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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1885.

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PEEL IN THE PILLORY.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S CRUSHING PHILIPPIC.

The Phoenix Park Demonstration Against the English Speaker.

Under a general shower of sunshine, the population of Dublin debouched on Sunday from the broad thoroughfares that open into the Phouix Park. On great occasions, when the country throbs with profound feelings, the heart of Ireland responds to the National pulso. Since the elequence of George Henry Moore thrilled 300,000 people at Cabra, there has not been so vast an assemblage of citizens as gathered in the spacious area known as the Nine Acres, to condemn the arbitrary action of Peel, the English Speaker, in expelling Mr. William O'Brien from the House of Commons. The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided, and after the formal preliminary proceeding, Mr. O'Brien came to the front of the platform, and was greeted with an extraordinary demonstration, waving of hats, and cheering that lasted for

O'Brien's Specch,

Fellow-countrymen, he said, I am in despair of only one thing to day, and that is of sending my weak voice to one-tenth of the enormous gathering here in the Park to-day (applause). I don't know whether you are aware that you are all guilty of a high breach of privilege (laughter) in daring to cough at the decision of the Speaker of the English House of Commons (groans, laughter, and cheers). (A Voice -He is not the first fool that sat in that chair.) (Hear, hear.) You are guilty of as gross a disregard of the authority of the chair as an Irish member is now when he ventures to say "hear, hear," without asking his leave (laughter). I only wish we could manage to produce this whole, mighty, and gigantic gathering at the bar of the House of Commons (cheers). It might help Englishmen to understand that whenever they strike blow at the most in ignificant representative of the Irish people (no. no), there are millions of faithful Irish hearts who feel the blow, and who are only burning for an opportunity of returning it (loud cheers).

The Coercionists in a Pickle. However, a good many things have happouch since last Tuesday night, and I venture to think that Mr. Speaker Peel (groans) and his brute majority (groans) have other lish to fry just now (hughter), besides committing a hundred thousand citizens for contempt, with the Lord Mayor at their head (laughter). I think that since just Tuesday eight it is the Ministry themselves that have suspended (lengthter and choers) an ecording to all appearance for a very mucl longer period than I have (laughter). If it were a mere question of vengeance with us, mr vengeance night well be shied by the shout of triumon thus went up from me Irish Party in the House of Commons or. Friday night (cheers), when their cases, as I believe, sealed the fate and sounded the death knell of the disgraced and rained Ministry of coercion (lond cheers). In fact, I thould have thought that if you were to pass any expression of opinion with regard to the Speaker to-day that charity would perhaps impel you to make it a vote of condolence rather than a vote of censure Because at this moment Mr. (laughter). Speaker Peel (groans and cries of " To - with him") is much more in need of comfort and consolation than 1 can pretend to be (laughter), and I venture to think that by the time our friends Mr. Sexton (cheers) and Mr. Healy (renewed cheering) have " raisoned out the case" with him (laughter) I venture to think he will be a still fitter object for your Christian compassion.

A Sham Exposed.

Of course the treatment that the representatives of Ireland have been receiving in the House of Commons is about as bad and as unfair and as scandalous as it could possibly be, it sometimes makes our blood boil, as apparently it sometimes makes yours (hear, hear). But for my part I have not the slightest personal objection that the representatives of Ireland should be treated in the English House of Commons as foreigners and enemies. On the contrary, it serves to expose to the world the sham of pretending that Ireland is governed by constitutional methods (hear. war). It serves to remind us of the truth that was so often insisted upon by John Dillon-that they hate us, and that we hate them in return. (Cheers.) You may be quite sure that the nations of Europe are watching the foreign and domestic relations of England pretty closely just now (hear, hear)-you may be sure that they learn from events like the events of last week that here in the heart of the British Empire is a nation of Irishmen, with several millions of men all over the globe, whose relations with England are simply the relations of civil war tempered by the scarcity of firearms (loud cheers). (A Voice-A cheer for the Mahdi that has them-loud cheers). Mr. O'Brien-That is a far more awkward lesson for England than for us to teach the states men of Russia and of Germany and of France

To Know Thom is to Detest Them. There is another reason why the Irish people need not be at all dissatisfied at the maltreatment that their representatives receive in the English House of Commons. It makes us all the better Irish Nationalists. English caresses and blandishments are much more dangerous than their abuse or their suspensions (hear. hear). It is easy enough to purchase the compliments of Englishmen, but I don't people shall have full and free expressionknow how the Irish cause was ever very much the better of English compliments (hear, hear). It used to be supposed long ago that the Irish people only required to have a little more intercourse with

the English House of Commons under the present conditions. I believe that they would return charged with a more intense hatred of England and of English rule than they could from reading all the histories of the past wrongs and sorrows of cur race (hear, hear). I must say there are about half-a-dozen Englishmen in the House of Commons for whom I, and I believe every member of the Irish Party, have a deep and sincere respect (cries of "Cowen. and, indeed, as he is now. I would rather think, beyond the power of either helping or hurting us, I must say that I myself have no hesitation in placing Mr. Gladstone first on that list of men whose personal character and intellect, and I would say tenderness for Ireland, are conspicuous. But every hour I spend in the House convinces me more that men of that description are only as rain-drops in the ocean of English cant and ignorance and anti-Irish prejudice and stolid self-suf-ficiency that overflows the English House of Commons when they come to deal with Irish matters. To know the Englishmen and Scotchmen who govern us is to detest and to despise them-it is to chafe under their bungling tyranny and under their still more offensive patronage.

Brutal Bultic.

You cannot sit opposite those men without feeling that, though there are only a few yards dividing us across the floor of the House, the two races are separated by a guif so deep and so wide that the Irish heart would rather claim kinship with the Russian, or the German, or the Arab of the desert (loud cheers); and the British ruling classes have exactly the same feeling with regard to us. You should hear their yells upon an occasion like last Tuesday night to know what there is in them. Their civilization is only skin-deep. You have only to scratch the Briton to find the bully (heers). The English House of Commons are the most tolerant body of men in all the world so long as you agree with them (laughter); but the moment

they have the toleration that a tiger has for A Mob Parliament.

his proy.

you say or do anything that conflicts with

their interests or the opinions of Englishmen,

These men counct for the life of them conceive why Irish members, representing the oppressed of Ireland, should behave different from Englishmen, representing the wealth and fat contentment of England. What maddened them more than anything else is that we keep strictly within our rights under their own constitution. It is they who are violating their own laws and breaking their own constitution while they silence their own constitution while they silence and succeed to the many silence the many around the first people have every stone within the walls of the many silence the many around the hill, where they were met by the Guards to the many right and the Speaker hopelessly in the bodies of its efficials (cheers). Show him that the capital of Ireland has ceased to place its trust in princes—in seased to beg the many silence the many many the hill, where they were met by the Guards square with a yell, but in face of the wither many square with a yell, but in face of the wither many square with a yell, but in face of the wither many square with a yell, but in face of the many square with a yell, but in face of the wither many square with a yell, but in face of the many square. that they have made their Speaker a sort of Judge Lynch; and the proud Parliament of England is now merely a mob that executes his midnight decrees (applause). Well, that is not our fault. It is we that are standing upon the lines of their own constitution.

The English constitution was one framed to give free voice to the grievances of the people, and to make Government impossible is long as that people were oppressed (hear, hear). That constitution is sacred in England. And why? Because England is free and contented. It causes scenes and troubles and heartburnings to the representatives of Ireland. And why? Because they represent a people who are correct, misgoverned, and enslaved -- because the Irish people have at last found representatives who are not afraid to make that fact felt, and disagreeably felt, by their tyrants (prolonged cheering). When that shoe pinched Englishmen themselves—when they themselves were misgoverned, and their members of parliament insulted, arraigned, and suspended, as yours are now, they were not very mealyno ... hed about their mode of procedure.

What Cromwell Did.

remember upon one occasion in English history they held the Speaker down in his chair by main force, and I also remember that their friend Cromwell (groans) one time took up the mace and cleared the whole House of Commons in a run (laughter). I wonder what would Mr. Speaker Peel say to these disorderly interruptions if Cromwell had the misfortune to be member for Mallow? I wonder if the struggles the rival English parties in the Honse of these old English patriots—whom they ought to be ashamed now to recall-men like Holles, and Pym, and Hampden, had been put down in their day as disorderly interruptions by Speakers like Peel, where would the liberties of England be to-day (hear, hear) We are only applying to the case of Ireland the lesson of their own English constitutional history, and that is what maddens them (applause). It is not the business of Mr. Parnell, or the business of the representatives of the Irish people, to make the Speaker's cushion soft for him. It is not their business to make the English House of Commons a pleasant lounge. Their business, and their perfectly constitutional besiness, is to make the place ring with Irish discontent, and to wage eternal and unquenchable war with tyrants of the Irish people (pro-longed applause). The Euglish may howl until they are black in the face, but if they find that sort of thing disagreeable for them, they have two remedies, and two remedies alone. They must either suppress the representatives of Ireland altogether and make up their minds to rule us for evermore with the naked sword-and the sword is sometimes a double-edged weapon-or else they will have to give us a Parliament of our own (applause), in which the will and the wants of the Irish in which their aspirations shall find satisfac tion and contentment, and prosperity and freedom.

The Prince Trick.

It won't do for them to insult and badger the their English rulers—that, in fact, to know representatives of the Irish people to day, them was to love them (laughter). Well, I and to send over to us the Prince and only wish we could pass every able bodied Princess of Wales—(loud groans and hisses, man in Ireland through a course of service in and cries of "Let them stay at home")—to | will take no notice of the Prince. San Aliga San Barata Barata

amuse us with their glass beads and their trinkets as if we were a nation of niggers. don't want to say anything unnecessarily ungracious about the Prince of Wales. By all accounts he is good fellow enough for a GENERAL GRAHAM'S ATTACK ON OSMAN Prince (laughter). I should be sorry that the Irish people should treat an Erglish DOUBTFUL—THE ROYAL IRISH LANCERS Prince as discourteously as the English Parliament treats the representatives of the Irish people (cheers). But those who are sending over the Prince of Wales imagine that they will purify and qualify Dublin Castle-(loud greans)-by sprinkling a little Royal Condy's fluid over them (much laughter). If they imagine that they can lay Myles Joyce's ghost the first moment that the sun of Royal condescension begins to shine upon us-if they imagine that they can make the democracy of Ireland swerve from the path they have been treading, and from the leaders in whom they have confidence, back to the old slavish days of daucing and boving and cringing at the Castle, they are much mistaken. and the marines cleared the hills, the I venture to believe that in this gloricus as-semblage of the citizens of Dublin the days. The enemy were driven off the ridge, and of Royal tomfoolery in Ireland have gone, and gone for ever (cheers). Let there be no mistake or mealymouthedness about the matter. The Irish people would not stand it (cheers). They have not been cowed by for the hill west of Hasheen. In the valley the Crimes Act -(110, 110) - and they are not | these were shelled by the Royal Horse artifin the least likely to be seduced by lollypops of that description (cheers and laughter). I don't know who asked the Prince of Wales or what brings him. I only know that the only things the citizens of Dublin owe to him are the broken heads they received in their own park iere upon the last occasion when his Royal Highness and Earl Spencer-(loud and continued growning)-were enjoying themselves in the Viceregal Lodge. We know that a oung gentleman of that family came to Dublin last year. The Lord Mayor of the time infantry behaved with great steadiness. The and the citizens of Dublin showed that they number of rebels is estimated at four thou-knew how to be perfectly civil to a stranger; sand. The rebel loss is heavy. The Arabs and I am perfectly certain that the worthy Lord Mayor, who is at the head of this great demonstration to-day -(cheers)--will prove himself (much cheering) -just as equal to the emerger cy when it arises (cheers,

What to Show the Prince

If the Prince of Wales want to know the truth about Ircland, on not delude bind with | and found the enemy on a hill to the left any false pretence of a prosperity that does not exist, or of a loyalty that you do not feel (cheers). Show him, in your decaying streets and in your rained industries, what state, to checkin de this move and a despe-English rule has done for the capital of Ire rate first maned. The cavalry retired land; show him, in your empty silent there order to allow the infantry to send a volley oughfores, how emigration has drained away among the stattered enemy. The Arabs right our life-blood; show him that the Irish closed up and pursued the cavalry around the her hopes for the future in the nobler ambition of being the centre and capital of a selfreliant, self-respected, and a self-governing Irish nation (loud cheers). If you do that the Prince of Wales will respect you the more, and will carry away a more wholesome impression about Ireland than if every man listening to me were to shout for him as enthusiastically as if he were expecting a knighthood (derisive cheers).

Why he Comes

The Prince of Wales, you may be quite sure, is not coming over here to enjoy the scenery or to enquire after your health (cheers). He is coming here because he wants something from you. English princes are always very condescending to Ireland at periods when England is in hot water (hear, hear, and cheers). There is not a corner of the world to-day, from the frontiers of India to the deserts of the Soudan-(cheers)-in which the Government and the trade of England are not confronted by their foes; and whether you have a change of Ministry or not, England's difficulties are not in the least likely to diminish The present Ministry have neither courage enough to make war or honesty enough to let it alone—(cheers)—and if Lord Salisbury should succeed them-well, he had quite rashness enough to plunge England into some tremendous wars without either the genius or the resources to get her out of them (cheers). The time has come when the Irish people may occupy the same position between England and her foes as the Irish party occupy every night between Commons (cheers).

What We Should Do. The policy of the Irish people, as it is the policy of the Irish party, is, to stick to their seats, and to keep their minds to themselves until the last moment (cheers). If English statesmen want to change that attitude in time, if they want to turn a nation of rebels into a nation of allies (hear, hear) they will have to send over the Prince of Wales (groans) upon some more important and radical business than dancing or conferring knighthoods (hear, hear, and laughter). They will have to send him over to kick Earl Spencer out to begin with (cheers), to level Dublin Castle to the earth (hear, hear), to empty their jails, as Mr. Sexton has suggested, of their political prisoners, to disarm their police, to stop their coercion, and to change the whole administration of the country, root and branch; and they will have to assemble the representatives of the Irish people in a place where there will be no longer English Speakers or an English brute majority to flout and silence them (cheers)-in a free Parliament of the Irish nation in our old Senate House in Collegegreen (loud and continued cheering).

THE PRINCE AT CORK.

CORK, March 20 .- The town council this evening decided not to present an address to the Prince and Princess of Wales. At an other meeting held by loyalists a committee was formed to present an address to the royal visitors. The Mayor has announced that he

FIGHTING THE ARABS

DIGNA-THE RESULT AT ONE TIME DOUBTFUL -THE ROYAL IRISH LANCERS SAVE THE DAY.

STAKIN, March 20. -A ave hours's battle vas fought and Osman Digna's position finally captured. The Arab losses were very great.
LONDON, March 20.—General Graham elegraphs details of the engagement between the British forces and the rebels in the vicinity of Hasbeen to day: The British moved from the camp at 6.15 a.m. On reaching the first hill, at 8.30, it was found that, the enemy had retired and occupied another hill, a mile and a quarter distant. After a short halt, the Berkshire regiment were charged by the Indian lancers in the bush. The cavalry then retired toward the Guards. Many of the enemy passed the Guards at the foot of the hill and made lery, while other parties moving round our right were engaged in the bush by the Fifth lancers. A zareba with four entrenched posts at the foot of the hill commanding it was formed. The advanced troops will return to camp, leaving the East Surrey regiment with two Krupp guns and four Gardners and supplies at the entrenched position. Two officers and two men of the British and five Sepoys were killed and twenty-six men of the British and one officer and ten men of the Indian contingent were wounded. The carrie) off all their dead and wounded. The Arabs maintained a steady rifle fire, retiring slowly from each position and avoiding close

After seizing Col. Baker's old Zarebaon the first mills, the troops advanced through a pass, debouching upon a wide plain encircled by craggy hills of volcanic formation, Thomsers of musketcy then began. The eners soon retired with the intention of outting at British rear. The Bengal cavalry charge. The cavalry reformed and charged and scattered the rebels, who had been reinforced. The robels still showed admirable courage, but appeared bewildered. The British followed the fleeing Arabs, pouring a hot fire at every point and never allowing them time to concentrate. By noon all the hills had been cleared and occupied by the British. The rebels still, however, contested the ground inch by inch. Our attack was scattored and irregular with a brisk fusilade in all directions, and the artillery shelling the enemy from various positions. At one o'clock the country appeared clear of rebels and the British were about to withdraw to the heights when a number of the enemy appeared and firing was renewed. In the encounter with the Bengal cavalry the Arabs pursued their old tactics of lying down, then springing up suddenly and ham stringing the British horses. The Arabs are unequalled as skirmishers and in bush tighting. The Guards captured a wounded chief of the rebels who attacked the square. While the British were withdrawing to their fortified positions in the hills the rebels swarmed round, concealing themselves in the bushes, making the progress of the British difficult. Incessant firing was maintained until the troops reached the open plain and fortified ridge at three o'clock, greatly exhausted with the long engagement under the blazing sun, The aim of the enemy was had or the British losses would have been much heavier. The troops were not molested on the return march to Suakim. The total loss of the British was

eleven killed and forty-nine wounded. ANOTHER ACCOUNT

of the pattle near Hasheen to-day says there was a hot engagement for a few hours during which the British cavalry charged repeatedly upon the Arabs while the machine guns were worked with deadly effect. Great bravery was displayed on both sides. The Arab loss in killed and wounded is estimated at six hundred. The British lost forty. The Araba displayed desperate bravery. The marines displayed desperate bravery. The marines drove them from the hills and forced them to riders. The Bengalese fell back in confusion upon the English infantry and Guards, who had been formed in a hollow square, and the square leisurely retired while the Arabs were yelling that they had regained their lost position. At this jurcture the artillery came to the rescue, and a brisk fire of small shot from the machine guns and shells from the Krupp field pieces drove the Arabs from their position. The marines maintained steady firing throughout the engagement, but the honors of the day are probably due to the Irish Lancers, who changed the tide of battle by a desperate charge and retrieved the fortunes of Graham's command when they seemed almost hopeless.

THE RESULT OF THE FIGHT.

LONDON, March 21. - General Graham telegraphs to Lord Wolseley that the result of the operations has been to establish a strong position commanding the Hasheen valley and

ALACT PROM

ation in ensuring operations against Tamai.

PARTICULARS OF THE ENCOUNTER NEAR BROKEN -- THE ONSLAUGHT OF THE REBELS. SUAKIM, March 21.-The British lost

twenty-one killed in yesterday's engagement, including seventeen Indians, and forty-two wounded, including sixteen Indians. The troops in the zareba at Hasheen this morning shelled and dispersed the rebels collected on the adjacent hills. The whole force, except the Guards, will advance at daybreak tomorrow for the purpose of constructing zarebas at points seven or eight miles from the camp. The Berkshire regiment and marines will be left to garrison the zarebas, the remainder of the troops returning to Suakim at night. Gen. Graham in his report of yesterday's light says: All portions of the force worked admirably and gallantly on very difficult ground covered with high thorn bushes and occupied by an agile and determined enemy, showing that the troops are able to master the Arabs in any position. Gen. Graham has received the pipe line apparatus to furnish his army with a full water supply during the march to Berber. He will start on Tuesday to make the permanent advance necessary to secure such occupation of the country as will permit of the construc-tion of the railway between Suzkim and

AN ARAB SURPRISE.

SUAKIM, March 22. - While detachments of English and Indian infantry were making a zarcha seven miles southwest of Suakim to-day, they were suddenly surprised by a mobof Arabs, who had been massed and concealed in the defiles west of Hasbeen. The English the camels, mules and horses were driven back in confusion on the troops, causing a stampede, and, amid clouds of dust, the Arabs penetrated the south and north of the square. Meanwhile the marines and Berkshire regiments, who were on the east and west sides of the square, maintained a continuous fire, holding the enemy at bay, while the onslaught of the Arabs, which at the outset threatened a serious disaster to the Bri-tish. Gen. Graham reports the English osses, so far as known, as two officers and twenty two men killed, and thirty-three men wounded. The losses of the engineers and transport corps and Indian triops are not reporte i. An unofficial estimate phases the British killed at 52 and wounded at So-Nearly all the casualties were due to spear thrusts, received in hand to hand encounters. The Arabs got between the transport train and the zureba, specied the men of the transport corps and killed the animals. They fought savagely, refusing to give or take quarter. Gen. McNeil, who was commanding the zarebo, reports vaguely that there were several thousand rebels in the fight, and that over one thousand were killed or wounded. McNeil is blamed for not taking

precautions against a surprise. The enemy be in the attack at three this morning. They were repulsed and the ground cleared by four. The damage to the transport Material yesteroxy was immense. The Guards and artillery were sent to reinforce the besieged troops and the whole of the British force remained in the field during the night. The camels and mules were hamstrung by the Arabs. Scores of camp followers were cut up. The Arabs scattered about in the vicinity intercepting native fugitives. The appearance of the yelling Arabs was so sudden that the whole assemblage of transport animals, mixed with the natives became panic-stricken, and surged on the zareba, making resistance hopeless. The scene was indescribable. The Arabs fired and crept in all directions among the animals. The Haddendowahs swarmed from the bush like masic and attacked the zareba fiercely on all sides. The Soudanese coolies were mistaken for enemies, and many were killed by our friends. The Berkshire regiment and marines stood firm and cool and fired volley after volley into the ranks of the enemy. The naval brigade inside the zarcha also opened a hot fire. The Indian troops held their own gallantly as soon as they were able to gain close square. Eventually, being unable to stand the rattling tire, the enemy disappeared as they came Gen. McNeil drew in all his forces and stood in arms. The Hussars brought in the wounded, though menaced by an Arab camel force which watched their movements vigilantly. The desert is dotted in every direc tion with runaway animals. The enemy loss must be heavy. The camp at Suakim was prepared for a renewal of the attack but

was unmolested. SUAKIM, March 24.-General Graham began this evening to move his whole force from Suakim towards Tamai. General Mcretire to the plains. Then the Indian troops | Neil's troops have left the scene of yescharged upon the Arabs' position but were terday's battle and advanced a mile outflanked and an unsuspected body of Arabs toward Tamai, where they constructsucceeded in getting behind their lines. The ed another zareba, the enemy making Indians found themselves between two no opposition. It was found impossible to fires and fled. During the retreat they were closely pressed by the Arabs, stench from the bodies of the enemy's dead stench from the bodies of the enemy's dead who hamstrung the horses and speared the and the carcases of the camels and horses. At day-break to-morrow Graham will resume his advance. The heat is very oppressive, and the men suffer greatly, though their bearing is cheerful and few complaints are heard, the general feeling being a desire to meet the enemy in a manner that will end the campaign in this district at once. The hostiles are evidently increasing in numbers. Osman Digna is stated to have 25,000 men at Tamai, where it is expected Gen. Graham will give him battle to-morrow. It will be a pitched fight, and, in all probability, greater and more decisive than that of yesterday or Friday last.

GEN. M'NEILL EXONERATED.

London, March 24 .- Gen. Graham telegraphs from the advanced zareba that the British position there is secure against any number of the enemy. He exonerates Gen. McNeill from blame for yesterday's heavy possession of the Government sto losses, believing that he did the best, under ton and are threatening the fort

protecting the right flank and line communi- the circumstances. Gen. Graham says thong the rebels met with a temporary success they received a severe lesson. ()ver 1,00 ARTICULARS OF THE ENCOUNTER NEAR dead Arabs have been counted on the fiel of yesterday's battle, including man noted chiefs. A Suakim despatch says the British killed on Sunday were seven officer and sixty-three men. Many bodies of boys and women were found after the fight. On hundred and ten Arabs were killed inside th zareba. Notwithstanding Gen. Graham's despatch, much blame is laid on Gen. M. Neill, and it is believed that even elementary precautions that should have been taken and scouting expeditions, were entirely neglected. The censorship over the press reports prevents a knowledge of the exact situation.

EVACUATION OF KORTL

Konti, March 23,-General Wolseley has ordered the evacuation of Korti. Typhoid fever, dysentry and sunstroke are increasing among the troops. The heat is intense. The troops will proceed to entrenched lines as Debbeh, Aini and Dongola. Lord Wolseley leaves for Dongola to-morrow,

BOWING TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 20, -Join Bull's voice to lay is not as strong for war with Russia as hast week, because people are finding that Russia is not thus far in the wrong, if at all. A high liberal authority to-day showed that England was claiming for Afghanis tan a desolate district over which no Ameer ever exercised the slightest au thority during the last half century nor has attempted to protect during a long period. This once Asian garden became devastated by Turcoman slave hunters "Three years ago," says this authority, "Ras sia, undisturbed by the Ameer, began reclaim ormed a square as quickly as possible, but ing the district after Skobeleff's victories, and saved Badgheis from rain as much as the Dutch farmers reclaim their land from the sea or Irish peasant his land from the bog." There upon England begins to assert a merely technical right of ancient Herat's sovereigns to that soil. John Bull further discovers that Rus sia "asks only half of the reclaimed territory, and this not as a compensation for her recent a charge of cavalry and fire from the guns of the artillery at the Hasheen zareba checked without that portion she cannot answer for without that portion she cannot answer for the behavior of the Turcomans, whom she must police." Under such circumstances John Bull, while instinctively regarding him self as bound to hush any growt of the Rus sian bear, thinks, on second thought, that the Czar's claim is worth discussion by diplomacy or arbitration, and that null tary measures can only reasonably begin when Russia shall place on body s in the way of orbitation or should decline to all recip the decision of the joint commission of whiteator. Notwithmending the several tory papers continue beating the proge drain loudly against the insult of the Russian advance and of holding the district in question during the parley. The popular buliof operads that Russia's claim is colorable: and worth debating and that precipitate talk or action is profitless.

REBELLION IN THE NORTH WESI.

BIEL AGAIN ON THE WARPATH -THE WIN NIPEG MILITIA TO THE RESCUE -THE INSURGENTS IN POSSESSION OF THE GOVERNMENT STORES-THE MOUNTED POLICE BARRACKS BESIEGED.

Tonosto, March 23.-A special from St. Paul, Minn., dated 22nd, states that it has been learned that the state of affairs at Prince Albert is much more serious than anything which would be imagined from what has heretofore been published. No news has been received direct from Prince Albert for several days. It is stated in private advices from Winnipeg that the telegraph wires have been cut at Prince Albert, and that the operators are imprisoned by Riel. A despatch is alleged to have been sent from about fifty miles this side of Prince Albert from a person who left the place after the disturbance began. The militia in Winni peg have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for transportation to the scene of trouble and the Northwest Police are already moving inwards from all quarters. There is said to have been fighting at Carlton, a few miles west of Prince Albert, and that the force of Northwest Police there has been shut up in barracks and are now besieged.

A Winnipeg despatch says advices from Prince Albert and Carlton show a rising of the Saskatchewan half-breeds to be a most serious affair. They have been joined by large numbers of Indians. The combined insurgents have taken possession of all government stores at Carlton, and have made prisoners of the officials and even threaten the fort there. Over one hundred mounted police have gone to Swift Current to the scene of the trouble. More will start out today from points west. The squads stationed here left this morning. The government telegraph line has been cut west of Humboldt, messages have to be brought to that

point by messenger.
Winniveg, March 23.—The Free Press despatch from Prince Albert says :- Lonis Riel has thrown off the mask and now openly defies the Queen's authority. He says he has the half-breeds and Indians entirely under his control; that the North-West police force is a mere nothing, and that their authority shall not be respected. Depriving white settlers of their stand of arms last year has exasperated them, but they remain loyal and if given arms and ammunition they will defend themselves against Riel and uphold the Queen's authority. Several hundred men will enlist if the Government will furnish them with arms and ammunition.

TORONTO, March 23.—The special despatches from the Northwest, published in the morning papers, indicate impending trouble among the Indians and half-breeds at Prince Albert and other points. The Globe's Winnipeg special says the insurgents have taken nossession of "the Government stores at Carl-

Allan Line.



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

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Siberian.... 4,600 Capt R P Moore.
Norwegian... 3,531 Capt J G Stephen. Hibernian ... 3,440 Capt J Barclay.
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Phœnician . . 2,800 Capt John Brown.
Waldensian . . 2,600 Capt W Dalziell.
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Newfoundland . 1,500 Capt C Mylins.
Acadian . . . 1,350 Capt F McGrath

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, from Portland and Baltimore alternately, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotand, are intended to be dispatched,

FROM HALIFAX:

Sarmatian	Saturday,	Meb. 21				
Polynesian	Saturday.	. " 28				
Parisian	Saturday,	April 4				
Caspian	Saturday	. " 11				
Caspian	Saturday.	" 18				
Peruvian	Saturday.	. * 25				
Circassian	Saturday,	May 2				
At TWO o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train from the West.						

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX,

At ONE o'clock P.M., Sarmatian Thursday, Mch. 19
Parisian Thursday, April 2
Sardinian Thursday, 16
Circassian Thursday, 30 or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the West.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Polynesian
Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax:
Cabin
Intermediate
Steerage At lowest rates
Rates of Passage from Montreal viu Portland:
Cabin\$57.50, \$76.50 and \$87.50 (According to accommodation.)
Intermediate
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NEWFOUNDLAND LINE .- The SS. Newfoundland is intended to perform a Winter Service between Halifax and St. Johns, Nfld., as fol-

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Connecting with steamships leaving Liver-

pool for Halifaz, March 26. From Halifax—March 24th; April 7. From St. Johns—March 30; April 13. The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line, from Halifax to Liverpoot, via St. John's, Nild.,

are intended to be despatched. Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Cabin \$20.00 | Intermediate ... \$15.00 Steerage......\$6.00

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

FROM BOSTON: Siberianabout Mch. 28

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow—

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Through Bills of Lading granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Inverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Ranlways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Co. via Portland. Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading

for East-bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans. Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Gracechurch street, London; James & Alex. Allau, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington Company, Population, 1361 St. James Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall. for East-bound traffic can be obtained from any

James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.
H. & A. ALLAN,
I India street, Portland,
86 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. March '10, 1885.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MON-TREAL. Superior Court. No. 1634. Dame Elodie Gregoire, of the City of Montreal, in said District, wife of Vital Paradis, of the same place, proprietor of tow boats, duly authorized to ester en justice, has in-stituted against her said husband an action for separa-tion as to property. tion as to property.

J. B. LAFLEUR, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 3rd March, 1885.



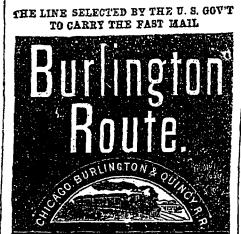
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R. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street. 13 G

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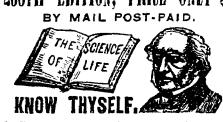
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bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn 'n to fail.

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Not a douche, snuff, nor patent medicine.

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Regulate the Stomach and Liver.

CAIN Health and Happiness. HOW 3 DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

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Are your nerves weak? Have you Bright's Disease? "Eidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chaik and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

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"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after 1 prayed to die."

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Is your Back lame and aching? "Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured nie when I winso lame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Tallmage, Ellwaukee, Wia Have you Kidney Disease? "Eidney Vort made no sound in liver and kidneys and the years of unmicressful determine, its world \$10a box" - Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

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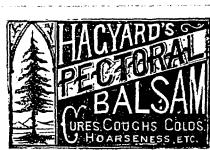
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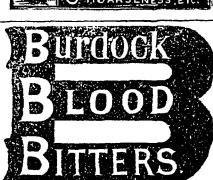
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-OR-

AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XXXVII-Continued.

From the gates, from the walls, and from the ditches poured incessant volleys of sharp fire upon the headlong assailants, who fell in whole ranks beneath the consuming fusilade, the hots still rushing on with unparalleled intrepidity, shoulder to shoulder, the cry of their leaders ever: "Foward! Forward!" answered with

wild cheers and yells of "Faugh a ballagh!"
—clear the way!—and still they surged around the walls, and battered the gates, and essayed the bridge, moved down every minute beneath the chain shot that swept it.

"The devils in hell cannot resist them!" exclaimed a British officer, as the soldiers under his command began to stagger and fall back inside the walls. "Let the strong squadron of the 5th Dragoons make a sally from the town by Strongbow's-lane, and take them in the rere." The command was no sooner issued than obeyed. The dragoons, sallying forth, fell upon the insurgents' rere, for an instant disordering their lines. It was only for an instant. The women, who as yet had taken no part in the action, now, seeing the deploy of the enemy, sprung to their feet

at the cry of Moll Doyle: "Now-now for yer lives, every mother's soul o' yees, help the boys? Fall on 'em-smash 'em-and bad cess to 'em!" And, pike in hand, bounding to the fray, with hearts scorning danger, and embittered with the memories of burned homes and slaughtered kindred, with an impetuosity that left no room for the thought, they charged the astonished foe, even as their compatriots had done in Limerick a hundred years before, as reckless of scars and death as they;—the dragoons, making a swift detour to defend themselves from these novel assailants, were, in turn, charged by a veering squadron of pikemen. Thus hemmed in between, as it were, two fires, the entangled enemy upon the defensive, thrown into disarray, had a stiff bout to effect a prespitate flight, with heavy loss, including that of their officer, Colonel Dodwell. Now launched into the melie, the Amazonian belligerents manfully held on; and Miles, who, being in the van of battle, having no idea of what was doing in the rere, felt some not unnatural emotions of surprise when, as they at length forced the gate of the town, and poured in like a rushing torrent that had broke its dam, General Johnson, in swift retreat before them, his eyes fell on the stout circumference of Moll Doyle floundering in along with the tide, and soon after appeared Kitty, elbowing her way in the throng, as though such things as nerves were fabulous absurdities; for she was even laughing and exchanging badinage with the gossoons as they filed along in the rush. But there was no time for comment; for though they were within the walls, and General Johnson and his troops had fled, the main guard of the hostile army, with two swivel guns, still kept possession of the market-place, while Major Vandeleur, with the Clare Militia, maintained his post at Irishtown, to each of which places Colonel Cluny proceeded to dislodge the foe. Meantime, General Johnson, hav-ing been joined by the County of Dublin Militia, eager to retrieve their laurels and avenge the death of their leader, Lord Mountjoy, inspired with new hope, returned to make a final effort to regain the town, and and despite the fearful carpage made in their ranks by the guns, they charged, pike in hand, to the very muzzle of the musket and the mouth of the cannon, and drove the enemy in precipitate flight from the town. Again reinforced by auxiliaries, the indefatigable troops made a desperate endeavour to repair their loss, and this time victory crowned their persevering efforts. The insurgent force of three thousand, being finally overpowered by the incessant conflict, with fresh and vigorous detachments, poured in to sustain the combat, flagged and gave way, upon which General Harvey ordered a retreat to be sounded, and the dispirited insurgents marched to their former encampment of Carrigbyrne. In this engagement of thirteen hours duration, it has been estimated by Sir John Barrington and others that five thousand men fell on both sides, or were consumed in the conflagration; but as suppressio reri and assertio falsi were the order of the day and systematically carried out by the English commanders, the list of the killed and wound-

accurate statement of the havor of this en-Dispirited by their defeat, nevertheless far eight hours, and having comforted Ned, who shed tears of bitter vexation at their disaster, and condoled with Kitty, his mother, who unfortunate town, had betaken himself to repose upon a heap of fern, a purple broom waving for curtain above his mossy pillow, and feeling uneasy also about Hugh, who was among the missing, when his attention being arrested by discordant shouts and sounds approaching from a distance, he raised himself up with several others couched around him, to see what it might portend. They were guarded well against surprise : sentinels were posted, watch-fires burned, and every man was under arms, yet the din approached

ed in General Moore's despatches having been

suppressed by the Government, we have no

nearer and nearer.
"Up, Miles! cried Bagnal Harvey, who bivoucked besides him, "take a party of the freshest men and go out."

Miles rose up, a horn was sounded, and at the head of a hundred volunteers he set off at a brisk march, casting a sorrowful look as he passed upon the enclosure where the wounded, whom they had borne in their retreat, were lying feverish and restless, tended and nursed by many a friendly hand. Strange how the ludicrous and the tragic often go hand-in-hand. He had not advanced beyond the turn of the road when he spied a troop of insurgents, who had loitered in the rere, coming along wearily tugging in their midst a gun carriage, to which they had yoked themselves, and conspiction ly mounted thereon the prominent person of Moll Doyle, making, as it were, a triumphal progress to the camp. Kitty Burke, who was seldom far apart in the wake of Miles, whom her son invariably accompanied in every expedition, at sight of her relative, deplored as dead, at once expressed the revulsion of her feeling in characteristic fashion:

"Why, thin, niver welcome ye, woman; what call had ye to stay beind an we in such a way about ye? Purshuin to ye, Moll!"

brisk retort, "were ye such an omadhaun as to think that I'd coome away widout the dear little goon, that has stood our frind in so many a battle, an' plase God, will agin? Wisha, woman have more sinse!"

Miles, far too weary and anxious, also, about Hugh to take much interest in a dialogue that otherwise would have greatly

amused him, merely said:
"You did well," and then he turned to make inquiries among the men if they could give him any tidings of his brother; but though many had seen him in action, they had since lost sight of him, and could give no account, upon which Ned cried:

"Sir, maybe he's wounded? You go back wid the min, leave me to look;—living or dead, if he's above ground, I'll find him." Before Miles, whose duties bound him to his post in the camp, could reply, the im-

petuous boy was off with the buoyancy of youth, sufficiently recruited after a hard day's battle and toilsome march, by a couple of hours' rest and some food, to set out on a pilgrimage in quest of the master he dearly loved; for in his mind Hugh and Miles were one and the same, individually entitled to his service, and though he had come to regard the latter with an admiration not entirely devoid of awe, the former, of whom he had stood in no awe whatever, was his favourite. Meanwhile, the second division of the in-

surgents, encamped under Fathers John and Michael Murphy on Gorey Hill, had decided to march on Arklow, and a force of twenty thousand men, two thousand of whom carried firearms, with three thousand pikemen, the rest promiscuously armed with scythe and every available weapon, took the field. The alarm of the Government and the metropolis was now at its height; immediate reinforcements of the garrison of Arklow could alone secure Dublin from being next assailed by the victorious foe. The Cavan Militia was instantly despatched to the scene of action, under Lord Farnham, to sup-port the troops under General Needham, Colonels Skerrett, Walpole, Grogan, and a cavalry regiment of the ancient Britons. The ready foe, whose cry was ever, "Let us get at the soldiery!" soon came up with the desired enemy, posted in great force at the Fishery, and forthwith attacked their posi tion, the gallant leaders charging with dauntless courage at their head. In vain the spirited defence of the royalists oppose the crashing onset of the pikemen, as they hurled themselves upon the adverse ranks that wavered beneath the storm. In vain the various corps of yeoman cavalry charged furiously down upon the firm ranks of the iron legions: they were broken like billows dashing upon the cliffs of the shore. Walpole's division fled panic-stricken, General Needham sounded a timely retreat from the surging onslaught. The Ancient Britons retired with severe loss; Grogan's yeomanry broke in disorder, their captain slain, and Colonel Skerrett was driven from his position by the artillery-a few pieces of ordnance conducted by the insurgent Esmond Kyan, whose arm at the moment being un-fortunately shot off by a cannon-ball, saved him from utter rout. After a contest of four hours the royalists were completely heaten out of the field. But victory to the insurgents so complete was dearly purchased by the loss of many of their matchless chiefs, among whom were Father Michael Murphy, the leading and guiding spirit of the action. Dispirited by this catastrophe, instead of pursuing the flying foe, and securing for themselves the truits of their success in the total destruction of the troops and capture of booty, the insurgent army, bearing their wounded, marched back to Gorey; while the rallied soldiers, the civilised English Protestants of the eighteenth century, recovering or one.

their cozed-out courage, finding the coast clear of the dreaded foe, returned to and brow had flushed; the latter saving:

(i) the dreaded foe, returned to and brow had flushed; the latter saving:

(i) the dreaded foe, returned to and brow had flushed; the latter saving:

(i) the dreaded foe, returned to any had flushed; the latter saving: once again the wearied insurgents, who had begun to disperse in quest of some sustenance, rallying, renewed the onslaught, and despite the fearful carnage made in their "Ancient Britons,' held demoniac orgies or shot, I gave him all the money I had to round a wood fire, and left on record to all give me his clothes an' take mine: so we future ages their cannibal propensities, by cutting from his breast, roasting, and eating the gallant heart of Father Michael Murphy," of which notable exploit it was their wont to vaunt in cooler hour. "Taking care to avoid any place where the dreaded pikemen were in force, the yeomanry and military in small bands infested the country, and wherever they went the shricks and death-cries of tortured victims still, as heretofore, announced their presence," and ruin befell the hearths and homes of the desolated land.

Pending the brief interval that ensued, of respite from the field, while still encamped, | called me names; so 1 got afeared to stop waiting for orders from Limerick Hell, to which place the main body of the insurgents had advanced, Miles O'Byrne lingered in agitating suspense as to the fate of Hugh, whom Neil More, having met Ned Burke on the way, acquainted with his having been made prisoner, while of Ned Burke, who, later on, had unaccountably disappeared, there was yet no tidings or trace whatever. "The foolish boy is on some Quixotic ex-

pedition, and will get himself into trouble to no purpose," he mused, as he strolled alone, from despondent, Miles, after partaking of some hundred yards from the din and tur-some slight refreshment, the first for twenty | moil of the host, to enjoy the calm beauty of the moonlit landscape and commune in tranquillity with his own thoughts-not the happiest, for he was troubled with dark conjecthe forthcoming from the battle, she took a kindly interest. He thought, too, of had concluded must now be lying Alphonse Fitzpatrick, and whather he had a specific took a kindly interest. among the slain upon the field of that O'Driscoll had got his letter, telling of her misadventure, and counselling him now to push his fortune by a bold sally, and so secure the prize from all future contingency; then, by easy transition, he glided into a reverie about Florence Esmond, which insensibly chased the shadows from his brow; for, associated with the charming vision were dreams of love, glory, and ambition realised, a free country wherein to dwell, and high place redeemed among the magnates of the land. A smile was upon his lip and a beam ways his brown when the country when the country when the country was the country when the country was a smile was upon his lip. and a beam upon his brow when Kitty and Moll Doyle, who had watched him sauntering off alone, and not impressed with romantic notions of the charms betimes found in solitude, tramped after him and most disagreeably and mal-a-propos interrupted his meditation, Kitty in querulous tone crying:
"Arrah, captain jewel. d'ye think any
harum could ave coome to my little boy.

Shure I'd break my heart afther him, an' he all I have in the world."

Moll Doyle chimed in: "Och hone, fer-riergare? an' there's my two craythers, an' poor Miss Effie, an' doesn't know this minit awhile I seen her and Miss Courtney whis f it's living or dead they are. Ulla! ulla!" Miles's heart was touched with sympathy for the maternal auxiety of the women; so repressing the result at human what tempted

him to resent term to truston, the answered, kindly: "Let us rope the best; you know the proverb: 'God's help is nearer than the door,' and those whom our arms cannot reach we must commit to his care. As to Ned, under sentence to swing to morrow, spid when he comes I think I'll throunce him for Mr, Colandisk; 'but how the deuce did you playing such gambols at such a time. "Tis know that, O'Driscoll? And if twas to serve growing dark; let us return."

eral; than to one whom more ill-qualified bear such high command, he had often fel bear such high command, he had often felt with sorrow, the conduct of emprise 20 weighty was never worse committed. Of most questionable intrepidity of character, and wholly unskilled in the tactics of war, deficient in every essential point of military genius, and chosen merely on the merit of his vast landed territory, amiable private character, and merely on the merit of his vast landed territory, amiable private character, and kind, liberal principles, to guide the national legions, never were characters more dissimilar, and less congenial, associated together than that of Bagnal Harvey and Miles O'Byrne, in whom even personal worth seem and to assume deep shades of contrast. ed to assume deep shades of contrast. Silent. ly, unobtrusively, Miles glided unnoticed into the tent where the general was holding council with some of the insurgent leaders as to their next programme of action. Harvey perceived him as he stood in the distance, perceived him as he stood in the distance, shaded behind the heavy curtain drawn back from the entrance, but cared not to engage in the debate the kinsman whose cynical humour he dreaded, and whose opinions rarely coincided with his own. No favourite was Miles O'Byrne with liagnal Harvey, or, indeed, generally speaking, with those who did not know him well enough to appreciate qualities of head and enough to appreciate qualities of head and heart, concealed beneath the husk of phleg. matic self-possession and cold reserve; hence courted, unsolicited, no prominent post

was conferred, upon, or distinguished his was conferred, upon, or distinguished his place in the camp, where he was regarded, save when in brunt of battle, is rather an apathetic champion by his own; while thrown casually among adverse ranks, like flint and steel clashing, the dormant fire blazing then forth unrestrained and vivid, he was considered a most ignitible spirit and heartwhole rebel With watchful eyes intent upon the discussion in which he was summoned to take no part, Miles stood against the post of the entrance, motionless for some time, and might have so continued absorbed in attention till the debate had come to an issue, but for the unexpected apparition of Ned Burke's face peering in at the threshold, and his voice in low tone saying to someone without:

don't see Mr. Miles among 'em."

"Here I am," said Miles, at once coming forth out of the tent, "I say, my boy, where have you been since yesterday your garb isn't becoming."

"In Wexford town, sir," returned Ned, with a smirk of drollery twinkling in his eye, not all cowed by the austere gaze of his master, who drily returned:
"Indeed! What doing, pray?" And as

he put the question Hugh came up, laughing.
"Here I am again, thanks to Ned:—and yet I don't know that I should thank him so much, as but for his interference I might have been now in glory, as that wheyfaced young parson, Sardanapalus Pomíret, this morning assured me, as I lay awaiting the gibbet, with addendo, to be sure, my conversion as a necessary condition affixed thereto, and a Bible warrant certificate. How I hate those Pharisees! What are you all doing down here ?"

"Standing still, till the enemy gain time to recover breath and recruit," returned Miles, bitterly. "Meantime, as we've plenty of leisure, I should be glad to here how Ned contrived your emancipation: it must have

tasked his ingenuity."
"So it did, sir," said the boy, with free, unembarrassed mien, quite unconscious of any extraordinary desert on his part. "Whin I heerd Mr. Hugh was taken prisoner an' fetched ye word, seeing nothing could be done for him, I thought I'd jist say nothin' to anyone, but go myself back to Wexford, an' sthrive for to see the ladies an' let them know, thinkin' perhaps they might speak a word for him, or any way, get leave

exchanged, an' thin I went on my way. " Very good, Ned : go on," smiled Hugh

"the best of the story is to come."
Ned proceeded: "I went to the hotel, sir, an' I sint up a message to Miss Esmond that a boy wanted to speak to her. I was afeared to say anything else, sir."

"Go on," said Miles.
"Well, sir, all I could say or do, no one would take the message unless I told my busliness, an' who I was, an' who sint me, an' the boy, Carry, who was such a civil sneak while we had the town, set on me, and cuffed and kicked me, and any longer, an' come away-but to take another plan. I climbed on the roof, an' went along till I got to a chimney that looked convenient to the rooms her friends owned, and let myself down."—Miles's visage now began to expand in lines and curves; Ned, also displaying a broad grin, continued:— "I got down, sir, but into a room that was full of quality at dinner. There was Miss Esmond, and Miss Courtney, an' the captain and his wife, and Miss Pitzpatrick, and a strange gentleman sitting next her, and the two Captain Esmonds, and a parson, and Lord Carhampton, and Lord Kings borough, and Mr. Colandisk and a lot of waiters. I never was so taken on the hip at such a sight."

"Go on, go on," cried Miles, amused beyond expression. "What did they say at such an application among them, this goodly company.

"They all stared, sir, an' the waiter shouted: 'Get along out o' this, ye villain: ye've come down the wrong chimney; and they run to put me out; but I cotch a hold o' Miss Esmond, an' winked at her; an' thin the two lords jumped up, an' swore I was a croppy that escaped, an' was run for my life, an' that they'd make an end of me; but Miss Esmond said, 'No;' that I had asked her protection, and should have it: an' that she'd resent any hurt to me, as done to herself. Then her brothers scolded, and made fun of her; but Miss Courtney took her part, and so did the strange gentleman, and said he'd shoot anyone would touch me. Thin Miss Esmond asked me was I hungry, and I said I was but it was more to get time to speak to her ;-so she took me herself over to a corner of the room and bid me sit down on a little stool while the waiter fetched me a plate, and thin I whise pered in her ear Mr. Miles's brother, Mr. Hugh, was taken prisoner; an' she got very pale, an' made a sign to me to say no more So she went back to the table, and after pering together; and then they whispered to the strange gentleman and Miss Fitzpatrick; the strange gentleman and Miss Fitzpatrick; and after some time time, while the company were talking of the warthe only thing they did talk abouttue strange gentleman says, 'So you've got Hugh O'Byrne among the prisoners, I hear?' 'As safe as a rat in a trap, and and a server of the strange him brought you down here, you might have ressed the revulsion of her feeling in characeristic fashion:

To the camp, conversing as they walked spared the pains. Government is determined to the pains of example of every insurgent, and all we want is the rebel Miles to hang their goal they separated, the women to their along with him.' Well, sir, while they were spared to the pains. Government is determined to the pains of the pains. Government is determined to the pains of the pains of the pains of the pains of the pains. Government is determined to the pains of the pa

who came over quite civil, an' bid me follow him. She looked at me to go; so I went, and after awhile the ladies came into the nom where I was put, to tea; so they came and spoke to me, and then I told them who I was, and everything; and soon after the strange gentlemen came in with Lieutenant Percy Eamond, and they had a great deal of tall among themselves, and the gentlemen went in and out; an' at last, when it was late in the night, they come again, and the lieutenant said to Miss Courtney, who was crying: "Don't be such a fool, Ethel; dry your eyes. We've got the permit to see the your eyes.

prisoner for just half an hour, and take leave
of him. Get ready quick!" So at once they all got on their cloaks; and Miss Esmond care up and said I was to go with them, and I did; -and Mr. Hugh knows all

Miles turned to Hugh, who now spoke "Just as you've heard : I was confined in the iail of Wexford, awaiting my end at hand. when the door opened, and instead of the turnkey, who should walk in but O'Driscoll, who had the night before got your letter and harried down to Wexford to see Alphonse Fitzpatrick and take charge of the recovered prize. She, Florence Esmond, and dear little Ethel Courtney, accompanied him, to say, as it were, a few kind parting words to the condemned felon, which done, they peacefully retired; while that noble fellow, O'Driscoll, who stayed behind, made me exchange clothes with him, to which I never had consented, had he not sworn and pledged to his safety and immunity from consequence, in the fact that Florence Esmond had in person pleaded with Lord Carhampton, and Alphonse Fitzpatrick bribed his lordship with a good sum of gold, payable within a month to obtain the interview and favor my escape, without risk to himself. So O'Driscoll and I changed clothes and place, he remaining in the cell, while I also, favored by the well-fed turnkey, walked forth with our fair friends to freedom; met Percy at the gate, to whom I rendered them; and with many grateful thanks for their kind service, having made my adieux to all, accompanied by Ned, I set off for our camp, and here I

"And here's a package Miss Eamond gave me for you, sir," added Ned, drawing a small parcel from his bosom and handing it to Miles, who received it with most reverential hand, and, opening, found it to contain a miniature likeness of herself, set in pearls, a braid of her golden hair, and a few lines in writing, which, having perused, he folded again, and replaced all in his bosom; then turning, he held out his hand to Ned, say-

ing:
"You are a good, faithful fellow, and if things speed well with us, fear not but you shall be rewarded as a friend."

"Oh, sir! I'd do more than that for Mr. Hugh or for yourself," responded the lad, who did not pride himself upon the greatness of his achievement in rescuing from death a well-beloved master. His sole happiness was in the success of his emprise, and that he held

to be reward sufficient.

Hugh said nothing, but he thought not the less deeply; and while all three stood silent a moment, and Ned was thinking of paying a visit to his mother and Mol! Doyle, O'Duffy came up with tidings that orders were come from the encampment at Limerick Hill for the insurgent force to march to reinforce Father John's squadrons, who were expecting the English army, under Generals Dundas and Loftus, to attack their position on the morrow.

"Bedad, sir, that's good news!" cried Ned, joyously. "I wish it was in Father John's own squadron we were, for wid the sign of the cross over it there's no batin' 'em ; shure what could we have expected at New Ross but defeat undher the gineral that niver bint his knee to ask for a blessin'. I

hope he won't bring us ill-luck."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

GRITISH AND CELTIC WARRIORS HOLD A GRAND TOURNAMENT ON VINEGAR RILL-FORTY THOUSAND CHAMPIONS MEET IN THE LISTS -PRIZE OF THE FIELD : A NATION.

Early on the morning of the sixteenth the insurgents set out from Limerick Hill, without encountering an enemy on the march, til at Tinahealy their advance guard came up with an equal force of the royalists, whom they put to flight with their impetuous charge. Early on the following day the united forces of Loftus and Dundas came in sight of the formidable array marshalled on Mount Pleasant, and witnessing the military discipline they exhibited, with their danntless bearing bolleing their boasted vaunt, that the "bloody cropy rebels" would fly on the appearance of their overwhelming force—the English troops halled in the distance, while the despised foe, commanded to advance, charged at a quick pace down the hill, and once again, swept before the irresistive charge of the pikemen, the served lines of Britain broke, and the mighty host melted away and drifted like thunder-clouds dispersed by tempest, the cavalry vainly attempting to cover their retreat from the pursuing army, as it hung upon their rere. Night at length closed in, and, laden with spoil and prisoners, the victors returned to their camp, where tidings of the failure of the insurrection in Kildare and Dublin, and of the rumoured immediate invasion of the country by Buonaparte, having reached them, it was decided in hastily convened council to march to Kilcavin Hill, and compel General Lake, stationed at Gorey, to give them battle. After a brief rest they set out, and advanced to the walls of the town, where the troops were drawn up in preparation for an attack. The scanty artillery of the insurgents was soon brought to the front, and began to play on the lines of the enemy, who replied with spirit, while the pikemen pushed rapidly forward to engage the redcoats, who slowly setreated before them. The main body of the patriots awaited upon the hill orders from their leaders, then busy in council debating upon the contents of dispatches from General Harvey, to the effect that, being unable to maintain his position before Ross, he was forced to fall back with his division to cover Wexford, and that he deemed it expedient the forces now on Kilcavin Hill should set out for Vinegar Will, to act in concert with the army under him. The expedience of the measure having been discussed among the chiefs, it was agreed to abardon the attack upon General Lake, and hasten to the reinforcement of Bagnal Harvey. The same night, accordingly, the insurgent corps, in the dawning flush of their success, were summoned to resume their march to Vinegar Hill, their movements still impeded by the vast multitude of women and children that sought protection beneath their rogis from the English soldiers, whose enormities, as they issued from their entrenchments and hung upon the rere of the weary champions of freedom, no tongue might describe, no history record. Well-nigh famished and exhausted, the gallant cohort, ished and exhausted, the gallant cohort, several hours the unequal struggle the priest;—glad to think he shall be mine; sheltered by the rere guard, arrived at night against such terrible odds, gave ground, but, as I was saying, Alphonse is quite safe fall at their destination, and there encamped, and a retreat being ordered by the now, and my delighted mother has writahundred fires lighting up the dark scene, and leaders; they set out for Wexford ten to me that she is the happiest of women, a hundred fires lighting up the dark scene, and leaders, they set out for Wexford

the deep and solemn murmur of the great multitude, borne upon the night wind, sounded sad and mournful to the ear as requiem over tombs.

On the morning of the 19th, Miles O'Byrne, who had been from an early hour patrolling round the vicinity of the bivouac, with one or two others descried, by the aid of a glass, a considerable force of horse, foot and artillery marching towards them. They at once gave the alarm, and Father Philip Roche, a bold and dashing leader, at once ordered the force under his command to prepare for battle. To this Captain T. Cluny objected, urging the rashness of hazarding a conflict at odds, which could but result in the defeat of their small band; hence, having yielded to the opinion of his sage adviser, the insurgents effected, by strategic manœuvre, a hasty retreat to the encampment on the Three Rocks, where they heard, on their arrival, that Sir John Moore, with a large force, was situated at Longraig, between Ross and Wexford, in consequence of which intelligence, at daybreak next morning, the reinforced legions set out to give battle to 15,000 chosen troops, under the command of one of the ablest generals in the English service.

Arrived at Goff's Bridge, within sight of the enemy, the gunsmen marshalled into line, four deep, amounting to 650 men. At this critical juncture, one of the leaders, acting as he had hitherto done at Ross, left the field, at the head of his corps, under the pretence of taking up a position to cut off the enemy in case of defeat; while Captain Cluny was remonstrating with the dastard, Father Colandisk, who fired with truer aim, Roche ordered his line to advance. The conjudicers and men were galloping at flict, opened with vigor, was maintained for the top of their speed from the field. four hours with considerable slaughter, the gunsmen pouring their fire upon the English line till their ammunition was exhausted, and two fresh cavalry regiments, under Lord Dalhousie, approached to reinforce the troops, and compelled them to retreat.

Alarmed now in right earnest at the difficulty of quelling the stubborn spirit exercised by fiendish means to achieve vile design upon the nation's legislative independence, Government arose in its might, and hastened to put forth all its strength to grapple with, not a powerful pro-vince—a rival kingdom—but two small counties, whose half-armed peasantry had alone chivalrously sprung to the war challenge, and hand-in-hand withstood the shock and brunt of the mailed phalanx of Britain, and still put forth its prowess with undiminished ardor, to harl the oppressor from the soil, and rend the country's chains. From all quarters regiments were now converging in over whelming force to make a combined onslaught on the insurgent host: General Dundas marched from Bultinglass to form a junction with General Loftus; Major-General Needham set out from Arklow to Gorey on the 19th June; and on the evening of the 20th, General Moore took up a position at Fook's Mill; while Major-General Sir James Duff marched from Newtownbarry to join General Loftus at Scarawalsh, to await orders from General Lake, now posted at Solsborough. To aid the concentration of troops on land several men-of-war appeared off the coast, while gunbouts blocked up the entrance of Wexford harbor. The loud war-trumpet at early dawn broke

the deep slumber of the insurgent camp, and

now brave hearts, strong hands, swiftly mar-

shalling in battle ranks, front, flank, and rere, foot, horse, and cannon rolled along the serried host to take up the assigned position against the foe-twenty thousand English troops, led by six chosen generals, practised in every military manusure, furnished with a formidable artillery, and fresh and vigorous for the fray. Glinting in the rising sun, lance and broadsword flashed back the golden beams in rays of damling light, as right onward poured the swelling tide to hurl its submerging billows upon the opposing barrier, to stem whose rushing burst swayed I hope not, Ned," returned Miles, and heaved the froming sea of pikes before, vely. "But go and see your mother, who is uneasy about you, and take what rest you rolled the thunder of cannon and rattle of and impugated by my deed of temerity in our before we are again under march." rolled the thunder of cannon and rattle of and impugated by my deed of temerity in musketry, with the booming of drum, and layor of a personal friend, by taking an apthe ringing of clarion, as the advancing equadrons drew near, while the thrilling bast of pipes, and the war cries of the leaders were promptly answered by each Celtic corps, burning for the onslaught. Now converged, and concentrated upon the field, forty thousand men stood front-to-front -twenty thousand peasant patriots, illtrained for war, and scantily equipped with war's necessary munitions, arrayed in bold, defiant attitude against twenty thousand men fitted out in martial panoply, and aided and abetted by a powerful Orange oligarchy, all straining with them to one end the destruction of their country, and the extermination of the magnanimous people, with whom they had never fraternized, could never fraternize. And now the hostile lines engage: as conflicting oceans with tumultuous roar surge, heave, and foam in rival strife, the squadrons closed in wild contending waves, amidst clouds of smoke that plume and shroud the battlefield, the levin flame flashes up to the very mouth of the cannon, the chivalry of Erin charged beneath the banners of their chiefs. Closing at weaponpoint, a forest of pikes brandish and wave, amid a tide of broadswords; shrick and yell arose, portentous from the secthing, recoiling, rallying, struggling mass, now commingled in chaotic confusion, now drift-ing in broken billow and eddying waves, plumed crests and glittering helmets borne wildly to and fro upon the hurricane that swept along, wavering banners tossed upon the storm, rising, sinking, beaten back, advanced. Blending with the cannon's roar, swells lender and ever louder the yell of swells budger and ever louder the yell of some news of yourself and—and about the maddened combatants, and shout, shrick, Courtneys and Ethel, and—," he longed and groan commingled in dire chorus, as to utter the name of Flora Esmond, but though all the fiends and furies, broke loose O'Driscoll's eye was upon his face, from their penal element, hovered in darkness, smoke, flame, and carnage over the quicker and as if some rising tell-tale would scene; lances crash, and dinted shields are borne down where the pikemen dash, and swing their banded might upon the serried phalanx of the reeling foe, in that stern and desperate strife, upon whose issue all was staked dear to the patriot's heart. Hundreds of women, now inured to war, stood side by side with their warrior champions, and fought as dauntlessly and well; no fear of death, no flight for wound: unqualling, unflinching, shoulder to shoulder they fought, each closing the gap of slain comrade the mement he fell, and plying the ghastly weapon of death as vigorously and effectively in the stubborn contest. The battle raged, and with fortitude superhuman the uncovered insurgents still stood the tremendous fire opened upon the four sides of their position, and the stream of shells and grape poured upon them, mowing down whole ranks and lines. General Lake's horse was shot, and several officers were slain; yet, fast as hailstorm in December. pelted the iron shower upon the host, and steadily the British lines began to advance up the hill; billows urging billows, thousands of horsemen spurred, rushing on, bearing down the weary lines of the overmatched defenders. Onward, ever onward

pressing, bayonets crossing pikes, and mur-derous fusilade opening their path, the brunt of strife began to flag, and at length, riddled

beneath the ceaseless beating of the iron

storm, the insurgents who had maintained for

protected by a force under General Roche. Among the slain were several of the chiefs, and Moll Doyle, with many other women, who had behaved with singular intrepidity

The town of Wexford, having sucrendered to General Sir John Moore, the insurgents, calamity impending that my protecting in separate divisions, marched by different presence could alone ward off. Yes, I shall routes, one led by Gerald Byrne, Esmond Kyan, and Hugh O'Byrne in the direction of Gorey, while the second, consisting of an equal force of three thousand men, under the command of Father John Murphy, Miles O'Byrne, Miles Byrne, jun., and other leaders, proceeded en route for Carlow, halting at Three Rocks, Sludah, Longrig, and Killane, at which latter place they again routed a force of yeomanry sent to oppose them, thence continuing their march on the ensuing day they received intelligence of a force of cavalry and infantry advancing to Gore's Bridge, to intercept the passage of the Barrow, upon which they marched to meet the enemy. The 4th Dragoon Guards, whom, having been defeated in a fierce engagement, fell back on their infantry, the Wexford Militia, whom Miles, with astonishment, beheld headed among other officers, by Maurice O'Driscoll. Percy Esmond, and Guildford Colandisk but he had little respite for comment- a volley of musketry blazed along the line. The insurgents replied with spirit, and how much was his amazement augmented to find when the war-cloud had rolled away, that, naving discharged a harmless fusilade, but one man having been wounded by Immediate pursuit peing ordered, the insurgents gave chase, made many prisoners, of whom Esmond was one, and captured the town. Maurice O'Driscoll, overtaken in his flight with Guildford Colandisk, after a feeble show of resistance, was seized by Miles, to whom, with a smile of significance, he surrendered his sword. Guildford, with some others, escaped by hard riding, and the victors proceeded to Mount Leinster, where

they pitched their camp for the night. The moon, like a shield of silver, hung suspended that summer night in a cloudless tirmament, bespangled with myriad glittering constellations, as though it were, in sooth, the regal dome of a spacious world, lighted with lamps for festive hour ; and yet there was a whispering voice in the air -a moan in the languid breeze, as it swept mournfully by, waving, with gentle motion, the rustling boughs of the trees, and a murmur in the rippling waves of the gliding and winding river that boded of rain at hand and change in the weather.

Sad at heart and depressed in spirit, Miles O'Byrne and Maurice O'Driscoll, having left the camp after the midnight watch was changed, sauntered, side by side, through the solitary wilderness, reposing in the magical solemnity and stillness of moonlight, so clear and brilliant that all the surrounding country lay defined and open to view as in the blaze of day. While slowly they paced along, inhaling the soothing balm of the lulling hour and absorbed in converse, fearing no danger, and anticipating no interruption, Miles heard from Maurice, whom he had first re-proached that be should have borne arms against his own countrymen, a full and satisfactory explanation of his conduct, and the motive that had impelled him to such a step ;

"I had no alternative, Miles," pleaded the young man, carnestly, "having im-plicated myself in promoting the escape of lingh from inevitable death, the wrath of his builled enemies knew no bounds Luttrell and Kingsborough, well bribed to bear me scatheless through, proved but lukewarm patrons at the call of need, in especial Luttrell, who, pleading fair to my ice, had, I discovered, under the rose, connived, with Colandisk, to sanction and abet the designs of my accusers. It was Marion Esmond, with Percy and Captain Courtney, who stood my friends, and suggested that I could easily vindicate my loyalty, suspected pointment in the Wexford Militia, and demonstrating my zeal in the cause by my activity against the rebels. Need I rehearse the sequel? Thankful for my escape, I accepted the commission, with the mental they are the best family medicines possible. reservation, that no drop of patriot blood should stain my hand; but, when full soon I of Svrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these found that among the corps, many there were whose hearts, were like mine, estranged from friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it. the tyrant's cause they were fated to serve. Little pain it gave me to dissuade nearly every man of them from the hateful task assigned them. Hence, this morn when we rode out, Colandisk beside me, a spy to watch and report my movements, my resolution was already made, with that of the brave fellows under me. Sent to the front to meet the first charge, we discharged our muskets in the air, then seized, as it were, with panic, turned and fled, carrying disorder and confusion into our own lines. My subsequent flight with the stout Colandisk was, as you know, a sham; for, long ere we had stood face to face in the ranks, I had recognized you, and longed to grasp your brave hand, as now I do. Are you satisfied?"

Miles wrung the hand extended to him : "Yes, yes, Maurice; you had no alterna-tive, and you have acted nobly and well. Doubt not but when I represent your case to our leaders you will be granted liberty without demur. I am only sorry we cannot let Esmond accompany you, and that we did not secure Colandisk. We are now glad to hold prisoners of note as ransom for any of ours taken in battle. But tell me, friend, have betrayed his secret: so, he added: "What about Alphonse? Is there any prospect of her giving propitious ear to your suit ?"

Maurice now, in turn, pressed the hand of Miles, while his face glowed like the red harvest moon, warm and refulgent.

"Yes, Miles; thanks to my good friend Hugh, and your gallant self, who brought it about. Alphonse-dear Alphonse-and I met once again, not as of yore, in cold, courteous ceremony, but in genial friendship. She told me all her story. How, in my heart, I blessed Colandisk, as the medium of my fortune. I suppose, by right, I should have called him out and shot him : but, in truth, the dolt isn't worth a bullet, and I was in far too generous a frame of mind to think of horsewhipping him. However, he is dangerous withal, as a venomous snake crawling in the grass. Hence, I shall be glad of my liberty to get up to Dublin, whither she, now my own plighted bride, is gone with the Courtneys and Florence Esmond. By the way, what I'd give, Miles, to see you married to that girl she ranks next in worth and beauty to my Alphonse, of all I ever met; and, somehow, I've a notion she likes you. Miles colored furiously, but O'Driscoll, not looking at him, went on: "Yes, I know, cf course, Alphonse is now safe, quite safe, in the protection of her relatives and friends. What a dear fellow that brother of hers isin the prospect of another such child to INVALIDS HOTEL AND SURGICAL INlove and cherish, with the probability of grandchildren ad infinitum. Still, Miles, I feel—I know how absurd it is, a yearning to be near my treasure; an insane dread of some evil hefalling her in my absence; some be very glad, and store it up with all my other deep obligations to be duly requited, could you procure my speedy carte blanche of

reedom. " You shall have it to morrow, my friend, said Miles. "I can understand and sympathise with your feelings, and you will discharge any obligation by being the bearer of a message from me to Florence Esmond, whom, strange to say, I regard with sentiments I had once deemed it recreancy, impossible, to own to one of her race. Unlike, indeed, she is to her brothers, towards whom entertain but one undiminished feeling of most hostile enmity.

(To be continued.)

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr Casson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, Vienna, which wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ-and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed The disease for which this operation was per formed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all your" sensation: a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky -a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times: the blood becoming thick and stegnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentines there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so Although this disease is indeed alarming, suffer ers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine eases out of a thou-and have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a discuse easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, Loadon, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881. It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup.
I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia;
but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief,
and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

1 am, Sir, yours truly, William Brent.

Mr. A. J. White. William September 8th, 1883. Septemer Str., (88).

Dear Sir, -1 find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." Inlways recommend it with confidence.

Existrating recommends.

Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White,
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family
physic that has ever been decovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir. Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying The other day a customer came for two bottles The sale keep up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy alreest the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satis-

faction so great. I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully. To A. J. White, Esq. W. Bowker.

Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24.

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have saffered from liver com-plaint, with its many and varied concomitant vils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies. I determined to give it at least a fairtrial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glid to sure that have a different taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited

> I am, dear Sir, Yours very gratefully, (Signed) Carey B. Berry, Esq. Baptist Missionary

A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882 Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir.—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I an how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respect-fully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot. A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street,

For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (L'd.), 67 St. James street, City.

The United States has 13,501,206 milch

FASHION IS QUEEN. Fast, brilliant and fashionable are the Diamond Dye colors. One package colors 1 to 4 lbs. of goods. 10c. for any color. Get at druggists. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

In Paris there are 250 miles of water mains, and a city system of pipes that would, if developed, reach from Paris to Bucharest. Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters., Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents. Ireland is to have another electric railway

extending from Bessbrook to Newry. No better remedy than French Grape Brandy, with distilled Extract of Smart-Weed or Water Pepper, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor Water, as combined in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, can be found for cholera morbus, cramps in stomach or bowels, colic, diarrhosa, dysentery or bloody-flux, or to break up colds and inflammatory attacks. Should be kept on hand in every house. 50 cents. STITUTE.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N.Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvellous success has been achieved in the cure of all nusal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

ENGLAND BACKS DOWN.

CLADSTONE'S DEMANDS FOR A RUSSIAN WITH DRAWAL "LAPSED."

Afghanistan probably abandoned Fears that Sir Peter Lumsden will meet Gordon's fate Russia "attaining her ends by the powers of civilization."

LONDON, March 49. -An increasing amount of dissatisfaction follows every statement made by Mr. Gladstone regarding the Anglo-Russian difficulty. His announcement in the House of Commons this evening has caused not only Sir Peter Lumsden and the few hundred Sir Peter Lamsden and the lew numered British troops under his command on Afghan soil. Mr. Gladstone admitted that England had backed down from the demand for the withdrawal of Russian troops. He sugar-coated the admission with a little verbal jugglery, by saying the demand had "lapsed," but, however it may be phrased, it is certain that the demand has been abandoned by Eng-land. This convinces the Tories that the Government intends to sacrifice the Afghans. If this conviction extends to the Afghan chiefs and they become persuaded that England is a perfidious ally,

GEN. LUMSDEN'S DOOM IS SEALED. He will be slaughtered as remorselessly as Gen. Gordon was, and will become another eminent sacrifice to the policy of shilly shally. Even the Liberals are disgusted with the pitiful showing made by the Government, by Mr. Gladstone's own statement in the House last night. He had formally announced to the country on Friday that an agreement, or, as he now chooses to term it, an "arrangement," had been made with Russia. Last night he stated that he had on Saturday telegraphed the text of his aunouncement to St. Petersburg, to ascertain whether M. de Giers endorsed as correct his statement of the agreement. Mr. Gladstone's opponents, and many of his friends, says it is intolerable that a British Prime Minister should be so obsequious as to send his speech in his own Parliamont to a foreign and inimical power, and humbly ask whether it met with the latter's approval. They point out that M. de Giers has not yet deemed it worth while to answer the despatches and they say that the Russian statesman has without doubt taken Mr. Gladstone's measure and will act accordingly.

AT THE CARLTON CLUB

it was said to night that the acts of M. de Giers and the Russian commanders in the field were quiet reconcilable with the Czar's widely quoted assertion that he had no idea of declaring war. Without any such declaration Russia is calmly edging her way into Afghanistan and, to quote the Czar, is "attaining her ends by the powers of civilization" and not by force. To declare war would be to assume responsibility for a vast amount of bloodshed. It shall p s neigh simpler and more civilized to quietly occupy the coveted territory, and keep England amused by diplemacy. Whenever England has called a hair Russia has replied "Certainly, gentlemen;" but it any orders have been sent to General Komaroff, they have

apparently got lost on the way. ARE THE AFGRANS PRIENDLY?

If the struggle should take place, the Afghan alliance would be a factor of great importance. At present England has it, but the Russians are most accomplished bribers, and it is said they have secretly suborned the principal Afghan chiefs. England has also spent money lavi bly, but with less discretion. spent money lavi bly, but with loss discretion. English officers are too John Bullish to be successful bribers. They toss the money down with an air of contempt, and the recipient is humiliated in picking it up. The Russians convey a less amount with greater delicacy, and they buy a man without forcing him to acknowledge himself bought. But the general opinion amongst Indian officers is that the Ameer can be depended mon. Ho that the Ameer can be depended upon. has eight first-rate regiments of infantry and some excellent artillery. Like the Swiss of the Middle Ages, the Afghans fight magnitiently if well paid, and England can afford to de this.

GEMAL-ED-DEEN INTERVIEWED.

On this subject the opinion of Gennal-eddeen, who was interviewed the other day in Paris, is of interest. This Afghan patriot, who was banished many years ago from India for an attempt to raise a rebellion in Northern India against British rule, is a highly educated Moslem. He says that his countrymen all hate England and the English. "They promise us everything," he said, "but they do nothing, except use us as their tools. The Afghaus," he further remarked, "are all Moslems, and never lose sight of the chance of a grand Moslem outbreak in India."

Between eight hundred and a thousand boxes of oranges will be shipped this year by an orange-grower from near Anthony, Fla. The same grove last year produced only fifty boxes. This increase, though large, is not unusual, and demonstrates the wonderful bearing capacity of an orange grove.

THE "FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION." Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y., whose name has became known over the world through his success as a physician, and especially through the reputation of his "Golden Medical Discovery," has done good work in preparing an especial remedy for the many distressing troubles classed as "female weaknesses." It is known as the "Favorite Prescription." Under its administration all the pelvic organs are strengthened, and the woman becomes that embodiment of health and beauty which God intended her to be.

The Tichborne claimant is exhibiting himself to small audiences in England to earn a

HARD TO BELIEVE.

It is hard to believe that a man was cured of a Kidney disease after his body was swollen as big as a barrel and he had been given up as incurable and lay at death's door. Yet such a cure was accomplished by Kidney-Wort in the person of M. M. Devereaux of

CAUTION TO DAIRYMEN. Ask for Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color, and take no other BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for every other one is liable to become rancid and spoil the butter into which it is put. If you cannot get it write to us at Burlington, Vt., to know where and how to get it without extra expense. Thousands of

tests have been made, and they always prove it the best. Portland, Me., has 994 boys who recently signed the triple pledge against intoxicatin g

liquors, profanity and tobacco. Freeman's Worm Powders require no other Purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of Worms.

There are about one hundred and sixty Mormon churches in Colorado, Idaho and Arizona.

Holloway's Pills .- With the darkening days and changing temperatures the digestion becomes impaired, the liver disordered, and the mind despondent unless the cause of the irregularity be expelled from the blood and body by an alterative like these Pills. They go directly to the source of the evil, thrust out all impurities from the circulation, reduce distempered organs to their natural state, and correct all defective and contaminated secretions. Such easy means of instituting health, strength, and cheerfulness should be in the possession of all whose stomache are weak, whose minds are much harrassed, or whose brains are overworked, Holloway's is essentially a blood-tempering medicine. whereby its influence, reaching the remotest fibres of the frame, effects a universal good

One day recently Mr. Gladstone is report ed to have purchased 100 hats for his own

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup has removed tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of

A hay crop of two and a half tons to the acre will carry off 450 pounds of mineral matter.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them?

The University of Cairo, in Egypt, is said to be 900 years older than Oxford, and has 10,000 students who are being educated as Mohammedan missionaries. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is

pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms.

Quinton, N. H., has a curiosity in the shape of a well which produces warm water It is situated in a window-glass factory, and the supposition is that the water from the springs feeding the well passes under the furnace and is thus heated.

National Pills act promptly upon the Liver, regulate the Bowels and as a purgative are mild and thorough.

A gas meter inspector examined by the gas committee of the New York Legislature on Monday said that some meters run fast and some run slow. In Philadelphia he found meters were from 3 to 16 per cent fast.

Prof Low's Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for the cure of Eruption, Chufes, Chapped hands, Pimples, Tan, &c.

At Nice, recently, the Duke of Hamilton purchased all the tickets for a performance of "La Sonnambula" in order that he might not be "annoyed" by the presence of others. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for Pulmonary Troubles. J. T. McFALL, M. D., Anderson, S. C., says: "I consider Scott's Emulsion one of the best preparations in the market for Pulmonary Troubles."

According to Richard A. Proctor a hand at whist can be made up in 635,013,559,600

The question whether young women brothers, seems to find its chief objection in their different physical constitution. Ar gaments on this subject are mety handled on both sides; but the perfect adaptation of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegotable Compound to the cure of ailments attending the feminine or ganism needs no argument; its works are its

Wilhelm dotes on hot lobster, soups cardle i with eider and encumber pickles.

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

Six hotels have already failed in New York since January I.

There are many Cough Mixtures, but only one Allen's Lung Balsam; try it. -See adv. Berlin has but one church to 50,000 of its inhabitants.

T. Burrows, of Wilkesport, writes that he was cured of a very dangerous case of inflam-mation of the lungs, solely by the use of five bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Feels great pleasure in recommending it to the public, as he had proved it (for many of the diseases it mentions to cure) through his friends, and in nearly every instance it was effectual. Do not be deceived by any imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil. Be sure you get the genuine.

England has 5,000,000 widows. PREMONITIONS OF APPROACHING DANGER,

in the shape of digestive weakness, lassitude, inactivity of the kidneys, pains in the region of the liver and shoulder blades, mental depression coupled with headache, furred tongue, vertigo, should not be disregarded. Use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and avert the peril to health. It removes all impurities, and gives tone to the whole system.

There are probably not more than ten peers in London who live on their own property.

Mr. George Tolen, druggist, Gravenhurst Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestive Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system.

William Holman Hunt has finished his picture of the "Massacre of the Innocents, and he wants \$100,000 for it.

A WORD OF WARNING. To protect the public, and prevent them from being imposed upon by the worthless counterfeits and imitations of our MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, we have prepared a paper in which the words LANMAN & KEMP, New York, appear in pale letters when a leaf of the little pamphlet is held up to the light; Ionia, Mich., who says: "After thirteen of and whenever Florida Water is offered for the best doctors in Detroit had given me up, I was cured by Kidney-Wort. I want every lave this water-mark or stamp in it, then it is counterfeit and should be rejected. is counterfeit and should be rejected.

66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY...... WARCH 25, 1885

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills K subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more than any other ousiness, can be run on an empty treasury, we earnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS without delay. THE TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper, the subscription It is about time that this abandonment of the price (when raid in advance) being only one old land should be stopped, dollar. The amount due by each one is, accordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive and entertaining newspaper such as THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We say so, without any boasting, to which our readers will readily admit we are not very largely given. THE TRUE WITNESS stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada. This distinction it has achieved through the aid of the Montreal DAILY POST, the only Irish Catholic daily in America. We have succeeded in furnishing to our people a paper that is creditable to them as well as to ourselves; we are engaged in fighting their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous cooperation. This co-operation can be rendered doubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the paper. In that way the usefulness of THE TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits from its prosperity and progress.

THE Detroit Branch of the Irish National League of America has just forwarded the bandsome sum of ten thousand dollars to the Executive of the league for parliamentary purposes. This substantial act of generosity of the Detroit Irishmen ought to find not only admirers but imitators among their fellow-countrymen throughout the United States and Canada. Parnell will need all the assistance that can be given him in the coming parliamentary struggle.

LORD MAYOR O'CONNOR seems to have fallen into line again with the policy of quietly ignoring the Prince of Wales during his visit to Ireland. The action of the Dublin Council refusing by a vote of 41 to 17 to meet the Heir to the throne, must have convinced the Lord Mayor that his letter of apology for his Phonix Park declaration against the Prince was a mistake, for his Lordship has decided not to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Science and Art Museum by the Prince of Wales.

THE London Graphic, commenting upon "the national hostility to everything English evinced even by the ordinary Irish peasants," tells a story which shows that the hatred of the oppressor is even greater and stronger than the love of kindred. It says :- An Irish peasant girl hearing of the death of her brother, one of the Royal Irish out in the Soudan, suddenly dries her eyes and says: 'It served Pat right; he had no business to go against those poor Arabs, who are fighting for their country. Bad luck to England, anyhow.'"

MR. JUSTICE RAMSAY'S unbridled tongue has got him into hot water. The members of the Grand Jury are giving vent to their indignation at the offensive manner in which His Honor treated them at the close of their labors. They feel very sore over the tirade They consider that his remarks were wanthe assizes. We think that the Government should give His Honor to understand that character on the Bench are eminently calculated to bring the seat of Justice into con-

the necessity of submitting to the English stopping the immigration of Chinese in time. democracy. They are forced to recognize the fact that the democratic element has come to the front with immense strides during the past few years, and that the Commons is fast coming under its control. Those pampered and class representatives complain that parliamentary methods and position are now very disagreeable to English gentlemen, and, in consequence, they threaten to retire from politics. In fact, it is believed that half the present members of the House of Commons will decline to be candidates for re-election to the next Parliament. We are inclined to think that it is not so much a sense of disgust with the parliamentary methods and position that would make these aristocrats capable of heroic self-effacement as a well grounded fear of meeting at the polls some two million new votes of a democratic complexion.

THE official statistics of emigration from Ireland in the year 1884 show that there has been an encouraging and satisfactory falling off in the number of emigrants who left Irish ports during the year. The total number was 76,043, a decrease of 40,000 as compared with the previous year. Of those departing, 14,063 were from Leinster, 24,363 from Munster, 21,704 from Ulster, and 15,733 from Connaught. The total equals about 14.10 per cent of the whole population in Ireland in 1881. Of the 37,866 females who emigrated in 1884, 23,191 are returned as servants, 3,466 as housekeepers, 29S as seamstresses, 493 as dressmakers and milliners, 172 as farm servants, and 43 as millworkers. Of the 76.043 emigrants no less than seventy per cent. were between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five-in the prime and vigor of life or just entering upon it. The young and vigorous go to enrich other lands with the products of their skill and labor, while the aged and feeble are left behind as helpless burdens on these workers who remain at home. During a period of thirty years past the Irish have been flying from their native land at the extraordinary and appalling rate of 1,500,000 per decade.

THE news comes from Newfoundland that the island is in an exceedingly disturbed state, and that intense excitement still prevails. The violent and insulting attitude assumed by the Orange portion of the population towards the Catholics has served to create a crisis from which both the Government and the trade of the colony are suffering. The late action of the Government in siding with the Orange bigots has aroused the indignation of the Catholic inhabitants and has embittered the feeling on both sides. A private despatch says that the Catholics of St. John's, who number twenty thousand to ten thousand Protestants, were terribly exasperated during the passage of the ultra. Protestant resolutions through the Legislature, and it was only by the exercise of the greatest forbearance and calmness on the part of the Catholic leaders that the mob was prevented from taking charge of the parliament building and its members. Feeling had risen to such a pitch that one unfortunate word would have set the whole city ablaze and the lives and property of the Orangemen would not have been worth twopence." We doubt very much that if the Orangemen numbered two to one, and that if "ultra-Catholic resolutions" were adopted by the Legislature, they would have exercised the same forbearance and calmness. There can be no peace nor harmony wherever Orange intolerance and ascendancy manifest them-

A BISHOP ON THE CHINESE.

The people of British Columbia charge that the enquiry instituted by the Federal Commission into the Chinese question was nothing but a sham and a delusion. The witnesses were not examined on oath, but merely called upon to state their opinion in general terms. No man, it is said, was examined who was not either directly or indirectly interested in the Chinese, as a hirer of labor or as a holder of property. The Columbia Legislature have condemned the report of the Commission, and have passed resolutions to that effect to be presented at Ottawa. The San Francisco Chronicle publishes an interview with the Rt. Rev. Bishop Raymondi of Hong Kong, by its special correspondent in China, on the Chinese question. The views of His Lordship are to the point, and are worthy of more than ordinary notice. The correspondent said that perhaps looking at the matter from religious or ecclesiastical standpoint, His Lordship had been surprised that the United States so rigidly excludes the Chinese. The Bishop answered :- "I am not at all surprised that they have done it, but I have sometimes wondered that they did not do it before. Competition is impossible with them, either in labor or in trade. When I came to Hong Kong twenty-six years ago there were a great many foreign firms here doing a prosperous mercantile business. Only two or three are left besides those engaged in shipping. Of the American Legislature from prominent citizens in all firms not one is left. What might have happened to California except for the Restriction Act is happening to Hong Kong, and awards, and to secure the land for the benefit with which the wrathy judge dismissed them. has already happened to Tonquin, Anam, Cochin China, Siam, Singapore, Manila, tonly offensive and insulting, and a number Borneo, Java, Mongolia, Mantchuria and of them openly state that they will never Thibet. They have all been overrun property to a call to act on the Grand Jury by the hordes who have swarmed out of when Justice Ramsay is to preside at | China, north, south, east and west, and filled every avenue of labor and business, to the exclusion and destruction of the native populaebullitions of temper and eccentricities of tions. Then the moral aspects of the ques-

THE old aristocratic Tories and Whigs of | and acquire habits that will ruin them as the House of Commons are beginning to feel they grow larger. America is fortunate in

NEW ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

The bill brought into the local Legislature by the Hon. Attorney-General Taillon, for the rectification of the limits of our three city constituencies, must commend itself to the approval of the citizens generally. Montreal is the only locality in which the electoral districts differ for the local Legislature, as regards the limits of the constituencies in the whole Province of Quebec, from those that exist for the Federal Parliament. There is no valid reason for this state of affairs. When uniformity can be established with a due regard to popular representation, it is in every way desirable. There is, moreover, a principle of justice underlying the change. As was pointed out by the Attorney-General, there is no raison detre for the present divisions, which assign nearly half the city, with its voting population of 30,000 persons, between Montreal East and West, and leave Montreal Centre with about 1,800 electors. On the whole, the measure now before the house commends itself to the public, and as the two members to be affected by the change have declared that it will not work to their detriment, we fail to see in whose mouth any complaint can lie with good grounds of object-

A LOCAL DEBATE ON HOME RULE.

THE Montreal Debating Club, at their meeting last week, discussed the question whether "Ireland should have Home Rule or not?" The speakers on the affirmative side showed that English legislation for Ireland had not been beneficial to the stability and development of that country, but rather has been very inimical, especially in the matters of land tenure and Irish manufactures. They also established the point that the Imperial Parliament was incapable of legislating on local affairs and that these matters could be satisfactorily dealt with by a local parliament in Ireland. The negative side of the question was broached by the opponents of Home Rule on the most stupid and illogical grounds. They evidently had no facts to advance against the justice or even the expediency of the Irish demand. The drift of their contentions against the granting of Home Rule to Ireland was that the country would become a headquarters from which dynamiters and others would wage war against England. and that it would also be more probable that one of the than first steps of the Irish parliament would be to drive the Protestant population by far the most intelligent and energetic-out of the country. Debating clubs that can develop and tolerate such stupidity and absurdity as the above in its members, are more than useless. Instead of driving the Protestant population out of the country, the Catholic Irish are exhibiting unequalled liberality and tolerance in placing their confidence and their dearest interests in the hands of their Protestant fellow-countrymen by electing them to the highest positions in the gift of the nation. The negative speak ers were so ashamed of themselves and their arguments that they had not the conrage to call for a vote on the question.

STOP THE BILL AGAINST NIAGARA FALLS,

The bill now before the Ontario Legislature to charter a railway from the Ningara Falls down the river to Queenston on the Canadian side, is about as unreasonable a piece of vandalism that modern greed and speculation have ever been guilty of. The bill anthorizes the destruction of Canada's proudest ornament; it aims a blow at the beauty and grandeur of the greatest attraction that Nature has given us. The ground about Ningara Falls ought to be a public domain, open to all the world; but to give up the right of way to a company of grasping capitalists would be to debar the native and the stranger from free access to it. There is no necessity for the projected railroad, and its presence would be nothing short of a grave public nuisance. It is for the people of Ontario to see that there is not an immense job lurking somewhere in the folds of the scheme. The projectors of the railway are seeking for a franchise of enormous value, which they expect to get for little or nothing. Would it be a part of their nefarious scheme, once the charter was obtained, to quietly agitate for a return of the land to the government, and compel the country to buy back the framework of the Falls at an advance which would put millions into their pockets? While this jobbery is being initiated in the Ontario Assembly, we find the New York Legislature giving its honest and careful attention to a scheme by which all the surroundings for miles on the American side of the Falls will be turned into a fine and magnificent park.

The Commission to appraise the lands for the Niagara Park made its report to the New York Legislature. The amount of the claims by the landholders was more than \$3,500,000. but the total of the awards by the Commis sioners was about \$1,435,000. No less than two thousand letters were received by the parts of the State urging it not to delay in voting the amount necessary to cover these of the general public.

necessity of saving the Falls. A leading N. Y. journal said :- "Speaking in hehalf of public opinion this city-on whose taxpayers half of the burden of the cost must fall-we say unhesitatingly that the Legislature will dishonor the State if it fails to make this appay \$17,000,000 than incur the opprobrium the world over which is sure to befall if it refuses."

Let the Ontario Legislature heed the public voice, which is put forth with firmness and unanimity against the proposed vandalism; the honor not only of Ontario but of the whole Deminion is at stake ; we want no reputation for national meanness or for national incompetency to appreciate a good thing when we have it. We have other things to throw away besides the Niagara

JUDGE RAMSAY'S TIRADE AGAINST THE PRESS.

Judge Ramsay is far from being pacific and mild in his utterances from the Bench. His Honor is apparently fond of scenes and likes to indulge in a little loud talk. Yesterday the Court of Queen's Bench witnessed one of his periodical and amusing chullitions. The press, as usual, came in for a little judicial tirade. Judge Ramsay doesn't like the press, for what reason we do not know. He hates the very sound of the words "liberty of the press," and calls it license. He is especially down on the practice of "interviewing," and attributes to it the evils which attlict the fourth estate. So as to do His Honor no injustice, we shall quote his own words on this particular griev ance of his. He said : "They heard a great deal about the liberty of the press, but the result of the license assumed was principally the growth of this disgusting, disgraceful and disreputable practice of interviewing. In England no responsible journal, none but the low society journals practised it. It was the outgrowth of the 'vulgarity and ignorance of this continent." To say the least, Judge Ramsay is very disrespectful towards an institution which deserves well of the country, and which, as a matter of fact, has the respect and confidence

of the people. If Judge Ramsay had any wise counsels to offer in regard to the manner of conducting the public press, and if he tendered them in calm and respectful terms, we have no doubt but all journalists, desirous of improving their papers, would eagerly drink in his words of wisdom and govern themselves accordingly. But to violence, threats or abuse the fourth estate never bows.

The king, let alone a judge, cannot silence the Press nor arbitrarily dictate to it what course it should pursue. If Judge Ramsay does not approve of the practice of interviewing let him politely say so to the representative of a paper that may do him the honor of seeking an interview from him on any question; but to stand up and denounce a useful and instructive feature of journalism as "an outgrowth of the culgarity and ignorance of " this conlinent," is an attitude which reflects severely upon the sound judgment of the honorable judge. In the matter of journalism, America is self-sufficient and needs not to look to England or any other European country for an example or a lesson. What gave Judge Ramsay an opportunity to launch this tirade against the press was the fact that an enterprising reporter elicited and published news concerning the visit of the grand jury to the Longue Pointe asylum. The Judge saw in this publication a violation of the oath of secreey taken by the grand jurors. His Honor told them they had no business to visit the asylum and wound up by charging the jurors with violating their oaths and threatening to send the reporter. if he found him out, "to cool his heels in jail." The foreman, in answer to the judge's accusation, said that the jurors, one and all, denied having given the information to the interviewer. We hope that the reason of Judge Ramsay's displeasure with the Grand Jury and the interviewer does not lie in the fact that "they all found the asylum clean and nest and the patients ' in good condition."

THE QUEBEC FACTORY BILL.

THE Factory Bill was laid on the table of the Quebec House Friday by Hon. Mr. Taillon, the Attorney-General. The preamble states that it is desirable and necessary to make provisions for the protection of the health and life of persons employed in factories. The measure is one of great importance to the working classes, and every precaution should be taken to make it thoroughly

It is first provided that no factory shall be permitted to be kept in a manner which would jeopardize the lives or endanger the health of persons employed therein. No machinery, except steam engines, shall be cleaned while in motion, if the inspector so direct by written notice. The inspector shall have full control and right of supervision over all sanitary arrangements and conveniences that may be required in a factory, and the employers will be bound to follow his orders. The Bill provides against any male child under 12 years and any girl under 14 being employed in any factory. The inspector is empowered to exact a certificate as to birthplace and age of all children, and such certificate must be signed by the legal custodians of the children, or, in their absence, by a physician in good standing. The limit of labor hours, fixed for children and women, is to be not more than ten hours in one day, nor more than sixty hours in any one week. We do not consider this provision restrictive enough in the case of young girls and children. Ten hours a day means work from seven o'clock The public press are also a unit on the | in the morning till six o'clock in the evening, as the hour to be allowed at noon of each day for meals shall not be counted as part of the time of labor.

This is altogether too long a stretch for young factory hands, and it should be considerably shortened. The inspector is empropriation. The price of the salvation of powered to examine on oath any employé as

payment. The bill is needed, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will give it the M. de Giers had tendered his resignation as careful and kindly attention it deserves. The Prime Minister of Russia, is considered great object is to ensure in as large a measure to be another indication of the predominance as possible the comfort of the working classes to secure ample protection for their health, given of the Premier's alleged action. One physical as well as moral, and thus contribis that M. de Giers offered his resignation bute to the general welfare and prosperity of because he found his pacific policy frowned the community.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE proposed visit of the Prince of Wales co Ireland, next April, is a political blunder of the first magnitude. The Irish people are in no humor to dance attendance on royalty cure a Russo-Turkish alliance, which would be or to be amused with its glass beads and trinkets. The object of bringing over the Prince of Wales is to rehabilitate Earl Spencer and to give Dublin Castle a fresh certificate of character, but the British Government were never more woefully mistaken if they imagine that any royal tomfoolery can make the democracy of Ireland swerve from the path they have been treading and from leaders in whom they have confidence. The people have been wonderfully educated during the past few years. Reduath taught them not to lift their hats to the landlords that robbed them; William O'Brien has taught them to cease a slavish bowing and cringing at viceregal feet that trampled on them. With the Prince himself personally, no more than with any other individual Englishman, the Irish people have no quarrel, and they bear him no antipathy as such; but when he goes over to Ireland as the representative and in the interests of a government which has committed countless atrocities upon the lives, liberties, and property of the people, then he must be prepared to take the consequences of the unfriendliness and contempt in which the government is held.

It was accordingly only a logical position for the Dublin Corporation to assume in refusing to present the Royal visitor with an address, on the ground that the Prince of Wales was but a puppet in the matter of the proposed visit, and that demonstrations of welcome by Irish people would be tantamount to acquiescence in England's treatment of their country. Ireland would be pointed to as being perfectly content with British rule in general, and especially with the administration of Earl Spencer. There is, however, old mother hen; but we confess that we wish but a slight chance of the Prince being it had been in a nobier cause. If the Old deluded with any false pretence of a prosper ity that does not exist, or of loyalty that is not felt. If the Prince of Wales went to Ireland with a message of peace, in the shape of a charter of Irish liberty, he would be cordially welcome, and the people would show him all due regard and the country would acclaim him worthy of its esteem and hospitality.

the people, if they want to turn a nation of rebels into a nation of allies, they will have to send over the Prince upon some more important and radical business than duncing, holi denizons of the pine woods of Canada day levees or conferring knighthoods. They and of the plains of Australia would and it will have to send him over to kick Earl Spencer | still harder to give a satisfactory apply, out to begin with, to level Dublin Castle to Proud, therefore, though we feel of the political prisoners, to disarm their police, to kinsfolk, we cannot deny that there is some stop their ecercion and to change the administration of the country, root and branch; and they will have to assemble the representatives of the Irish people in a place where there will be no longer English Speakers or an English brute majority to flout and silence them-in a free parliament of the Irish nation. If such were the mission of the Prince of Wales, his visit, instead of being calculated to exasperate, would go a long way towards establishing better feelings and a desirable entente cordiale between the two countries. But the nation will not stand any whitewashing of Dublin Castle, even though the job be entrusted to one so high as the Heir to the Throne. There is both neanness and an element of peril in this attempt of the Ministry to drag the Crown through the mire of party politics in the political interests of Earl Spencer. "It is the very best way," says the Land Echo, "to destroy whatever chance there may he in the future of the Prince and Princess of Wales doing anything to reconcile the two peoples. They will be regarded as having taken up the struggle between the Irish people and a Coercion Lord-Lieutenant-the side of the despot against the lives and liberties of the people, and no after-record could ever blot out the memory of such an attitude. At a crisis so grave, and on issues so passionate as those of the present hour, the Prince and Princess of Wales must make their choice. They must abandon their visit as long as Lord Spencer is Viceroy, or they must be content to pass as the sponsors of Lady Spencer and Lord Spencer's friends, whom the Irish people regard as their enemies."

MILITARY AGGRESSION AND DIPLO MATIC RETREAT.

The situation in Afghanistan can be sharply defined as aggression on the part of Russia and diplomatic retreat on the part of England. There has been a steady progress and a continued advance southward of the Russian forces, and redoubled efforts have been made to back this advance up by any kind of warfare found necessary. The Russian military organ has even urged the ment of the wall in the centre. The plan seizure of Herat, the great bone of contention, before the English can have an opportunity to fortify the place. That paper, which represents the views of the war the old building but the lateral walls, the party in St. Pote sourg. save :- "The English must be emeded out of Turk med territory. Russian diplomats conceding one inch | would face the Bonsecours market and the of ground will betray the interests of their side walls be parallel with St. Paul street. country. England will not risk war for According to this last plan there would be Herst. She knows that her defeat might in erected in the interior of the church eight not be entrusted to Chinese nurses or serin its present condition is very cheap at num penalty for infringing the act is \$200 volve India, whereas a Russian defeat would the choir which would be placed in the centre Herat. She knows that her defeat might in vants, for they are certain to imbibe ideas \$1,700,000. The State could better afford to or six months imprisonment in default of mean nothing more than the maintenance of of the building.

the territorial statu quo." The report that of the war party. Two explanations are on by the Czar; the other is that his resignation was asked because he went too far in assuring England that Russia would maintain the Afghan statu quo in the recent telegraphic correspondence with Mr. Glad. stone. Then we find the Russian Ambassador to Turkey working with might and main to sechiefly aimed against the extension of British influence in Turkish affairs. On all sides Russia is alert and a preparing for the struggle, while the British Government seem undecided or afraid to settle the question on the field of battle rather than by diplomatic interchanges and Cabinet assurances of good

THE LONDON GRAPHIC ON CANA. DIAN OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE.

THE offers of assistance made to the British War Office by a few irresponsible Canadians. who want to help in the slaughter of the Arabs, have not only been frowned on by all sensible and humane journals in Canada, but have been ridiculed by respectable and influential papers in England. Our religious contemporary, the Daily Witness, complains that the "offers are illusory," and works off a lamentation over the fact that Sir John Macdonald "is ont ready to implement the not unreason "able offer which has secured to Canada "such a hugging from the mother country, " and that the opposition is not ready to arge him to do so." We have on the other hand such journals as the London Graphic asking why Canadians should abandon their pine woods to go and slaughter the Soudanese and expressing the conviction that there is something painful in the idea of men voluntarily crossing the ocean to slav other men with whom they have no cause of quarrel. That is the thanks these valorous Canadians receive for their offers of assistance. This is what the London Graphic has to say about the matter: "There is something decidedly pleasant in seeing these thriving young chicks pluming their feathers. and preparing to do battle on behalf of the Country were threatened by a combination of first class Powers, there would be something heart-thrilling in the spectacle of the vigorous voung communities of Canada and Australia rushing to the rescue. But it is impossible to feel these sentiments when the enemy con sists of various scattered tribes of savages. fanatically brave, it is true, but destitute of As Mr. O'Brien eloquently put it, if Eng-European training and discipline, and but scantily provided with modern weapons of lish statesmen want to change the attitude of warfare. Even we in England have a difficulty in explaining why we are slaughtering the Soudanese; but the thing painful in the idea of men voluntarily crossing the ocean to slay other men with whom they have no cause of quarrel."

THE RELIGIOUS TROUBLES.

THE BITTER FEELING BETWEEN CATHOLICS

AND PROTESTANTS AT ST. JOHN. HALIFAX, N.S., March 21,-Newfoundland politics are still in a very exciting condition. Advices from St. John's represent the feeling between Catholics and Protestants as in creasing in bitterness rather than being allayed. Trade is thoroughly demoralized added to this is the probable failure of fisheries wing to chormous quantities of ice on the coast, and the consequent semi-tarvation among the p-ople in the outlying districts of the island that must ensue from the short cutch of fish this year, and the outlook is very blue. The enormous catch in Norway inercases the glominess of the commercia situation. The real gravity of the political crisis has been suppressed in Newfoundland papers. There are wenty thousand Catholies in St. John's to tea thousand Protestants l'rivate advices say the Catholics were terribly exasperated during the passage of the ultra-Protestant resolutions through legislature, and it was only by the exercise of the greatest forbearance and calmness on the part of the Catholic leaders that the mob was prevented from taking charge of the parliament building and its members. Feeling had risen to such a pitch that one unfortunate word would have "set the whole city ablaze and the lives and property of the Orangemen would not have been worth wopence leading Catholic ecclesiast says, "Things will be a great deal worse before they are

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

THE BONSECOURS CHURCH.

In view of the contemplated restoration of the ancient Church of Notre Dame de Bonse cours, Messrs. Perrault & Menerd, architects, have prepared three different plans to be sub mitted to the religious authorities. The first plan is to preserve intact the walls of the old church and allow the facade to remain the same, with the exception of a slight advancealso includes two towers, with a bell more elevated than the present ore, strictly of the same style of arthitecture. The second plan preserves nothing of rest to be entirely new. The third scheme is to destroy altogether the present edifice and to change the position so that the new church

FROM THE IRISH BENCHES.

STRIKING ACTION OF THE NATIONAL PARTY ON THE RECENT VOTE OF CENSURE.

House of Commons, London, March 7 .-The reeling blow which the forces of Mr. Parnell have inflicted on the Cabinet has put his party into better heart and hope than they ever had reason to feel before. They mustered forty in the lobby, and their decision brought forty in the loosy, and when decision ordight ster them such irregulars as Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, "Count" Moore, Captain O'Shea, and Mr. P. Martin; so that forty four members representing National constituencies threw in their votes against the Government. The effect of this is to be judged by looking at it negatively as well as positively, as had they gone the other way the tiny majority of 14 would have been swollen to 102. Forty was the biggest muster that ever supported Mr. Parnell, and the fact that there were only two absentees-one sick and the other suspended (for dead-head Nelson, M.P., ceases to be reckoned)-has rendered both Whigs and Tories envious of the discipline which rules the Irish ranks. The only vote about which there ever was any doubt was that of O'Gorman Mahon, The Colonel deliberately abstained on the last occasion when his party decided to oppose the Government, but, happily, the approach of a general election has tightened the reins of party allegiance so far as to enable the old veteran to take a more exact view of his position. The Irish party gathered in the Conference room just before midnight to decide on their course, and as Mr. Parnell entered the cheers of his followers were loud and long. As he glanced round the throng which greeted him, he must have felt a thrill of pardonable pride to think of the lonely days when he stood single-handed for Ireland in that House, or backed only by the faithful member for Cavan. The seed he sowed in those days has had a bonuteous harvest, and as he took his place at the nead of the crowded Council-board he must have enjoyed a foretaste of that power which his party is soon to wield in a coming Parliament. Mr. Parnell alone perhaps has fully realized and prepared with vaterings for that day. To the weak of faith and faint of heart, it must have seemed difficult to believe in a time when honest men should be in the majority in the Irish representation, and place-hunters and office-seekers become only a historic memory. That time is now near at hand, and the responsibility it sill bring with it in the power of unmaking Ministers is enough to sober the conneils of the most extreme. It was not with light heart, therefore,

that the Irish Party decided to oppose the Government on Friday last. They knew, were they defeated—as seemed likely enough that the conduct of the Redistribution Bill would be thrown into Tory hands, and that this pened up, at least, the possibility of the Orange demand for a reduction in the number of the Irish seats being recionsly taken into consideration. Someogreed that since the Bill, as itstands, gives a certain eighty as the Parnellite minimum, it would be better to do nothing to imperil this prospect. They pointed out that ander a Tory Ministry if the Irish seats were cut down to ninety and the divisions further perrymandered the National party could not ount on a maximum of more than sixtyave, and this point was long dis-cussed. Lord Salisbury's public leclar-ations on the point were closely scanned. and his answers, and those of Sir S. Northcote, to the Ulster Tories commented on, until in the end it was decided that the public pledges of the Tory leaders left no from for doubt that they considered them-less as much bound by the existing bill as the Liberals, and would be coerced to pass it in its present form. The only difficulty which confronted the party vanished, and it was auminously resolved to take whatever risk might be involved in the attempt to turn the government ont of office.

These deliberations and speculations seem of little moment now when the uncertainty and excitement of the hour are past and gone: ut it would not be just to the country. which sees only the result, were it not made dear that its representatives steer their course only after anxious thought and deliberation balancing all the probabilities, in the endeavor to hit on the wisest course for the general interest. It would be deplorable if the onset of any Irish party against the Government were merely the rush of a moli of dare-devils, panting for revenge, and with no principle to guide them but their own passions. Every addition to Mr. Parpell's runks increases the influence of Ireland. and so, therefore, should make the constituencics the more prudent in the choice of representatives. A party numerous enough in the new parliament to control the balance of power should be swaved by no rash or imprudent spirits, and since more than half its members must be now men, it is well that there should be the experience of so many old campaigners to temper impetuous decisions. After the dissolution it may be in the council-chamber and not in Parliament that the most shining qualities will be needed, and the most shining qualities will be necessary and the control should be guided in their choice according. Wisdom in the closet as well as fitness for the forum should determine the selection of cancellates who will have to play for such greek stakes. And the stake is so great that ware And the stake is so great that ware should be no mistake about the training and capacity of the players, if the game is to be won. It was, perhaps, after all, fortunate that an Irish party which could control the balance of power should not be elected until an opportunity had been afforded of purifying the representation of all doubtful elements, and enabling leading Nationalists to acquire the necessary parliamentary training and experience. When they now really grasp power for the first time a long and prinful novitiate will have taught them prudence and caution in its exercise, without which they might otherwise fall into many disastrous blunders.

English journalists appear particuly annoyed at the fact that forty Irishmen having thrashed out their differences with the utmost freedom should afterwards be able to keep their own counsel as to the decision they have come to. That the lobby which is sacred to British gossip should not be made the verdict of Nationalist confidence is a profanation, and wholly repugnant to the pennya-lining mind. Therefore the failure of every act to ascertain the intentions of the Irish party last Friday much disgusted the lobby newsmen, and they affect a believe that the mystery which is made of the Parnellite decision is purely for theatric effect. Yet it may be that they say this because the real reason is one not quite complimentary to the British representative—the fact that the Irish members had become aware that when their intended opposition to the government was proclaimed many esteemed Radicals prevented from voting (or abstaining) according to their conabstaining) according to their con-science for fear of defeating the Grand Old Man. It accordingly be-

hopt in the dark until they had committed thomselves one way or another, and, therefore, it was that the Party on Friday, as on former occasions, refused to make known their decision, and held their seats in the house until both sides had simost fled out into the lobbies. It was very pleas-

pletely indifferent every Englishman was to their vote, but if that hypocrisy is to be maintained it would be better that such intense interest should not be taken by everyone about the House. The throng at each end around the door of the chamber, straining their eyes to catch the least motion of the Parnellites, the craning necks of the strangers upstairs, the crowding of the reporter's gallery by every member of the press entitled to be present, those were hardly the indications of profound indifference. And then when Mr. Parnell at last rose in his seat and placing himself at the head of his clan marched towards the Con-servative lobby, the howls of bate and dismay went up from the mob of Liberal lingerers believing that now the government must go out-these are not the manifestations to convince the Parnellites of their utter unimportance. They too, strangely enough, not being filled with that sense of humility which their critics' comments should engendar, answered back the despairing cry of their enemies with a yell of exultation, and the strangers in the galleries, in breach of all the rules of order, clapped their hands and crowed aloud-London being notoriously jingo and anti-Gladstonite. When the tellers had done their counting and came to announce the figures at the table the cheering and countercheering of the partisans on each side rose in tremendous volume, but in the Irish quarter silence reigned, and no excitement was visible as the Parnellites held that they could have no part in the triumph of either side, let the victory be with whom it As the numbers were announced Mr. Gladstone's face blanched, as he saw by what a thread the life of his Government was suspended. Half a dozen more describers and his majority would have only been two, rendering it impossible for him to retain office, and he knows not when this half dozen may go over, and he knows that the division of Friday is only the first "round" with the Tories. The money to carry on the war has yet to be voted, extra taxation has to be levied, and the grant of £2,000,000 for the Stakim Berber railway to be obtained. If the Radicals who effect to hate the war join the Tories on any of the divisions on "ways and means," the Gladstone Ministry must flounder. Just now it is only at the beginning of its Parliamentary difficulties.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DE. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, he returned if not found satis 48 tf

TWO VENERABLE RELIGIEUSES.

SISTERS MARGUERITE BUORGEOIS AND D'YOUVILLE - LECTURE BY MR. AL-PRONSE CHRISTIN.

A very interesting feeture was delivered last Friday in the Patric hall by Mr. Alphonse Christin, advocate, of this city. Mr. 1. A. Bennvais was in the chair, and there was a very large and fashionable audience. He spoke of Sister Marguerite Bourgeois and Many d'Youville, the former founder of the Order of the Sisters of Congregation and the letter that of the Grey muss. Speaking of Sister Marguerite Bourgeois ne said she was born in 1620, in the town of Troy, France. She was left an ornhau at the age of ten years by the death of ner mother, and her father entrusted to her care the bringing up of two your zer children. She was very pious and virtuous, but she was very fond of ribbons and such feminine fancies. One day she had a vision in which she saw the Virgin, and which decided her to enter a religious order. In 1633. Maisonneave, then Governor of Montreal, returned to France to get some recruits, and the sisters, among whom was Sister Marguerite Bourgeois, tried to get some of them across the seas to America, but he refused because he had no shelter for them in Montreal. However, it appears that Sister Bourgeois, in speaking with Maisonneuve, declared she had a dream in which she had seen him and that he had brought her across to convert the young Indians. He declared he had a similar dream and decided to take her with him to Canada. After a stormy voyage they arrived in Montreal. For two years Sister Bourgeois could do nothing for the Indians, and employed her time as housekeeper for Maisonneuve. However, a barn or stable was allowed her, but the difficulty was that the instructress was there but no pupils could be obtained, because none of the Indians would come inside the fort. Maisonneuve. to overcome this difficulty, established a small village where the college of Montreal now stands. Two small towers still remain, which can be seen by anybody, one was the school and the other the house of Sister Bourgeois. She went to France three times, bringing new sisters each time, and died on the 12th of January, 1700, at the advanced age of 80 years. Some miracles are said to have been wrought through her intercession; the lecturer could not say he did not believe in miracles, he was not there to discuss that question. He said that that institution which had been established under such difficult circumstances counted now 013 sisters, who taught not less than 16,500 chnage. Mr. Christin also spoke of Sister d'Youville, the foundress of the Order of the Grey Nuns. She was born in 1623 and received her education at the Convent des Ursulines at Quebec. Her muiden name was Marie Marguerite Dupeau de Lagensis. At 22 years she was married to Mr. d'Youville, a man of considerable fortune. She became a widow after eight years of married life and was left with two sons who both became priests. The name of Grey Nuns came from the following incident:—
In the time of Governor Maisonneuve there was in Montreal a general hospital, under the direction of the "Freres Hospitaliers," who ruined themselves through speculation, and the offer was made to Sister d'Youville to take the direction of that institution, which she accepted. This made many people jealous, and they accused her of giving whiskey to the Indians, and of drinking herself, and called her "sœur grise," which means, in French, sister who drinks.

the year 1791. There are now 939 Grey Nuns, who possess 87 establishments. After a vote of thanks to the lecturer the

She kept that name, and made her order

wear a grey habit. She died in holiness in

assembly dispersed.

RUPTURE, BREACH OR HERNIA, neglected, often becomes stragulated and proves tatal. We employ a new method and guarantee a cure in every case or no pay. Send two letter stamps for pamphlet and references. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N.Y.

BISHOP DONNELLY SUMMONED TO ROME.

DUBLIN, March 20.—Bishop Donnelly has been summoned to Rome. It is believed the Pope has selected him as Cardinal McCabe's successor. He is a loyalist and the Nationalant to read in the papers afterwards how com- ists are much irritated.

Vital Questions!!!!

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

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

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; such as Bright's lisease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"-

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu!!!"

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

Mandrake ! or Dandelion !!!!" Hence, when these remedies are combined with other quality valuable, equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Litters, such a wonderful
and mysterious curative power is developed which is
varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is Harmiess for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumpion, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar o women. People drawn out of shape from exernelating pangs f rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering

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

Nature is heir to Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of

which Can be found in every ueighborhood

in the known world.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile. poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their names.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME, COTE DES NEIGES.

Thursday last, the feast of St. Joseph, was fittingly celebrated by the little boys of the college at Cote des Neires. The day was well and worthily begun by a general Communion, Solemn Mass and sermon. In the afternoon, at half-past two, was given in the college hall an entertainment consisting of two dramas, written for the occasion, one in French and one in English. The characters were very well sustained, notably by Masters Thibeault, Starnes, Wiseman, Verret and Nagle. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was more than might have been expected from children of their age (all under twelve). "The Snow Bells," by fifty sweet young voices, was really charming. The weather being so propitious, many of the parents The speaker had chosen a very interesting and friends of the children availed themselves and instructive subject for French Canadians of a good slei in ride to cheer and encourage their little ones in their youthful efforts. They were amply rewarded, for the whole was a complete success. The day, so well begun, and which shall be long remembered, both by parents and children, was terminated with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

> THERE is a wide-spread and serious prevalence of disorders of the kidneys; and of various diseases caused by the imperfect operation of the kidneys and liver. According to Roberts, Thompson, and other recognized authorities, kidney disorders are very common, but the obscurity of their positive symptoms is so marked that many people, ill and out of soits generally, are really victims of kidney complaint, and they and their physicians do not realize frequent headaches, chills and fever, "blues," hot and dry skin, sour stomach, dyspepsia, irregular action of the bowels, nervous irritability, muscular soreness, cramps, languor, impairment of memory, loss of virility, are among the preliminary evidences of coming kidney and liver derangements. As the discase developes then follow lame back, swelling ankles, pale face, scalding sensations, the water sometimes being very light and abundant, at others scarce, darkcolored and frothy, and abounding in sediment, and, under the microscope, in albumen and tube casts. If the deranged kidneys are not promptly attended to there is danger of the terrible Bright's Disease hitherto considered incurable, which is a consumption or destruction of the kidneys-the near approach of which alarming disorder should awaken the liveliest concern, for it soon hurries one into the grave unless promptly checked.

Disordered kidneys have the unfortunate effect also of weaking the vigor of the liver, as indicated if one has, besides the above symptoms, vellow-spotted skin, fat covered eye-balls, frontal headache after eating, burning and itching skin, cold extremities, hot head, bad circulation of blood, sick headache, nausea, light colored evacuations, constipa tion, piles, variable appetite and feelings, dizziness, blurred eyesight, liver-cough, ague, chills, fevers, wakefulness at night, drowsiness by day, etc.

These are some of the commoner symptoms as laid down by leading medical authorities, and with them in view one ought not to have much trouble in ascertaining if he is suffering from disorders of these great organs.

The observations have been called forth by a double column article which appears in another place in this paper. Skeptical of some of the statements made therein, and at other times by the same persons, we have been led to make a little study of the matter ourselves, with the above result. The diseases prevail amongst young and old everywhere, resulting in terrible and untimely deaths; they take off more people than epidemics; physicians report death as occurring from such diseases as apoplexy, paralysis, convulsions, heart disease, pueu monia, fevers, etc., when in reality these disorders are often secondary to Bright's disease and would seldom occur were the kidneys in healthy working condition. Hence, from personal knowledge, or from the trustworthy experience of other competent judges, we believe there is no preparation equal to the remedy that is so prominently mentioned elsewhere in this issue, for preventing and curing the dangerous disorders of which we have written. It has had an extraordinary sale, is everywhere commended, the record of its work seems indisputable, its manufacturers are reputed to be men of the highest standing. We hold, therefore, that not to use it, if needed, would be a crime against one's supremest interests, especially at this time when, threatened by a fearful epidemic, it is of the highest importance, according to Dr. Koch, the celebrated German cholera specialist, that we keep the kidneys, liver and digestive organs in healthy action, if the scourge would be escaped.

The Vatican in decided terms has requested France to either renounce the Concordat or succeeded and their work was crowned with maintain it.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

ST. PATRICK'S DAY-AN IRISH DINNER IN THE HOUSE OF LEGISLATURE-NOTES OF THE SESSION.

QUEBEC, March 18th.

The Feast of Ireland's Patron Saint in Quebec was honored with over-flowing patriotic and religious zeal characteristic of the Irish heart. The weather was beautifully fine and the demonstration was by everyone admitted to be the largest, the most enthusiastic and the most representative of the sons of the Green Isle which has ever taken place within and without the walls of the Ancient and historic capital of the Dominion. For weeks the Irish people of the city have been preparing for the gala day, and their enthusiasm becoming infectious, brought within its scope a large section of the French-Canadian population. who seemed to take as deep an interest in the welfare and rising hopes of the Green Isle as we Irishmen ourselves.

Old Quebec was en fetc. Green arches of the most elaborate and splendin proportions were numerous in every part of the city. Fir trees from the backwoods, placed along the streets, seemed to grow out of the snow-covered earth, so life-like did they look. The typical green of the Emerald I-be was in profusion on all sides, and it seemed indeed as if "Bernam's Wood had come to Dunsinane."

The procession was grand, and in its ranka were frishmen prominent in the tegislature, the commerce and the learned professions of the province. The different frish societies of the city were present to a man. Addresses were read by Mr. Hearr to the Archbishop, the pastor and fathers of St. Patrick's, the and the Lieut-Governor. The replies of the two last named digniaries were full of cheering hope to Irishmen and encouragement for them to persist in the heaven-born struggle for liber-

ty led by Charles Stewart Parnell.

In the evening a consert of Irishmen was given in Music Hall, and an able address was delivered by Mr. Lawrence Lynch, president of

St. Patrick's Literary Institute. But the most successful, the most enjoyable und the most patriotic re-union of the day festivities, was the dinner given by the Hon. Mr. Lynch, Minister of Crown Lands, a gentleman who is an ornament to Canada, an honor to the country of his forefathers, and what we prize most of all, a patriotic Irishman with feelings of active sympathy for the cause of Ireland. Everything about the dinner was Irish. The invitation and menu cards bore the harp of Ireland entwined with shaurocks and the emblem was unadolterated with the sometime usual crown atop.

The dinner was given in the rest arant of the

Parliament buildings of our province. The speech of Mr. Lynch was full of hope and conidence in the success of Iroland's just couse, The speeches of the Hon. Mr. Mercier, Hon. Mr. Taillon, Hon. Judge Loranger, Mr. Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice, the Hon de la Bruere, Mr. Poupore, member for Pontiac, Mr. Carrel, Mr. Sutton and Mr. Brelley, were eloquent and above all Irish. The French xpressed a sympathy with our struggle and the Irish orators a determination to carry it on to the glorious issue.

It was a fitting place to reache the war cay

raised by Parnell in Cork of "Gratten's Par liament." This grand demand of the Irisi people was the keynote of all the speeches. It rang out as shrilly and as fervently within the walls of our Parliament House from the Jenders of the people of the province as lever." Fauch a Ballagh" or "Erin Go Bragin" was sounded by an Irish chieftain on the historic green battle fields of our own dear land. There were Euglish-Canadians and Scotch Canadrans present to endouse the sent ment. As there not hope when all are united in Ireland's cause? At the dinner the Hon, Mr. Lynch here saided. The members of the Legislature present were: The thou Mr. De in Bracce, Speaker of the Legislative Counsel, Hon. Mr. Wurtele, Speaker of the Assembly, the Hon. Premier Ross, Mr. Poupore (Pontine), Mr. Wm. Owens, Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice, Hon. Mr. Taillon, Mr. Asselin, Mr. Carbray (Quobec West), Hon. Mr. Wood, Hon. Mr. Savage, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Martel, Mr. Murray (Clerk of the Pence), Hon. Mr. Mercer (leader of the Opposition), Mr. Thornton, Hon. Judge Loranger, the Sergeant-at-Arms, Duputy Clerk Simard. The journalists present: Mr. Carrel, President of the Press, Mr. Cote (Journal de Quebre), Mr.
Thomas P. Owens (Montreal General) Mr.
Alter recess, the House went into committee the New York Sun Mercier (Quotalun), Mr. Roy and Mr.
Mercier (Quotalun), Mr. Turner (star), Mr.
To the indignant protests from members of the A first to the indignant protests from members of the New York Sun the Chrysles Skewart and Chambers
The Chrysles Mr. Careful Mr. Careful Mr.
The Chrysles Mr.
The Chrysl (The Chronicle), Mr. Carrier (Mercury), Messes, Ruart and Demers (Le Canadien), Mr. Voyer (L'Evenement), There were also present Mr. R. J. Bradley, advocate, president St. Patrick's society, and Mr. J. Sutton, president Trish National League, and Rev. Mr. Ker, rector of

Trinity church. The proceedings were brought to a conclusion by the chorus, "The Wearing of the Green," and "O, Canada, mon pays, mes amours." the latter sung by the Hon. Attorney-General.

The bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. to make the electoral divisions for Montreal West and Centre in the Local Legislature the same as the Federal Parliament was to-day read a second time. There was really no objection to the bill, but Mr. Stephens made a demand that the entire matter of representation should be overhauled. He contended that if numerical strength were taken as a criterion of represenation, Montreal was entitled to soven members The Attorney-General was not yet prepared for such a radical change. Mr. Watts asked that the debate should be adjourned to give the hon. member for Montreal Centre (Mr. Me-Shane) "a show" (show was the word used by Mr. Watts.) The Attorney-General said that Mr. McShane would probably be in the House at the third reading, and he would then get 'a show."

A scurrilous and badly written article in a paper called the Ottawa Sun was brought under the notice of the House on a question of privilege by the hon, member for Pontiac, Poupore. The article attacked the Hon. Mr. Lynch for the manner in which he administered the affairs of his department, and specially referred to the cancellations of the sales of Crown Lands. It described his administration as Lynch law, and the intelligent scribe further described the members of the legislature as mentally incompatent. petent. Mr. Lynch took a generous view of the matter, and the house unanimously praised the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mr. Poupore is an Irishman-and a good one at that, although you wouldn't think so from his somewhat un Irish name. He should prefix an "O," or a "Mc," to it. But what's in a name. The man is there.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, March 17. The Attorney-General moved the adjournment of the house as it was St. Patrick's day. lt was only due and proper to do this when it was remembered how important a factor in the community the Irish people were in the Dominion.

Mr. Mercier said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion, and added that all hoped that the Irish who made their homes or whether they hail from the old sod itself, many years to secure the liberties we enjoy to day. We too, have had our dark days and our days of struggle. It is true in it knew well that they risked their fortunes and their lives to win for their descendants the political liberties which were to make them free citizens of a free country. They triumph. To-day it is safe to say that there | nal McCabe.

is no country in the world freer than Canada. Ireland, however, was less fortunate; many of her people were forced to abandon their native land to seek under a Canadian sky the liberties that were denied them at home. They are welcome. They are brethren sent us by Providence to help us to conserve the precious heritage received from our ancestors. On such a day as this it is right to recall that the most difficult task is not always to win liberty but retain it. All who inhabit Canada should therefore join hands to guard the glorious legacy of freedom and self-government we now enjoy and endeavor to make our common country more and more contented and prosperous. At the same be outdone by the many deeds of pluck time, we sincerely hope that our already performed in the campaign by Irish brothers across the Atlantic may their co patriots in the infintry, vession secure the share of liberty which is terday changed the tide of battle by a destroiced that are their change and entringed the formal productions. soon secure the share of liberty which is their due, and England, recognizing their due, and England, recognizing their rights, will finish by granting them the same hopeless." So reads the cablegrams in this Canadians should never forget that they must how many brave fellows they lost. Already cherish the memories of their native lands, two of their gallant officers have been killed in Scotland, they are now all citizens of the much on their desert march. The regiments of same country, and that they should be proud. If is cavalry are few and tay between, and on to call themselves Canadians; all together we should work like a band of brothers to realize of our promised destinies and to make of the

Canadian people a great, free and independent

ent nation. Irishman, perhaps less, but he sincerely hoped he could use the word more. He did not feel that the day had yet come, or the time was arrived, when it was a reflection on any man to say that he was an Trishman or the descendant of an Iriehman. In this grand country of Canada he hoped the day was far distant when any historical or descendant of an Irishman would attach to his name a stigma or leave it possible for anyone to say that he was anworthy the clorious name which had been handed down to him by his forefathers, and which it should be his pride to guard faithfully and well. In some quarters it might be that the time had come when it was a reflection for a manto say, or to have another say to him, that he was an Irishman. Thank God that state of affairs had not errived yet, and ie trusted it never would. At this moment there was coince on across the Atlantic a bettle for constitutional liberty second to nonwhich has ever taken place in the civilized history of any country. He trusts the trust this struggle wise counsels would problem the men who were nobly battling for believed to be the rights of their many thind. He proceeded to strongly condemn to policy of shows who had resort to vicious, in the structure when England was denuted or men noun from her losses in the Indian mutiny and on accourt or her warfare against the Sun. But the 5th, unlike the lotal Royal Caradiars, who were raised at the same time, were not a new regiment, as will be made a by history of any country. He trusts i that in search for constitutional reform, and a succethe Speaker, the House and the people of the Dominion, far and near, that the cause of the lynamitards was excerated, was detested and abhorred by every true Irishman. True Irishman of to day believed in the words of their great for ler of half a centuary ago, Paniel O'Corne be "The mat, who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy." If Mr. Pernell and rais followers continued in the path of Mr. O'Cennett, it would not be [le (2) to the chief and their tegislature on C bego Green. All they asked was to "I cater there ere is, and he hoped the there was not for distort even they would be permitted to do as they in the House's be doing, and representation head solides. The House there expenses is

$\langle OSTARIO\rangle LEGISLATUEE.$

London Warda Phas In the House to day Mr. Mowat proved the second reading of the all to simplify the transfer of titles to bust. which is mostly a transcript of the Torrer of Act, and proceeds on the same lines as the 1. bill introduced at Officer by Sir Alexander Campbell. It was read a second time,

Hon, Mr. Ross, commissioner of a ture, moved the second reading of the bill which provides that in cases of epidemic or the outbreak of contagious diseases in any municipality, the provincial board of health Rheumatic pains, irregular appetite, Press Gallery and of the Quebec Associated may appoint a needless health officer in such

the Opposition being the manotonous "Carof the chairman, no member of the government attempting to justify the measure. The bill was reported with amendments at half-past eleven. North and South Victoria are changed to east and west: East Grey is made Centre Grey. Mr. Hardy in-timated that the district of Nipissing might possibly be given a member after its settle ment and population was ascertained.

The House will be prorogned on Friday, the 27th. Toronto, March 21 .- The House sat toby from 11 o'clock to 2.30 this afternoon, dovernment orders only being on the paper. The bill respecting the devolution of estates of deceased persons passed through commit It effects a most important revolution in the law, making one-third of the real estate of a man who dies intestate revert to his widow the same as one-third of his personal property does now. It does not abolish a wife's dower, as proposed by the leader of the opposition, but provides for her taking advantage of certain provisions of the act in

licu of dower. The bill defining the powers of the education department was reported from committee, and the house went into committee on the resolutions of the attorney-general amending the administration of the law. They give to judges of the courts of record discretionary power to remit or mitigate punishments imposed under any pro-vincial statute, and also provide that the lieutenant-governor in council shall also have power at any time to remit any such penalty or forfeiture in whole or in part, unless the same is imposed by some act respect ing the election of members of the legislative assembly. The resolutions are made retro-active. Mr. Meredith, leader of the opposition, protested in the strongest terms against the executive taking power to interfere with the decision of the judges, and against making legislation retroactive. The resolutions were reported without amendment and a bill founded upon them will be introduced.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE, MONT-

REAL. The usual fortnightly meeting of the lrish National League was held on Sunday afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall, St. James street. Mr. M. Donovan, President of the League, occupied the chair, and a large number of members were present. After the usual routine business had been disposed of, reports were read from the various members in this country, whether they were born in it of the League who had lectured on St. Patrick's night, and these all stated that the would live happy and prosperous in the suggestion to form branches of the League midst of us. Their forefathers fought through plause, and there could be no doubt but that the proposals would be carried out, which days and our days of struggle. It is true that conditions and to the success of the land to the success of the land to was not long, but while it leaded to was terrible. Those who engaged in it knew well that they risked the form

present, and mention was made of the recent uppression here. dashing charge of Irish lancers in Egypt.

At Dublin it is again asserted on good authority that Dr. Walsh will succeed Cardi

CHANGE THE TIDE OF YESTERDAY'S FIGHT

REMINISCENCES OF 1798

THE ROYAL IRISH LANGERS

WHY THE REGIMENT WERE DISBANDED.

Again an Irish regiment distinguishes itself, and the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, not to rights, will finish by granting them the same hopeless." So reads the cablegrams in this morning's papers, but as yet it is not known whether it be France, England, Ireland or this nuhappy campaign, and they have suffered this account are not so much heard of as those this account are not so much mean or as mose of the infantry. For the gallant works of the 18th Royal Irish, the Connaught Rangers, the 87th and the 27th, with many others, we have only to refer to English military history and literature. In the military of the Particle graphs there are only four Mr. Lynch said he was more or less an whole of the British cavalry there are only four rishman, perhaps less, but he sincerely hoped | Irish regiments, including the 5th Lancers. These are the 4th Royal frish Dragoon Guards, wearing on their standard and accontrements the harp and crown, together with the Star of St. Patrick, and a string of battles in which they have taken part from Wellington's days up to Tel-El-Kebir. Next on the list comes the 5th R and Irish Lancers, who also wear the Harp and Grown," and the metto, "Quis operatif. Lancers neither earry colors ner standards,

but if they did the 5th would have the victories of the great Marlborough emblazoned on thems, viz., "Blenheim," Ramillies," "Outlenarde," and "Malplaquet." The reason why they have not partaken in any of England's more recent campaigus will be afterwards explained. Following the 5th Lancers are the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, as time a set of "heavies" as ever crossed a horse; and last, but not least, comes their "light" brother troopers, the 8th Royal lish Hussus, also wearing the harp and crown and bearing the well chosen and appropriate motto, "Pristing Virtuits Memores." The 5th are, comparatively speaking, a young regiment, having been only re-established in 1858, at the time when England was denided of men both were not a new regiment, as will be made d by the string of battles they have the comaged in during by-gone days. From 179% however nemorable year of the firsh result in up till the latter date (1858), just 60 long years, the relation like his high second of the firsh result in the firsh result in the firsh results. railant high Lancers were struck out of the army by, and this is the reason they are not heard or under Wellington, Couch, at Bala clava, a in the Indian matrix. Darling the Irish reb that the Lancers to a man, or nearly Irish feet the tire Laboras to a man, or nearly so, two the part of the country, and were then and the edit mobile, try flow with their others, understowned heart forward Fazzerald. in the large ther I is definite to in or so admirand to a to the Nativer Scientify the comment was comis a row. As we recently the common was common to the very the state of the County Tipperary, an officer than so the common to the World service. He wised that control of Redam for his wonder than a form and appeted "Redam for his wonder to be a form to a control of the last many of the state of a control of the last Regiment, and a control of the last Regiment, were year the control of the last Regiment, when it was decided to be organize the Lancer's in 1858. Messey was mentioned contain into

time and disting a cavalry officer as Emeland can be to the rank of the rank o

cers in 1858, Meson was promoted captain into the regument as a reward for bis conscienous

callantity on the Cove or used. This wounds were severe and he never could do natch on

out, not on the broker his charger he was as

THE CASE OF TAPHER CONSTGAN

regard to the Rev. P. Corngan's suspension. It is probably the last time I will refer to this matter in the public journals. Father Cor. as was not suspended for advocating a consent mode of electing Bishops. He was probabled for his distract of my antistry as his Bishop, and for what His Ember 2 Cordinal Simeoni calls his reprehensible and due! I do not wish to be put in a faise position with regard to this matter. Before Father Correspondinhed his feet nearbles, I had all easy told his the least in favor of priests proposing to the Holy see confidences for vacant Bis combis. Father Correan admits this in his second pamphlet, pige 6. I am still in favor of that mode of propsing candidates for vacant sees, immediatoy after reading his

first pamphlet I wrote a letter to Father Corri-

can ordering him to withdraw it from circu-

lation, at the same time giving him my reasons for this command. I did not at all include among those reasons his advocacy of this new mode of voting for Bishops. The same method had been alvocated years before by the Roy. Dr. Smith of Paterson in one of his books on Canon Law, and no Rishop, to my knowledge, foundfault with it, Among the reasons which I did assign were his strictures on the management of finances hy the rectors of parishes. I said, among other things, that le left an impression on the mind of the recler that rectors did not give an account of he revenues and expenditures of their churhes. I told him that he must certainly know that the statutes of the diocese require retors to give an annual fin-

ancial statement of their parishes to the Bishop and the pople, and that this statute

was generally oserved. I considered his

strictures unjustto the rectors of churches in

the United Stats, and in particular to those of this diocese i Newark. Father Corrian is reported in yesterday's Sun as saying: "It is not true that I ever asserted that sishops have not the right to prohibit book that treat of religious matters. No person, o my knowledge, has accused him of sayig that. He did say, however, speaking 'His Eminence, the Cardinal-Archbisho of New York, "who alone has any right o interfere with publications in his own city, thus denying my right to inter-fere with the publication of his pamphlet. He is ale reported as denying that he said I was wyng when I suppressed his first pamphlt. Speaking of this suppression in his second pamphlet, page 5, he says that it was "calculated to excite alarm in the mindrof those who are most anxious for the futur of the Church in America." Again, he is eported as saying: "It is not true that I has republished the pamphlet which Bishop Wiger suppressed." Not to speak of the seand, and third pamphlets, which contain lage portions of the first, I will simply remrk that the very same pamphlet, trans-

Faithfully yours,
W. M. WIGGER, Bishop of Newark. Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.,

March 18.

lated word for word into Italian, was repub-

ished in Florence, Italy, months after its

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE JINGO TALK OF THE GOTHAM PRESS —A NEW JOURNALISTIC VENTURE—HOW JOHN KELLY LOST HIS OPPORTUNITY-

THE FENIAN INVASION ABSURDITY. NEW YORK, March 16. Anyone who has lately been in Paris and comes to New York cannot help being struck with the resemblance between the people of the two cities. Sir George Cartier while in London, and in a fit of post-prandial exuberant loyalty, told his audience that his countrymen-meaning French Canadians-vere Englishmen speaking French. The converse may be almost said of New York citizens, who are Frenchmen speaking English. They wear their beard and clothes like Parisians, as witness the beloved goatee, the silk hat and the long black coat. And in truth there are not a great many of English descent in Gotham. It is a cosmopolitan city, in which the Irish element predominates, and the faces of the people are generally Celtic. It may be said of New York that the Germans rule it commercially, the Irish politically, and the Anglo-Americans socially. The newspapers, however, though the writings in them read like French translations, are undoubtedly Auglo-phile. They talk of the "rebels" in the Soudan and "Her Majesty" quite naturally, and the Sun is not only English, but Jingo. The foregoing statements sound like inconsistencies; but if it be remembered that the capitalists own the newspapers, and that they have English commercial connections, and are anxious to have marriage connections also with the British aristocracy, affairs will be simplified. For-tunately the daily press of New York has little or no political influence. They fought in line against Mayor Grace in 1880; but he was triumphant all the same. Nor did their advocacy of Cleveland help his cause one bit, for the poor man was returned in this State by the skin of his teeth merely. The people go to the polls and vote profoundly indifferent to what the Herald, or Tribune, or Sun, or Mail and Express say. Next Monday there will be another step | ing the blased boon of health to so many in the direction of French journalism, for on that day a new two-cent paper called the Dann will see the light. It is to be edited after the French fashion and the writers of editorials and important subjects must affix their signatures to their creations. Perhaps this may lead to duels and rapier practice. We miss the familiar faces of prominent politicians from the leading clubs and hotels and public resorts these days. They are all in Washington looking for situations. They are asking in amazement and anger when the departments are to be cleaned out and place made for faithful Democrats. Of course, ministers and consuls and commissioners will be relieved, but what about the minor offices? Good heavens! if this man Cleveland is not a Jeffersonian democrat after all, and if he is not inclined to subscribe to the Jacksonian had drawn \$6,000 in cash, which sum is subdoctrine, "to the victors belong the spoils," ject to his order.—Mansheld (Ohio) Liberal, it would be frightful. He talks too suspiciously about civil service reform to be honest to the party; but let us not be rash. Let us wait and see if he will betray the democ-racy. Any one taking an interest in American politics must have noticed the number of men with Irish names who took an active mentioned for a first-class position, although the Irish Catholics and the Baptists compose the Democratic party. Had Blaine won Alexander Sullivan would have a seat in his cabinet, but then some of the Democrats loved Cleveland for the enemies he had made. The Baptists will get all the fat offices, and the Irishmen a few of the lean ones. John Kelly did not go to the President's nomination. He was not wanted. Dan. Manning, his mortal enemy, was there next to Cleveland, the most central figure. Kelly is the most lamentable instance of a man without a back bone who has turned up the past number of years. He might have earned for himself the title of President-maker and have an authoritative voice in the distribution of patronage, while now he is not considered in any quarter. He has ruined Tammany Hall, kill

sion business. The Anglo-Russian enbroglio is creating a good deal of excitement here. "Lord send us war, we pray," echoo the general desire, war between the bear and lion would mean profit to Uncle Sam. fur produce would bring grand prices in Europe, our manufac-tures would flourish and outlag take its antebellum place on the high eas. And faith it does look like war at present: very much so indeed. The power that wthdraws from the quarrel now must submit todisgrace and loss of prestige. England cannot afford to do

that and evidently Russia will not.

ed the N. Y. Star and himself committed

suicids. Had he remained neutral Cleveland

would have been relegated to the obscurity

whence he emerged, and Daniel Manning

would have to be content with a local figure

in New York politics. He threw himself into

the contest at the last moment, elected Cleve-

and, placed Daniel Manning in the Treasury, and stultified himself. Randall, Thur

man, Bayard and other big Democrats entreated Kelly, and he yielded at length

Kelly is a rough, energetic Irish-American

politician. The comic journals tell them so. But if they heard him speak; if they listened

to his rounded period and polished diction, or

if they saw him in bit palace on 66th street

and inhaled the refinel atmosphere pervading

Kelly is a millionaire, made so by legitimate mercantile pursuits in he produce commis-

t, they would be of a different opinion. John

These expeditions the Iristare fitting out to help the Mahdi are growing monotonous. There is no such expedition itended; there never was, and Gen. FitzHigh Lee is annoyed at having his name menioned in connection with such a stupid cocard. As for the latest Fenian invasion rumpr from Buffalo, it is absurd. There wil be no more Fenian invasions of Canada. The report has been circulated to prevent Canadins making fools of themselves in re the Sudan, and when one comes to think of it, a lenian has as much right to invade Canada s a Canadian to invade any part of Africa I have no doubt, judging from the temps of the practical Irishmen of New York, the if England and Russia go to war some movement in the direction of Ireland will be attemted.

The latest craze on this side is roll skating. Everyone skates on rollers, at the rinks and manufacturers are doing a raring trade. The Americans go into a thig of that kind in a hyper-intense fashion, but hey will crawl quietly out of it. Roller skaing will run itself into the ground when the spring cometh.

J. C. A spring cometh.

CATHOLIC COLLEGE.

Mr. J. D. Kingsley, Sec'y, Holy Cross Co. lege Gymnasium, Worcester, Mass., writes Every member of our club frankly admits that St. Jacobs Oil, the conqueror of pain, is last twenty years. the best cure they have ever used, and all speak of it in terms of the highest approbation. 50 cents a bottle.

The President is to receive from an Albany lady a crazy quilt made entirely of Cleveland and Hendricks campaign sadges.

NO MATTER.

No matter where pain, lameness or sore-ness exists, Hagyard's Yellow Oil taken or applied will give immediate relief, and a positive cure quickly follows its use.

Thirty thousand are said to be engaged solely in the manufacture of artificial flowers

A HEARTY RECOMMENDATION. Jacob A. Empey, of Cannamore, states that he has taken Burdock Blood Bitters with great benefit in a lingering complaint, and adds that he would gladly recommend it to

The latest regarding Daniel Webster is that ne never used a profane word.

A DECIDED HIT.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil touches the right spot every time when applied for rheumatism, neuralgia, pain, soreness or lameness, and interpally for colds, sore throat, etc., it is equally infalliable.

Railways are about to invade the Holy

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

"What is good for a Cold?" is a question often asked, but seldom satisfactorily answered. We can answer to the satisfaction of all, if they will follow our advice and try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, a safe, pleasant and certain throat and lung healer. Sold by all druggists.

The sale of opera tickets in San Francisco is prohibited at all places outside of the theatre except by persons taking out a license for "ticket peddling," the price of which is \$100 per mouth.

A VALUABLE PATENT.

The most valuable discovery patented in modern times is that of the best blood purifier and liver and kidney regulator known. We refer to Burdock Blood Bitiers, which is making so many wonderful cures and bringpeople.

Among the military titles of the Prince of Wales is that of Honorary Colonel of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston,

HOW HE STRUCK IT VERY RICH.

Mr. J. B. Franz, proprietor of the St. James' Hotel, Mansfield, O., is in luck on account of the purchase of a ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery. Several weeks since Mr. Franz, who has previously drawn small sums in the lottery, invested in one whole ticket and five one-fifth tickets, paying \$10 for the same. Yesterday, Feb. 10th, the drawing took place and Mr. Franz received a telegram notifying him that his whole ticket Feb. 11.

COLUMBIA RIVER CANNERY.

Mr. George Home, one of the largest can ners of fish, on Columbia River, Oregon, says that he suffered with rheumatism for seven of men with Irish names who took an acceptance of the part in the democratic cause that resulted in Cleveland's election. Where are sulted in Cleveland's election. Where are benefit. Finally he tried St. Jacobs Oil, the benefit. Finally he tried St. Jacobs Oil, the years, having spent six months at Arkansas great pain cure, and in a short time all stiffness and soreness of the joints disappeared.

> Eating forty-two oranges at one sitting was the feat accomplished the other day by a man at Crescent City, Fla.

A PLANT OF RARE VIRTUES.

Is the common and well-known Burdock. It is one of the best blood purifiers and kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and the blood, liver, kidneys and stomach.

The latest invention of a New York genius is a steam sleigh, with which, he claims, the north pole can be reached.

Jaa, 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 trips and she asked him if he could cure her. He told her Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was a sure cure. She tried it, and judge of her astonishment when in a few days the pain was all allayed and the foot restored to its natural condition. Outsiders labor under the delusion that John It is also the best remedy for burns and bruises I ever used.

The sexton of a New York church has a crank in his pew, by turning which he regulates the temperature of the house during service.

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

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSIONS AND

THEIR CAUSES. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The secretary of the interior has approved the plan of operations proposed by Labor Commissioner Wright for the present year. The plan embraces the question of industrial depressions, involving a study of their character and causes, and whether they are contemporaneous in the great producing countries of the world, and whether, as to duration, severity and periodicity, they are alike in such countries. The investigation involves the question of the influence of depressions on the cost of living, the extent to which industries have been developed, and the cost of production reduced through the use of machinery, the difference in rates of wages in like industries in different localities of the United States, the influence of climate on the use of machinery, rates of wages and cost of living, the influence of taxes on all matters relating to llving and as to industrial depressions, how far corners" may be influential in such matters, the productivity of diseases in various localities, the influence of distribution and transportation of foreign immigration and the employment of foreign contract labor in bringing about depressions, what industrial, commercial and financial conditions have preceded such depressions, and whether large importations or exportations or extensive railroad building, etc., have preceded them. The commissioner expects to be able to report on the above subjects next January, and says the plan will involve the employment of three special agents from three to five months in Europe, including the great industrial centres, and eight or ten such agents from four to six months each in the United States.

A Washington dentist claims to have pulled an average of fifteen teeth every day for the

The Chief of Police in Atlanta, Gu., is in he habit of disguising himself as a "masher" and mingling with his patrolmen on an "equal footing."

The \$500,000,000 now in the United States Trasury is said to be the largest sum of moley ever accumulated in one body.

"BISHOP, AND PRIEST."

MGR. WIGGER WRITES TO THE PRESS RE-GARDING HIS SUSPENSION OF FATHER CORRIGAN-REPLY OF THE LATTER-HIS BOOK NOT FORMALLY APPROVED-HIS AGENT'S LETTER QUOTED AS AGAINST ONE FROM CARDINAL SIMEONI.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Bishop Wigger has written the following letter in reference to his recent suspension of Father Corrigan of Hoboken, who wrote "Bishop and Priest," which was mainly an argument to show that priests in this country should have a voice, as priests in Europe have, in the election of Bishops:

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir,—For the information of the clergy and laity who may have read one or more of the Rev. Patrick Corrigan's pamphlets, and may have received false impressions from some of the remark able statements contained therein, I have, after much reflection, finally determined to translate and publish the following letter received about three weeks ago from His Eminence Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propoganda. They will see there-from that it is not true, as the Rev. Mr. Corrigan states, that "Rome raised her authoritative voice, and not only sustained the person who had commenced the discussion, but praised him for his sacerdotal zeal," and that it is not true, as he also affirms, hat "his teaching and his conduct have the approval of Rome." They will be also surprised to learn, in view of his state-ments, that Monsignor Jacobini, who is re-presented as having so highly favored the psmphlet, never even read it, and that the Propaganda never entertained an appeal against my action in suppressing it, and they will know what to think of his daring misapplication, under such circumstances, of the phrase which indicates the final and irreversible judgment of the highest tribunal on "Roma locuta est, causa finita est." carth,

Faithfully yours,
W. M. Wigger, Bishop of Newark. SETON HALL COLLEGE, SOUTH ORANGE, March 16, 1885.

Cardinal Simeoni's letter to Bishop Wigger is as follows :--

Rome, Jan. 14, 1885. MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST REVERENE SIR: Toward the end of last November your letter reached me, together with Rev. P. Corrigan's two pamphlets, which you had the kindness to send me. I am displeased to learn that this priest shows himself so regardless (cosi poco ossequente) of the authority of his bishop, and that, in spite of the prohibition of his own superior, he dares to publish works from which, assuredly, no good can be expected. He pretends to justify his reprehensible conduct by asserting that his book does not contain anything against faith and morals.

But is he competent to pronounce such a a judgment? The Rev. Mr. Corrigan has forgotten, or pretends not to know, that, after the Holy See, it belongs to the Bishop to point out to his flock what are wholesome pastures, and which are those to be avoided as being infected or containing the germs of infection. The writer then quotes from the Index of Prohibited Books to show that, since it is impossible to put on the list all bad books which are constantly being published, therefore a Bishop may endeavor by his own authority to keep them from falling into the hands of the faithful. The letter ends as follows:

Now, to bring back and hold to his duty priest who despises the legitimate authority of his own Bishop, you can also inflict spiri-tual punishment, in the manner, and according to the measure, that zeal and charity and prudence will suggest to you.

Finally, as to the assertion of the Rev. Mr. Corrigan, that Monsignor Jacobini approved his first pamphlet, I am free to declare that such assertion is entirel unfounded and false. So far was Monsignor Jacobini from in any compound known as Burdock Blood Bitters manner approving the pamphlet, that he has possesses wonderful power in diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys and stomach.

manner approving the pamphlet, that he has not even had time to read it. Now you will casily understand that Monsignor could not approve what he did not even have cognizance

> I pray the Lord that He may long preserve and prosper you Your Lordship's most affectionate brother.

> JOHN CARDINAL SIMEONI, Prefect. DOMENIC (JACOBINI) Archbishop of Tyre,

Secretary. When the above letter was read to the Rev. Father Corrigan at his home in Hobeken last night he wrote out and authorized the publica-

tion of the following statement : The ecclesiastical censure which the Bishop of Newark has inflicted upon me for a few weeks is a mere trifle as far as it relates to myself personally; but as the outgrowth of my efforts to obtain for the clergy of this great representative country a voice in the clection of their Bishops, such as the clergy have in Ireland, which is not a representative land, the censure is a most important matter. and it must interest every Catholic in the

United States. It is not true that I ever asserted that Bishops have not the right to prohibit books that treat of religious matters. It is not true that I asserted that Bishop Wiggor did wrong when he suppressed my first pumphlet. On the contrary, I said that he acted entirely within the letter of the law, though against the custom existing in the United States. It is not true that I have republished the pamphlet which Bishop Wigger suppressed. It is not true that I claimed that Monsignor Jacobini approved my pamphlet directly, but it is true that I claimed a negative approval by him in that he permitted my agent in Rome to cir-culate my pamphlet in English or Italian, even in the very city of Rome. My authority for claiming this negative approval is founded on this formal answer that I received from a right reverend Monsignor, my agent. The following is the answer received by me, and the only answer I received from this agent. It is true to say what Cardinal Simeoni says, that the pamphlet has never been formally approved, and it may be also true that, as my agent asserts, the Secretary gave this negative approval. This is my agent's letter:

"FLORENCE, June 29, 1884. "DEAR FATHER CORRIGAN: I left Rome yesterday in such a hurry that I had no time to write to you the result of my interview with the Secretary of Propaganda, Mon-signor Jacobini. You may be satisfied, for it could not be more according to your desire or more corresponding to your anticipa-

"First, after careful examination of your book, Propaganda not only does not forbid it, but finds no fault with its circulation in Rome or any other city. Therefore, in Italian or in English, it may be printed as many times as you like. It will be allowed to go undisturbed through the hands of every

person.
"Second—She does not endorse what the Bishop has done because, as you see, the book is not put on the index and is not withdrawn from circulation. I said to Jacobini : "' Will you then allow me to chroulate the Italian and the English edition in Rome?"

" 'Yes,' he replied. " Then will you kindly return the twenty copies which I put in your hands, because I shall need them also?'
''Yes.' And he ordered the minutante

of the United States to fetch from the archives

"When my three weeks, suspension is over," said Father Corrigan, "I shall go on preaching again. I intend to appeal to Rome. My appeal will be based on the decrees of accusation, with which Bishop Wigger did not comply when he suspended me without a tormal hearing before an official tribunal. I deny the potoriety of the law requiring the

deny the notoriety of the law requiring the Bishop's approval of pamphlets in this country. There must be a hearing before sentence, and I have had none. I know that when a Bishop prohibits a book he must be obeyed, and I have obeyed him. I have not been suspended in accordance with the laws

and form of procedure of the Church. "My pamphlet in its first edition had a sale of 15,000. Its price was, I think, 50 cents. I do not own the copyright and am not certain how the book is selling now. In it I favored our adaptation to American free representative institutions. That was all. Our Church is in the numerical minority, and if we attack popular beliefs it will turn the people against us and do harm. I advocated what I believe is in the best interest of the Catholic Church and the American people. A priest is allowed to go to Rome and plead his cause in an appeal, and I am going to Rome, after Easter, to plead for the great American Catholic Church that a vote and an expression of our wishes he allowed us.

Giovanni, Cardinal Simeoni, whose signature is attached to the letter you showed me, is President of the Board of Cardinals. It is a bigh and revered position."

The decided alterative action of Robiuson's Phosphorized Emulsion upon the blood, adupts it in a remarkable degree as a blood purifier well worthy of the trial of suffering from a diseased condition of the circulating fluid. Always ask for Rosinson's Phosphorized Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

Fashion's latest freak in Paris is a fancy ball in which each lady is dressed as a flower—violets, lillies, roses, bluebells, and mari-

Young Men!-Read This.

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

A Norwich servant girl, recently injured by a bursting kitchen range, has entered suit for \$1,200 against the plumber who repaired the frozen water-pipes.

The old established cough remedy, Downs' Elixir, still more than holds its own in the public estimation, despite sharp and active ompetition. It is a "home remedy," and in this locality needs no words of praise fromus, so well and favorably kown is it. It is the standard remedy for coughs, colds and all throat troubles, with great numbers of our people, and their continued use and unsolicited recommendation of it speaks volumes in its favor.—Burlington, Vt., Free Press, January 26, 1882.

In Dorchester County, Maryland, live Julia Jane Augusta Dominica Rustis Ro Bo Bustis Jack and John Henry Land Runner Runout and Surveyor Bandana Beaver Dam Rendezvous God Bless Busticue.

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

AN ASSASSINATION SOCIETY IN TEXAS.

DALLAS, Tex., March 18 .- A terribie state of affairs exists at Vernon, Willbarger County. An assassination society was formed there some time ago and three men have been murdered. Twenty-three citizens are under arrest. It is claimed the object of the organization was to rid the country of cattle and horse thieves and incendiaries. A detective joined the organization and obtained all the documents and members, who bound themselves to kill all bad men and to assist their brethren in all undertakings regardless of consequences. The dead list was as follows: C. M Ryan, W. Ryan, Geo. Mills, Dr. Johnson, Judge Doan, Tom Cleary, R. C. Spencer, H. S. Hayes, Bob Lanmen, Hillis Jones, Ray Morrison, Heck Garrison. Among the number arrested are the Sheriff of Willbarger county, seven of his deputies and the proprietors of the Vernon Guard.

SHE SHOT HER RIVAL.

Louisville, March 18.—Geo. McClnry on Christmas day promised to marry Faunie Bender within three months. He, however, described her and paid attentions to Addie Beard. Yesterday Miss Bender called upon Miss Beard, and after greeting her affection-ately, shot her through the lungs. One was arrested.

SCOTT ACT VOTING.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., March 19.—The Scott act was carried in Elgin county to-day by 1,377, with four places to hear from. SARNIA, Ont., March 19.—The Scott act was carried in Lambton county to day by a majority of 2,431, with 21 polling places to

BEDFORD, Que., March 19.—The result of the vote on the Scott act in the county of Missisquoi to-day showed a majority of 40

THE WAR OFFICE AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OTTAWA, March 18.-It is understood that despatches have been received from the imperial authorities stating that it is the intention of the War Office at once to put the defences of British Columbia in a more satisfactory condition, and to increase the flect in Pacific waters by the addition of four or five powerful ironclad rams. The Canadian Pacfic Railway is to be pushed to completion with all possible speed, in order to be available for the conveyance of troops and munitions of war to the Pacific coast,

"West Virginia," says a Wheeling paper, sports a lawyer who sued s dead man, got aports a lawyer who sued a dead man, got judgment, issued an execution, advertised his property, sold it, got the money, and spent the money for whiskey before the court was apprised of his death."

OVER THE SEA.

GOOD TIMES FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, March 17.-Mr. Parnell presided at a banquet this evening in honor of St. Patrick's Day, Proposing the toast to the Irish nation. he said he regretted that while the strength of the Irish people was increasing in Australia and America it had diminished in Ireland. This result he attributed to emigration, which he hoped the present depression in America would tend to stop. He delivered a tirade against the English government, which he said had exerted an adverse influence on Irish industry. He predicted that better times were coming.

A ROYAL FREEMASON. London, March 18 .- Prince Edward, eldest

son of the Prince of Wales, was initiated in freemasonry last night, in the Royal Alpha Lodge, in presence of a large number of dis-tinguished masons. The Prince of Wales officiated. The lodge is private, and its working dates from 1722. Its membership is restricted to thirty-three, nearly all officers or past officers of the Grand Lodge of England. The lodge was garnished with portraits of past royal grand masters, worshipful masters and wardens. There were chairs in gold emblematically decorated and other appointments in keeping. The Prince of Wales took the worshipful master's chair, donning above his grand master's clothing the blue collar of a working mason. All the officers wore the blue collar of working members of the speculative craft over the purple and gold grand lodge officership, with pendants in silver, the centre being works of art in enamel with rays studded with diamond. The Prince was admitted with full solemnity within the portals, in the manner cin which all enter the craft. The ceremony was performed with all the grace and dignity which caracterize the grand master and his officers, all skilled craftsmen, and all noblemen or titled persons. When the ceremony was completed the young prince was seated in the place of honor. A banquet followed, at which the initiate, sitting with his worshipful master, according to ancient custom, received the congratula-tions of his rulers. The princes showed, it is said, a deep interest in the work.

EUGENE DAVIS.

PARIS, March 18.-Eugene Davis, the Irish conspirator, who was expelled from France with Stephens and Leroy, took refuge at Tarrieres, Switzerland, but has received an intimation from the Swiss authorities that he is not wanted in that country. stophens and Leroy are in Belgium.

NEW IRISH VICEROY.

LONDON, March 18. - It is rumored that the Prince of Wales, while in Ireland, will announce that the Duke of Connaught and family, after their return from India, will reside in Dublin, the duke succeeding Earl Spencer as lord-lieutenant.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LAND.

BERLIN, March 18.—The Emperor William has consented that the newly acquired German colonial possessions in New Guinea shall be called "Emperor William's land." Herr Luderitz has transferred his proprietary interest in the Angra Pequena district to a company controlled by Baron Bleichroeder, the Berlin banker, who is the intimate friend and financial adviser of Prince Bismarck.

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY London, March 19 .- In moving for a grant for the army in the House of Commons this evening, the Marquis of Hartington said recruiting was exceedingly active. The fighting strength of the army was 40,000 more than in 1883. There were seventy thousand reserves ready for immediate service. The Devenport dockyard officials inform the admiralty that they can have ten-men-of-war ready for service in a fortnight. The regular army now numbers 184,000 and the volunteers 208,000. The newspapers express

pleasure at the favorable military showing. RUSSIA'S AFGHAN DESIGNS. LONDON, March 19 .- A St. Petersburg despatch says a council of war was held at St. l'etersburg this week. General officers and chiefs of staff urged an immediate advance upon Herat. It is reported that the Russian ambassador has been instructed to ask the English government whether it is true that extraordinary reason be given, such as dis-England has supplied the Emir of Herat with

guns and ammunition. VIENNA, March 19.-A doubtful report is current that at the council of Russian generals at St. Petersburg it was decided that Russia must either withdraw or march directy to Herat, the present positions of the Rus-

sian troops being insceure.

ANGRY AUSTRIAN LEGISLATORS. VIENNA, March 19.-A disgraceful scene occurred in the Austrian Chamber of Representatives yesterday. Two deputies, one a Pole, the other a German, became engaged in an angry debate, during which insulting personalities were included in. The spectators in the galleries freely cheered the disputants. The Pole advanced to the German and threatened to thrash him. The floor was a chaos of excited deputies, all angrily shouting and shaking their fists. The president was powerless to preserve order. The disputants were finally separated, and the session hastily adjourned.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

LIMERICK, March 19 .- The Chamber Commerce has voted to present an address of welcome to the Prince and Princes and Princess will make a special visit to the city to allow the corporation to make the ceremony of presenting the address an imposing and memorable event. The Dublin Orange lodge has desided to present no special address to the Prince of Wales, his visit having no political

RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

Rome, March 19 .- A rupture of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Russia is imminent. Cardinal Jacobini recently asked M, de Giers for an explanation of the exile of the Bishop of Wilna. De Giers, not replying, the Pope wrote to the Czar. Cardinal Jacobini declines to correspond any further with the Russian agent at the Vatican.

ROCHEFORT ON THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR.

LONDON, March 18 .- Henri Rochefort, the LONION, March 18.—Henri Rochetore, the well-known editor of the Intransipeant, was interviewed on the Afghan question with the following result:—"Whether war will break out I cannot say, but I can throw you interesting sidelights on the question. A diplomatic friend of mine was here to-day and told me the contents of some curious letters which Sir Charles Dilke had just written on the subject. Sir Dilke had just written on the subject. Sir Charles Dilke ended by saying that the whole English Ministry is fully alive to the danger of war between Russia and England. They know threatehs not only British rule in India, but the very existence of the British Empire. Yet despite all they seem bent on taking a resolute stand against Russia. Why? Because they, or at least Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Gladstone, feel that conscription and compulsory military service are essential to the maintenance of the Empire, and hope that a national peril may make the country consent, or perhaps even demand, its introduction. "India," continued M. Rochefort, "is in a ferment at this moment. I know, positively know, of several conspiracies. For this the English have largely themselves to thank. They would force members.

the natives to learn their language, and in so doing have given them a taste for reading English newspapers, which have betrayed the weakness and difficulties of their rulers. Were war declared my sympathy would be slight for both antagonists, but were I a member of the government—an honest government—I should be an advocate of a Franco-Russian alliance, as Russia is our natural allly, because we have nothing to fear from her. Russia is our best ally, because between her and us lies our enemy—Germany." Sermany.

THE ROYAL NAVY INCREASE. LONDON, March 17. -Sir Thomas Brassey in speaking of the strength of the navy in the house of commons last night, said the principal efforts of the admiralty at present were confined to work on ships already in an advanced stage of construction. Plans for new vessels were being modified so as to admit of a contract outside for two single turret iron. clads instead of one. The whole acheme would include four ironclads, five iron-belted cruisers, one torpedo ram, seven scouts, five gunboats and fifteen torpedo boats. Ten torpedo boats would be ordered directly. They would be of a powerful type, and fit to go to sea in all weathers. They were not intended simply for coasting duty. The Earl of Northbrook, first lord of the admiralty, in answer to questions, stated that the admiralty had freely given advice and assistance to the Australian colonies for the for

mation of a colonial navy. ITALY ON THE RED SEA.

ROME, March 17.-In the chamber of deputies to-day Signor Mancini declared that Italy was following solely her own policy on the Red Sea. The question as to whether Italian forces would remain at Massowah was premature. After the fall of Khartoum the Italian ambassador to England intimated to Lord Granville that Italy was willing to assist England. Lord Granville replied that England could and must herself subjugate the Soudan. He expressed gratitude for the offer and the relations between the governments had since been most friendly. Mancini said Italy's relations with Turkey were good and her relations with Abyssinia showed an improvement. He hinted at probable opera tions in the Soudan.

A CONSUL'S FOOLISH ACT.

LONDON, March 17. - Annesley, the British consul-general at Hamburg, recently sent a letter to Lord Granville describing the African syndicate of Hamburg as a chamber to pro mote the extension of German and the extina tion of British trade in the German colonies A partner of the firm of Woermanns request ed Annesley to correct his statement that Woermanns' steamers were not the sole pro perty of the firm. Annesley sent a reply challenging the partner to a duel.

SPANISH OFFICERS FIRED ON.

Madkid, March 17 .- Great excitement has been caused here by the news that the governor of Alhuecemas Island, on the coast of Morocco, while parleying with some Morocco tribes under the protection of a flag of truce, was attacked. The governor and several other Spanish officials and a number of sail ors were wounded.

LONDON, March 18.-Mr. O'Connor asked whether the arrest and expulsion of James Stephens from France was done at the instance of the English government. Si: Vernon Harcourt said: The arrest and expulsion were not brought about at the instance or with the cognizance of the English government. He believed it was true that Stephens was opposed to the use of dynamite as a form of contention for Irish rights, and that he frequently published disavowals of dynamite policy. England, how ever, would not ask France to rescind the order of arrest and expulsion because it was not a matter in which England had any right to interfere. The secretary said he believed Stephens had not been subjected to actual ar rest, but had been simply ordered to leave

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons afternoon, read a despitch Edward Thornton, the ambassado: to St Petersburg, saying that M. DeGiers, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, had stated that Russian troops would not advance from the positions now occupied by their, practical the Afghans did not advance, or uness some turbances in Pendjeh. Stringent orders had been sent to the Russian communication use every possible means to avoid a conflict of incitement to conflict, and the orders would be repeated. Several interrogative were at once put, but Mr. Gladstone declined to answer. When, in reading the despatch from De Giers, he came to the phrase, "extraordinary reasons," he was interrupted with much laughter. Replying to a question as to the truth of the report that the Russians in December declined to withdraw from the positions they occupied beyond Sarakhs, despite England's request, Mr. Gladatone stated that as a matter of fact the request had lapsed. The evasion was greeted with

ironical cheers.

The Irish Conservatives in the House of Commons repudiate the leadership of of Stafford Northcote and are forming a separate Stafford Northcote and are forming a separate party wing. The principal auto of the schism is their discontant at Northcote's acceptance of the Continuous at Northcote and the Northcote of the Northcote's acceptance of the Northcote of the Northcote

to a cartoon in United Ireland representing Earl Spencer on his death bed.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, ike perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affectmeaning, but to loyally support the citizens in welcoming the Prince. may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTENT A pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, T G 7 G Sold by Druggists.

The clerk in a real estate office in Phila delphia who executes the handsomest deeds that reach the City Recorder's office, writes always with a stub pen and with the head of the blank towards him, thus writing upside down.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water ormilk. Sold only in packets and tins, (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{b}\text{ ax-d} 1\text{lb})\text{ by grocers.} abelled, "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homesopathie hemists, London, Engla

hemists, London, Engla

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond. ISSUE OF 1874.

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

FOUR DRAWINGS ANNUALLY. until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smeller premium. Every bond MUST draw one of the following premiums, as there ze no blanks.

\$00,000 \$0,000 20,000 20,000 12,000 716,800 200,000 20,000 5,000 1,000 250 140 Together 5,200 premiums, amounting to 1,648, 800 Florins. The next Redemption takes place on the

FIRST OF APRIL, And every Bond bought of us on or before the lst of April is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other

information, address INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City,

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United

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

PATENTS | Thos. P. Simpson, Washiurton, D.C. No pay asked for Patent until obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide. 31-13.

CONSUMPTION.

& P. O. aduress. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St. N. Y

JOHNSTON'S

is the ONLY preparation of the kind which CONTAINS ALL THE

Nutritious Properties of Beef. 29-tf

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 261. Dame Bécile Plante, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Prudent Lazotte, trader, of the same place, has instituted against her said hisband an action for separation as to property, the sixteetth day of January last, 1885.

DAVID & LAURENDEAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Monveal, 5th January, 1885.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, District of Montreal, No. 883. MARIE LOUISE LABELLE, wire of EDOUARD BASTIEN, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Printer, and hereto duly authorized by a Judge of the Superior Court, Plaintiff; and the said EDOUARD BASTIEN, of the said City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Printer, Defendant, An action enseparation of bions has this day been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 25th February, 1855.

BARNARD & BARNARD,

Atty's for Plaintiff,
30-5. 90 St. James street.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY.

The Panest Grade of Church Bell Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free

TON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY N.Y

DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

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A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Torms and full outfit FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 27-4-now

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DR. C. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, O guaranced specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Pits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex. Each box contains one month's treatment. 81.00 sex. Each box contains one month's treatment. a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money it the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., \$1 and \$3 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont.



McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebra-ted Chimes and Balls for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free. McSHANE & CO, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A:

\$500 REWARD! WE will may the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot oure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to discussification. Sugar Coatad, Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 conts. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterleits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.



DYSPEPSIA, Loss of appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habituai Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT.

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

Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle.

- SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DOWNS' ELIXIR N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC Has stood the test for FIFTY-1 FIRST YEARS, and has proved itself the best memory known for the cure of Coughs, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 TO

young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle.

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



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

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was nade a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1870.

The only Lettern over voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

Commissioners.

It never scales or postpones. us Grand Single Number Drawings take

A SPLENDID OPPORTINITY TO WIX A PORTUSE, FOURTE GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, April 14th, 1885 - 179th Monthly

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars each. Frac-tions, in Fifths in proportion

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		LIST OF I	PRICES	
:	CAPITAL P	RIZE		\$75,000
1	do			25,000
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2	PRIZES OF	6000		12,000
5	do	2000		10,000
30	do	:000		10,000
20	do	500		10,000
:00	do	200		20,000
300	do	100		30,000
500	do	50		25,000
1,000	do	25		25,000
	API	HONIMATE	ON PRIZES.	
Q.	Approximati	on Prizes	of 9750	6.750
ġ.	do	do	500	4,500
9	do	do	250	2 250

1.907 Prizes, amounting to \$265,500 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

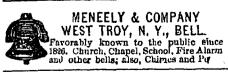
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Bells of Pure Copperts of Tin for Churches, schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
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NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-ERN INFIDELS." by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers 26.46 wanted.



A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICL OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a

ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark on

20,690,506

BOTTLES OF

Or, Warner's SAFE Kidney and Liver Cure (its former title),

SOLD TO FEBRUARY 1st, 1885!

No other Compound on earth can show a similar record, and no Physician a better one,

The highest Medical Authorities pronounce it the only known Specific for kidney. Liver and Urinary diseases: that it has no equal as a BLOOD PURIFIFIER, and that it is the best safeguard against contagious diseases. both acute and chronic, keeping the KIDNEYS and LIVER—the great organs of the body-in healthy condition, disease then being impossible.

For the many distressing ailments of delicate Ladies it has no

We can furnish over One Hundred Thousand voluntary Testimonials similar to the following.

Read them for the good of yourself, your family and your friends, Note the following, showing how this vast number of bottles was distributed, as evidenced by our sales-books.

936.842 | Chicago, 2,181,520

B. F. LARRABEE. Esq., 49 Chester Square, Boston, Mass., in 1879, was given up by several prominent Boston Physicians as incurable from Bright's Disease. He took over 200 bottles of Warner's Save Cure, in 1880-2, and Oct. 6, 1884, wrote that the "cure was as permanent as surprising."

Providence,

G. W. FULTON, Esq., Fulton, Texas, suffered for ten years from serious bladder disorders and lost from 25 to 80 pounds; in 1881 he used 14 hottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and recovered his natural weight and said, "I consider myself well for a man of 75." December 20th, 1884, he wrote, "I have had no symptoms of kidney disorder since 1881, and if I did I should rely upon SAFE Cure."

- - 330,829. Portland, Me.,

EN-GOV. R. T. JACOB, Westport, Ky. In 1882, during a political canyass, health gave way and was prostrated with severe kidney trouble. Lost 40 pounds of flesh. Used Warner's Safe Care in 1882, and June 23, 1884, writes: "I have never enjoyed better health, -ad owing to Warner's SAFE Cure.'

Bal. of N. Eng., - - 331,315.

HON. N. A. PLYMPTON (Hon. B. F. Butler's campaign manager), of Worcester, Mass, in May, 1880, was prostrated by kidney colic, caused by the passage of gravel from the kidneys to the bladder. He then began using Warner's SAFE Cure and in a short time passed a large stone and a number of smaller ones, Dec. 10th, 1884, Mr. Plympton wrote, "I have had no recurrence of my old trouble since Warner's SAFE Cure cured me."

New York State, - - 3,053,080.

MRS. J. B. DESMOULIN, 2411 Morgan street, St. Louis. Mo., in 1882, wrote, "I have been in delicate health for many years; but Warner's SAFE Cure made me the picture of health." June 23rd, 1884, she wrote, "My health has been good for the last two years." the last two years.

CHAS. E. STEPHENS, of Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15, 1882, wrote, "When my daughter was ten years of age she was seriously attacked by extreme kidney disorder. She recovered tem health.

635,210. Detroit,

THE REV. ANDREW J. GRAHAM. (P. F.), Grand Island, Neb., in 1881, was pro-nounced fatally sick with Bright's Disease. His condition he says was desperate and he could get no relief from physi-cians. He then fellowed Warner's SATE Cure treatment, and July 7, 1881, he wrote. "All local trouble has disappeared. Have taken no medicine for nearly a year.

Milwaukee, - - 344,171.

S. F. HESS, Rochester, N.Y., the well known tobacco manufacturer, three years ago took twenty-live bottles of Warner's SATE Cur-for liver disorder, and August 20th, 1881, he reported, "I consider myself fully cuved, and the credit is wholly due to Warner's SAFE Cure."

- - - 486,013. Minnesota.

G. W. HAMILTON, Milton, Santa Rosa Co., Florida, December 15th, 1884, wrote that "four years ago my wife was suffering with liver complaint which reduced her to a skeleton. The doctors finally pronounced her case. Bright's Disease of the kidneys, and incurable. She then took 13 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and has been in perfect health ever since. She now weighs 180 ponnds where formerly she was a skeleton. Warner's SAFE Cure will make a pormanent cure always if taken by directions.

Pennsylvania, - - 1,365,914. Bal. N. W. States, - - 1,400,362

IF IT IS

Resort to the Remedy that Nine-tenths (9-10) of Sufferers Require, thereby Saying Continuous Debility and Expensive Medical Attendance.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JOSEPH JACQUES, Esq., St. Albans, Vt., in January, 1877, was taken desperately sick with Bright's Disease of the kidneys. He spat blood, was tremendously bloated and seemed to

Cleveland,

blood, was tremendously bloated and seemed to be beyond the power of the best physicians. He then took 60 bottles of Warner's Safe Cure, which restored him to health. January 1st, 1885, eight years afterwards, he wrote: "I never enjoyed better health in my life than I do now, and I owe it all to Warner's Safe Cure. I consider myself cured of Bright's Disease."

655,250. Cincinnati,

B. J. WORRELL, of Ellaville. Fla., in 1879, was prostrated with Bright's Disease of the kidneys and under the best treatment, grew worse. "On the advice of Governor Drew's sister, I began Warner's SAFE Cure, sixty bottles of which restored me to full measure of health. I have now been cured about four years, and my case is regarded as miraculous." Governor Drew, of Jacksonville, Florida, April 20th, 1884, says: "Mr. Worrell's case and cure give me great confidence in Warner's SAFE Cure, and I unhesitatingly indorse it."

Bal. Ohio, (State,) - 474,869

Mrs. S. A. Clark, East Granby, Conn., in 1881 was utterly used up with constitu-tional and female complaints of the worst kind. Been sick ten years, and tried everything.
In November, 1884, she wrote, "Warner's Safe Cure cured me four years ago, and has kept me well."

- 2,725,513 Southern States,

ROBERT GRAHAM, 77 Penn street, Brooklyn, N. Y., suffered for six years from inflammation of the bladder and stricture. Six physicians, specialists, gave him up to die. In 1883, he began Warner's SAFE Cure and its continued use. he

Canada.

511,974. | St. Louis,

S. A. JOHNSTON, Lockington, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1881, stated that for thirty years he had suffered tortures with dyspensia, but he was entirely cured by the use of Warner's SATE Cure. Dec. 8th, 1884, he says, "I took 20 or 25 bottles of Warner's SATE Cure, and it has never failed to stop any symptoms of my old complaint if they appeared; my health is good."

Bal. S. W. States,

N. B. SMILEY, Esq., of Bradford, Pa., in 1882, was very seriously sick of extreme kidney disorder and rheumatism, which gradually grew worse. Physicians Being unable ro Assist him his last resort was Warner's Safe Cure, and June, 25th, 1884, he wrote, "My health is better than for two years past, and in some respects is better than it has been for five years. When I catch cold and have any slight kidney trouble. I resume the medicine grain

San Francisco, 932,210.

JAMES M. DAVIS, 330 South Pearl street, Albany, N.Y., superintendent of Jagger Iron Co., in 1881 SUFFERED FROM EVERY BEHIOUS KIDNEY TROUBLE; he weighed but 160 pounds; he used 18 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and December Eth. 1884, he wrote, The Warner Street, and Taget for the Albandary SINGE and I facet for the A says, effected a complete cure. Under date June 25, 1884, he says: "My health continues good; have used no medicine since April 30, 1883."

HAD NO TROUBLE SINCE, and I feel first-curs and weigh 198 pounds. I WOULD NOT GO BACK TO THAT TIME OF FOUR TEARS AGO FOR ALL THE DOLLARS IN THE UNITED STATES."

> 1,175,868. | Bai. Pacific Coast, -624,237.

All the Testimonials above given are from persons who were PER-MANENTLY CURED several years ago and remain s %.

JAMES STEPHENS DESTITUTE AND DYING.

FOR AID.

LONDON, March 19.—The wife of James Stephens has telegraphed E. Dwyer Gray that her husband is dying at Mons, Belgium, and that she is absolutely destitute. Mrs. Stephens appealed for aid and Gray at once responded. Gray has written a letter for publication declaring Stephens had no connection with the dynamiters, and that his expulsion from France was a cruel exercise of arbitrary power which Ireland will not soon forget. It is reported other prominent Irishmen have contributed to a fund for Stephens. for Stephens.

MRS. "DETECTIVE" DUDLEY.

THE WOMAN WHO SHOT ROSSA ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN FROM SCOTLAND VARD.

Boston, Mass., March 18,—Mrs. Lucille Dadley, says the *Pilot*, has been traced timough Ireland, where she was "on duty" last year as an English detective from Scotland Yard, don. She was in Dublin in company with " Tyler," at which time she acted as "Mrs. Tyler's" assistant or "maid." In Sligo, however, Tyler's" assistant or "mad," In Shgo, however, Mrs. Dudley acted alone, and registered at the hotel as "L. Dudley," On her box and port-manteau, however, it was noticed that her initials were printed "L. D."—so that "I hacille" and "Y scult" were not quite invented for New York. The Sligo Champion tollows her, step by step, and gives the dates and registers. We understand that O'Donnovan Rossa will not prosecute the woman; but it is well to establish the fact beyond one shout that she was establish the fact beyond question that she was employed by the English Government as a spy, if not as a murderer. The Slyre Champion, of

February 7, says: "
"Most of the readers of the Championaire, doubtless, in remembrance of the facts connected with the visit of a female detective to the town of Sligo in July last: we at that time called attention to some of her proceedings while among us, extreme kidney disorder. She recovered temporarily, but a year ago was again prostrated. She was swollen to twice her natural size, had frequent headaches, nausea, and other disguised symptoms of the disorder. All her Louisville physicians agreed that she could not recover. Her case and treatment were telegraphed to a New York specialist. who said recovery was impossible. Last August we began to treat her ourselves, and now, wholly through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure, she is apparently as well as ever." November, 1884, he says, the finance of Warner's SAFE Cure, she is apparently as well as ever. "November, 1884, he says, the finance of Warner's safe Cure, she is apparently as well as ever." November, 1884, he says, the finance of Warner's safe Cure, she is apparently in perfect health." and of a certain episode in the life of a local gen-tlemm connected with the Government. When lative to the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa, his would-be assassin is one Yseult Dudley, but the real name is Lucille Dudley. There is some thing remarkably coincidental in all this. We have had in July, in Sligo, a 'founde police ann,' as she was termed, whose luggage was marked 'L. D.'; she sought lodgings as Misa Dudley here, and in Ballina, we understand, that when stopping at a hotel in that town she can always a great as a local in that town she gave her name as Miss Dudley again.

TRELAND AND ENGLAND.

THE LONDON "ECHO" INDOESES FOR ACTION OF THE DUBLIN COLORATION. LONDON, March 19,- A great sensation wa carried in the looky of the Horses of Common ye today by an editional in the Letter, over the and edited by a Liberal member of Parliane as strongly indersing the Datch Corporation in its majority attended of neutrality respective the Penness visit. The weeds of the extent

are: "To us it seems that the Dublin Corporation for and discound coupse bus taken the only manly and digerned coarse men to it. Better far it should take no netive part in the coming testivities than assist in deedving the future ruler of Iretand by hedlow professions of loyalty.

"Treland is not loyal. Give the trick a fair chance of success they would be in rebellion tomorrow. We hold Ireland as we hold Egypt and India by the terror of our arms. Let England be in conflict with some great power and one great defeat, would be tollowed by an hish rising.

This is said to be the first time any English paper has indulged in such plain talk. At a meeting in Pholin this evening Mr. Harrington, M.P., who presided, read a telegram from Patrick Egan, the president of the Irish National League of America, praising the Nationalist members of the Municipal Council of Dublin for their attitude regarding the visit of the Prince of Wales.

CROWN LANDS AND FORESTS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HON, MR. LYNCH

-- INTERESTING INFORMATION. QUEBEC, March, 16 .-- The attendance of mem bers in the House to-day when the speaker took the chair was small, beyond compare with any other day of the session. The scene was not inspiriting enough to cause the Ministry to get

inspiriting enough to cause the Ministry to get through business, and the business done did not amount to much.

The Hon, Mt. Lynch, Minister of Crown Lands and Forests, laid to-day on the table the annual reports of his department. From a geographic, topographical and statistical point of view the document contains information of the greatest importance and interest to the public. The prospects of colonization in the province, the mineral discoveries of the year, the land reclaimed and the St. Louis, - 1,222,895.

REV. JAMES ERWIN, Methodist minister, West Eaton, N. Y., was long and seriously ill with inflammation of the prostate gland, (a very obstinate disorder). In 1882, he began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and June 25th, 1881, wrote, "The relief obtained two years ago proved permanent; physicians express great surprise."

Kansas City, - 538,395.

S. A. IOHNSTON, Loukinster, Chie Sout.

calculated that the enormous quantity of 6,763,922\(\frac{1}{2}\) acres are yet disposable and in great part now ready for colonization. The seignories and other properties forming the Jesuit estates, yielded the sum of \$32,698.30. The sum of \$3,232.50 was paid directly to the department for rents of fishing.

The following paragraph in the report is a hopeful sign: "Notwithstanding the financial crisis through which we are passing, and the sensible decrease in lumbering operations due to this depression, the gross receipts of my department last year reached the sum of \$799,059,97, so exceeding the estimate given in the last budget by \$78,256.97.

The revenue derived from the crown lands and timber of the Province of Lover Canada was,

The revenue derived from the crown lands and timber of the Province of Lower Canada was, in 1866, \$377,759; to-day it reaches almost \$800,000. As a safeguard against the possible denuding Canada of timber which is probable in the future in view of the enormous quantity annually exported, the honorable member of Crown Lands and Forests suggests "the most efficacious method, in my quinion, is to set apart efficacious method, in my opinion, is to set apart all the timbered lands of the Province which are unfit for cultivation and treat them as Forest

Reserves."
Mr. H. J. J. Duchesnay reports on gold mines. His report of the Chaudiere mining division is hopeful. Reports of petroleum and combustiblegas wells are all furnished. The whole volume, which comprises 110 large pages, is full of interesting information from source to sever of interesting information from cover to cover. The above summary contains a few of the most important items given. As the report will be before the public in a few weeks, everyone in terested in the welfare of the province should try and secure a copy.

A SENATOR DEAD.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 18.—Senator Benson, of St. Catharines, died at the Russell House this morning at 8 o'clock. He was 78 years old. He was able to be out yesterday.

An old resident of Hammond, N.Y., was surprised to find both his feet frozen the other morning upon getting out of bed.

For Good Purposes Only.

Mrs. A. M. Dauphin of 1939 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, is well known to the ladies of HIS WIFE'S APPEAL TO E. DWYER GRAY | that city from the great good she has done by means of Lydia E. Pinknam's Vegetable Compound. She writes Mrs. Pinkham of a recent interesting case. "A young married lady came to me suffering with a severe case of Prolapsus and Ulceration. She commenced taking the Compound, and in two months was fully restored. In proof of this she soon found herself in an interesting condition. Influenced by foolish friends she attempted to evade the responsibilities of maternity. After ten or twelve days she came to me again, and she was indeed in a most alarming state and suffered terribly. I gave her a tablespoonful of the compound every hour for eight hours until she fell asleep, she awoke much re-lieved and evidently better. She continued taking the Compound, and in due season she became the mother of a fine healthy boy. But for the timely use of the medicine she believes her life would have been lost."

For Weak Women.

MRS LYDIA E. PINKHAM: "About the first of September, 1881, my wife was taken with urine hemorrhage. The best styptics the physician could prescribe did not check it and she not more and more enfeebled. She was troubled with Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhea, numbress of the limbs, sickness of the stomach and loss of appetite. I purchased a trial bottle of your Vegetable Compound, She said she could discover a salutary effect from the first dose. Now she is comparatively free from the Prolapses, Stomach's sickness, &c. The hemorrhage is much better and is less at the regular periods. Her appetite is restored, and her general health and strength are much improved. We feel that we have been resulterfully bear illed and our hearts are drawn out in gratitude for the same and in sympathy for other sufferers, for whose sakes

we allow our names to be used." C. W. Eaton, Thurston, N.Y.

JADIA E. PINKHAMS VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Prace 84. Six buttles for \$\(\), Sould by all drumists. Sent by mad, no faze paid, in for a n Pills or Lozonges on recent of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters con fidentially answered.



That Old, Reliable Killer of Pain,

Whether Internal or External,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer should have a
place in every Factory, Machine Shop and
Mill, on every Factory, and in every Household, veady for immediate use, not only for
Accidents, Cats, Braise's, etc., but for Bowel
Complaints, such as Diarrhea, Dysentery,
Cholera Infanton, radden Colds, Chills,
Neuralyia, etc., etc. Sold everywhere,
Cecce, 20c, 25c and 5the per little,
DATTE 5. I AMD DENCE 200 I imited

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited. Wholesale Agents, Montreal.



dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dis-giness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark able success has been shown in curing

SICK

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

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

in the bane of so many lives that here is where we take our great boast. Our pills cure it while thers do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and ery easy to take. One or two pills make a dose.
They are strictly vegetable and do not grips or purge, but by their gentle action please all who meethem. In vials at 25 cents; tive for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. Mew York City.

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King street West, Toronto, W. W Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Ad vertisements fo this Paper.

THE UNION.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NOT SATISFIED. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., March 19 .- In the Legislature to day Premier Sullivan announced that he would move an address to Queen Victoria representing the failure of the Canadian Government to carry out that part of the terms of confederation which requires maintenance of the steam service for mails and passengers between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, and praying the Queen to compel Canada to fulfil the terms of union and compensate Prince Edward Island for non-fulfilment in the past.



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Bore Throat, Swellings, Spraims, Brulses, Burns, Scalds, Frast Biles, AND ALL OTHER BOILLY FAIRS AND ACHES.
Seld by Druggiss and Dealers verywhere. Firty Centra bottle.

THE CHARLES A. VOCELES CO.

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Bullmers, Ed., U.S.A.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

PATIENT BUT ANGRY DEMOCRATS-NEW YORK THE NEW JERUSALEM-FREEDOM OF WORSHIP-PIOUS THEATRICAL MAN-AGERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

New York, March 23, 1885. The President and his Cabinet appear to possess the quality of silence or discreetness in a more eminent degree than their prede-No one knows who is to be bounced from office, and therefore everyone is in suspense, and officeholders bordering upon agony. Only for a few appointments that have been made, wherein the lucky ones are very hard cases, people might safely conclude that an era of civil service reform was really about to begin. The appointment of Higgins of Baltimore as assistant Secretary of the Treasury has inflamed the minds of the mugwumps to a pitch of frenzy. Higgins is nothing but an intelli-gent election bummer, they say, and with truth ; but then, after all, what is Dan Man ning, Cleveland's right bower, and Secretary of the Treasury? Higgins is now the right man in the right place (for Higgins), who may parody the saying of Fletcher, of Saltown, and sing: "I don't care a straw who writes the hallads of the people, provided I am allowed to handle their money." It is not even certain if there is to be a clean sweep of Republicans in high station, for there is Mr. Morton to be retained in Paris, and, it is thought, Mr. Pearson, as postmaster of New York, which would mean the retention of his regiment of 1,700 subordinates. Pearson is favored by the mugwumps. If he be relieved, the mugwumps will leave the Democratic party, at which the Democratic

party will rejoice, while the Republicans will refuse to take them back. They will then

find themselves between the upper and nether milistone, between the devit and the

deep sea, and Henry Ward Beecher, Carl Schurz and George W. Curtis will float around the world without a political opportunity. This is all very fine, but

what about the Democrats who have been

so long in the wilderness and who are engag

ed gnashing their poor teeth in rage? Shall

aucstions of sentiment keep them out of

office? I guess not; I rather think that after

a few weeks, when Cleveland and Manning

and the Chevalier Bayard shall have done

posing as purists they will make a clean sweep in the departments, and admit the

rushing whirlwind of democrats in spite of

civil service rules. Their delay is causing a

favorable impression on the minds of the

unthinking, and that is all they want.

If any Montrealer who has not been in New York for twenty years would visit the city now, he would observe great ethnological changes. Walking along Broadway from the Battery to 187th street, a distance of four or tive miles, he would, if he were observant, notice that the stores on either side of this magnificent business thoroughfare are passing into the hands of the Germans, and chiefly into the hands of German Jews. For one Saxon or Celtie name on the signboard he would read at least two that have a Teutonic sound and origin, while many he would suppose English, such as Smith, Johnson, Cowen, are really sound, pncumonia cannot be prevented. For German a little anglicized. And so with the this purpose, there is nothing equal to Warstock and produce exchanges, which are rapidly falling into the hands of the Hebrews. On a certain festive occasion, not very long ago, the flags of all the nations were unfurled on the stock exchange, amongst them an attack of pneumonia, but it does and can a small flag of green, which caught the remove the cause of and prevent that disease some Englishman, who oreve of dered it down, as it represented no living nation. Notwithstanding the c'amors of a few Irishmen and real Americans | his favor. present, the ilag was taken down after a concensus of opinion had been had. It was the German Hebrews did it. The Belmonts lesses his inability to cure, and in a measure salary at the trace of his resignation. (b) are Jews, whose names before translation he considers his responsibility ended. In That the salary of each assessor appointed were, I think, Shoppenhauer. And it is not many instance, indeed, persons are reported under such act shall be \$1,000 per annum, only Breadway that is captured by the child-las dying of pregumenta, heart disease, (c) That the provisions of "The Canada ren of Israel; the whole of New York city will soon be theirs. Those people, on their arrival, have some means and a good deal of technical knowledge, and people have i without knowing it and perion hence "get along famously. There are many Jews on the various staffs of the city papers, and they make good journalists. There is one Catholic paper here—the Sanday Democrat-owned by a Jew, and there is another Irish paper said to be owned by one of the same race, and faith that is doubtful. He had a mortgage on the plant only, which has been paid off.

The Freedom of Worship bill has been passed by the New York Legislature, and the New York papers utter their usual ugty bark when an act of justice has been done. All manner of howling dervishes were at liberty to visit the prisoners on Randall's Island and give them religious consolation, but the Catholic priest was refused. The Catholic Union of New York saw the supreme absurdity of this piece of exclusiveness, and entrusted Senator Gibbs with a bill to change the order of things. "Catholics pay taxes to support the prisoners on Randall's Island," said Senator McCarthy, "and yet their priests are not admitted." "But," yelled Senator Thomas, "if you let in the ed in a formal document. Sir Henry Wolff Josuits you can't refuse the Hebrews or then asked: "Does the question of peace or the Mahommedans." "Certainly not," re-joined Senator Gibbs; let them all in, this is a "Certainly not," free country." And so it is; and the N.Y. Herald and Times send forth their shrill howls in vain. Of course the Randall Island was merely a test case, and the bill will be general in its effects.

For a democratic people, remarkable for our republican simplicity, we are, it must be admitted, somewhat fond of titles and dis-Let a young man here earn a medal at a foot race, and he wears it proudly al the dear days of his life. We have no sales women. but the number of our sales ladies is absolutely unlimited. If a man is not a colonel he is pretty sure to be a general, and honorables are as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. Indeed, I know a sensible young fellow, in other respects who calls himself James Brown, junior, although there has been no James Brown, senior, in the family that he knows of. Junior is, you perceive, better than nothing, as a mark of distinction; it is surely not so common as

The Roller Skating craze spreads and continues. The doctors sound notes of warning as to its injurious effects, and some of the clergy as to the immorality arising from a mode of recreation which carries with it so much fascination, leading, as it does, to indiscriminate co-mingling of the sexes. But the cry of the clergy is small indeed compared with the roar of the theatrical managers, who have suddenly and unexpectedly lifted the curtain and revealed themselves as guardians of morals. I would be among the last to insinuate that empty houses have something to do with this piety. It is comical, however, and no mistake.

-Bishop Fabre held an ordination service at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum on Saturday last. He was assisted by Rev. Father Turgeon, S.J., of St. Mary's College, as deacon, and Rev. Mr. Dugast as sub-deacon. Mr. Lacouse was ordained priest and Messrs. Dugast and Crowley sub-deacons.

"PNEUMONIA."

WHY NOT CALL IT BY ITS RIGHT NAME ? (New York Telegram.)

Many a strong well-built man leaves home to day, before night be will have a chill, and in a few days he will be dead! This is the way the dreaded pneumonia takes people off. The list of notable men who are its victims is appalling!

Dr. Damrosch, the famous musician, is soized by a chill while conducting rehearsal; next day his physicians tell us he is doing

well! Next day he is dead! The Rev. J. E. Latimer, D. D., S. T. D. Dean of Boston University Theological School, preaches eloquently one morning, has a slight chillness thereafter, feels unwell for a time, and unexpectedly dies! A gentleman in Albany goes to his physician one morning stating that he feels strangely uncomfortable, is examined, advised at once to settle up his affairs, does so and dies before night!

Everyone dreads this prevalent disorder. Its coming is sudden, its termination usually

What causes the terrible scourge? It is not " in the air," -infectious or contagious. It results from exposure, changes of weather, prevails more among men than women, more among the apparently healthy

than among the feeble. Pneumonia, we are told, is invited by certain condition of the system, indicated if one has occasional chills and fevers, a tendency to colds in the throat and lungs, rheumatic and neuralgie pains, extreme tired feelings, short breath and pleuritic stitches in the side, loss of appetite, backache, nervous unrest, scalding sensations, or scant and discolored fluids, heart futterings, sour stonach, distressed look, puffy eye sacs, hot and dry skin, loss of strength and virility. These indications may not appear together, they may come, disappear and reappear for years, the person not realizing that they are nature's warnings of a coming calamity.

In other words, if preumonia does not claim as a victim the persons having such symptoms, some less pronounced but more fatal malady certainly will.

A celeb. sted New York physician told the Tribune, a year ago, that pneumonia was a secondary disorder, the exposure and cold being simply the agent which develops the disease, already dormant in the system, because the kidneys have been but partially doing their duty. In short, pneumonia is but an early indication of a bright's diseased condition. This impaired action may exist for years without the patient suspecting it because no pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity and often it can be detected only by chemical and microscopical examinations.

Nearly 150 of the 740 deaths in New York city the first week in March and in six weeks 781 deaths were caused by pneumonia!

The disease is very obstinate, and if the accompanying kidney disorder is very far advanced, recovery is impossible, for the kidneys give out entirely, and the patient is literally suffocated by water.

The only safeguard against pneumonia is to maintain a vigorous condition of the system, and thus prevent its attacks, by using whatever will radically and effectually restore full vitality to the kidneys, for if they are not ner's safe cure, a remedy known to millions, used probably by hundreds of thousands and commended as a standard specific wherever known and used. It does not pretend to cure if taken in time. No reasonable man can doubt this if he regards the personal experience of thousands of henorable men worthy

When a physician says his patient has manent infirmity, may be paid a superangua-cular bright's disease or pneumonia, be con tion allowance equal to two thirds of his as dying of pareumonia, heart disease, (c. That the provisions of "The Canada The market for rice is firm, but in conseapoplexy and convulsions, when the real Civil Service Act, 1881," and the acts quence of large stocks held no movement is cause of death and a known by the physician is this hidney consumption. Thousands of of it because their physicians will not tell them the fact ! The same fite awaits every one win, will not exercise his judgment in such a matter and be ten to binselt lie family and to so dety.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR CLOUD.

THE GOVERNMENT DECLARES. THE CLISIS TO BE GRAVE.

Lospos, March 23 .- Lord Edmun i Fitz maurice, under secretary of foreign affores, admitted vesterday that the Anglo-Russian crisis was grave. He, however, entertains a hope that diplomatic efforts may succeed in warding off a collision, It is known that Russia and the Porte are negotiating for a neutrality treaty in the event of war between England and Russia. Lord Fitzmaurice, replying to a question put by Sir Henry Wolff, said the Anglo-Russian agreement in regard to the Russo Afghan frontier was not recordwar depend upon the verbal assurance of Russia?" To this Lord Fitzmaurice did not reply, whereupon the Conservatives cheered ironically. Lord Granville, in the House of Lords, said that it was desirable that the Government, while firmly adhering to the policy which England's obligations required, should not omit any chance of arriving at a friendly agreement with Russia.

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE AMEER. CALCUTTA, March 23 .- The Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India, has departed for Rawul Pindee, to attend the conference with the Ameer of Afghanistan concerning the frontier dispute. The Duke of Connaught will be present.

NEW YORK, March 23 .- The Times' London correspondent telegraphs under yesterday's date: "All interest in the troubles with Russia is centred now on the Ameer's visit to Lord Dufferin, viceroy of India, next week, which in a vague way is expected to clear up the thick atmosphere of oriental diplomacy and show the English where they really stand. It is known that Lord Duffering expects war, and his talk to the Ameer is thus likely to have additional significance. Everybody suspects or believes that the massing of forces near the Afghan frontier has peen making progress swiftly of late, but Lord Dufferin keeps all news of those doings per-fectly dark. If the time comes for hostilities, it will be found, I fancy, that quite as good preparations have been made in India

as in the Caucasus. The rumors late to day have been decidedly of warlike character. I am told that secretly the admiralty has been working day and night | income is derived from the rental of rookeries in order to get the fleet ready for the Baltic operations at the shortest notice, and in military circles stories of unusual preparations are current. Private desnatches from Berlin speak of rumors that Bleichroder, the great banker who places the Russian loans, has hastily gone to St. Petersburg on a summons from the Russian Finance Minister, and they add that the utmost fear of a panic

tacrifice, and which is sure to slump if wat comes. There is a general feeling here in London, and one which grows, I think, with public pondering on these questions, that a war just now with Russia might be the very best thing that could happen."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 18

Mr. Bourbeau introduced a bill to amend the Temperance Act so as to authorize the clergy to grant certificates in their districts. In reply to Sir R. Cartwright, Mr. Bowell said the total value of goods, the produce of Canada experted between 1st July, 1883, and

1st March, 1884, was \$56,861,122, and for the same period in the following year it was **\$**56,347,281. Mr. Charlton moved the second reading of a bill to provide for the punishment of seduc-

tion and like offences, to make seduction under promise of marriage a misdemeanor; also the procuring of feigned marriages, as well as inveigling females of hitherto virtuous character into houses of ill-fame. Sir John Macdonald said there were two

clauses in the bill, the merite of which he thought were sufficient to save it. The clauses were those which proposed to punish the heinous offence of deceiving an hones: and unsuspecting woman with a feigned marriage and the other offence that of inveigling. In consideration of these two clauses in the bill he would support a second reading, and the bill was read a second time.

On the motion being made Mr McCallum protested against a measure of relief to Ontario municipalities which have aided rail-ways declared to be for Dominion purposes, on the ground that it would be unfair to ask 595 municipalities in the Dominion to aid 162 municipalities in Ontario.

The motion was carried. Mr. Fortin moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Liquor License Act of 1883. It proposed to repeal section 145 of the Liquor License Act of 1883, which had been held by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick to have repealed the clauses in the Canada Temperance act relating to penalties and procedure. He proposed in committee to add a further amendment which would declare that the intent of the act of 1883 was that the provisions of the Canada Temperance act of 1878, relating to offences and penalties, shall not be considered as impairing any of its provisions.

After some discussion the debate was ad iourned.

Mr. Costigan gave notice of motion "that it is expedient further to amend the acts respecting the inspection of gas and gas meters by providing that gas may be inspected without notice to the manufacturer; by making further provision respecting the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen in gas, and by requiring the number of meters in use to be entered in the register of consumers." He will also move "That it is expedient further to amend the act respecting weights and measures by providing that a barrel shall no longer be a measure of capacity under section sixteen of the 'Weights and Measures Act of 1879' by defining further the weights which shall be deemed equivalent to a bushel; by making provision as to the size of barrels in which apples shall be packed and offered for sale, and by modifying the provisions of the said act relating to goods packed in hermetically sealed cans."

Concerning the court of claims to be established Sir Hector Largevin will move the following resolution :-- "It is expedient to provide (a) that the salary of the judge appointed under any act to establish a court of claims for Canada shall be \$4,000 per annum, and that such judge after fitteen years' service, or in case of his being disabled by peras applicable extend and apply to the asses-sors, the clerk and the officers and servants of the said court appointed in victue of such act. (d) That the costs in any case before the said court in which the same allowed by the court is greater than the amount tendered in compensation, or if there has been no sum tendered, when the judgment is against the crown, may be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada."

Oftawa, March 20.

Sir John Mac louald said that a writ for Northumberland was issued somer because as he attended more particularly to Ontario matters and had happened to meet the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, he told him to go on and issue a writ for the election in Northumberland. There was no object in bringing on the one election before the other.

Mr. McCallum called attention as a matter of privilege to a paragraph in the Globe, in which he had been represented as advocating legislative union. No man who had heard his speech would substantiate that statement, and the writer must have penned it wilfully knowing it to be false. He branded the writer as a liar and a mortal coward, and not fit to associate with gentlemen.

RUSSIAN INTOLERANCE.

St. Patersburg, March 21.-The quarrel between Rome and this country is becoming more pronounced. The latest set of Cardinal Jacobini in the administration of clerical affairs in Russia, having been approved and emphasized by the Pope, the Imperial authorities here are determined to take such measures as will convince the Vatican that the Czar is the spiritual as well as the political ruler of his people. The Catholic clergymen through the Empire have been re quired to forswear supreme allegiance to the Pope at Rome. It they refuse to take the prescribed oath, it is stated that Count Tolstoi, the minister of the interior, will establish an independent Catholic patriarch in this

ROOKERIES. LONDON, March 21.-The dowry given by the Duke of Bedford to his daughter on her marriage with Sir Edward Malet yesterday was \$650,000, invested in consols. The pa pers to day have columns of descriptions of the gorgeous wedding ceremony in Westminster abbey. The Radical newspapers contrast the unseemly splendor of the wedding pageant with the Duke of Bedford's constant refusals to subscribe to local charities. They recall the fact that the bulk of his immense in the city slums, which are in a sad state of dilapidation. They also recall that during the smallnox scare last summer the Duke of Bedford refused to clean the pestilential alleys of his property around Covent Garden market, and even refused to allow others to remove the accumulated filth of years. It is said that the only time when his Grace shows a lively sense of his duties as a landlord is

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE. Weekly Review of Montreal Markets.

During the past week no change has taken place in trade circles. Importers of heavy goods do not comprehend any advancement in ocean freights since the war scare has died

Boots and Shors .- Manufacturers are kept busily at work filling orders on hand, but this is only for the present, and quite a number of renewals have been asked for. The country trade is very slack, there is much difficulty in storekeepers collecting from the farmers, many of whom have considerable grain unsold, and hope to get war prices for

BUTTER-Little business has been done. There were a few sales of Peterboro and Morrisburg at 11c to 12c for the lower ports trade. Retailers stocked up freely, and now the demand is disappointing. The shrinkage in cost since last fall must bave entailed heavy losses. English advices state that butter is duli at 40s to 50s. We quote fancy creamery in New York 28c to 20c, Brockville and Morrisburg 11e to 12e, and Townships airy 13c to 14c.

CHEESE .- In this market there is only a local trade, business is very quiet otherwise, with a few shipments to Quebec. It is impossible to exceed 11c, except in a jobbing way. We quote:—Fall makes 10c to 11c, and medium 3c to 9c. Factories in Western Canada are expected to resume work this week. Eggs-Fresh are selling at 21c, but many transactions took place at 22c, although the market is rather dull.

Provisions.—Are very dull at present, the packing season for hogs being over.

DRY Goods. -Some improvement is reported to have been detected by some houses, but business during the past week has been anything but satisfactory. Spring woollens and underclothing are selling about the same as last year. Most houses in the trade report woolens to be firm. A deputation of Montreal merchants departed for Ottawa with reference to the change in the tariff on costume clothing, which they want defined.

FISH AND SALT. - Fish is at present at standatill; the supply was very light this season, and merchante are about cleared out. Cape Breton herrings are selling in small quantities at \$5 to \$5 25. The salt trade is very quiet; there has been no change in prices, and a demand is not looked for.

FLOUR AND GRAIN-The flour market is keeping very quiet. During the week business has been confined to local demands. Grain on spot has been dull and irregular. We quote, Canada Red winter wheat, 93c to white do, 91c to 92c; Canada spring, 95c : 9le to 93e; peas, 72e to 73e; oats, 32e; rye, 60e to 62e; barley, 50e to 60e, and corn 53e

FURS-Advices from London note a severe shrinkage in the price of shipping furs. Skins will realize much lower prices here than for-merly, as far as can be learned the decline compared with last year is as follows :- Otter, 30 per ct.; fisher, 35 per ct.; cross fox, 30 per ct.; silver fox, 40 per ct.; lynx, 35 per ct.; red fox, 40 per ct.; skunk, 25 per ct.; mink, 50 per ct.; beaver, 30 per ct. Eisher is nomi, nally quoted here at a decline of \$1 to \$2, lynx is down 25c to 50c, red fox 10c to 15c, cross fox 50c to \$1, otter \$2 and skunk 10c.

FRUIT. - The fruit market is keeping quiet, and prices are steady, except oranges, which have risen 50c per case. We quote valencias \$6 per case, Jamaicas in barrels \$8 to 9, and Floridas in boxes \$4.50 to 5. Lemons are higher at \$3 to 4 per box, apples are quiet at 82 to 83 per brl. Some dealers have maple sugar and syrup, but the genuine article will not arrive for a few weeks.

GROCERIES.—The trade exhibits a better tone. In tess a decided advance has affected which he was treated. He disclaimed in the all grades, with a prospect for higher values. | most emphatic manner having had any con-Sugar remains the same as usual. Spices - nection with the dynamitards. Pepper is higher, but the rest are ur changed. amending the same, and of "The Civil Ser-expected until revigation opens. Syraps vice Superannuation Act, 1833," shall so far are easier. Molasses keeps firm in consequence of light stock.

HIDES .- Business in Montreel is only moderate, the supply coming in being not excessive. Calfebrus sell at 12c, and sheep pelts range from 75° to 80°. Western hides are quiet. Chicago bulls, No. 1, 94° to 94°. Toronto inspected, No. 1, 94° to 94°, dry

Western hides, 16c to 17c.

Hors.—Prices are low, but they do not tempt buyers; there is no regular market, We quote good to choice 9c to 12c, and inferior to medium Ge to Sc. In New York choice are worth 15c to 16c, and good to prime 13c to 14c.

IRON AND HARDWARE. -There has been a little change in pig iron; sales have taken DURLIN, March 19.—The appeal in behalf place in 50, 60 and 70 ton lots of Eglington at of Mr. James Stephens, the Fenian refugee \$18.50, and of Coltness and Langloan at \$20. Trade in hardware is dull and dragging; it is scarcely equal to what it was last year. Copper has sold at 13 to to 15c, as to quality, for nails, and a good demand has been shown. Small lots of horse nails sold at a discount of forty and five, 21 per cent., and forty and five and 5 per cent., as to sort ordered.

LEATHER.—The market is very quiet.

Advices from the country state that the stocks of leather, boots and shoes are comparatively light. In the present state of the market for raw material there is less disposition to push sales than ever. A few sales are reported at current prices.

THE LOCAL CATTLE MARKET. The markets this morning were well supplied with cattle and calves, a large number of traders being in attendance, but it was only for inspections as very few offers were made. The cattle were principally striplings, and for these no demand was made. A few good sterrs were bought at high prices but immediately after these had been purchased the butchers devoted their time to selecting choice spring lambs. Although only a few lambs were to be had they sold quickly. Buyers had no time to bid, but paid the prices demanded. The receipts were about 200 cattle, 20 sheep, 40 calves and 15 spring lambs. Prices ranging for cattle on the hoof 3½ to 5c; sheep 3½ to 4½c; and spring lambs 3 to 5½c per lb. Calves were sold from \$2 to \$8 each.

HORSE MARKET.

A large number of gentlemen's carriage and working horses are in the city, all the stables are occupied, but it does not tend that the American traders should buy, for although there are many of these gentlemen in town, business has not been more brisk than usual. During the past week Mr. Maguire, of College street, sold the following :- 1 chestnut horse, 7 years, 1,100 lbs, \$125; 1 do mare, 6 years, 1,150 lbs, \$140; 1 brown mare, 7 years, 1,200 lbs, \$140; 1 pair of bay mares, 6 years, \$1,200 lbs each, \$315; 1 bay mare, 5 years, \$157.50; one pair of horses, 6 years, 2,500 lbs, \$340; one pair of brown horses, 6 years, 1,200 lbs each, \$225, and one bay horse \$150. The shipments of horses still continue to

be very large many of those shipped are for breeding purposes. During the past week reigns in Berlin, where the speculators are loaded with Russian paper, which they have been keeping up in the market at a heavy promptness.

when some tenants fails to pay his rent, in the following were sent to the States:—2 mares for breeding purposes valued at \$245; been keeping up in the market at a heavy promptness.

HAVE QU Eot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Oramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-side headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart?

heart?

Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fittul rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?

Constipation alternating with

looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness Abundant pale, or scanty flow of

dark water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrheas, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions cesue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other com-

claims inore victims than any other com-plaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery.

Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE Cure has cured
thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure
you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is
the only specific for the universal

17 do \$2,015; 15 do \$1,720; 16 do \$1,795; 1 do \$151.50; 12 do \$1,442.50; 16 do \$1,925; 3 do \$502.50; 1 do \$225; 11 do \$1,088; 1 do \$300; 19 do \$2,150; 19 do \$2,115; 12 do \$1,165 50; I mare for breeding purposes \$115; 4 do \$600.

FINANCE.

The New York stock market opened progular cand remained so up to noon. Canadian Pacific closed in New York yesterday at 38½. In London Consols sold at 97 11-16 account; Money 97 11-16; Erie 13½; Canadian Pacific 38½; New York Central, 91½; Illinois Central 1293. The local stock markst opened strong with sales as follows:—50 Montreal, 195; 25 do 195; 150 do 196; 1 Merchants, 173; 350 Gas, 184; 85 Telegraph, 120; 100 North-West Land Co., 38s; 25 Hudon Cotton, 70.

JAMES STEPHENS AT MONS. l'ARIS, March 21.-The Fenians who were expelled from this city last week were carried eyond the line with such secrecy and speed that they were landed in a foreign country in an almost penniless condition. Mrs. Stephens, wife of the ex head centre, told your corres spondent that her husband is absolutely destitute. Determined to ascertain the truth re garding Stephens' condition, I took train at the Faulourg St. Martin, and after a three hours' journey arrived at Mons, a town of Belguim, just beyond the border. Mrs. Stephens, I found the ex-head centre without difficulty, and was received by him with pleasure on his understanding my mission. Mr. Stephens looks about sixty years of age, and has a careworn and haggard expression. He told me that he was suffering greatly from kidney disease, and that when he landed here he had only four france in his possession. He complained bitterly of the unnecessary severity with Correspondent-But you were associated

with them in Paris. Stephens-True, but I always opposed with vigor that section of the Irish party that thinks Ireland's freedom can be obtained by destroying English property. I believe in employing all legitimate means of securing an Irish Ryablic; but force, at present at cost, is out of the question.

Correspondent — Your friends are sur-

prised to hear that you are in poor circumstances? Stephens-Yes. I have had the handling

of very little money recently. Correspondent-What are your future movements:
Stephens - I intend remaining here for the

present, if not disturbed by the authorities. am too ill to move. I hope my wife will join me here after awhile.

Durans, March 19.—The appeal in behalf

\$17; Gartsherrie, Summerlee and Siemens at from Paris, who is now said to be poverty stricken in Belgium, has met with a prompt response from Lord Mayor O'Connor. He sent \$250 by to night's post to Mr. Stephens' address at Mons, and promises to send more to-morrow.

CANADIAN NEWS.

It seems that Mr. Belleau is again to be Conservative candidate at the coming election in Levis.

Old railway men say that for twenty-five rears past there has not been so severe snow blocks on the various lines reaching the capital.

At a meeting yesterday of the Toronto Ministerial Association a committee was appointed to prepare a protest to be forwarded to Ottawa against any legislation tending to weaken the Scott Act.

Advices from the Northwest have been re-

ceived to the effect that over two hundred acres of land have been seeded in the vicinity of Maple Creek; that the large farms south of Calgary have all been seeded, and that seeding is well advanced on the intervening farms between those two points.

The president, J. W. Henry, and vicepresident, J. Carrel, have tendered their resignations as directors of the St. John street Railway Company, Quebec. The directors hold a meeting to day and it is said that an attempt will be made to put the com-

pany in liquidation.

The president of the board of trade, Toronto, has called a meeting of the board to take energetic steps by passing resolutions ap-pointing a large and influential deputation to proceed to Ottawa at once to urge the government, in conjunction with similar deputations from Montreal and Hamilton, to carry the bankruptcy legislation to completion at the present session of the House.

John Provan, confectioner, aged 90, and for over fifty years a resident of Quebec, died on Saturday night in a wretched lodging in John street, Quebec. The apartment where the unfortunate old man breathed his last was swarming with rats, and the ravenous vermin had attacked the dying man and horribly mu tilated him, portions of his body having been eaten away. The deceased had been ill for some time and his only companion was ar imbecile son, whose repulsive manner to those who made enquiry prevented many well disposed persons from rendering assist ance. Mr. Provan at one time owned considerable property in the city, but of late years misfortune seems to have sweptit all

AWAY

Some people are made to pay ridiculously high prices for goods by the old plan of giving so many yards for \$1.00 or some other price.

Remember our prices for good Check and plain Canadian Ginghams are from 42c to 5c per yard. 8. CARSLEY

CRETONNE SALE! TO-DAY we began a regular Clearing Sale

THE PRICE!

One large lot of very Handsome Heavy Twilled Cto-tonnes, wide width, worth in the regular way from 16c to 22c per yard, your choice of the whole lot only TEM CHNTS per yard.

S. CARSLEY

ALL MARKED DOWN.

Every piece of Cretonne in the Store is reduced in price for the Special Sale of Cretonnes.

MEDIUM QUALITIES.

Medium and Common Quality Cretonne, same 18 4014 elsewhere from 10c to 13c, we have reduced to from 72.5 to 82c per yard.

S. CARSLEY

MILLINERY SHOWROOM

S. CARSLEY has received a Large stock of Straw Godinal in all the leading Shapes and Colors, to match Costomes Also, a very large Stock of Black Straws and Chips, in all the Latest styles of New York, London and Paris deods

Ladler Straw Hats,

Misses' Straw Hats. Children's Straw Hats

CONFREMATION CAPS

rou tire

S. CARSLEY has received a Large Stock of Ostric Feathers, all the Leading Shades, in Piain and Parcy The quality and weight of these goods far exceed impo-tations of other years.

New Stock of Crape Bonnets. New Stock of Crape Neils, New Stock of Widows Cap-

WEEATHS FOR FIRST COMUSION.

S. CARSLEY

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777 Notre Dame Street.



STATUTES OF CANADA

THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queer Printer's office, here: also separate acts since 187 Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them B. CHAMBERLIN, ϕ, P







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BIRTH.

Please mention this paper.

SHEA. -At. Sherbrooke, on the 20th, Mr. W. J. Shea, of a son. 682 JONES.—In this city, on the 12ml ust. at 397 Wellington street, the wife of Fatrick dones of a son.

DIED.

O'NEIL.—In this city, on the 14th instant Adelaide May McEvenue, wife of James P O'Neil, aged 24 years. WALSH-In this city, on the morning of the 17th, Ellen Hands, native of County Kerry, relict of late Michael Walsh, City of Limerick,

FARNAN—In this city, on the 18th inst., Mary A., beloved daughter of Charles and Sarah Farnan, aged 9 months and 4 days.

FITZGERALD—At Sillery, Quebec, on the 17th inst., John Fitzgerald, aged 70 years, 4 native of the County Waterford, Ireland, and for the rest 50 years, a property of the property o for the past 50 years a resident of Quebac.

JOHNSON.—In this city, on the 19th inst

George Patrick, infant son of R. G. Johnson, aged one month and 10 days.

DUNPHY—in this city, on the 22nd inst., James, aged 12 years and 7 months, son of Phillip Dunphy.

GENDRON—In this city, on the 21st inst., aged 12 years and 1 months, son of Phillip Dunphy.

Mary Ann Laughl n, aged 66 years, a native of Sligo, Ireland, beloved wife of Jean Baptiste Gendron. IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London, March 20 .- In the House of Commous this evening the statement that Lord Wolseley had been appointed governor of the by Lord Fitzmaurice Soudan was denied Mr. Gladstone said the government proposed to ask the judgment of the house upon the Egyptian financial agreement on the 26th, or, at the latest, on the 30th inst. It was important, he said, that this judgment should be obtained at the earliest date possible, because, as matters were at present, Egypt was just able to limp along financially. Sir Stal ford Northcote gave notice that he would

make a request for it on Monday. Mr. Bannerman, calling the attention of the house to the cartoon in *United Ireland* representing Earl Spencer on his death bed, said the authorities did not intend to prosecute

the paper. The conservatives have made overtures to a number of liberals who are discontented with the Egyptian convention for the formation of a coalition. Mr. Goschen refused to accept the proposition. The radicals approve of the agreement as tending to the early withdrawai of the British from Egypt.

-Mr. Meloche's picture for the church at Vallefield, and which represents St. Cocilis and hor husband Valerian, is completed and ready to be put in place. When in agosition the picture will be very effective. Mr. Meloche is also making rapid progress with his pictures for the Church of St. Angele, as

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