loans on stock collaterals at 41 to 5 per cent.

In the stock market this morning a reaction set in, and prices were all lower, led by Bank of Montreal. Prices were very unsettled up to noon, a rumor being circulated of immediate disaster threatening some dry goods houses. The decline in stocks is generally, however, looked upon as a reaction from the recent "boom."

Stock Sales-2 Montreal 188; 25 do 187 50 do 1862; 75 do 187; 25 do 1872; 75 do 188; 6 Merchants 1122; 111 do 1122; 40 do 111; 33 Peoples 64; 40 Commerce 1242; 100 do 1241; 75 Toronto 182; 25 do 1821; 25 do 1821; 25 do 1821; 25 Molsons 118; 5 do 116; 300 Telegraph 1221; 10 Bichelieu 62; 300 Pacific 541; 100 do 541; 200 do 55; 100 do 541; 25 Montreal Building 711; 100 Passenger 1201; murder. An eminent criminal lawyer in an | 125 do 1201; 50 do 1201; 75 do 1201; 25 Gas 188]; 175 do 189.

New York, March 11, 1 p.m.—Stocks were weak; Am Ex 98; US 531; D& H 108; DL 129; Erle 24; pfd 681; III C 130\frac{2}; M U 91\frac{2}{3}; Mo Pac 89\frac{2}{3}; N J U 88; N P 21; pfd 46\frac{2}{3}; N W 117; pfd 140\frac{1}{3}; N Y O 117\frac{1}{4}; E 1 120\frac{2}{3}; St P 90\frac{2}{3}; pfd 116\frac{1}{3}; St

OTTAWA, March 7 .- The Canada Gazette

10W8 :		
Spirits. Malt. Tobacco Pentroleum inspection. Manufactures in bond. Seizures.	88,195 2,215 2,795 200	45 60 01
Total excise revenue	396,727 490 1,492	45 10 72
Total	C209.217	m

Applications for letters patent have been made by the Halifax Banche Company, capital, \$250,000; the Owen Sound and Northwest Milling and Manufacturing Company, capital, \$10,000, and the Mount Royal Ranche Company, capital, \$50,000.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BEVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Another dull week has been encountered

and we have not seen the last of such. There

have been frequent heavy snow-falls and both tall and sleigh roads have been blockaded and travel and traffic impeded. Merchants are pursuing the cautious policy writes to the Pall Mall Gazette that the doings let March run out and part of April before of the dynamiters are utterly abhorrent to his | putting on much of a spurt. In this no doubt nature. Beventy ploked detectives have been | they are wise as there is nothing just at present to encourage them to act differently. Payments are slow and it cannot be doubted that quite a number of note renewals were made at the opening of the month despite the satisfactory nature of the reports made to the press by the banks and some leading wholessle merchants. The dry goods trade continues to occupy a large share of attention among all classes of business men. Mill agents say they have been tempted by buyers to cut their card prices of grey cottons, but have always resisted the proposal, which we hope is true, as the inauguration of such a policy would create no end of trouble. Another report is that Toronto houses are selling lines of dry goods ahead at a rate which must tell severely on their resources in the event of another orisis in the trade. We believe they have placed goods at eleven months in some instances, which to us seems to be foolbardy trading and a system which will only hurt those originating or rather reviving this stupid and ruinous policy. An un-eventful weekhas been passed in other brancher, but while the duliness incident to the season still pravails, we are glad to recognize a feeling of hopefulness and confidence regarding the spring trade.

GROCERING. -Some good sized lots of Hallfax bright yellow sugar bave sold at 710 to 7fc, and we quote ofo to 7fc, as to quality. In granulated prices are quoted at 81c to 81c, as to quality. Orders have gone out to Porto Bleo, which have been filled at equal to about 533 delivered at Montreal, embracing 500 to 600 hhds. Molasses are quiet at 420 to 430 for Barbadoes. The fruit market is very quiet, and sales of both Valencia raisins and currents have been made at low figures. We quote Valencias 5to to 60; do. selected in layers, quarters 7tc and balves 7c; Sultanas, 7c to 7to; currants, 51c to 6c. Malaga fruit is steady, layers at \$1 80 to \$1 95; loose muscatele, \$1 90 to \$2 05, and London layers \$2 25 to \$2 50. Figs and nuts are unchanged. The tea mar-ket here has been quite active again, between 2,500 and 3,000 packages having been purchased for shipment to New York, Boston ard Chicago at from 3c to 4c per lb better prices than could be obtained from local buyers. A lot of 140 packages of Japans was sold for New York account at a profit of 4c per lb, and another lot of 307 packages at 34c per 1b profit.

IRON AND HARDWARE-In pig iron business was very moderate, and there was an entire absence of important transactions. quote :-No 1 Siemens \$20, No 1 Coltness \$20 50, No I Langloan \$20 50, No 1 Gart-sherrie \$19 75, No 1 Summeries \$20, No 1 Eglinten \$17 75, No 1 Dalmellington \$18 four months, or 3 per cent. off net prompt cash. Scotch warrants are cabled at 425 2d, which is 2d lower than a week ago. Ingot tin is quiet and unchanged. London being cabled at £82 10s for fine foreign. Here prices are steady at 2010 for Straits and at 220 for Lamb and flag. Ingot copper is expled steady, and here best selected sells at 16% to 17c. Timplates are quiet but steady, 1 U charcoal at \$4 90 which could not be called choice, were and 1 C coke at \$4 40. In Canada plates there is scarcely anything doing, and prices are nominally quoted at \$3 20 to. Penn and interior at 31c to 41c par 1b live weight

equal. Bar and finished from meet with fair enquiry, with business reported in bars at \$1,90, sheets quiet at 210 and plates at 240. The general hardware trade is also quiet, although an improvement is shortly expected, as enquiries have been received from a number of country customers, who are said to be nearly out of supplies. Remittances fall below those of a year ago. LEATHER BOOTS, AND SHORE .- The enquiry

性人 物学人名西波斯波斯

for leather from local sources is disappointing and only a few lots of splits are being forwarded to the European markets. Boots and Shoes.-Manufacturers still report the trade unsatisfactory, and considerably below that of last year. Some houses are working with reduced staffs, and one firm has cut down wages 124 per cent. A few spring orders are being executed. We quote prices unchanged as follows: - Men's thick boots, waxed, Tunenar, Marce 11, 1884. \$2 50 to 3 00; do split boots, \$1 50 to Consols in London were firmer at 101 13- 2 25; do kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; do calf 225; do kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; do cair boots, pegged, \$3 00 to 4 00; do buff and peb-bled Balmorals, \$1 75 to 3 00; do split do, \$1 25 to 1 65; short shoe packs, \$1 00 to 1 25; long do, \$1 25 to 2 25; women's buff Balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split do, 85c to \$1 10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1 50; do congress do, 50c to \$1 25; buskins, 60c to 75c; misses' pebbled and buff Balmorals, 85c to \$1 20; do split do, 75c to 90c; do prunella do, 60c to \$1 00; do congress do, 60c to 70c; children's pebbled and buff Balmorals, 60c to 900 : do split do, 550 to 650; prunelia do, 500 to 75c; infants' cacks, per dosen, \$3 75 to 6 50; women a summer button and tie shoes, 80c to \$1 25; misses' do, 70 to 90c; children's do, 600 to 800.

> LUMBER.—About the only business that has been done was a few small orders on local account, principally for two inch scantlings. The export trade presents the same features as when last noted, and prices are without change. We quote :- Black walnut, 1st change. We quote:—Black wainut, 18t and 2nd per M, \$100 to 110; do 1st per M, \$110 to 120; do culls, per M, \$60 to 65; cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; cak, per M, \$40 to 45; birch, per M, \$20 to 25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to 22; ash per M, \$18 to \$25; basswood, per M, \$18 to 20; elm, rock, per M, \$25 to 30; pine first quality, per M, \$35 to 40; do second, \$22 to 25; do shipping culls, \$15 to 17; spruce, per M, \$12 to 14; do culle, \$9 to 10; hem lock, per M, \$9 to 10; elm, soft, per M, \$16 to 18; maple, soft, per M, \$16; cedar, round, par foot, 70 to 100; do sawn, 40 to 60; sbingles, per 1,000, \$2 to 3 50; laths, per 1,000, \$2 to 250.

> Fig.-The Lenten demand has been good and is reducing stocks in first hands. Prices generally steady and quoted as follows :and No 2, \$400 to 425; draft No 1 large \$6 50 to 6 60; salmon, N S, No 1, \$20; dry cod, \$5 00 to 5 25; lake trout, \$4 50 to 4 75 per helf barrel; British Columbia, \$16 to

> Outs-Ood oil continues very firm, and holders have further advanced prices, a lot of 10 bble., Newfoundland A selling as high as 67½c, and a car of Gaspe was sold at 63½c. A large quantity of Newfoundland cod was recently sold at 48c, small measure, delivered in Boston. We quote -Linesed, bolled per imperial gallon, 590 to 60c and raw, 55c to 56c; olive, pure, \$1.10, and ordinary, 95c to \$1; cod, Newfound-land A,65c to 67½; Halifax, 62½c; seal—refined steam, 72½c to 75c; cod liver, \$1 85 to \$1 95. Petroleum—The market is quiet and unchanged as follows: Car lot in store 140 to 142c, broken lots 142c to 15c, and singlebarrels at 15c to 16c.

Hidrs-A fair business is reported in green city hides at 7½ to 8c for No 1, sales baving been made to tanners at 8½ for No 1 inspected. About 25 per cent of the green hides coming in are grubby. Dry salted hides have advanced fully 1c per lb in New York. Western green salted hides are at last quoted mer tone We anoteGr rith a fir chers' hides, 71c, 61c, 51c for Nos 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

Salt.-The market remains quiet and unchanged at last week's prices, which we quote as follows: - Coarse, 50c to 5210 for elevens; factory-filled steady at \$130 to 150; Eureka, \$2 40, and Turks' Island, 350 per bushel.

City Breadstuffs, Dairy Produce and Provisions.

Very little business is reported in breadstuffs, and bag flour is principally in demand. Becelpts posted yesterday were :-- Wheat 1,800 bush; cats 900; flour 2,359 brls; butter 18 pkgs; ashes 24 bris; tobacco 3 cases. Oatmeal is quiet at \$4.40 to \$4.60 for ordinary, and \$4.80 to \$5 for granulated. Flour—Superior extra, \$5.55 to 5.60; extra superfine, \$5 35 to 5 40; spring extra, \$4 90 to 5 00; superfine, \$4 15; Canada strong bakers \$5 25 to 550; American strong bakers', \$5 45 to 585; fine, \$3 60 to 3 80; middlinge, \$3 40 to 3 60; pollards, \$3 25; Ontario bags... Medium \$2 50 to 2 55, Spring extra 2 25 to 2 45. Superfine 2 16 to 2 20, City bags (delivered) 2 95 to 3 CO. Butter-Demand altogether of the jobbing kind, with principal business in roll butter. Eastern Townships, good to choice 195 to 210; Morriaburg and Brockville, good to choice, 19c to 21c; Western, 17c to 18c; Kamouraska, 16c to 17c; low grades, 15c. Add 1e to 2c for jobbing lots. Bolls 19 to 18c for Western and 18c to 20c for for Morrisburg. Onesse is firm at 11½c to 14c as to make. Eggs are quiet with sales from 220 to 23c in cases. Ashes are easier at \$4 30 to 4 40 for first pots. Provisions have been on the easy side in the West and buyers are inclined to hold off. Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$21 to 21 50; Mess pork, Canada short cut, \$21 50 to \$22; hams, city oured, per 1b, 131 to 150; lard, Western, in palis, per 1b, 123 to 13c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 12 to 121c; bacon, per lb, 13 to 140; tallow, common refined, per lb, 7½c; tallow, choice No 1, 9 to 910; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$9 to 9 25.
Flour Inspection—The statement of flour

inspected at Montreal for the week ending 8th March was :- Superior extra 125 bris extra superfine 180 do, spring extra 135 do, superfine 83 do, fine 190 do, middlings 67 do pollards 145 do; rejected 10 do; total 935. The demand for cordwood is still good, and business transpires at the following quotations, per cord delivered :- Maple \$8 to 8 25, birch \$7 to 7 50, beech \$6 50 to 7.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Shipping eattle were in limited supply, and prices were about as last quoted, ranging from 510 to 520 per ib live weight, any. thing really extra being quoted a fraction better. Sheep were quoted at 50 to 510 per lty and live hogs were scarce and dear as 640 per lb. At Viger market the supply of butchers' stook was a little more liberal and prices were easier, but the quality was still below a good average. The best steers on the market,

Sheep were scarce and sold at from \$4 50 to \$8.00, 48 to size. A small spring lamb brought \$3.75. About 30 calves were sold at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$12.00 as to size and quality. R. Nicholson bought 8 cattle from Price & Delorme at 550 per lb, and 9 from A Knox at 550. J B & L Bourassa bought 2 steers at 50 per lb. O Dorn, of Bichmond, sold 13 catile at an average of \$65 00 each. J K Wilder, of Lennoxville, sold a car load at within range of above quotations.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The horse market continues brisk, with a good demand, principally for brood mares, as they are admitted free of duty to the United States when imported for breeding purposes. There is also a good inquiry for working horses, as will be seen by shipments to the United States, which were as follows: Seventy working horses, averaging in value \$122 each, and 24 brood marer, averaging \$131 each. It is not improbable that as soon as the delayed trains arrive there will be an increased demand for horses, as several buyers are expected to arrive by them.

BIRTH.

BURLAND-At Elm Cottage, 236 Upper University street, on the tenth inst., the wife of John B. Burland of a daughter.

MARRIED.

FRANKLIN-DUPUIS.-By Rev. Father E. Smeulders, at the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Detroit, Michigan, (by special dispensetion) J. I. Franklin, Supt. Toronto Street Railway Co., to Malvina Dupuis, of Vancouver Washington Territory, March 8, 1884. 56-1

DIED.

BOYLE.-In this city, on the 4th inst., Eilen Boyle, aged 26 years and six monts, beloved niece of Charles Gorman.

GATELY-In this city on the 5th inst., Rosanna McEntyre, aged 54 years, widow of Thos. Gately, of Boston.

GAFFNEY.-In this city, on the 3rd inst., James Albert, aged 2 years and 7 months, youngest son of Simon Gaffney.

CARROLL-In this city, on the 5th inst. Mary Ann, aged 23 years, second daughter of

Phillip Carroll. Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

TRIHEY-At Coaticook, Que., March 2, Thos. B. Trihey, aged 47 years, late landlord of the Queen's Rotel.

HYNDMAN.-In this city, on the 6th instant, after a lingering illness, John Hyndman, coppersmith, aged 46 years.

CARROLL-In this city, March 6th, Daniel Carroll, native of Strawbally, Queen's County, Ireland, nephew of Thomas Driscoll, aged 23 years and 7 months,

Boston and New York papers please copy.

DOWLING .- In this city, on the 7th instant, Ellen Brophy, aged 57 years, beloved wife of Michael Dowling.

HICKEY-In this city, on the 8th instant. Mary Campbell, beloved wife of James Rickey. Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM ENABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Greet
Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue. N. Y.

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen in city or country; distance no objection; can have sleady work at their own homes all the year round, and can make from \$10 to \$15 per week. No canvassing, Work sent by mail. Address: MET POPLITAN MANUFACTURING CO., Box 5222, Boston, 314

More checked silks

Why pay from 55c to 75c per yard for Striped and Checked Silks when you can buy them at from 80c to 50c, at S. CARSLEY'S.

ALL WOOL TWEEDS.

Really good quality All Wool Cansdian Tweeds at 58c, suitable for Men's or Boys' wear. S. CARSLEY.

MABLE LINEN.

We will show laid out on tables new lot of White Linen

TABLE CLOTES,

with Narkins to match, bought at a very low price. All these goods offered at a great bar-gain.

Also one lot of Colored Border FRINGED TABLE CLOTH', with Doyleys to match

LOOM TABLE LINEN.

Our Loom Table Linen will be found the heat value in Montreal.

WHITE TABLE LINEN will be found the best value in Montreal. All

Napkins. napkins.

BREAKFAST NAPKINS, DINNER NAPKING, TEA NAPKINS,

FRUIT NAPKINS.

Oval, Oblong, Round and Square DOYLEYS.

S. CARSLEY,

387,389,391,393,395,3^{97,399}

Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVE that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebed during its next Session for an Act to incorporate company to carry on the business of manufacturing electric lighting, under the name of the Royal Electric Company."

Montreal, 11th Masch, 1884.

Solicitor for Applicants.