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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 Apostasy

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 perilously 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 dangerously 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 co-ercionists. 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 majority to three. But that is not all. Fifteen other Home Rule members were absent—some 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 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 voted with a majority of 82. Had they voted with the Government, the Government majority would have been 113, or if the 15 Irish absentees had voted also, 128. To sum up in a sentence, had the undivided Irish strength been flung against the Tories, the Tories would have been left in an appalling majority of 128, from which they could hardly raise their heads again; had the Irish strength been flung against the Coercionists, the strongest Parliamentary 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 voting against the Government for invading Egypt at all, and keeping a firm grip of it under one pharaonic pretext or another, just as the Tories would be voting against them for not annexing it outright. But the merits of the Egyptian part of the quarrel were not sufficiently marked to incline the Irish party to either side. On both sides there was wrong, and aggression, and greed more or less cowardly or shameless. It was a vote of censure upon the Government which is known to Ireland as the Government of Earl Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan. It was against these men and their bloody rule that the Irish vote was flung. The Government had begun to flatter themselves of late that the Spencer-Trevelyan régime was a success. The Irish vengeance was destined to open Mr. Gladstone's eyes to the depths of hatred and abhorrence that his Irish henchmen 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 co-ercionists a telling one. That the Government, by the help of the Nominal Home Rulers, must have 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 prostrate the House of Lords without scruple by introducing the Irish part of the measure. Upon the other hand, by preserving something approaching to a balance between English parties, the Irish 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 tenuous majority at its back would contemptuously deny. The household franchise is a matter of much less vital import to Irish Nationalists than to English Liberals. Even if a general election should be the result of the division, it would find the Irish constitu-

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 lobbies, which were thronged with members whipped together for the night from all parts of Europe. It created a profound sensation. Mr. Trevelyan appeared to have heard it and to have realized how heavy a part his own catalogue of mean misdeeds played in determining it. He was plunged in deep and undigested dejection when he rose to answer questions. His replies had evidently been framed at a time when the Irish decision was still in the balance, and when soft words might have been expected to butter the Ministerial parsnips. 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 boys.

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 of the scores of powerful ones on record to his credit. It was one of the extremely few occasions on which it is the bare truth to say the House was electrified. It was on the very threshold of the dinner-hour when he rose. Mr. Ashmead-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 Sergeant-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 inspiring sight of the House filling rapidly in all its parts with eager and attentive 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 bench was thronged with delighted and almost hysterical exultators. Sir Stafford Northcote's solemn "hear, hear" sounded again and again, and there were snuff smiles from Mr. Gibson and approving nods from Sir Richard Cross, and a universal air of almost admiring admiration for their due, they recognized an ally who is not stupid. Mr. O'Connor mended their bungling argument and drove the charges of vainglorious and inconsistency home to the Government with a force and eloquence and animation wholly wanting in the Tory tirades. They recognized frankly and joyfully that 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 before he sat down. "Heaven's! Sir Stafford Northcote could only make a speech like that!" one of the most prominent young Tories was heard exclaiming, and the exclamation does not exaggerate the feeling of envious admiration aroused in the Tory breasts by the speech of the eloquent and dashing Irishman. Among Mr. O'Connor's own colleagues the feeling of delight and applause was keener still.

Mr. Gladstone, evidently warned by what was on foot, stalked into the House with angry men at an early stage in the speech. At first he cast wrathful glances at the speaker, withdrew, looked as if he were going to be enraged, then by an effort composed his features and leaned his head heavily and wearily on the cushion behind him. Mr. O'Connor's shattering attack upon his policy had a more depressing effect upon Mr. Gladstone than any other incident of the debate. He looked the picture of defeat and sickness of heart. There were moments when, amidst the Tory cheers, an Irish heart might have related to towards the pallid old man, were it not that the spectres of the Red Earl and his pinch-o'-hunger Secretary rose up behind him and stifled the voice of pity.

Even Mr. O'Connell's impassioned attack upon the Government could not hold the honours after Mr. T. P. O'Connor sat down, and for 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 nerving their battalions. The House refilled towards midnight, but it was with men eager for the division and in no mood for listening to rapid 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. Spoken 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 among the Ministerialists were heartily cheered from the Irish benches. Considering that Messrs. J. E. and W. Redmond, O'Kelly, and O'Connell were absent abroad, and Mr. Lalor on a bed of sickness, and the seats for Cork and Meath vacant, the Parnellite muster was remarkably good. Mr. O'Connor Power was one of the sleekest of the spaniels that obeyed the Government whip. Mr. O'Connor Power's parade of pretensions commonplaces to-day may be dismissed very summarily. Large numbers of members had come down in expectation that Bradlaugh would present himself. Failing that entertainment they waited to see the promised rum of an Irish renegade assailing and traducing 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 learning 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 have been more ineane than the pompous platitudes with which his speech was stuffed. Another man delivering the same speech would have been most unceremoniously coughed down. His elocutionary gifts, however, impart grace and weight to the dullest 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 twaddled high-falutin were 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 bore.

The change from his padded eloquence to the breezy plain speaking and hard hitting of Mr. Healy was refreshing. The member for Monaghan was never in better form. He 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 ever 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 Secretary, whether Spain has been asked to explain the recent action of the Spanish revenue officers at Gibraltar against the American ship *Marianne* Northcote.

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 Khatoua, as it was believed that the garrison could be withdrawn without difficulty.

London, March 6.—In the House of Commons to-day the Marquis of Hartington moved an appropriation of £280,000 to cover the cost of the Sudan expedition. He said General Graham had been ordered to disperse the rebels within ten miles of Suakin, but not to operate at a greater distance from that city. When these had been dispersed he believed the tribes would become friendly.

Frederick Stanley (Conservative) spoke upon the motion and criticized severely the Government's Egyptian policy. Mr. Gladstone replied that the expedition to Assouan 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 FRANCHISE BILL—WHIG DESERTERS—A DIVIDED MINISTRY—IRELAND'S WINNING HAND. (By cable from Irish Special News Agency.) London, March 8.—The position of the Franchise Bill is shaky. 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. Messrs. Goschen, Forster, and others have practically formed a caucus, and will attack the bill all through and probably defeat it. The members of the Cabinet are rather divided on the question. Mr. Gladstone, up to the present, is the only person pledged to a retention of the Irish total. On all sides there is a strange concurrence in the apprehension that the Irish will control both parties after the next election. Mr. Trevelyan and others point out in answer to Mr. Goschen's objections that the only difference of result involved in the question of changing the franchise or leaving it unaltered 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 cathedral to the pier, where the bodies were placed on the steamer *Erla*. All displayed colors at half mast, as did all the shipping in the harbor. An immense concourse of people took trains here and followed to Cupplane, where interment took place.

DAVITT'S LETTER.

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.

AUSTRALIANS AND THE REDMOND BROTHERS.

THE NATIONAL CONTEST IN CORK.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST AND TRUE BUSINESS.)

DUBLIN, February 23rd, 1884. The cessation of National League meetings, for the last two Sundays, has inspired the landlords 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 well come to whatever consolation it is to form a temporary lull, they will yet have to meet the full force of the storm, which is only gathering its forces in the seeming repose of the elements of opposition. Their pardonable eagerness to predict the end of their troubles has led them into a good many previous misstatements. In the beginning of the Land League movement, it was the customary thing to find the organs of landlordism writing the epitaph of the agitation if 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 generous landlord and confiding tenant. Nevertheless, on the struggle went. It lived through the Coercion régime of Forster. The Land Act justified but did not stay its progress; and now, having survived prophecies of disaster and the dangers of penalties and sedition, we are again informed, that the agrarian 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 Irish landlords in their landlord capacity, the Irish 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 demonstrations throughout the country during the last six months have been compelled to attend to their duties at Westminster; and to the unavoidable 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'Brien, 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 League that a remedy should be found for this annual gap in the ranks of our forces. As 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 representatives in Ireland. At the present time these are few, or perhaps 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 actively 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 auxiliary league at the antipodes. While Nationalists of the stamp, with others who have since become members of Parliament, were among the heads of the National movement the work went forward unimpeded 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 representative positions in our movement to be filled, and abundance of the requisite ability remaining in Ireland with which to fill them.

The 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, and, singularly enough, by a motion of Mr. Parnell's, no member of Parliament is 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 mitre-torn Irish 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 League 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 swelling to English passion and greed to avenge the disgrace in the Sudan by turning the Liberals out of office, the coercion party has had an unenviable time of it since the opening of Parliament. Nor does the situation improve for the Ministerialists as the session 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 change of ministry or a general election. His tenure of office is therefore due to the want of cohesion in the Irish representation, and not to the retention of that popular confidence or "glaint majority" which was at 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. Fans 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 lead of Mr. Parnell there are men like Captain O'Shea (County Clare), Blake (County Waterford), Colonel Nolan (County Galway), and MacLearna (County Carlow), who are real Whigs thinly disguised in Nationalist professions, and who would follow the example of O'Connor Power and The O'Donoghue and "bolt" into the camp of the Liberal party only they hope, by the maintenance of a semblance of loyalty to the 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 majority 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 Whigs, 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 coercion reign of Earl Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan in Ireland.

The Brothers Redmond.

In proposing that the acting-executive of the National League should appoint a deputation from its body to meet the brothers Redmond 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 League 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 returning still to serve with ability, earnestness, and courage.

The Cork City Election.

The voting in this contest is going on as I 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 your readers long before these words can reach them through your columns. In one respect, at least, this election is a unique one. The citizens of Cork are to decide the issue between themselves. The candidates are both Corkmen, and neither 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 assistance; and if victory should declare on the side of the National cause to-night, the Nationalists of "Bobal 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 representative 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 honest supporter than the man, if it be to

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

MICHAEL DAVITT.

BRITISH POLITICS.

A Government Divided Against Itself—The Franchise Bill—Indignant Ship-owners—Representation of Minorities.

New York, March 9.—The Tribune's London cable letter says:—The Tories continue to raise debates on every possible issue, orthodoxy and obstructing till they have elicited a stinging rebuke from the *Standard* itself. Meetings for Franchise bill were read for the first time on Monday. After a really useful debate, the Parnellite bill to amend the Irish Land Act, a proposal amounting to a confiscation of nearly all the remaining property of the landlords, was rejected by an immense majority, albeit supported by sundry Radicals, 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 MULLER.

The Sun's London letter says the week in Parliament has been one of muddle, confusion and inconsequence and the future of everything 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 Zobeir Facha, the king of the slave dealers, his successor. Similarly, at Suakin; General Graham has not yet been definitely instructed whether he shall

HAKEB REACH OR WAR

with Oman Digns, and either course will expose Gladstone to fierce attack—If peace, from the whole conservative party and the Jingo Liberals; if war, from the peace at any price radicals. The victory of El-Tob has done the government no good, being discounted with unprecedented promptitude by the conservative critics, showing the folly of being at peace with the Mahdi and at war with his lieutenant, and by Wilfred Lawson and other radicals, denouncing the slaughter of 3,000 brave men for defending the Sudan, described so enthusiastically by Gladstone himself as their dearly loved and justly defended country. In short, Gladstone sinks deeper daily in a hopeless mass 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 MEANS NO POLITICAL GAIN.

The Conservatives are working the business with relentless energy, and insist on debates practically every night in both Houses of Parliament, and all parliamentary legislation 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' shipping bill is already shelved and he so badly hurt that his resignation 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 autocratic members of the administration, demands provisions for the

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

Finally a cattle bill threatens further complications, 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 distinctly 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 by referring it to a select committee with power to take evidence.

Memorial Church at Penetan-guineh.

Penetan-guineh, Ont., March 8.—The proposition to build a church in memory of the Jesuit fathers who were martyred by Indians in this district years and years ago has at last assumed a practical shape. Plans of a large and beautiful edifice have been prepared by Kennedy, Gavelier and Holland, architects, Toronto and Barris. The style is French Gothic of the sixteenth century, commemorative of the period in which the martyrred missionaries lived. The building is cruciform in shape, and the front is adorned with towers. Its cost is estimated at \$75,000 exclusive of interior decorations. Rev. Father Laboureau, the energetic priest 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 will visit the Province of Quebec, and will afterwards appeal to the people of Ontario, whose Lieutenant-Governor has already expressed his intention of contributing to the fund.

THE ST. PATRICK'S CROSS.

Come, raise me up, alannah! Lift me up a little more. And let the sunshine touch my bed, and stream upon the floor...

Manus O'Connell had long followed the profession of seaman—a combination of hard-story-teller and historian—and his was long the place of honor at the feasts of the neighboring Irish chieftains.

Flora! what's that chase the brute has let us. Well done, my gallant Fiacha—a bravo! dog never breathe!

THE QUEEN'S SECRET.

CHAPTER XLVIII.—Continued. Thou wouldst hardly call me a knave an I met thee beyond the protection of the bench, methinks," returned O'Brien.

bench near the council table, hurried to offer his 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 jailer carry him back to prison; there let him rot in his bruises in requital for his butchery at Whitstone Hollow."

diana think, Elizabeth Tudor, that am she late as to elop my dependence on a wee bit sheeple, wi' a linnie, wi' a linnie, wi' a linnie...

THE WILD ROSE OF LOUGH GILL.

A Tale of the Irish War in the Seventeenth Century.

CHAPTER I.

THE BANK OF LOUGH GILL. "She's more sweet than the sunset, more bright than the sun, and her voice like her sweet voice I never heard o'er!"

"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, or fight, as well as the best; but, farer ye go, that time is gone—heaven be with it!"

The old man was now set on his favorite theme, and a long discourse ensued between the two. The seaneachie related some of his best legends, and the young hunter told his new acquaintances the tale of his origin, past life, and future prospects.

"Ay, woman," he cried, "it may well be gentle, for it comes to me untaunted 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."

"Great God!" exclaimed the queen, staggering over and sinking in her chair, "what wouldst thou have woman?"

O'Brien and Alice now approached Nell. "God bless thee, Nell!" said the young Irishman, taking the old woman's hand in his, and gratefully pressing it in both his own.

Advertisement for N. H. Downs' Elixir, featuring the text 'N. H. DOWNS' ELIXIR' and 'Has stood the test for Fifty Years'.

POPE LEO'S LATEST ENCYCLICAL. 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 Faith, it is, of course, enough to know that Peter has spoken by the mouth of Leo; but the significance of the Church is often as significant 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 long to be translated word for word. But its chief interest to English Catholics is undoubtedly in these days when the same evils in a modified form are creeping over that "divine 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 works of the

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

POBOLAIN.

Severus porcelain buyers will be interested to learn the principal prices realized the other day in Paris at the Hotel Drouot for the celebrated collection of the Marquess d'Ormond. Two Louis Quinze 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 jardiniere, 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 boules, 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 Stomach. If neglected in a changeable climate, it leads to chronic disease and ultimately to death. An occasional dose of McCall's Compound Suffering Pills, will stimulate the liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c 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 ft

OF COURSE HE IS.

LONDON, March 5.—Nellie, the Irish former, is believed to be a lunatic.

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

A PAPAL PROTEST.

ROME, March 5.—The Pope has protested against the conversion of the real property of the Propaganda Fide into Italian rent.

NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 2 mo. 112 pp. Price, free mail, 25 cents. SHORT MEDITATIONS on the most precious of the Holy Sacrament, 24 mo. 338 pp. Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. H. R. FURST & CO., Publishers, 52 Barclay St., New York.

A PRIVATE CIRQUE.

The latest novelty in Paris is a private circus, which is owned and managed by M. Moller. The arena, which is as large as that of the public establishment of the same kind in the Champs Elysees, presents the appearance 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, gymnasts and clowns, nearly all of them M. Moller's own pupils. The proprietor himself rides the mettlesome horses that he has had the patience to train.

The sudden change in temperature from a heated ball room to the chill midnight air has to account for many serious pulmonary ailments. European physicians have recommended JOHN'SON'S FLUID BEEF, and it is now the correct thing at fashionable parties to have it served hot in the hall as guests are leaving.

IRISH DYNAMITE AND ENGLISH FOLLY.

(From "Justice" London, Eng.) We have hitherto said nothing about Patrick Ford's Christmas letter threatening England, through the Irish World, with dynamite warfare unless Ireland is set free, because we wished to see what the capitalist press would say first. They have been almost 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 so long as free speech and a free press are allowed our work is education, agitation and organization open to all. When free agitation is stopped other conditions come in, and the situation would have to be reconsidered. We should then reconsider it.

But Mr. Ford has brought the matter forward in a most serious shape. He is no boaster or jester; he is a fanatic, and a perfectly honest one. When, therefore, he tells us plainly that he and his are at war with England, and that all means are lawful which will injure us we know this is not merely "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 if justifiable in itself, injurious to the cause, and certain to bring about reprisals at the expense of his countrymen in England and elsewhere. But that is not the point. We Englishmen here 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' rents. We say, then, that Mr. Gladstone's administration and its supporters—Conservatives, Liberals and Radicals—are to blame for any damage 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 WRECK.

Boston, March 4.—The report of the United States local inspectors on the City of Columbus investigation was completed today. It is noteworthy that the immediate and direct cause 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 immediately preceding, and that for at least one hour before she struck he was not at the post of duty of the pilot attending to the actual duties, and as master. For illegally delegating the performance of the duties of pilot to those unauthorized, and for inattention to his duties as master, his license as master and pilot is revoked. The inspectors find no cause for censuring the officers of the steamer Glaucus, said to have passed the wreck without offering assistance.

EDITOR KINSSELLA'S DEATH-BED RENUNCIATION OF PROTESTANTISM AND HIS WIFE.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago Tribune 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 recognition; his climb from a common "case" of the typesetter in the office through all the intermediate positions to that of editor-in-chief 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 celebrity, known as Tom Fields. Of her he became deeply enamored, and, after a short courtship, as it were, divorces were obtained, at his instigation, all around, and Mr. Kinsella and Mrs. Fields were duly married by Henry Ward Beecher. Fields brought suit against Kinsella for alienating 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 mistresses of their cast-off mother; while he and "Mrs. Fields-Kinsella," as she has always been called in Brooklyn, took a high-priced pair 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 illness he sent for Mr. 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 get in. Mrs. "Fields"-Kinsella assured him 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. "Fields"-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 hardships of his early struggles, and her daughters will inherit his great wealth, and Mrs. "Fields"-Kinsella has already, it is said, drawn from the bank the \$50,000 obtained from Kinsella.

BILL CHANDLER AND HIS SON.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The recent marriage of the son of William B. 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 College, graduating thence after a four years' course. While studying he fell in love with a pretty Connecticut girl and on returning home announced his intention of marrying her. This did not suit his father's views and he asked the young man how he expected to support a wife. "Well, my six thousand will be a pretty good starter," he explained. Before he could say more he was quietly informed that fifty dollars of the legacy remained, the balance having 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 Railroad, a corporation which had bitterly opposed his father, and was promptly given a position as brakeman on a passenger train, upon which the latter frequently travelled. Later he went West, where he succeeded in obtaining a more lucrative 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 SOAP.

RYAN'S COSTLY JOKE. WINNIPEG, March 5.—Richard Ryan, arrested a few days ago charged with issuing a bogus militia 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 newspaper. He intended it to be nothing but a piece of fun. This young man is a warbler 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 WORK STAFF.—An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms.

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

GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS, the best Tonic ever introduced. A simple, package of the Golden Fruit Pills goes with every bottle, and when used according to directions the result is unprecedented. Sold 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 dyspepsia of a year's duration by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and two bottles cured his wife who had been for years a sufferer from the same disease. He conscientiously recommends it to all suffering from similar troubles.

A CAPTAIN SAVED. HOW A MEMBER OF HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE ESCAPED DESTRUCTION—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. Nichol, 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 hardships under which many men would have succumbed. Through all privation and exposure he preserved his constitution unimpaired. 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 unconsciously 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 said:—

"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."

"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 my feet and ankles were beginning to swell and that my face under the eyes appeared puffy. This indication increased until my body began to fill with water and finally swelled to enormous proportions. I was afflicted with acute rheumatic pains and was fearful at times that it would attack my heart. I consulted one of our most prominent physicians, and he gave me no hopes of ever recovering. He said that I might live several months, but my condition was such that neither myself nor any of my family had the slightest hope of my recovery. In this condition a number of months passed by, during which time I had to sit cumbrously in an easy chair, not being able to lie down lest I should choke to death. The slight pains I had at first experienced increased to most terrible agonies. My thirst was intense, and a good portion of the time I was wholly unconscious. When I did recover my senses I suffered so severely that my cries could be heard for nearly a mile. No one can have any idea of the agony I endured. I was unable to eat or even swallow fluids. My strength entirely departed 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 cured through the wonderful, almost miraculous power of Warner's Safe Cure, which I consider the most valuable discovery of modern times."

"And you feel apparently well now?" "Yes, indeed. I am in good health, eat heartily, and both the doctors and my friends are greatly surprised and gratified at my remarkable restoration, after I was virtually in the grave. My daughter, who has been terribly troubled with a pain in her back caused by kidney trouble has also been cured by means of this same great remedy and my family and myself have constituted ourselves a kind of missionary society for supplying the poor of our neighborhood with the remedy which has been so invaluable to us."

A GENUINE SOUTHERN OUTRAGE.

A NEGRO BOY BOUND NAKED TO A POST AND WHIPPED TO DEATH BY HIS UNCLE.

SENECA, S. O., March 5.—News of a blood curdling 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 business, and makes the members of his family work like slaves. "Dey made me work," he would say, "when I was a boy, and no lazy folks can live about me." So grinding were his exactions, and so terrible the cathars he would hurl upon those who chanced to be in his service that he became the most hated man of his race in the neighborhood.

Some months ago his sister, Mrs. Craft, died, leaving an only son, about 7 years old, 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 uncle would tie him to a post, strip his back, and whip him, making heavy wails upon his bare skin. These repeated castigations 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 knees, waist and neck, leaving only his arms free, so that he could hardly squirm under the repeated wails which were laid upon him. Barnes used hickory switches, cutting the skin at almost every blow. After he had struck about twenty blows he stoically demanded to know whether the boy would get up early hereafter. The boy only dropped his head in exhaustion, which the fiend understood to be a negative reply, whereupon he again began laying on the blows. A colored woman who stood by earnestly begged

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

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 went word forth, "Where's Barnes? Let's hang him up. He deserves de rope, shore." Wrought up to madness by the sight before 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, fortunately 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 LUORE.

AN OLD WOMAN WHO KEPT HER MONEY IN PECULIAR PLACES.

There died in Essex Centre, Ont., the other day an old maiden lady named Isabelle McEwan. 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 bed, and putting his hand down he felt some lumps of something in the bed tick, which was filled with chaff. Taking out his pocket-knife 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 bogs 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 DEBTS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision in the long-pending case of Augustus D. Julliard against Thomas G. 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 reissued under the act of 1878, can, under the constitution of the United States, be a legal tender in the payment 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 exercise 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, conducive and plainly adapted to the executive of the undoubted powers of Congress, consistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution, 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 borrow 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 its 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 great 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 NATIONAL PILLS.

Savannah has the oldest opera house in the United States. A little son of John Springs, Toronto, had his foot crushed by a G.T.E. Express train some time ago. Two doctors attended him without benefit, and amputation was proposed, but Hagar's Yellow Oil was tried, which gave prompt relief and effected a speedy cure, even removing all stiffness of the joint.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, SCROFULA AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will disclose it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numerous cases. It will stop the incessant catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

"At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with SORES with ulcerating sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. Physicians told us that a powerful purgative would be necessary, which, by an adherence to your directions, was counteracted to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies, and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results."

Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frost-bitten 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. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, ERYSIPELAS, THE STOMACH HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, AND every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

TEACHER WANTED!—For U.S. No. 6, Townships of Montague and Wicklow, in the County of Hastings, a Teacher (either male or female) holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Desires to commence immediately. Address EDWARD LEVICK, Sec.-Treas., Greenview P. O., Co. Hastings, Ont. 80-8

DR. KANNON. O.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, etc. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-4 THE NUTMEG CARD CO., OXFORD, CONN., send 50 nice Chromo Cards with names of 100 cents

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Furgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

Newport, Ky., relief soup houses still dol out 3,000 loaves of bread and 6,000 pounds of meat daily.

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

Two hundred equal rights leagues have been organized among Ohio negroes.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant.

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

A FAVORITE EVERYWHERE. Wherever introduced Hagar's Yellow Oil finds friends. It is the old reliable household remedy for external and internal use in all aches, pains, lameness and soreness of the flesh. A. L. Green, a prominent druggist of Belleville, says "It is a great favorite here, and has a good sale."

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

FACT STRANGER THAN FICTION. It is a fact that Alonzo Howe, of Tweed, had a fever sore that afflicted him for thirty-five years. Six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, which he considers almost a miracle. It was but the natural result of the remedy restoring pure blood and perfect secretions.

Seven physicians certify that Lester Walslack is in good health. DANGER TRAPS. Neglected colds are the fatal traps that ensnare many a victim beyond possibility of rescue. Take a cold or cough in time and it is easily conquered by that safe and pleasant vegetable remedy, Hagar's Pectoral Balsam. Asthma, Bronchitis and pulmonary complaints generally soon yield to its healing influence.

THE TRUE WITNESS

18 PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Company 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the names of their Post Offices. Those who remove should give the names of the old as well as the new Post Office.

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 12, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

MARCH, 1884. THURSDAY, 13—Feria. FRIDAY, 14—Most Holy Lance and Nails. SATURDAY, 15—Feria.

The McCarthy License Act promises to become a complete failure in Ontario. The majority of the saloon and hotel keepers throughout the province have refused to take out their license under that Act.

It is understood that Attorney-General Tallon, of the Province of Quebec, has decided to ignore the Dominion License Act and to enforce the Provincial law.

The Government dynamite at Ottawa are moving again. They have put up another dynamite job on the good and law-abiding people of Halifax.

The Gazette denies that the bill introduced by Mr. Thomas White, M.P., to amend the tenth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, is in any way intended for the relief of the Orange association.

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.

The emigration from Ireland during the month of January last showed a diminution compared with January of 1883.

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.

The Provincial Minister of Railways, Hon. Mr. Flynn, who is seeking re-election in his constituency at Gaspé, 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 Gaspé, but who hail from Quebec.

We learn that the Quebec politicians who have gone to Gaspé have been unable, up to the present, to find a resident of the county willing to contest the election.

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.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD and several supporters of the Government, who spoke against Mr. Blake's motion to declare the constituency of Sir Charles Tupper vacant, maintained 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 member of the Government.

No one ever hears of a man in the service of the Government being dismissed for any participation in an election, as long as such employee electioneers on behalf of the Ministerial candidate.

and local affairs? Any such attempt to restrict or limit the enjoyment and exercise of a citizen's rights ought to be vigorously opposed.

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.

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 excitement 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.

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 unless these burdens are removed immigration will benefit neither the Province nor the settlers themselves.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE UNITED STATES.

The English Press, and especially the London Times are busily engaged in blaming and scolding the Government and people of the United States for permitting the organization of conspiacules in that country against Great Britain.

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

AN ARROGANT PROFESSOR.

The Geological Survey is an institution which is costing the Dominion large sums of money, and which at the same time fails to produce results of a very satisfactory nature.

found it difficult to remain in the service under his direction. Many of them have been obliged to throw up their positions on account of his haughtiness and conceit. Like General Leard, this Professor Selwyn finds it a congenial task to tax his subordinates with incompetency and inefficiency.

Mr. Holton's thrust was felt, and Mr. Selwyn subsided. He was completely shut up. In fact, that is what ought to be done with all these snobbish and arrogant importations.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND THE VETO.

After the C. P. R. Bill, granting the Syndicate additional pin-money to the extent of twenty-two millions odd, had passed its third reading in the Senate, it was expected that the Governor-General would come down and attach his signature to the Bill; but a surprise was in store for Parliament and the country.

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THE LABOR OF CHILDREN.

The most important measure which Parliament will have to consider this session, beyond doubt, that which seeks to regulate labor and afford protection to the operatives. In the mine, the factory, and other dark and crowded fields of labor young lives are daily sacrificed to greed.

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 curses 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 true mental or physical manhood or womanhood.

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 perfect. It is not protective enough, and leaves too many loop-holes for employers of labor to escape from the spirit of the law.

The justice and wisdom of these provisions and their important bearing upon the physical, mental and moral welfare of the rising generation and those who will succeed them, cannot well be overestimated. There is no reason that the Act should not apply to places where less than twenty men are employed.

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.

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 Miram, opposite Abergele. Her Majesty relates that "when the coffin was being taken away Mrs. Brown sobbed bitterly. We took some whisky and water and cheese, and then left, begging the dear old lady to bear up. I told her the parting was but for a time. Saw my good Brown a little before two. He said all had gone off well, but he seemed very sad."

HENRY GEORGE.

Mr. 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.

This victory is all the more remarkable, as it cannot be attributed to the influence and power of eloquence, as Mr. George 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.

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.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

The following young ladies made their final vows at the Villa Maria Convent on Friday morning last:—Miss Marie Emma Teller dit Lafortune, in religion Sister St. Eutrope; Miss Marie Anne Honorine Granger, St. Catherine de Cardone; Miss Marie Rose Sara Barbeau, St. Marie Adelaide; Miss Marie Isabelle Gravelle, St. Thérèse; Miss Marie Victoria Eugénie Bouché, St. Marie Rosalie; Miss Marie Ovide Page, St. Florentine; Miss Marie Blanche Bagnon, St. Saturnine.

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

THE EMIGRANT'S CHILD.

All day long, amid the crowded mart, The weary emigrant led by the hand...

POPE LEO'S CORONATION.

CELEBRATING THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Impressive Ceremonies in the Sixtine Chapel—Many Protestant Clergymen in Attendance—The Order of the Procession—The Mass.

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

To-day being the sixth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII., the grand pontifical celebration in the Sixtine Chapel was unprecedentedly magnificent and impressive.

Among the applicants for tickets of admission not the least notable were those of a number of Protestant Episcopal clergymen and English ritualists, who are now staying here for the season of their families.

His Holiness 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 and gold liveries, and four other servants bore the ancient fans of ostrich feathers.

After the cardinals came the patriarchs, archbishops, bishops and monsignori in regular 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.

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 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 contradiction to the Old behind it.

The celebration of Mass was by the Dean Cardinal. The choir, in singular harmony and without accompaniment rendered the mass music of Fasolini, "The Apparition of Bani" and a Benediction especially composed. At the termination of Mass the Pope in a clear monotone, intoned the "Blessing," the entire congregation kneeling.

GOOD ADVICE.

Numerous noblemen of Russia Poland have joined in publishing an interesting address to their countrymen in the Polish journals of the city of Posen.

readers, state that the amount of land in the Province of Posen that is now in the possession and ownership of the German invaders exceeds that held by the native Poles by nearly fifty per cent.

PERSECUTING MRS. PARNELL.

MISCHANCE'S VINDICATING THEMSELVES AGAINST THE VENERABLE MEMBER OF THE IRISH LEADERS.

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 systematic persecution by some person or persons living in the neighborhood of Bordentown, N. J.

POWER FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO LIGHT 65 CITIES WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

ELMIRA, March 4.—The correspondent of the Sun has received a letter from Leonard Henkle, inventor and electrician of Rochester, saying 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 for carrying out his original plan.

"THE MAIL" AND THE FRENCH.

Le Monde of Montreal in its leading article of Monday on the Mail says: We are now and then surprised to hear it said that the French Canadian delegation at Ottawa has no longer community of ideas with our old chief, Sir John Macdonald.

THE HAMILTON MURDER.

HAMILTON, March 6.—The man for whose murder Dewey was arrested at Blenheim last night, was named McGregor, and was an engineer on the Great Western Railway.

On the night of August 28th, 1881, William McGregor, an ex-engineer of the Great Western Railway, was found on the E. & N. W. Railway track here just under the Great Western bridge, his body being fearfully mangled.

their vessel. The detectives traced one of the men to Bondeau and found the chain at Onondaga. The watch had again been stolen, and was found in a Buffalo pawnshop.

MANGIN, THE PENNOL-MAKER.

Mangin, the celebrated black-lead pencil-maker of Paris, is dead. He drove every day in an open carriage, attended by a servant, to his stands either by the column of the Place Vendome or on the Place de la Bourse.

SAVED HIS FATHER.

DOVER, 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 fled to Canada.

VACCINATION.

The 1,300 employes of a large shipyard and machine factory at Bremen were vaccinated last summer by order of the police authorities, in consequence of an outbreak of small-pox among some of the workmen.

ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES.

The following list shows the engineers' certificates granted by the Board of Steamboat Inspection which sat in Toronto last week. The list includes new certificates, promotions, and renewals:—

- FIRST CLASS. H. A. Hatheway, St. John, N. B.; John May, Point Edward; Francis Munro, Kingston. SECOND CLASS. Neil Alexander, Wm H. Selter, Halifax, N. S.; Alfred Charbonneau, Sorel, Que.; Henry Braund, St. Catharines; Joseph Patterson, Toronto; David McQuade, John Dea, James Crossland, Collingwood; Isaac Boyd, Garden Island; John McDermott, ...

- THIRD CLASS. Hiram B Jones, A. McKinnon, Daniel McCarthy, Edward Perkins, St. John, N. B.; Alex. McLeod, Wm Piers, Robert Weir, Halifax, N. S.; Frank H. Bove, Yarmouth, N. S.; Wm Ritchie, New York; G. Mallon, Point Edward; John Kinross, Orillia; Hanford Smith, Wausabens; John Chapman, Port Colborne; James Lewis, James Stevens, Boboeyong; E. W. McKean, Charles Saenger, Hamilton; William F. Trotter, Owen Sound; James Brown, Niagara; Napoleon Jento, Francis Boy, Prescott; Thos O'Neill, Jas Bell, Newboro; Thos Smith, Garden Island; Thomas Murphy, Phillipsville; Henry Taylor, Oshatam; Samuel Somerville, Chas Goyette, Thos Conrick, G. Hazlett, G. Henderson, Robt McBride, Nicholas McFaul, Sr., Wm Parker, Jacob Matthews, Kingston; Christopher Warner, Jos. Freighter, W. A. McGregor, Thos Mills, Alex. Mayer, 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 COLLINS' FUNERAL.

LONDON, 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.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

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

There was a large attendance at High Mass in St. Philomena's Cathedral yesterday forenoon, and all present were greatly surprised in a sermon from Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor, which was as pungent as it was powerful.

THE WEDDING AT CANA IN GALILEE, with the assertion that the attendance of the Saviour at this marriage was for the purpose of emphasizing the sacredness and holiness of the ceremony. Christ, he said, had no doubt foreseen all the efforts that would be made in the coming years to deprive marriage of its sacred dignity.

A CATHOLIC TO A NON-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 unworthily was as much a sacrilege as the profanation of the Church or the altar, or the unworthy participation of communion, confession or baptism.

PREMITTED WHAT HE COULD NOT PREVENT, allowed a lesser evil to forestall a greater. In mixed marriages the priest never wore a sacred vestment, 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, and that the offspring of the union should be brought up in the Catholic religion.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

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

In a Chinese city when a man goes out after dark he carries a paper lantern with his name and address upon it.

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 What?"

New Orleans has taken up the subject of cremation. A society has several hundred members, embracing most of the physicians and many lawyers, merchants, and other business men.

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' gallery till the close of the night's sitting.

Charles Hale, an inmate of the Jefferson County (Ohio) Poor House, recently felt 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 Malin man who wore 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.

One of the odd sights on the river at Savannah Sunday was a small oolp called by a negro, which carried both the American and the Irish flag, the former with the stars down, and the green flying proudly above the red, white, and blue.

THE PROPAGANDA BROKEN OF POWER.

THE SALE OF ITS REAL ESTATE BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ENDORSED BY THE CATHOLICS.

Rome, Feb. 15.—As anticipated by the Pope and by the Cardinals, the Supreme Court of Cassation 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.

The decision just rendered, however, settles forever the question. It orders the final transformation into bonds of all the Propaganda real estate and forbids any further acquisition or increase of patrimony.

Public opinion is strong against this decision. It makes short work of the greatest institution of the civilized world. The Propaganda is one of the levers of Pontifical authority and ministry. Once suppressed or paralyzed, it is impossible to make people believe that the guarantee laws are of a serious character. The income remains, though transformed, but it remains under the control of the Government, and depends entirely upon its solvency.

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, Jafa, and Orlon—nay, all around Asia Minor—talk Italian, and salute him in the bazars of the East with the words, "Buon giorno 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 restrained. The French Republic 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 draft law applied to the clergy in Italy, will do great harm to the moral influence of the new kingdoms around the Mediterranean shores. The Franciscans and the Jesuits 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 apostolic delegates. Italy will see the German and English become the new languages of the East.

Messrs. Francis Newberry & Son, London, England, established for 125 years, write: As a testimonial from one of the oldest drug-houses 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 virtues as a pain-curing remedy.

Charles Hale, an inmate of the Jefferson County (Ohio) Poor House, recently felt 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.

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One of the odd sights on the river at Savannah Sunday was a small oolp called by a negro, which carried both the American and the Irish flag, 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 easy circumstances, of brilliant talents, refined tastes and loving disposition, situation as son-in-law in a wealthy family."

TOUT SORTIE DE CHOSES.

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

Irauel Philippi, of Greenfield, Mass., eighty-eight years old, is regarded 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. Vessillius, of 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 Fectoral is the natural result of its use by intelligent people for over forty years. It has indisputably proven itself the very best remedy for all colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints.

The bill of sale of its equipment has been executed by the Boston Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railway Co. to the Continental Construction Co. The consideration was \$1,000,000.

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) for 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.

Jas. 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 sleep 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 allayed and the feet 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 Senator from Rhode 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. Hrd 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 pounds."

Wm. T. Rhodes, of North Madison, Conn., brother of the City of Columbus hero, has slooped 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 Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which imparts tone to the digestive viscera, and removes all impurities from the blood.

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. E. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with Dyspepsia 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 better health than she has been for years."

Resolution by the miners of Acon, Idaho: "Not a Chinaman shall ever enter the diggings unless he climbs a tree, with one end of a larfat 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 well-known and highly-esteemed unguent soothes the inflamed skin or most sensitive sore. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, varicose veins, swollen ankles, erysipelas, various skin, and every variety of skin disease. Over all these disorders Holloway's remedies exert a quick and favourable action, and where cure is possible, gradually but certainly arrive at that consummation. They are invaluable in the cure 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 falls to say what he hit them with.

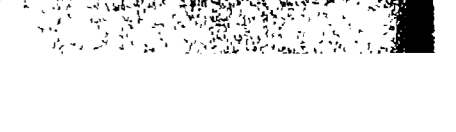
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A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OR HOUSEHOLD USE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET. ADVERTISING

CONSUMPTION: I have a positive remedy for the above disease...

INFORMATION WANTED OF one Catherine Fahay, who, some years ago, or later, resided in Ottawa, North West...

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court for Lower Canada, No. 807.

HEALTH FOR ALL FOLLOWS' PILLS His Great Household Medicine Bank...

FOLLOWS' OINTMENT Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

THE TROY-MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Clinton H. Meneely Bell Foundry, TROY, N.Y.

HILL'S MANUAL! THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS...

Allan Line. Under Contract with the Government of Canada...

Table with columns: Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders. Lists various ships and their details.

THE STEAMERS OF THE Liverpool Mail Line. Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY...

Table with columns: Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders. Lists ships for the Liverpool Mail Line.

Newfoundland Line. The S.S. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a winter service between Halifax and St. John's...

Glasgow Line. During the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston...

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports...

FREE NOTICE-The Canada Advertising Agency N. No. 2 King St. West, Toronto...

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD. And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months.

DIPHTHERIA JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. Instantaneously relieve the terrible disease...

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal, No. 41.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal, No. 649.

CHEAP FARMS NEAR MARKETS. The State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of railroad...

ITCHING PILES-Symptoms and Cure. The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching...

DESTROYER OF HAIR! ALEX. BOSS' DEPILED. Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal, No. 184.

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"THE POST," The Catholic daily newspaper of Canada. LIVE! SPOJO ENTERTAINING!

WITH FIVE DOLLARS YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN VIENNA CITY GOVERNMENT BOND.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. 100 Fulton street, cor. Broadway, N. Y. City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

KNEADING THE DOUGH. In brown Holland apron she stood in the kitchen...

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

I begged for permission to stay. She'd not listen; The sweet little tyrant said: "No, sir, no!"

BUTLER ON DYNAMITE. Governor Ben recalls the "Resources of Civilization" resorted to by England...

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. The following occurrences in 1784 have been copied from an old chronology...

HUMAN BLOOD. Referring to some recent expert testimony as to blood stains...

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE FOR ALCOHOLISM. Dr. J. S. Hullman, Philadelphia, Pa., says...

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. In Paris no fewer than 30,000 women find their living by making artificial flowers.

AN EGYPTIAN TIGER. In illustration of the quality with which Gen. Gordon has to deal...

Vital Questions! Ask the most eminent physician Of any school...

CHAPTER I. Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs..."

CHAPTER II. "Almost dead or nearly dying" For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases...

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. The following occurrences in 1784 have been copied from an old chronology...

HUMAN BLOOD. Referring to some recent expert testimony as to blood stains...

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OSORBI'S REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatic Lumbago, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS.

BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system...

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation...

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York City. 30 DAYS TRIAL DRUGS VOLTAIC BELT

HEADACHES Are generally induced by Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Costiveness, Deficient Circulation, or some Derangement of the Liver and Digestive System.

Ayer's Pills. to stimulate the stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels.

THE TERRIBLE FENIANS.

ANOTHER SWORN IN HALIFAX—SPECIAL CONSTABLES BOAR IN AND EXTRA PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 7.—We have another Fenian case on hand. Late yesterday Lieut-Governor Bichey received intelligence from Ottawa that dynamites 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 apprehending outrages by Fenians or dynamites 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 Bichey 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 occur. It is believed that the letter received by the Governor is from the same source whence came the warnings last 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 desire for an increased guard against danger from Fenian or dynamite agents. It is apparent from the positions taken by gentlemen interviewed by press reporters, that the contents of the letter of caution are of a character that require immediate action in the carrying out of the suggestions made. At Her Majesty's navy yard the sentinels on duty have been instructed to use extraordinary caution in the examination of those whom they admit, 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 dismantled warship Charlybide, which is offered for sale, but owing to the unusual hour (8 o'clock) he has not been permitted to enter. The fact that he has not called in the daytime has attracted suspicion towards him, but no good grounds for his justification have been discovered. There are no British or other warships at present in port, consequently the outlook for danger in that direction, which was kept at a minimum, 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.

THE LASKEE RESOLUTIONS DISCUSSED IN THE REICHSRAT.

LONDON, March 7.—In the German Reichstag to-day the president announced the death of Herr Laskee and other members during the recess. The deputies remained standing as a mark of respect while the announcement was made. Bismarck, (independent) expressed thanks in the name of Laskee'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 Bismarck that he was departing from the order of the day. Hammerstein, in behalf of the conservatives, protested against the action of Bismarck, and against the course pursued by the House of Representatives. Dr. Haunee (progressist) admitted that Bismarck passed outside the order of the day, but that only showed a defect in the usages of the House. He referred to Bismarck's praise of the House of Representatives, whereupon the President reminded him that he was departing from the order of the day, but he continued to speak. When a body like Congress, he said, adopts filtering resolutions, we should pay much regard to them, as is consistent with parliamentary usages. Baron von Mallzahn contended that the rules of the House offered no ground for a statement like Bismarck'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, clearly proved by the fact that the Left had attempted to cry down Hammerstein's protest. Bismarck explained that the Left interrupted Hammerstein because, contrary to the rules of the house, he read his statement. The Left, he declared, acted as little for Hammerstein's protest as they did for the unjustifiable interference by Bismarck. This declaration was followed by great uproar. Von Böttcher, representative of the chancellor, said he knew absolutely nothing of any interference on the part of Bismarck. Bismarck 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.

THE DYNAMITERS.

AN IRISH NATIONALIST PROTEST—A NEW SUGGESTION—ONE AGITATOR SENTENCED—SEVERAL AT FEATH—FEELING ON THE CONTINENT AGAINST THE UNITED STATES—AN AUSTRIAN PLOT—EXPLOSION AT LYONS.

PARIS, March 8.—A Franco-Irish anarchist 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 Rossa's son is here, but there is no evidence that he is connected with the dynamiters. The brother of Joseph Brady, one of the Phoenix Park assassins, is living in the Quartier Latin.

THE DYNAMITERS.

PARIS, 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 secrecy 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 preparations for assassination, and for collect-

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

THE RED SEA LITTORAL to be an English Dependency—Protectorate Over Abyssinia—A Friendly Viceroy to be Placed at Khartoum—The Financial Question—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, though exciting incidents are numerous enough. Details of Friday's victory at Teh, which were not known in London till Monday, produced general delight, except among the peace-at-any-price fanatics, like Sir Wilfrid 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 SEA 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 Osman 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 Suakin must not be surrendered to become an 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 daily a hailstorm of questions on points on which they are themselves imperfectly informed. It is believed that General Gordon is bent on pursuing his own policy at all risks, probably involving the permanent retention of Khartoum. The Times' London special says:—"An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held on Friday, the result of the deliberations being that definite instructions have been sent to Sir Evelyn Baring at Cairo, and to General Stephenson, commander of 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, 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 see the conversion of the Dairs, Sanieh and perserance loans under English guarantee into bonds bearing 3 1/2 per cent. interest.

THE LIMIT OF OCCUPATION.

MR. EARL GRANVILLE has written to Sir Evelyn Baring, first, that the Egyptian frontier, as maintained by the English forces, shall not extend beyond the First Cataract; secondly, that Zohar, Fasha, or some other ally of the Mahdi, shall be appointed Viceroy of Khartoum, Barber, Koroko and Suakin; thirdly, that the Mahdi shall be appointed Sultan of Kordofan, with sovereignty over the regions of the White Nile, Darfour, and Bahr Gazelle; fourthly, that the Red Sea littoral from Kasr to Anseiy Bay, south of Massowah, shall be a dependency of England; fifthly, England will cede to Abyssinia two harborage ports upon the Red Sea, with a band of territory 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 protectorate.

THE QUESTION OF OCCUPATION.

The Post's telegram says:—"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 liberty, 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 the 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 Treaty 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 England recognizes the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

THE DYNAMITERS.

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ing funds under the very eyes of the governments for criminal 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 understand why public conspiracies for murder should be tolerated, or why the publication of impudent appeals, announcements and subscriptions should go on. The police investigations, steadily pursued, establish conclusively the American origin of the recent plot, and identify the individuals concerned, and have unraveled, 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 dispatch says William O'Brien, nationalist member of Parliament, in his paper, United Ireland, asks:—"Do the dynamiters consider the cowardice and insanity of their attempts to explode boxes in places where they run the terrific risk of killing or maiming unoffending men, women and children? Still, if anything could consolidate Irish sympathies toward these terrorists, and could destroy the slightest vestige of compassion for the English people, it would be the tone of the English press in talking of Irish conspirators." United Ireland publishes a bogus letter signed T. Freelinghuysen, and addressed to Earl Granville at Washington to be a reply to the Government's despatch to Earl Granville. Mr. Freelinghuysen is made to say:—"The American Government knows 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 murder. An eminent criminal lawyer in an 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 Irish element to be found in the American judiciary, is a question, but it would bring to light the ramifications of the conspiracy in the United States. I believe the Government possess evidence sufficient to institute such 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 no wise discouraged at the failure of the dynamite attempt. They are determined to persevere, and he predicts a long series 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 waylay 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 operation.

LONDON, March 10.—"The Peniston" O'Leary writes to the Pall Mall Gazette that the doings of the dynamiters are utterly absurd to his nature. Seventy poked detectives have been instructed in the system of espionage on dynamiters.

THE TARIFF BILL.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Herald'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 necessary so, because it could not otherwise become law. The minority report will criticize the measure as impracticable and a generally useless proposition to reduce the tariff. When the change has been in operation less than a year, it will be characterized as ridiculous. 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 discrimination 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 up 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 center. After an hour's work they were drawn out by other elephants. The wildest excitement prevailed on the streets.

LET US TAKE EXAMPLE.

The Württemberg Minister of Interior has issued an order instructing the police authorities that nobody under 18 is to be allowed to dance in places of public amusement, and the only exception to this rule is in case of wedding fetes, and then only when the social position of the givers of the dance offer a "moral guarantee." 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 VICTORIOUS.

LONDON, March 10.—The sculling race to-day between Boss and Bubear was won by Boss. The distance was 4 miles two furlongs and over the regular Thames course, Boss conceding Bubear 10 seconds. The bating was 5 to 1 in favor of Boss. Bubear got the lead by 1/2 length, but at the middle of the course the difference was overcome, and the boats were nearly even. After passing Hammer-smith, Boss led in, in spite of Bubear's exertion, and won by 6 lengths. Time, 28 minutes 10 seconds. An immense crowd witnessed the race, and there was much enthusiasm at the finish. Boss paddled home as he pleased and was 15 lengths ahead.

The next civil service entrance examinations will commence on Tuesday, 13th inst., and applications will be received until the 15th. 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.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

THE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1884.

Consols in London were firmer at 101 1/2-16 money; 102 account; Erie 25 1/2; Illinois Central 13 1/2; Canada Pacific 5 1/2. The majority of New York stocks were lower. Manitoba sold at 9 1/2, and Canada Pacific advanced from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2. The market for sterling was dull at 9 1/2 for sixties and 10 1/2 for demand bills. Counter rates 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 respectively. New York funds are quiet at 1-16 to 1-10 premium between banks and 1/2 premium over the counter. There is no change in the local money market, which remains easy, with the rate for call loans on stock collateral at 4 1/2 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 186 1/2; 75 do 187; 25 do 187 1/2; 75 do 188; 6 Merchants 11 1/2; 111 do 11 1/2; 40 do 11 1/2; 33 Peoples 6 1/2; 40 Commerce 13 1/2; 100 do 12 1/2; 75 Toronto 18 1/2; 25 do 18 1/2; 25 do 18 1/2; 25 Molsons 11 1/2; 5 do 11 1/2; 300 Telegraph 12 1/2; 10 Bichelle 6 1/2; 300 Pacific 5 1/2; 100 do 5 1/2; 200 do 5 1/2; 25 Montreal Building 7 1/2; 100 Passenger 12 1/2; 125 do 12 1/2; 50 do 12 1/2; 75 do 12 1/2; 25 Gas 18 1/2; 175 do 18 1/2.

New York, March 11, 1 p.m.—Stocks were weak; Am Ex 98; O 83 1/2; D & H 108; D L 129; Erie 24; pd 68 1/2; III O 130 1/2; M O 91 1/2; Mo Pac 87 1/2; N J O 88; N P 21; pd 46 1/2; N W 117; pd 140 1/2; N Y O 117 1/2; R L 128 1/2; St P 90; pd 116 1/2; St P M & M 94; U O 7 1/2; W U 7 1/2.

OTTAWA, March 7.—The Canada Gazette will contain an unrevised statement of inland revenue accrued in February, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Spirits, Tobacco, Petroleum inspection, Manufactures in bond, Duties, and Total.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—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 rail and sleigh roads have been blocked and travel and traffic impeded. Merchants are punning the cautious policy that are not pushing business, preferring to let March run out and part of April before putting on much of a spurt. In this no doubt 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 wholesale 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 crisis in the trade. We believe they have placed goods at eleven months in some instances, which to us seems to be foolhardy trading and a system which will only hurt those originating or rather revivifying this stupid and ruinous policy. An uneventful week has been passed in other branches, but while the dullness incident to the season still prevails, we are glad to recognize a feeling of hopefulness and confidence regarding the spring trade.

GROCERIES.—Some good sized lots of Halifax bright yellow sugar have sold at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, and we quote 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, as to quality. In granulated prices are quoted at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4, as to quality. Orders have gone out to Porto Rico, which have been filled at equal to about 5 1/2 delivered at Montreal, embracing 500 to 600 hhds. Molasses are quiet at 42 to 43 for Barbadoes. The fruit market is very quiet, and sales of both Valencia raisins and currants have been made at low figures. We quote Valencias 5 1/2 to 6; do selected in layers, quarters 7 1/2 to 8; and halves 7; Sultanas, 7 to 7 1/2; currants, 5 1/2 to 6; Raisins, fruit in steady; layers at 5 1/2 to 6; loose muscades, \$1 90 to \$2 05, and London layers \$3 25 to \$2 50. Figs and nuts are unchanged. The tea market here has been quite active again, between 2,500 and 3,000 packages having been purchased for shipment to New York, Boston and Chicago at from 30 to 40 per lb better prices than could be obtained from local buyers. A lot of 140 packages of Japan was sold for New York account at a profit of 40 per lb, and another lot of 307 packages at 3 1/2 per lb profit.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—In pig iron business was very moderate, and there was an entire absence of important transactions. We quote:—No 1 Siemens \$20, No 1 Coltness \$20 50, No 1 Langdon \$20 50, No 1 Gartsherte \$19 75, No 1 Summerlee \$20, No 1 Eglington \$17 75, No 1 Dalmeillington \$18, four months, or 3 per cent off net prompt cash. Scotch warrants are called at 42s 2d, which is 2d lower than a week ago. Ingot tin is quiet and unchanged. London being called at 282 10s for fine foreign. Here prices are steady at 20 1/2 for Straits and at 22c for Lamb and flag. Ingot copper is called steady, and here best selected sells at 16 1/2 to 17c. Tinplates are quiet but steady. U charcoal at \$4 90 and I O coke at \$4 40. In Canada plates there is scarcely anything doing, and prices are nominally quoted at \$3 20. Penn and

equal. Bar and finished iron meet with fair enquiry. RAIL BUSINESS.—Reports in bars at \$1 90, sheet piling at 2 1/2 and plates at 2 3/4. 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 SHOES.—The enquiry 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 12 per cent. A few spring orders are being executed. We quote prices unchanged as follows:—Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2 50 to 3 00; do split boots, \$1 50 to 2 25; do kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; do calf boots, pegged, \$3 00 to 4 00; do buff and pebbled 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; bustins, 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, 70c to 90c; do split do, 65c to 85c; prunella do, 50c to 75c; infants' corks, per dozen, \$3 75 to 6 50; women's summer button and the shoes, 80c to \$1 25; misses' do, 70 to 90c; children's do, 60c to 80c.

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 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; oak, 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 culls, \$9 to 10; hemlock, per M, \$9 to 10; elm, soft, per M, \$16 to 18; maple, soft, per M, \$16; cedar, round, per foot, 7c to 10c; do sawn, 4c to 6c; shingles, per 1,000, \$2 to 3 50; laths, per 1,000, \$2 to 2 50.

FURS.—The Lenten demand has been good and is reducing stocks in first hands. Prices generally steady and quoted as follows:—Ladbrood herring No 2, per bbl, \$4 25 to 4 50; No 3, \$3 25 to 3 50; Cape Breton \$5 50 to 5 75; green cod No 1, \$5 50 to 5 60; and No 2, \$4 00 to 4 25; 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 lb net barrel; British Columbia, \$16 to \$16 50.

OLS.—Ood oil continues very firm, and holders have further advanced prices, a lot of 10 blrs, Newfoundland A selling as high as 67 1/2c, and a car of Gaspe was sold at 63 1/2c. A large quantity of Newfoundland cod was recently sold at 48c, small measure, delivered in Boston. We quote:—Lined, balled per imperial gallon, 59c to 60c and raw, 55c to 56c; olive, pure, \$1.10, and ordinary, 95c to \$1; cod, Newfoundland A, 65c to 67 1/2; Halifax, 62 1/2; seal—refined steam, 72c to 75c; cod liver, \$1 85 to \$1 95. Petroleum.—The market is quiet and unchanged as follows: Car lot in store 14c to 14 1/2; broken lots 14 1/2 to 15c, and single barrels at 15c to 16c.

HIDES.—A fair business is reported in green city hides at 7 1/2 to 8c for No 1, sales having been made to tanners at 8 1/2 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 with a firmer tone. We quote:—Green butchers' hides, 7 1/2, 6 1/2, 5 1/2 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 52 1/2c for 150; factory-filled steady at \$1 30 to 1 50; Eureka, \$2 40, and Turka's Island, 35c per bushel.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

March 11.

Very little business is reported in breadstuffs, and bag flour is principally in demand. Receipts posted yesterday were:—Wheat 1,800 bush; oats 900; four 2,359 bbls; buter 18 pkgs; ashes 24 bbls; 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 50 to 5 00; superfine, \$4 15; Canada strong bakers', \$5 25 to 5 50; American strong bakers', \$5 45 to 5 85; fine, \$3 60 to 3 80; middlings, \$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 00. Butter.—Demand altogether of the jobbing kind, with principal business in roll butter. Eastern Townships, good to choice 19c to 21c; Morristown and Brookville, good to choice, 19c to 21c; Western, 17c to 18c; Kamouraska, 16c to 17c; low grades, 15c. Add 1c to 2c for jobbing lots. Bolls 19 to 18c for Western and 18c to 20c for Morristown. Cheese is firm at 1 1/2 to 1 40 as to make. Eggs are quiet with sales from 22c to 23c in cases. Ashes are easier at \$4 30 to 4 40 for first lots. Provisions have been on the easy side in the West and buyers are inclined to hold off. Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$21 to 21 50; Mess pork, Canada short cut, \$21 50 to \$22; hams, city cured, per lb, 13 1/2 to 15c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 12 1/2 to 13c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 12 to 12 1/2; bacon, per lb, 13 to 14c; tallow, common refined, per lb, 7 1/2c; tallow, choice No 1, 9 to 9 1/2c; 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 bbls, extra superfine 180 do, spring extra 136 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 \$3 25, birch \$7 to 7 50, beech \$6 50 to 7.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Shipping cattle were in limited supply, and prices were about as last quoted, ranging from 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per lb live weight, anything really extra being quoted a fraction better. Sheep were quoted at 5c to 5 1/2c per lb, and live hogs were scarce and dear at 6 1/2c per lb. At Viger market the supply of butchers' stock was a little more liberal and prices were easier, but the quality was still below a good average. The best steers on the market, which could not be called choice, were quoted at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, but very few brought over 5 1/2. Medium grades sold at 4 1/2 to 5 and inferior at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per lb live weight.

Sheep were scarce and sold at from \$4 50 to \$8 00, as 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 Piles & Dalmeids at 5 1/2c per lb, and 9 from A Knox at 5 1/2c. J B & L Bourassa bought 2 steers at 5c per lb. O Dorn, of Richmond, sold 13 cattle 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 mares, 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 10th inst., the wife of John B. Burland of a daughter.

MARRIED.

FRANKLIN—DUPUIS.—By Rev. Father E. Bruneau, of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Detroit, Michigan, (by special dispensation) J. L. Franklin, Supt. Toronto Street Railway Co., to Malvina Dupuis, of Vancouver Washington Territory, March 3, 1884. 56-1

DIED.

BOYLE.—In this city