Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 34.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE CROWBAR BRIGADE,

MORE BLOODSHED.

Michael Davitt's Release to be Demanded

LONDON, March 30 .- It is rumored, on good authority, that the Government Land Bill will not offer the Irish tenants fixity of tenure, though it will afford increased stability of tenure, and that it contains clauses drawn on the lines of last year's Disturbance Bill, increasing the fine payable by land-lords who are adjudged guilty by the lords who are adjuged garry by the courts of arbitrary eviction. Courts of arbitration will be established, with power to decide what is fair rent. When disputes arise between landlord and tenant the right of free sale will be given to tenants, subject to the reasonable objection of the landlord to the incoming tenant. Landlords, however, will be obliged to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that their objections facilities will be given to tenants to become purchasers of their holdings under the extension of the Bright clauses of the Land Act of 1870. Provision will be made for the compulsory sale of large tracts of waste land, which will be divided into small farms and sold on favorable terms to tenants. Though this programme will not, perhaps, satisfy entirety, produce a great revolution in the condition of the Irish farming classes. Landthis proposed law it is probable that the conflict between the landlord and tenout classes will rapidly subside, and Ireland will enter on

a new era of prosperity and peace. It is believed that the Land Bill will concain the creation of a peasant proprietary scheme for the reforming of waste lands. The clause for fixity of tenure is said to have no place in the bill.

LONDON, March 29.—It has transpired that the sudden calling together of the British Cabinet yesterday afternoon was caused by the receipt of alarming intelligence from Ireland. Two questions were discussed by the Ministers. One was the Basuto war other was a confidential report of the Irish Government. Mr. Forster announced that the intelligence from Ireland was of a most disquieting character, although the attitude of the people appeared to be tranquil on the surface. Mr. Forster stated that according to information in the possession of the Irish Government, the tranquility of the people had increased the uneasiness of the authorities who regarded it as a lull before the storm. Information in the possession of the Dublin Castle authorities caused them to believe that insurrectionary outbreaks might be expected at any moment. Mr. Parcell's present attitude was regarded with disquietude. His apparent inactivity was thought to indicate that he anticipated a movement of a different character from that which he had been conducting. His two visits to Paris are regarded as inexplicable, the Government not having been able to discover any sufficient ground for them.

DUBLIN, March 29 .- At the Land League meeting held to-day the subscriptions received during the week were announced as amounting to £2,339, all but £100 being from America. Mr. Dillon stated that the organization was spreading rapidly and that there were now a larger number of strikes against the payment of rent than at any previous

London, March 30.—The Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, writing to a member of the Committee of the Dublin Mansion House Relief Fund, says that he has endeavored to impress upon Mr. Childers, War Secretary, and other English statesmen who have visited Ireland in order to study the wants of the country, that the Government could easily provide for the reclamation of waste lands. He says he believes they could by this means scatter the people abroad from the overcrowded districts, and obviate the necessity of emigration for less than an extensive scheme of Government emigration would

In the House of Commons on Monday night Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to an inquiry, said that the memorandum of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, relative to Irish emigration, had been referred to the Irish Government.

Dunia, March 30.—All the preliminaries have now been arranged, and Friday night's Dublin Guzette will contain the proclamation putting the Arms' Act into operation in Ireland. It is not intended to put the Act in force all over Ireland at once. At first, probably, only five counties, including Cork and Mayo, will be placed under the provisions of the Act in its full scope; that is to say, empowering the police to seize unauthorized persons for having or carrying arms, and enabling constables to search, on a warrant, any premises where arms are supposed to be concealed. The Order-in Council, under the ninth section of the Act, has been framed with great care. I believe that the Lord-Lieutenant has directed a restriction to be made on the importation of arms to certain parts, namely: Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Derry be complied with in regard to such importa-

ander orders. The Constabulary will also have authority to demand returns of all sales of firearms by dealers specifying the weapon

and the residence of the purchaser, under a heavy penalty for doing otherwise.

Dublin, April 1.—Jasper Jolly, editor of the Roscomman Herald and a Land League organizer, has been arrested at Boyle charged with intimidation. Jolly, in the last speech, the Tories and further reduce the Liberal referred to a museum in New York where he said rewards are given for heads of Irish land-

LONDON, March 31.—A Dublin despatch pose the Government on both points, announcing that the Land League is trying to possibly causing a Government defeat, organize local branches in Dublin to bring organize local branches in Dublin to bring but it is scarcely probable that pressure upon traders, says that the League any section of the Liberal party will encommenced in an old quarter of the city by establishing a branch where there is a large supplying abundant materials for mischief. The council of the new branch have sent a circular to merchants and traders who do not sympathize with the League, but who are largely dependent upon the populace for labor and custom and for immunity from injury. The merchants and traders are unwilling to comply with the circular and are afraid to refuse.

LONDON, April 3 .- There were collisions between people and police at Coolavin, near Ballaghadrin, Ireland, yesterday, whilst the police were protecting process servers. Two for the unconditional release of Davitt, persons were killed and a number wounded. agitation will be extended to the U

Dublin, April 3.—At a land meeting to-day Mr. Dillon spoke about the collision between to the incoming tenant are reasonable. Valid the people and police at Collavin, and declared that innocent men had been murdered by English law. He expressed a hope that their blood and the curse of their children might rest on the Prime Minister and Irish Secretary. He said :- "Keep vour eyes on the traitors who are framing the land bill, and have no mercy on them."

Dublin, April 2 — The prisoners in the Kilmainham Gaol, after one day's experience on the more advanced advocates of "the land of the people," it will, if carried out in its prison diet, reported that they had accepted it in lies of the people," it will, if carried out in its prison diet, reported that they had accepted it in lies of the carried out in the people, "the people," it will, if carried out in its prison diet, reported that they had accepted it in lies of the carried out in the people, "the people," it will, if carried out in its prison diet, reported that they had accepted it in lies of the people, "the people," it will, if carried out in its prison diet, reported that they had accepted it in the people, "the people," it will, if carried out in its prison diet, reported that they had accepted it in the people, "the people," it will, if carried out in its prison diet, reported that they had accepted it in the people, "the people," it will, if carried out in its prison diet, reported that they had accepted it in the people, "the people," it will, if carried out in its prison diet, reported that they had accepted it in the people, "the people," it will be people, "the people, "the people," it will be people, "the it in lier of the fare supplied them by the condition of the Irish farming classes. Land—land League. According to the new ru'es lords will be deprived of arbitrary powers, and coldinate to these prisoners, they were tenants will obtain good security for their in- obliged to give two days' notice to the gaol terest in whatever improvements they man authorities of their determination to take the make on their farms. Under the operation; of food supplied by the Government, and they entered on the prison menu last Monday, but breakfast and dinner of the new diet was enough for them. They unanimously inti-mated to the Governor their desire to go back at once to the Land League bill of fare; but of this decision the Governor had to get two days' notice, and they were, consequently, unable to resume their choice of provisions out of the Land League funds until Wednesday morning. They are now being supplied from a neighbouring hotel. The prisoners complained principally of the quality of the bread. One of the Irish members (Mr. wrongs of their country, so far as to take up Healy) is to bring up the question in the House of Commons. A sample of the bread, tortion and misrule. If you see in this any neatly packed a in small box and labelled | covert attack upon Archbishop McCabe, you "Not dynamite." was forwarded this evening are welcome to it. All I ask is that, in justice to the Chief-Secretary, in the House of Com-

> Reports from Ballina state that a large number of evictions have taken place on the property of a Galway gentleman within the last few days. Some of the scenes were pitiable. Over one hundred police accompanied the balliffs and sheriffs in two townlands, where thirteen families were put out. Many of these families were very destitute. Only two of them were allowed to return; one as caretaker, and the other paying rent. The parish priest did all he could to relieve the wretched people, who probably refused or have been unable to pay rent for some years. In every case the evicted tenants carried away the doors of their bouses, and the sheriff's assistants had to build up the space with stones. The latter obtained possession peaceably, however. It is stated to be impossible: for anyb-dy to live in these holdings even at a much lower rent than has been put upon those evicted. The district is very barren. The police are engaged almost every day in evictions and process-serving.

> The Master of the Kildare bounds has issued a notice that in consequence of the hounds having been poisoned in different parts of the country the pack will not hunt any more this season.

A large number of processes for rent and ejectments have been served on the estates of Guy Lloyd, a Justice of the Peace at Croghan, and will be heard at the ensuing Quarter Sessions, when nearly a thousand processes will be heard. Upwards of three hundred and fifty civil write and ejectments for rent have been issued on the estate of Col. King Harman, M.P. for Sligo. The majority of the tenants have resolved to hold out against the present rents until ejected. It is stated that he coming ejectments were discussed at the last Cabinet Council, together with a possible outbreak.

A correspondent reports that the Land League have taken precaution by removing books and papers from their offices in anticipation of a descent by the authorities.

At a land meeting at Clough County, Kilkenny, to day, Dillon read a telegram from the branch League at Ballaghaderin about the affray there yesterday, stating that the police fired on the people without provocation and two were killed, two dying and three others wounded.

The details of the riot at Ballaghaderin on Saturday were as follows :- The people attacked the police, who were obliged to fire in self defence. Two of the rioters were killed and thirty-two wounded; four so badly that they are not expected to live. Oue police man was killed and seven severely injured by

stones. LONDON, April 3 .- Details of yesterday's intal encounter between the people and police at Clogher, near Ballaghadeeren, in county Mayo, have been received. A large body of police went to protect a process server in the service of writs on the estate of Mr. Arthur French. A crowd of country people made a and Sligo. Stringent conditions will have to fierce attack on the constabulary, who were ordered to fire upon them. The volley took tions, in properly declaring them. Though | tearful effect, two men being shot dead and 4 Lublin county or city will not be "pro- or 5 severely injured, and about thirty others chimed," the Metropolitan police will be wounded.

Mr. Gladstone's promised Land Bill is the subject of large discussion in Parliamentary circles. Many believe that the permanency of the Government depends on this measure. It will be in the hands of members before the meeting on the Transvaal question comes up for discussion. If it is unsatisfactory to the Irish party these threaten to unite with majority on the Transvaal question. The Home Rulers believe indeed that many discontented territorial Whigs will op-pose the Government on both points.

danger the existence of the Government at so critical a moment. Naturally the Home population of the lowest classes, capable of Rulers desire such a catastrophe, when an appeal to the country at the present moment would result in considerable Conservative and Home Rule gains, and would give the latter the balance of power; but public opinion changes rapidly in England, and if the Transvaal peace be maintained it is probable that the present Government will assemble

> strengthened. LONDON, April 4.—A committee represent-ing all sections of the Irish National and English Democrats is forming here to agitate agitation will be extended to the United

after the Easter recess with its hands greatly

States, Canada and Australia.

Geo. Marshall recently charged with the robbery of arms was arrested last night near Tralee, Ireland, under the provisions of the Coercion Act.

FATHER BRETTARGH AND THE TORONTO TRIBUNE

The following letter from Father Brettargh to The Irish Canadian, explains itself :-

TRENTON, Ontario, Saturday, March 26th, 1881.

My DEAR Itish Canadian-Be pleased to publish in your next issue the enclosed copy of a letter to the Tribune, which I have mailed borewith.

Yours always, H. Brettargh, Priest. (COPY.)

My DEAR Tribunc-As the writer of the letter in The Irish Canadian, which you so unjustly attribute to Mr. Boyle, allow me to say that I wish it to be distinctly understood that my letter was intended primarily against the Tribune, but by implication against all who wrongs of their country, so far as to take up to Mr. Boyle, you saddle the right horse. I have the honor, &c., &c.,

H. BRETTARGE, Priest.

PERSONAL.

General Roberts has been created a Bar-

Senator Conkling is angry with President Gaifield. The German Emperor was 84 years old on

the 22nd March. The celebrated Forbes is now abusing Ire-

land in Chicago. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., has been asked to defend Herr Most.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and Mrs. Mackenzie will shortly sail for Europe.

Rev. Henry Varley is to con est Northampton against Mr. Bradlaugh.

A movement is on foot in Quebec to erect monument to the late Mgr. Cazeau.

The statement that Archbishop McCabe is to be Papal Legate in Ireland is denied.

The Prince of Wales has been re elected Grand Master of the English Freemasons.

Higgins, of Delvin, in the County West-

meath, has occu arrested under the Coercion Act. And now the new city of St. Thomas wants

a coat of arms. What does it say to a coat of Lately, when Mr. Gladstone moved that Mr. Healy be suspended, Mr. Bright rose up

and walked out of the house. Parcell will go to Ireland at the end of the week, and will address his constituents at Cork on Sunday on the Land Bill.

Mr. Blaine says the case of Boyton, recently arrested in Ireland for certain public utterances, is receiving his serious consideration.

Alderman Ryan of Toronto is one of the Commissioners appointed by the Ontario Government on the Provisional Board of the Sault Ste. Marie Railroad.

Jasper Tully, editor of the Roscommon Herald, arrested last week, charged with intimidation, is one of the most active and influential organizers of the Land League.

Mr. Harry Nicholls, who has been purser of the Royal Mail Line steamer Algerian for seven years, will act as station master for the Middland Railway at Peterborough.

Mr. Lawrence Lawless, Postmaster at Loudon, Ont., has been superannuted. He has been over forty years in the service. His successor has not yet been named.

The Miss Charlotte O'Brien, whose article in the Nineteenth Century has made such a sensation, is a daughter of the famous William Smith O'Brien. She has subscribed £5 to the Land League.

EARL BEACONSFIELD.

UNFAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

London, April 5 .- Lord Beaconsfield's fever incressed during the night, and much alarm is felt for his recovery.

THE BUDGET

LONDON, April 1 .- The first attack on the Government's policy in the Trausyaal was made by Lord Cairns (Conservative) in the House of Lords last night. He alfuded to the announcement made in the Queen's Speech, "that the authority of the Crown would be promptly vindicated in the Transveal," but he entertained grave doubts that in surrendering the territory the prerogative of the Crown had not been stained. He emphatically protested against hunding hundreds of thousands of British subjects back to as bad a system of slavery as ever existed in the world. He argued that they had no security that the Boers would accept the decisions of the Commission. He concluded by a general denunciation of the terms of peace in a peroration of striking cloquence, which elicited an outburst of cheering.

Lord Kimberly replied that there could be

no doubt if the war had been continued the greater part of South Africa would have been involved. He said he was convinced that for some years there had been no slavery in the

Lord Cranbrook mainly attributed the rising in the Transvaal to the speeches of Mr. Gladstone at Midlothian.

Lord Salisbury said it was the same wretched story of that of Candahar, and would raise a disgust which would be fatal to

our future power in South Africa. The subject was then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, April 1 .- In the Commons, this afternoon, Sir S. Northcote, amid loud cheers from the Conservatives, intimated that Sir M. Hicks-Beach intended to give notice of motion on the Transvaal question, but desired to know first whether any more information was

Mr. Gladstone said he could not give positive information as to whether England will be represented at the Monetary Con-

Mr. Maxwell moved that steps be taken to ensure that such of those compounds resembling butter, imported from the United States. as are harmless, shall only be sold under distinctive names, and that the importation and sale of those dangerous to health be prohibited altogether.

Mr. Chamberlain said the result of the motion would be absolute probibition of the importation of butter from other countries. There was no need for alarm on the part of farmers introduction of substitutes for butter reduced the price of good butter. The evidence showed that some of these compounds were wholesome as butter, and there was no proof that any of them were injurious to health The motion was negatived by 75 to 59.

Mr. Harcourt read extracts from the obnoxious articles in the Freiheit, and pointed | ont its reviling character. He said its attacks even included one on the President of the United States. The Government thought it would be a grave offence from a domestic as well as an international point of view to ignore the article. It was a domestic crime and breach of public morality to incite to murder. No Government would do its duty if it allowed a refuge in a free State to be converted iuto a hot bed of incitment to assassination. The Government acted on its own accord, and was not instigated by a foreign Power. He stated that England will not send Representatives to the International

Monetary Conference. LONDON, April 4.-Mr. Gladstone, in his capacity as Chancellor of the Exchequer, before the House of Commons this evening, delivered the financial budget for the coming fiscal year. Great interest and anxiety had been felt respecting this matter. It was well known that the expenditur s of the Government had been unexpected and extraordinarily large, the costs of wars in Afghanistan, Zululand and Basutoland having been great, and expenditures on account of the state of things in Ireland having caused large extraordinary expenditures, but it had been noised abroad during the last few days that Mr. Gladstone's remarkable skill as a financier had enabled him to devise methods by which the deficit could and face. all be met, and even a surplus leit. These pleasing calculations were realized this evening, when Mr. Gladstone, in one of his best and most lucid speeches, laid his budget before the House, showing the country how it might meet all its outstanding and overdue obligations for the year and still have a surplus of £1,345,000. The speech was received with cheera from Government benches. The Conservatives given notice of their intention to strongly oppose certain features in the budget and the debate upon it will be lively. Mr. Gladstone, continuing his speech explaining the budget, said he found it would be necessary to increase property, income post office and land taxes. This statement was received with loud murmurs of dissatisfaction from the Conservatives, but he added, that in compensation for this the customs would be decreased. He had always found that the greater the reduction of duties on imported articles the greater was the consumption of them, and the larger the revenue consequently derived from them. In 1880 the revenue from land and house tax property was £2,670,000, income £9,230,000 post office, £350,000, and Crown lands, £390, 000; all these were to be now increased, but custom duties, which last year were £19,326,000, were to be decreased. He said that expenditures for the fiscal year: 1881 and 1882 were estimated at £83,-308,000, showing a further surplus of revenue over expenditure of £933,000. He estimated

come tax; the duty on silverplate is reduced to threepence per oz. till it expires; one per cent. legacy duty is abolished, and one-half per cent. is added to probate duty. Mr. Gladstone, in concluding, announced that this was probably the last budget that he would lay before the Commons.

London, April 5 .- The press this morning evince no excitement over the budget as pre-sented by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commone yesterday. The Times thinks that it lacks the buoyancy of former budgets,

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS

A Thirty Years' Record of Attempts of the Lives of Rulers.

1848-November 26-The life of the Dake of Modena was attempted.

1849-June 21 - The Crown Prince of Prussia was attacked at Minden. 1850-June 28-Robert Pate, an ex-lieutenant in the army, attempted to assassinate

Queen Victoria. 1851-May 22-Sefelcque, a workman, shot

at Frederick William IV., King of Prussta, and broke his forearm. 1852—September 24—An infernal machine was found at Marseilles, with which it had

been intended to destroy Napoleon III. 1853-February 18-The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was grievously wounded in the head while walking on the ramparts at Vienna by a Hungarian tailor named Lib-

zens. 1853-April 16-An attempt on the life of Victor Emanuel was reported to the Italian Chamber.

1853-July 5-An attempt was made to kill Nupoleon III. as he was entering the Opera Cominue.

1854-March 20-Ferdinand Charles III., Duke of Parma, was killed by an uuknown man, who stabbed him in the abdomen. 1855-April 28-Napoleon III. was fired

at in the Champ Elysees by Giovanni Pianeri. 1856-April 28-Raymond Fuentes was arrested in the act of firing on Isabella, Queen

of Spain. 1856-December 8-Agesilas Milano, a soldier, stabbed Ferdinand III. of Naples, with his bayonet.

1857-August 7--Napoleon III. again. Barcoletti, Gibaldi, and Grillo were sentenced to death for coming from London to assassinate him.

1858-January 14-Napoleon III. for the fifth time. Orsini and his associates threw fulminating bombs at him as he was on his

way to the opera. 1861—July 14—King William of Prussia was for the first time shotat by Oscar Becker, a student, at Baden-Baden. Becker fired

wice at him, but missed him. Dossios, fired a pisto! at Queen Amalia of

Greece (Princess of Oldenberg), at Athens. 1863-Docember 14-Four more conspirators from London against the life of Napoleon III., were arrested at Paris.

1805-April 14-President Lincoln was shot

by J. Wilkes Booth. 1866-April 6-A Russian named Kavarasoff attempted Czar Alexander's life at St. Petersburg. He was folled by a pensant, who

was ennobled for the deed. 1867-The Czar's life was again attempted during the great Exposition at a review in

the Bois de Boulogne at Paris.

1867—June 19—Maximilian shot. 1868-June 10-Prince Michael of Servia

ras killed by the brothers Radwarowitch. 1871—The life of Amadeus, then newly King of Spain, was attempted.

1872-August-Colonel Gutierier, assasssinated President Balta of the Republic of

1873-January 1-President Morales of Bolivia, was assassinated.

1875-August-President Garcia Maeno of Ecuador, was assassinated.

1877-June-President Gili, of Paraguay, was assassinated by Commander Molas. 1878-May 11-The Emperor William of

Germany was shot at again, this time by Emile Henri Max Hoodel, alias Lehmann, the Socialist. Lehmann fired three shots at the Emperor, who was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, but missed him.

1878-June 2-Emperor William shot at by Dr. Nobling while out riding. He re-ceived about thirty small shot in the neck

1877—April 14—Attempted assassination of the Czar at St. Petersburgh, by one Solowjew. He was executed May 0. 1879-December 1-The assasination of

Czar attempted by a mine under a train near

Moscow. 1879-December 30-The King of Spain was shot at while driving with the Queen.

1880-February 17-Attempted to kill the loval family of Russia by blowing un the Winter Palace. Eight soldiers were killed and forty-five wounded. 1881-March 13-The Cxar killed by a

bomb.

Papineauville, a small town on the Ottawa, has a grist mill 100 years old, erected by the

grandiather of Louis Joseph Papineau. The statement that the Irish electors of Northampton would be summoned to vote against Bradlaugh is pronounced untrue.

A man named Cahill has been arrested on a charge of shooting Daly, the victim of the recent agrarian murder in Westmeath County, [reland.

Four members of the Middleton (County Cork) Land League have been expelled-two for taking farms from which a tenant had been evicted; two for disturbing Land League meetings at Cloyne.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the Roman Catholic and United Greek Bishops in that the ensuing year the surplus would be Church in Russis agreed of £1,295,000 The budget remits a penny in- peror will be maintained.

SOUTH AFRICA

SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS

FEELING AGAINST GLADSTONE.

Transvaal News Disqueting.

NEWGASTLE, Natal, March 30 .- A Boer is: imprisoned at Heidelberg, charged with the murder of Captain Elliott, who was killed while crossing the Vaal River in January last, after having been released from impri-

somment at Heidelberg.

The report of the surrender of Potchofgroom is confirmed. The provisions sent under the conditions of the armistice reached there twonly-four hours after the

surrender. DURBAN, March 30 .- Joubert is sending his men home, and the British reinforcements on the way up the country may be ordered back. A portion of the Naval Brigade left Newcastle yesterday to rejoin their stips. The "army of occupation" will not exceed 2,000 men. The Boers are exceedingly anxious about the Royal Commission. They are glad that Sir Evelyn Wead is to be the President of it, doubert having formed a high

Opinion of him.

Newcastle, Natal, March 30.—A meeting of English and Dutch refugees from the Transvani has petitioned the Queen, stating that confiding in the public declarations that the annexation of the Transvaul was irrevocable, they had invested capital there, and their property is now worthless. A resolution was carried summoning the English and Dutch residents of Transvaal not to surrender any towns to the Boers, and promising

support in the event of civil war. London, March 31 .- Of the English troops sent to South Africa the 99th Foot will disembark at Cape Town, and remain there; the 85th Foot and the 7th Hussars will return to Eugland; the 102nd Foot will return to Ceylon, and the 41st Foot will disembark

at Natal, and remain there. London, April I.—A despatch from New-castle, Natal, says that the rumour that Pre-toria has been taken by the Boers is of doubtful origin. There is much sickness in New-

castle and the troops are moving to the hills. Newcastle, April 1.—It is stated that the Boer leaders at Middleburg ignore Joubert wice at him, but missed him,

1862—December 18 — A student named against returning. Many Transvaallers are returning hurriedly to Natal. There is great friction between the Boer leaders, and it is believed that peace is only temporary.

DURBAN, April 1,-It is reported the Boors are looting the property of loyalists in the Transvási.

London, April 2.—The rumored surrender of Pretorla has no foundation in fact.

DURBAN, April 3. - The Boors express their confidence that, in the event of hostilities being recommenced, the war will extend over the whole of South Africa, as they affirm that the Dutch populations, both of the Free States and the British Colonies, are ready to join them. It is needless to point out that the existence of such a spirit is one of the strongest arguments against our giving way now, since we shall, in a short time, have a powerful British force here.

London, April 2. - The Transvaal news is uncertain and disquieting. The public are not convinced that the investing army at Potchefstroom was unaware of the peace before they demanded the surrender of that town. There is a strong suspicion that the Boers broke faith. General Wood telegraphs to suspend judgment. Complaints reach Newcastle, Natal, that the Boers returning from Lning's-Nek demanded money and goods, and declare that Joubert, who is certainly not popular, betrayed them. Many English settlers and Boers who sympathize with England have threatened to enter Natal. They consider that the British Com-mander should break with the Boers, if only to inflict on them one defeat. This would be intensely popular in England. Though magnificent shots, the Boers are unable to cope with the enormous force which has been concentrating lately. Moreover, some think that a British victory may dissipate the fear of a general Dutch rising in South Africa.

NEW YORK, April 2 .- The World's London special says a strong feeling is growing in the country against Gladstone on both the Transvaal and Candahar questions. The more they are studied, the clearer it becomes that the terms of peace with the Boens were an abject surrendor.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

AD DROWNING ACCIDENT-BODIES RECOVERED.

BROCKVILLE, April 4.—Early this morning W. Fraser, barber, Arthur Wright, cornet player in the Brockville band, and a young man from Maitland, brother of Mrs. Fraser, went up the river in a skiff duck shooting. It appears the boat was capsized. Wright and the young man from Maitland were drowned; Frauer was found clinying to the boat, and now lies in an insensible condition at the residence of Mr. Wilson, three or four miles west of here.

Later-The bodies of Wright and the young man from near Mailland have just been recevired about 75 feet from the abore. Frozer is somewhat better, but is still unable to give an account of the accident. The ico cut the bow of the boat when, she filled. Russia, enjoining loyalty to the new Czar, and | Fraser would have undoubtedly been drowned stating that the freedom of the Catholic if his arms had not trozen to the boat. Church in Russia agreed on by the late Em- | He was rescued by o'c, Wilson, druggist, who heard his cries.

A SCHOOL TEACHER.

Not of the happy souls who sing Is he my heart loves best; His speech is not a magic thing, His thoughts but poorly drest.

His path lies not among the great, Their praise he doth not speak; He dwells 'mid those of small estate. The lowly and the meek.

He is not beauteous as a god. As nature's kings should be; No eye would note him in a crowd, Nor heart leap up to see.

No guerdons of the world are his, Nor honours, wealth, nor praise, Small is his share of outward bliss, Laborious are his days.

But ah! could others read aright That mind so pure and fair, How would they envy his delight, His joy beyond compare! Whils't we aspire to heavenly things,

In visions faint and dim, His spirit mounts on golden wings, And all is clear to him. Whils't we lament man's evil days,

By pain and wrong opprest, His lips are ever proud to praise, Bright hopes burn in his breast. His joys come hardly once a year,

While't sorrows crowd apace To him each day is glad and fair The world a blessed place. So small, so great, his pleasures are,

He looks with rapture on a star A tiny floweret wild. What marvels poets see and hear All learn when he is by;

Alternate sage and child,

Music affects the heedless ear Beauty the careless eye. He chooseth not, but teaches all But gladdens without heed; His mind like dews of heaven fall,

On those who stand in need. All fortune halteth at his door, And sorrows pass not by; They leave him tranquil as before, With spirit calm and high.

His treasure none can take by stealth His portion none destroy, Since things unseen are all his wealth, And nature all his joy!

Nor is he niggard of his hourd, He largely gives his own; A beauteous thought, a kindling word.

A glimpse of world's unknown. For none so full of love as he, His wisdom has no end; The proudest on his bended knee

Might pray for such a friend.

Montreal, March 16th, 1881.

REDMOND O'DONNELL

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

PART II.

CHAPTER XVIII.—CONTINUED.

Her hand was on the door. She stopped

umph on her face and in her eyes.
"Ah!" she said "you heard that, did you? What is Marie De Lansac to me? Captain ously up at its judge.
O'Donnell, you accuse me of the guilt of hav"Tell me the truth," he ordered, his lips O'Donnell, you accuse me of the guilt of having secrets and mysteries in my life. I wonder if I am alone in that? I wonder if Sir Peter Dangerfield knew every episode in my lady's career? I wonder if her papa and her triends are free to read every page in Lady Cecil's life? I wonder if Redmond O'Donnell knows every incident connected with his pretty, gentle sister's New Orleans existence? What women tells father, lover, brother—all? Not one among all the millions on earth. Captain O'Donnell, answer me this: Did you ever hear from your sister's lips the name of Gaston Dantree?"

"Gaston Dautree." The name Lad a famillar sound to him, but at that moment he could not tell where he had heard it-certainly not from his sister. The derisive eyes of the governess were moon him; he could not understand the mocking triumph of their glance.

"I have heard that name," he answered "hut not from Rose."

"I thought not. Then I tell no tales. I keep my own secrets, and let others keep theirs. Captain O'Dennell, the dressing-bell rings. I wish you good afternoon."

She was gone as she spoke. Five minutes after, while he still sat there, mystified, annoyed, perplexed, an opposite door opened. and Lac'y Cecil came in.

Shawas dressed to-day in some pale, seagreen, filmy stuff, that floated about her like a cloud r little form of white lace here and there. A cluster of trailing grasses and halfcrushed pink buds clasped the soft corsage: trailing sprays of green, and a rose of palest blush, freshly gathered, adorned the light brown hair. She looked like a lily, a naiad queen, likear sea goddess, lacking the shells and sea-water. A more striking contrast to the woman had left him could hardly be conceived. And she was not pledged to Sir Arthur, Tregouns-had never been. For one moment a thrill of exquisite delight filled him at the thought—the next he could have laughed aloud at his own folly.

"As though ift could matter to me if tomorrow were her wedding day," he thought. "Free or fettered, she is Lord Ruysland's daughter, and Lam—a Captain of Chasseurs, with no hope of being anything else to my dying day .*

"You here, Captain O'Donnell?" she said. "I did not know it. I came in search of " she parsed, and a faint color rose in the lily face. "They told me Miss Herncastle was here," she added, hastily; "they must have been mistaken."

"No," the chasseur answered, coolly, "they were not. Miss blerncastle has been herewith me. She only left a moment before you came in."

The faint color deepened in her cheeks. She turned and moved away again.

"I wish to see her. It does not matterit will do after dinner. You dine with us, I hope, Captain O'Donnell, or do you run away at the sound of the dinner-bell? You did it a day or two ago, and Ginevra was very angry 2

She spoke coldly, voice and manuer alike, unconsciously frigid. And without weiting for reply, she reopened the door and walked

AWAY. "Miss Remcastle there-with him!" she thought, a seeden, swift, hot pang, that all Sir Arthur's defalcations had never brought there sharp at her heart; "it is well the days of dueling are exploded, or Sir Arthur might be tempted to call him out."

She hated herself for the hot anger she felt. | duck. But in his face there was little relent She hated herself for the hot anger speaker ing, in his voice little softness, when ne What was it to her?—what could it matter ing, in his voice little softness, when ne what was it to her?—what could it matter ing, in his voice little softness, when ne what was not him to her, of the past I could for the her, with whom Captain O'Donnell chose in The folly of the past I could for the her was nothing to her, of the past I could for the hot are not the matter ing, in his voice little softness, when ne ing, in his voice little softness, when he to amuse himself? He was nothing to her, of

course—nothing. And she was less than nothing to him; all her beauty, all her give; the folly of the present, no. That you took a fancy for a man's handsome nothing to him; all her beauty, all ner witcheries were powerless here, and he took good care to let her see it. But that flush was ttill on her tace, that sharp pain still teneath the sea-green corsage, beneath laces and twenty should still cling to the memory of sea despicable a wretch still nursus him and so despicable a wretch, still pursue him, and drag me, in my ignorance of your secret, into that pursuit-that I cannot forgive."

He arose as he spoke, angry exceedingly wounded, grieved inexpressibly. She seized his hand in a sort of desperation, and clung to it.

"Redmond, you-you don't understand. It is not that. I don't care for him; it is all I can do to pray to be kept from hating his memory, whether he be alive or dead. It is that—that I—" Her courage failed as she looked up into that iron face. "Redmond!" she cried; "who has been talking to youwho has told you this?"

" Miss Herncastle," he answered. "Your secret, it would seem, has all along been no secret to her. She bade me ask you two hours ago, what you knew of Gaston Dan-

tree.1 "Miss Berncastle!" she could but just repeat the name in her ungovernable surprise. "Miss Herncastle," he repeated, still very coldly. "If I were in your place, I think I should come to an understanding with that lady. It was against my will I ever came to Eugland. If I had dreamed of your object, I certainly would never have set foot in it. But I trusted Rose O'Donnell. That is all over now-it is only one other lesson added to the rest. When your enquiries concerning Mr. Gaston Dantree are at an end, let me know, and we will depart for France.

Again he was turning away, hurt, angry, grieved beyond words to say. Again she caught his hand and held him fast.

"Redmond! brother-friend! Oh, my God, why will you judge me so hardly? have deserved it, perhaps, but-you break my heart. If you knew all I have suffered, you might pity-you might forgive."

He withdrew his hand, and turned sternly

"I have told you-the past I could forgive easily; the present I cannot."

And then he was gone. For a moment she at looking after him with eyes of passionate pleading. Then the pride of blood, latent in her, arose. He was hard, he was cruel, he was merciless. If he had ever loved, himself, or suffered, he would not be so pitiless to her. Lanty was wrong-neither Lady Cecil nor any other woman had ever touched his heart of granite.

She was wounded-humbled-silent. Then all at once the recollection of Miss Herncastle flashed upon her. She had told himshe knew all. All! Rose O'Donnell turned white and cold from head to foot. Did Miss

Herncustle know all? She rose up hurriedly and looked down the lighted length of the spacious drawingrooms. No; Miss Herncastle was nowhere to be seen. Should she seek her in her room? She stood for an instant irresolute. Squire Talbot espied her and turned to cross over. She saw in time-flight was her only escape. She stepped through the open win-

dow and disappeared. The tall trees of the lime-walk stood up black in the ivory light of the moon. She turned toward it, then as suddenly storped. For from its somber shadows Sir Arthur Tregenna and Miss Herncastle walked.

The meeting had been purely accidental, on his part, at least. He had gone forth to smoke a cigar, and (was it by accident?) Miss Herncastle had unexpectedly appeared upon the scene. Her head was aching—she had come out for the air. A black lace scarf, artistically draped like a Spanish mantilla, covered her head and shoulders, one white, shapely hand held it in its place. A crimson rose, half shattered, gleamed above one pink ear. She had never looked better in her life half an hour later, was Mrs. Otis scream. that. And having " met by chance the usual way," what more natural than that they should take a turn down the lime walk together.

"Do you return to the drawing-room?" Rose heard him say. "It is beyond all com-parison pleasanter here, but-"

"But Sir Arthur Tregenna may be missed," Miss Herncastle's sweet voice supplemented. No, Sir Arthur, I shall go to my room. Don't let me detain you an instant longer. Thanks again, for the books and the music,

and good-night." Music and books! He had been making her presents then what would Lady Cecil say to this? She hade him good-night with her brightest smile, waved a white hand in the pearly light, and turned with the slow, stately, graceful motion peculiar to her, and walked

He stood, a strange expression of yearning in his eyes and face, and watched the tall figure from sight. Then he turned reluctantly-Rose could see it-stepped through the window whence she herself had emerged,

and was gone. " Miss Herncastle !"

Rose O'Donnell's clear voice, ringing along the silence, came to the ear of the governess. She had reached the Kings Oak, and was standing, a smile on her lips, on the very spot where Sir Peter had seen the ghost. She turned at the sound of her name, the smile fading away, and confronted the speaker. "You called, Miss O'Donnell?"

"I called, Miss Herncastle. I wish to speak a word to you. I will not defain you an instant," as the governess shivered ever so little in the soft night air. "Two hours ago | bed, and misses, she came to my room next you bade my brother ask me what I knew of Gaston Dantree. Miss Herncastle, in my

turn I ask, what do you know?" She looked more like her brother, as she spoke, than the governess had ever seen her. she came of a bold and brave race, and some of the fire of that race shone in her eyes now. Miss Harncastle returned her gaze steadily. "You really wish me to answer that ques-

tion? "Certainly, or else I had not asked it. Did you know Gaston Dantree in New Orleans?" "I never saw Gaston Dantree in New Orleans in my life."

" In England then?" Miss Herncastle stood looking at her, making no reply. "You heard me?" Rose O'Donnell repeat

Miss Herncastle's lips opened to answer with that excellent brevity of speech that

characterized her. " Everything. " Miss Herncastle!"

"It is your own fault, and your brother's Miss O'Donnell, since by that name you prefer to be known."

"That name!" she whispered the two words, came a step nearer, her eyes dilating, "Miss Hernesstie," she cried, "what do you

mean? What do you know? "This!" the voice of the governess rose. her mouth grew set and stern-" this-that if | ly after I espies master walking in the back Gaston Dantree be alive, you are Gaston Dan-

Sir Arthur Tregenna and Squire Talbot-that neither Miss Herncastle nor Miss O'Donnell returned to the drawing room. For Captain O'Donnell, he did not even perceive his sirter's absence. He sat a little apart from the others, turning over a book of photographed celebrities, and never seeing one of them. One question was revolving itself over and over again in his brain until he was dizzy. Had Katherine Dangerfield died six years ago, or had she not? If she had not, who then lay in that quiet grave in the Methodist churchyard? If she had, who then, in the name of

Lady Cecil Clive, with Sir Arthur seated near her, glanced furtively across the length. of the drawing-room at Redmond O'Donnell's dark, tired face and sombre, blue eyes, and wondered, with a sort of awe, of what he could be thinking so intently and sternly.

and it will put an end to this juggling ghost-seeing—this mistification. I'll do it. And I'll begin the first thing tomorrow morning."

He took his leave and went home. It was a brilliant summer night, and, as he neared the fields, he stopped and looked suspiciously around. But if he looked no Miss Herncastle was to be seen. It was long past midnight when he reached the silver Rose, but even then he did not go to bed. He lit a cigar, and sat down by the open window to smoke and think. The town was very quiet, the lights all out—the stars and Captain O'Donnell had the peace and beauty of the sweet July night all to themselves. He sat there, darkly thoughtful for over an hour. When he threw himself on his bed; he had thought it all out: his whole plan of action lay clear before him.

took his way into the town, to that pleasant cottage adjoining the churchyard wherein Katherine Dangerfield six years ago had died.

"I have warned her," he thought, "and she will not be warned. She must take the consequences now."

A family, named Wilson, resided in the coted at his inn. They had taken possession the very week in which Mr. Otis had left, and had been there ever since. Mrs. Wilson, a into the parlor. Captain O'Donnell's bus-iness with Mrs. Wilson was very simple. He ner a moment or two in private?

two bright, brown eyes in surprise, but answered readily in the affirmative. If e meant Dorcas, of course-Dorcas had come to her with the house, and Dorcas was in the kitch. en at present, and would wait upon the gentleman at once.

stout, elderly woman, with an intelligent face.

ing the sudden death of a young lady in this house six years ago," the chasseur began, plunging into his subject at once. "You remember her, of course? Her name was Katherine Dangerfield."

Yes, Dorcas remembered perfectly well, remembered as though it were yesterday. She had come to the cottage late in the eveninga cold, dark winter evening it was-to see the sick young man, Mr. Dantree. Mr. Otis himself had let her in. The next thing she heard, —Sir Arthur's eyes pretty plainly told her She had rushed in. Miss Dangerfield was that. And having "met by chance the usual lying then ou the sofa, white and still, and Dr. Graves said she was dead.

> made, calm, and white, and peaceful, and looking more as though she were asleep than dead."

was buried?" the soldier asked. "Only two days, sir, and she looked lovely to the last. I remember her well, lying in her coffin, with flowers all round her like marble or way work, and misses a crying over her and master with a face like white stoue. I saw it all, sir, saw the coffin-lid screwed down, saw her carried ont, and a fine, respect able funeral she hed-all the gentry of the

Humph!" Captain O'Donnell said, knit-, ting his brows. Katherine Dangerfield had died theu, and Miss Herncastle had nothing whatever to do with her, in spite of all the astounding coincidences. "One question more my good woman; how long after the tuneral was it that Mr. Otis left this place for Lon-

think they would have gone sooner, but for the unexpected arrival of his cousin, the sick

these last words he suddenly sat down again. "The sick young lady from Essex. Ah! I think this may be what I want to hear. When did you say the sick young lady

sir, and most unexpected. I had gone to morning before I was up, all white and in a once and heat water for a bath;' and then she sat down in a chair, looking fit to drop. I asked her if any one was sick, and she said | Scarswood? Permit me to accompany you ves. a voung lade who had come in the night. | there. a niece of hers from Essex, and who was going to stop with them a few days. She begged me to keep it a secret. The young lady was weak-like in her intellect, and they would be obliged to confine her to her room. I promised not to speak of it, for misses she look- | ing seen him at all? ed trembling and frightened to death almost. And so she was all the time the strange young fixed on the major's face. lady was in the house."

" How long was that ?" her room, and misses a-trotting up and down all day long, a-waiting upon herself."

"What was she like-this young lady?" Dorcas shook her head.

"That I couldn't tell, sir. I never laid my eyes on her, leastwise except once. Master and misses they kept waiting on her, all day long, and misses she slept with her in the same room at night."

"But you saw her once ?! "Yes, sir, but it was by accident, and at dead and buried, I should have said the. height and the figure were like hers."

The blood rose dark and red over the sunbrowned face of the African soldier. For an will perceive at once the force of what I say." instant his breath seemed fairly taken away: "Well?" he said in a tense sort of whis-

Dorcas looked at him in surprise. "Well, sir," ahe said, "the very next night

after that the sick young lady ran away. I don't know whether they had been keeping. her against her will or not, but in the dead of the night she ran away. When misses awoke next morning she found the bed empty, the door unlocked, and Miss Otis (they called her door unlocked, and Miss Otis (they called her door unlocked, and Miss Otis) gone. She screamed out liks one crazy, and ran down in her night-clothes to things. She is wilfully blind to her danger, but you will not be. You are the only one and except when he looked at Miss Dangerfield dead in her coffin, I never saw him wear such a face; I declare it frightened me. He searched the house and the garden, but she was nowhere to be found. Then he set off for the station, and discovered (I heard him tell his mother so) that a tall young lady, dressed in black and closely veiled, had gone up to London by the very first train. That same day, he got a telegraph dispatch from London, and he went up at once. He came back in three days, looking dreadfully gloomy and out of spirits. His mother met him in the hall and said. 'Well, Henry, is she safe?' in a flurried sort of a way, and he pushed her before him into the parlor, and they had a long talk. Miss Otis never came back, and two weeks after master and mistress went up to town themselves for good. That's all, sir."

It was quite enough. Captain O'Donnell rose again; his grave face had resumed its usual habitual calm; he had heard all he wanted-more than he had expected. He pressed a half sovereign into Dorcas' willing | it all | he couldn't separate from her for such palm, bade Mrs. Wilson good-morning, and a trifle as that." departed.

His face was set in a look of fixed, steady determination as he quitted the cottage and returned to Castleford. He had taken the field's. The obstinacy of a mule is gentle, first step on the road to discovery—come what yielding, compared to it. And, by Jore, might, he would go on to the end now.

The middle of the afternoon brought Lanty

Lafferty to Scarswood Park with a note from the captain to Miss Rose. It was only a brief word or two—saying he had gone up to London by the mid-day train and would probably not return for a couple of days.

Miss O'Donnell was in her room, suffering from a severe attack of nervous headache, when this was brought her. She looked at the bold, free characters—then pressed her face down among the pillows with a sort of groan.

"And I intended to have told him all today," she said, "as I should have told him long ago if I had not been a coward. To think—to think that Miss Herncastle should have known from the first. Ah! how shall I ever dare tell Redmond the pitiful story of my folly and disobedience."

That day-Wednesday-passed very quietly; it was the treacherous full that precedes all storms. Miss Herncastle kept her room; she was putting still a few finishing touches to that lovely page dress. Late on Wednesday evening came from town a large box addressed to Major Frankland; my lady and the governess alone knew that it contained Count Lara's costume. My lady was on her best behavior to her husband-go to the masquerade she was resolved, and brave all consequences. Sir Peter might never find it out, and if he did-well, if he did it would blow over, as other storms had blown over, and nothing would come of it.

There were others who judged differently Some inkling of what was brewing, something of what Sir Peter had said, reached the ears of Lord Ruysland, and Lord Ruysland had ventured in the most delicate manner to expostulate with his wilful niece. The game was not worth the candle-the masquerade vas not worth the price she might pay for it. Better humor Sir Peter and his old-fashioned prejudices and throw over Mrs. Everleigh.

Ginevra listened, her eyes compressing-a gleam of invincible obstinacy kindling in her eyes. She was one of those people whom opposition only doubly determined to have their

"That will do, Uncle Raoul. Your advice may be good, but I should think your threescore years' experience of this lite had taught you nobody ever yet relished good advice. I'll go to the Everleigh party-I'll wear the page dress and snap my fingers at Sir Peter Dangerfield. His threats indeed! Poor little manikin! it's rather late in the day for him to play the role of Biuebeard. I shall

The earl shrugged his shoulders and gave it up. He never argued with a woman.
"Certainly you'll go, my dear—I knew perfectly well how useless remonstrance would be, but Cecil would have it. Go, by all

means. Whatever happens I shall bave done my duty. Let us hope, Sir Peter may never hear it.' "Your duty! The Earl of Ruysland's duty!" his niece langued contemptuously. I wonder if all that paternal solicitude is for me or himself? If Sir Peter turns me out of

The dress is made, and my promise given. I shall go to the masquerade." Thursday came—that delusive quiet still reigned at Scarswood. When the afternoon train from London rushed into the Castleford station there appeared among the passengers Captain O'Donnell and Major Frankland; and

Scarswood, you must follow, Uncle Raoul!

placid and patrician pacing the platform, the Earl of Ruysland. "Ab. O'Donnell-back again. You don't know. I suppose, that your sister is quite intremble, and says to me, 'Dorcas, get up at disposed. I regret to say such is the casenervous attack or something vague of the sort. How do, Frankland? On your way to

But the major drew back in some trifling embarrassment. He wasn't going to Scarswood this afternoon; to-morrow-ah-he intended to put in an appearance. Would his lordship be kind enough not to mention hav-

The earl's serene blue eyes were tranquilly

"I understand," he answered, "you are down on the quiet-Sir Peter is to hear no-"Not quite a fortnight, sir; and a sight of thing of it until after the ball? Is that your bother she made—all her meals took up to little game, dear boy? You see I know all about it, and my age and my relationship to Lady Dangerfield give me the right to interfere. Now, my dear fellow, that masquerade affair must be given up."

He took the younger man's arm, speaking quite pleasantly, and led him away.

"Do you know why I took the troucle to drive four miles under a blazing July sun, over a dusty July road, to wait five minutes in a stuffy station for the 2.30 express, dear boy? To meet and intercept you-to ask you as a personal favor to myself, as an act of friendship to Ginevra, not to go to this fancy ball?"

"My lord," interrupted Major Frankland. uneasily, "am I to understand Lady Dangerfield has commissioned you to-"

face at all. She was tall, and dressed in stand aside and mind my own business. All dark clothes, and but this was only a notion the same, I sam Lady Dangeffield's nearest male relative, and as such, bound to warn her male relative, and as such, bound to warn her of her danger. Failing to impress her, I come to you. As a gentleman and a man of honor—as an old friend of poor Ginevra's, you "Indeed. You will pardon my stupidity if

fall to perceive it as yet." alt lies in a nutshell. Sir Peter Danger. field does you the honor of being infernally iealous. That is an old state of things—this masquerade at that womans's house has brought matters to a climax. He has told Lady Dangerfield that if she goes she shall not return, and, my dear Frankland, he means

it. They are both as obstinate as the very who can prevent this disastrous termination on you we all depend. There is but one thing for you to do—don't go. Stay —I know what you would say. You have proknow what you would say. I on nave promised—your dress is in the house—Lady Dangerfield will be offended, et cetera. Granted—but is it not better to break a promise that involves so much? Is it not better to temporarily offend Ginevra than ruin her for life? Frankland, as a man of the world, you cannot fail to perceive that but one course is open to you-to withdraw. Trust me to make your peace. In three weeks she will see from what you have saved her, and thank you."

The gallant major gnawed his military mustache in gloomy perplexity.
"Confound the little bloke!" he burst out.

"It isn't that I particularly care to go to this masquerade junketing, but I know Gin-Lady Dangerfield has set her heart on it, and will be proportionately disappointed. Are you quite sure, my lord, that he means to carry out his absurd threat? that he—ob, hang

"Could be not?" the earl answered quietly. "I find you don't altogether appreciate the force of such characters as Peter Danger-Frankland, in this case he will have grounds to go upon. Lady Dangerfield, against his express command, goes to a masquerade at the house of a woman of doubtful reputation. in male attire, and in the company of a man who has been her lover, and of whom he is monstrously jealous. He warns her of the consequences, and in her mad recklessness she defies them all. Egad! if he does turn her out to-morrow morning, I for one won't blame him. You and Ginevra will act in every way, of course, as your superior wisdom may suggest. I have no more to say, only this-if you and she really persist in going, I and my daughter shall pack our belongings and depart by the earliest train to-morrow. I have spoken."

He turned to go. Still lost in dismal perplexity, still angrily pulling his ginger mus-tache, still gloomy of tone, the badgered major spoke.

"I say—my lord—hold on, will you? What the deuce is a fellow to do? I can't go off to London again, it that is what you mean -oh, hang it no! without a word of explanation or excuse, or that sort of thing. I can't, you know-the thing is impossible."

"Write a note-invent any excuse you please. Your nearest relative, from whom you have expectations, is in articule mortis. and demands your presence to sooth his last hours. Anything will do-say what you please. She'll be in a furious passion at the disappointment, but you save her, and virtue is its own reward, and all that. I promise to bring her to see matters in their true light in a week.

"My lord," the major cried resolutely, "I must see her. I'll tell her myself—I'm blessed if I know what. But I won't go to the masquerade-I promise you that."

He stalked gloomily away as he apoke, eaped into a fly, and was whirled off in cloud of dust. The earl looked after him with a slight smile, in which his habitual sheer lurked.

"Poor children-how vexed they are at losing their toy. He'll keep his word, however-he's not half a bad fellow, Frankland -a tailor's block, with an inch and a quarter of brain. Nothing is farther from my intentions than to permit a rupture between Gineyra and her imbecile husband, if I can prevent it. At least until Cecil's prospects are defined more clearly; and that day of reckoning must come very soon. As I said, Sir Atthur has run the length of his tether---it is

high time to pull him short up." He turned to look for Captain O'Donnell. but Captain O'Donnell had long since disappeared. He had lingered an instant to speak a hurried word to a disreputable-looking fellow whe had emerged from a third-class carriage-a cockney evidently of the lowest typo -a singular-looking acquaintance for Redmond O'Donnell, the earl would have thought had he seen him. But he had not seen, and after listening to a brief direction given by the Algerian officer the fellow had touched his battered hat and slouched on his way.

And in a very perturbed state of mind indeed Major Frankland made his way to Scarswood Park.

What he was to say to my lady, what excuse to offer, how to get out of his promise, he had not the remotest idea. What she would say to him he knew only too well. As the railway fly flew along he could see in prospective the sharp black eyes flashinghear the shrill voice reproaching—the storm of rage and disappointment with which she would sweep from his presence and order him never to approach her again. And their platonic friendship had been so agreeable and Scarswood had been such a pleasant country refuge after the London season. Confound the little jealous baronet, and trebly confound him. What asses some husbands make of themselves for nothing at all.

What would be say? He reached the park

She was reading-she was alone. Major Frankland took off his crush hat, all his flurry and guilt written legibly on his usually

"Aw-Miss Herncastle-how do? Is-aw -is my lady at home?"

"My lady is not at home, Major Frank. land; and if she had been"—Miss Herncastle's large, grave eyes looked at him meaningly-"You are the last person she would have expected to see at Scarswood this afternoon.'

" then you know-" tendance. Do you think it wise to run county

garden with a lady on his arm. It was a "Lady Dangerfield has commissioned me ter to my lady's commands in this fashion cloudy sort of night, and I couldn't see her to do nothing—has ordered me, indeed, to "Miss Herncastle, I—I'm not going. I've

one's own folly and humiliation."

roses, when she took her place at dinner. Captain O'Donnell dined with the family,

the governess did not. He looked at his sister across a tall epergne of flowers. She was talking to Squire Talbot-Squire Talbot, whom the soft, sad eyes and wistful little face had been enthralling of late, and wondered what Miss Herncastle could have meant. Gaston Dantree," he mused; recalled the name well enough now-Ketherine Dangerfield's dastardly lover, of course. He had been a native of New Orleans; had Rose known him there? Had her singular whim of visiting this place anything to do with knowing him? The mere suspicion made him

warm and uncomfortable. "I'll ask her after dinner," he thought, and she will tell me. Can he have had anything to do with the change in her?-the gloom, the trouble of her life, that has preyed on her mind and broken her health? And if so,

how comes Miss Herncastle to know it? The ladies left the table. Redmond O'Donnell sat very silent and thoughtful during the "wine and walnut" lapse, before the gentlemen joined him. Fate favored him upon this occasion. Squire Talbot was turning Lady Dangerfield's music, and his sister, quite alone, with a web of rose-pink netting in her hands, sat in the recess of the baywindow. He crossed over and joined her at

"Rose," he began, speaking abruptly, how much longer do you propose remaining in Sussex?"

She looked at him, surprised at the sudden and unexpected question, a little startled by the dark gravity of his face. "Remain? 1-" she faltered and stopped. Are you anxious to go, Redmond? If so, of

"I have no wish to go until the object that brought you here is an object accomplished, Rose. That you have some object in insisting upon coming to this particular place I am quite certain. More, perhaps I can partly guess what that object is."

The rose-hued netting dropped in her lap, her great, dark eyes dilated in sudden terror. " Redmond!" "You have not chosen to make me your confident, Rose, and I ask for no one's secrets, not even yours. Still you will permit me to

ask one question: Did you eve: know Gaston Dantree? Suddenly, sharply, without warning, the question came upon her. One faint, wailing cry, then her hands flew up and covered her

face. He was answered. No one had heard that suppressed cry; the curtains of the recess hid them. He sat and looked at her almost as pitilessly as he had looked at Miss Herncastle two hours before. In his stern justice Redmond O'Donnell could be very hard-to him-

self as well as to others. "I am answered," he said- "you have known Gaston Dantree. He was a Louisian-ian—you knew him in New Orleans. He disappeared here: at Castleford the last trace of him is to be found. Was it to discover that trace you came and brought me here? Look up, Rose," he said, sternly, "and answer me."

women, but let that stubborn sense of right and wrong of his be roused and he became and turned to him, a smile of malicious tri- as iron. Her hands dropped at his stern command, her poor, pale face, all drawn and white with terror and trouble, looked pite-

She feared as well as loved him. Habitual-

ly he was very gentle with her, with all

set. "It is too late for further prevarication. You knew this man i "I knew him!" "In New Orleans, before he came here to court and desert, like the craven-hearted das-

tard he was, Katherine Dangerfield?" " Yes. His lips set themseives harder under his long mustache, his blue eyes looked stern as

"I said I asked for no one's secrets, not even yours. I do, Rose. What was he to vou ? She drew away from him once again, hiding her shrinking face in her hands. A dry, tortured sob was her only answer. But her

udge and arraigner never relented. Was he a lover of yours?" She made a mute gesture of assert. " A false one, of course?"

" Heaven help me-ves."

A pause: then-"Rose, did M. De Lansac know?" "He suspected. He never knew?" "Did he favor Dantree?" "No; he forbade him the house."

to meet him in secret -to make and keep assignations. You did this?" Again that sobbing sound, again that shrinking away of face and figure. It was reply enough. If Lady Cecil Clive had seen the face of the Redmond O'Donnell who sat in judgment there upon the sister he loved, she would have been puzzled indeed to find much similarity between it and the face of that other Redmond O'Donnell among the Fermanagh hills. He loved his only sister very dearly; he had held her a "little lower than the angels," and he found her to-day with a secret of deceit and wrong-doing in her lifefound her false and subtle, like the rest of her sex. Was there no truth in woman-no

"And you-you, Rose O'Donnell, stroped

silent; its was bitter to him well nigh as the bitterness of death. His silence frightened her, cut her, as no stinging reproach could have done. again she lifted her face, all white and

honor in man-lett on earth. He sat dead

piteous, to his. "Redmond!" she cried, with a great gush, why are you so hard, so bitter? Why do you judge me so harshly? I was very young; I did not know what distrust meant, and I--I loved him with all my heart. He said he loved me, and I-oh, Redmond; it is nine vears ago-I believed him. I was warned: others-older and wiser, read him arighttold me it was the prospective helress of M. De Lansac's millions he loved-not Rose O'Donnell. But I loved and trusted, and could not believe. I met him in spite ed; "what do you know of Gaston and-and of my grandfather's commands, I received me?" his letters-to my shame I own it. Then our grandfather married-then Clarence was born, and I-learned the truth at last. It was all as they said-he was false, base, mercenary to the core, was the heir, not I, and he left me. Left me without a word, and came here to England. Still, without a word, he returned me my letters and picture. Thenthe next thing I heard of him-I saw the mournful story of Katherine Dangerfield in the English papers my grandfather received. her face ashen white. From that time I have heard nothing-nothing. I should have told you, parhaps, but

The soft, sad voice ceased; the pale, droop. ing face turned away from him in the silvery ' tree's wife!"

it is not so easy a story to tell-the story of

CHAPTER XIX.

KNIGHT, AND PAGE IT was a noticeable fact noticed chiefly by

all that was wonderful, was Helen Hern-eastle? He thought, till his brain was dazed.

"There is but one way," he said to himself, moodily; "a way I hate to take, and yet—for every one's sake—for Rose's—for Tregenna's -for Sir Peter's-it should be taken. If Katherine Dangerfield was buried six years ago. Katherine Dangerfield cannot be here. My mind is made up." He rose with the air of one who shakes off a burden. "I'll wonder no longer. No possible harm can come of it,

At ten o'clock next morning he began. He

age at present—that much he had ascertainrosy little matron, answered the door in person, and ushered her military visitor at once understood that the servant woman who had lived in the family of Mr. Otis, six years ago, was now in the service of Mrs. Wilson. His business was with that servant-could he see

The little mistress of the cottage opened

Mrs. Wilson went and Dorcas came-a "I wish to obtain a few particulars concern

"You saw her dead?" "Yer, poor dear, and a beautiful corpse she

"How long was she kept here before she

neighborhood, poor dear young lady.

"About a month, sir-yes, just a month.

young lady from Essex." Captain O'Donnell had risen to go.

"On the very identical night of the funeral,

night. I didn't see her face. She never stirred out all day long, and at night I used to hear sounds of footsteps, and dcors softly opening and shutting. One night I watched, I heard the house door shut softly, and direct-

with that momentous question still unanswered and unanswerable. What should be say? He bade the fiv wait-he wanted to be driven back presently to catch the next up-train. What should he say? With his inch-and-a-quarter of brain" in a whirl from the unwented exertion of thinking, he walked up the avenue, and under the King's Oak came face to face with Miss Herncastle.

nlacid face.

"I know all about the note, warning you not to appear here until after the masquerade. My lady is absent to-day, with Lady Cecil and Miss O'Donnell, at an archery party at Morecambe, and Sir Peter is in close at-

promised the earl. He's told me all about the little baronet's flare up, and threats, and the name oarone if Lady Daugerfield accomall that nonscored, it was y bauget not accom-panies me to the masquerade. The party will be a very pleasant party, no doubt, as will be a vo. it isn't worth all that, and parties go; but it isn't worth all that, and parties go; but of man to make family trou-The earl wanted me to write an excuse ble. The call was at that sort of thing. Gin but I am't cook a will be deuced angry,
Lady Dangerfield—will be deuced angry,
no doubt, and you'll deliver it, and take my no double as you can, Miss Hernesstle-

her?"
With vast hesitation, many pauses, num-With vast and "er's," much pulling of berless man mustache, the major got out this the august masses, and major got out this speech. The lurking smile of amusement in

speech. The intering smile of amusement in Miss Herncastle's eyes he did not see.

Miss Herncastle's eyes he did not see.

Major Frankland's sentiments do him honor. Sir Peter is certainly rampant on this point, and unpleasantly in earnest. Here this point, and unpressently in continues. Here is my book, Major Frankland; it will serve as a deak to write your note."

desk to wino you think my lady will make no end of a row, don't you, Miss Herncastle?" the major asked, wistfully.

II think she will be annoyed, beyond doubt. You see the dress is very pretty; she has quite set her heart upon going, and opponasquito so only made her more determined. Here is a pencil, it you have rone; and the blank page will do for your note."

With an inward groan of apprehension, the major scrawled two or three lines of incoherent excuse—he hardly knew what. He did not date read it; ha folded it up in the correct cockade in hio , and handed it to the gorerness. The m a who hesitates is lost; be turned to go the instant he finished.

"You'll give Lady Dangerfield this, Miss Hemcastle, and be good enough to explain that it is solely for her sake, and against my will that I don't go, Aw-thanks very much, and good day,"

He bowed in his agitation with something less than his ordinary exquisite grace-walked back to the fly jumped into his seat, and was driven off. Miss Herncastle, standing perfectly still, under the King's Oak, watched him out of sight, then she slowly and deliberstely tore the note into minutest morsels and scattered them in a little white shower over the grass.

My lady shall not be disappointed of the ball upon which her heart is set, even for your scraples major. No jealous husband shall prevent my masterpiece of millinery—the page's costume-from adorning Mrs. Everleigh's ball. And whether you are in London or Castleford, Major Frankland, Count Lara shall dance with his Kaled to-night."

My lady and her party returned from Morecambe in time for dinner. Sir Arthur was in attendance upon Lady Cecil, looking bored and distrait. Squire Talbot was hovering in the wake of Rose O'Donnell, whose small dark face had grown wanner and thinner than ever in the last two days, and who looked much fitter for a sick bed than an archery party. Miss Herncastle smiled again as she looked at her and the baronet—the one shrinking, the other brightening under her glauce. In different ways the spell of her power was upon both .

It had been agreed that the package in Major Frankland's room should be sent to servants. "Don't disturb yourself about it, my lady," Miss Herneastle had said; "I'll attend to that." She did attend to it by quietly concealing the box in her own room a little before the archery party returned.

Sir Peter came to dinner; quietly but the great practical truths that are lying at our steadily, he had kept his wife under surveil- feet all our lives long. lance ever since his discovery of the mas-querade. He had shut up his study, his beetles and bugs -he had forgotten the ghost —the pilgrimage to the cemetery—his interest in Miss Herncastle—in this new interest. He had long groaned in spirit under his wife's tyranny and flirtations. Now or never was the time to bring them all to an end. would watch her as a cat a mouse, and in spite of all she went to the masquerade in page attire, why go she should, and then-

My lady understood it all, read him like a book, and her rebellious feminine blood rose astantly in revolt. Had death been the penlity she would almost have braved it now. Go she would, but she would be subtle as a serpent and throw him off the track.

In the middle of the afternoon she was eized with a headache, a horrible headache, vertigo-no doubt caused by too long standing in the bot sun; she must go home at once. She came home with the whole archery party in her wake. She was too ill to ress for dinner, but she made a heroic effort and went down. At table she could not eat monthful-after dinner in the drawingoom she was absolutely unable to hold her suffering head up. She must retire—a darkened room-perfect-a long night's sleepinlimited can de cologne and sal volatile, hese things alone could restore her. If they lid not, then the family medical attendant must be summoned in hot haste from Castleford to-morrow. Her husband looked at her s she arose amid a low murmur of sympathy, her hand to her forehead—not a trace of longe on the sallow pallor of her face-with the grin of a small demon.

(To be Continued.)

SHIPBUILDING ON THE CLYDE. During the month of February the Clyde lipbullding trade has been characterised by healthy spirit of activity, and the present osition of the industry is exceedingly satisctory. In the later stages of ship-construcon a considerable amount of briskness has revailed, and the returns of completed work ilk largely. With the exception of Fekuary, 1874, the figures show to grater adantage than those for the corresponding peod for the last eight years. By the various rms on the river, 13 vessels, of an aggregate ontage of 21,754 tons, were put into the ater during the month. The figures are lost entirely made up by such large steam-Is as the Drummond Castle, the Compta, the fount Lebanon, the Glenavon, and the Misouri, which were launched from the yards in e upper reaches. By the lower reaches aly 3000 tons of new shipping were contrid to the total, but notwithstanding this satisfactory to know that the Greenock ad Port-Glasgow builders are well employed, ing no f wer than 15 vessels on the stocks. he value of the returns will be seen by comwith those for the corresponding pe-

the previous years. In February, 80, 120 returns ammounted to 15,874 tons Pobruary, 1879, to 18,200 tons; in February, , to 16,900 tons; in February, 1877, to 11, 0 tons; in February, 1876, to 9350 tons; in burnry, 1875 to 21,100 tons; in February 4, to 22,800 tons; in February, 1873, to 570 tons. It will thus be seen that the eturns for February occupy a good position. ut while the returns are large and the vacanes on the stocks are consequently considerle, sufficient work has been booked to relace the vossels which have left the ways. veral good contracts have been closed, and a spirit of inquiry continues active. The lount of work on hand-is encouraging, and ide prospects are fairly satisfactory.

The Duke of Sutherland (who has long been a rector of the London and Northwe tern and her railroads) and eight or 'en other railed magnates will sail in the Gallia, in April. Ta three months railroad jour in the United sies.

The Meath Prelate on the Land Agitation— Able Defence of his People—"A Flood of Light has been Let in the Gigantic Iniquity of the Age"-The Land League the Nation's Saviocr.

The following letter from the most Rev. Dr. Nulty has been addressed to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Meath :-"DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN-I am well

aware that you regard the present situation as one full of danger. The Land League agitation; the probable enactment of a comprehensive Tenant Bill at some time in the future; and the certain infliction of an unnecessary and an unjust Coercion Bill in the interim, are certainly facts of no ordinary magnitude. Hardly a single pronouncement on these grave facts has as vet been heard from those revered personages to whom the country instinctively looks for light in its difficulties. Hence, you find it hard to satisfy yourselves that you have formed a true estimate of the real character of those events, and harder still to determine what is the practical course which, in the presence of these events, it is your duty to pursue. In the considerations which I shall submit, and in the suggestions which I shall offer to help you to a solution of your difficulties. I feel I must speak with considerable diffidence, becausethe matters are to a great extent temporal or political (though not exclusively so.) We heard, with incredulity and bewilderment that 'Irish landlords were now actually running for their lives.'

Making allowance for the circumstance in which that statement was made, it conveys at lesst an assurance that rack-rents, exterminations, and the grim and ghastly exploits of the Crowbar Brigade

ARE PAST AND GONE FOREVER.

And this is only the beginning of the wonderful results of the land movement. That movement has attracted the attention and the keenest interest in America as well as in Europe. I can bear testimony to the fact. that its merits or demerits are canvassed almost as carefully in the French and Italian journals as in our own. The hideous injustice of the present land system, which this movement assails, has been vehemently denounced by statesmen in every age, as well as by Gladstone and Bright in our own. It is, moreover, responsible for the forced ex-

patriation of our race, and for the degradation and impoverishment of the few that remained.

Though every one who thought at all admitted its injustice, no one till now ever succeeded in pointing out an effective means for putting and end to it. The Land Bill, the present land movement, exhibits all the symptoms of a thoroughly effective remedy for this chronic social malady. Voluntary and peaceful combination to obtain just rights, accompanied by a stern but discriminating ostracism of traitors, is the principle on which it is founded.

That principle is not novel or strange, fer it underlies all numerous and influential corthe Silver Rose after nightfall by one of the porations which are known in these islands by the name of trades' unions. Voluntary combination is the soul that animates those organizations; it is the source of their efficiency and strength. Rousseau observed that the highest philosophy was to discover

> The practical developments on this principle in the organizations thus founded on it are substantially at least the same in both. As trades unionists combine for the purpose of securing a fair remuneration; so tillers of the soil unite their scattered energies in a tantamount to an emphatic sanction of the Fenianism or any other ism urging the people in this Nature, after suffering much, is wont combined effort te protect themselves from being despoiled of their earnings by men who ever voluntarily left them what would enable them to live as civilized human beings. Landlords plunder them substantially of the whole of the agricultural products which their labor and capital extracted from the soil. and to the production of which the landlord's capital or industry never contributed anything.

Who ever heard of landlords adopting Griffith's, or any impartial standard of justice when fixing therents exacted from people for centuries? The principles they have been guided by in determining the rental were all their selfishness, avarice, and extravagance demanded: and that, as a rule, amounted to the last shilling a man was able to pay. They merely left him the means to eke out a miserable existence. The notorious Bence Jones in his book forcibly and truthfully writes of his class when he says, "Whenever there were no leases the rents were raised. I was under no engagement, expressed or implied, and felt at liberty to make my own terms. I accordingly let the land at the highest rent. This was a very considerable advance on former rent." Thus did Mr. Bence Jones act as judge and jury in his own case, in which his personal interests were involved, and in which he had the power of life and death over his helpless tenantry. The alternative for them was to accept Jones' valuation of lands, with the right of grumbling at its injustice and continuing to live on, or of rejecting it; to be evicted, and then die in a ditch or in a poorhouse. And yet the harsh and unjust conditions thus dictated by an arbitrary and an irresponsible landlord to fellow-creatures, who were completely at his mercy, are

PROFAMBLY DIGNIFIED BY THE SACRED NAMES OF CONTRACTS.

They can hardly be regarded as not even p'ausible counterfeits. The arbitrary and oppressive terms extorted at pleasure by landlords from men who are completely in their power, and who in fact have no liberty at all, prove the landlord himself to be an absolute desput, and the tenant to be be nothing better than a degraded slave. A tenant who, smarting under a galling injustice, would have the rashness to cry out that he was wronged, sonn found that his presumption was chastised by a rise in his rent, or perhaps by a process of ejectment, which, of course, meant for him utter ruin.

But now the courage, the eloquence, and the tremendous efforts of the Land League orators, supported by the cordial co-operation of priest sand laymen throughout the country, have at length dragged the monstrous injustice out of the "sacred" darkness in which it has enshrined itself. They have compelled an impatient, a rejuctant, and even a hostile public to gaze steadily at it for months past, and

THEY MAVE LET IN ON IT A FLOOD OF LIGHT that revealed in it excesses of wickedness and iniquity that have astonished the world, and have forced the landlords themselves to cry out "that a charge of some sort was neces

The opinions, convictions, and public spirit have within a very short period undergone a radical and comprehensive change. have been elevated and improved to a degree that could hardly have been expected. They now feel that their isolated efforts were sheer weakness to be laughed at, but that

THEIR UNITED ACTION IS A POWER

is not a combination for the express or im-Plied design of positive aggression. They do not want to interfere with the rights of others, but to defend their own. It appears to me that the intrinsic character and constitution of the Land League organization, viewed in the present enlightened state of public opinion, furnishes unanswerable proofs that it cannot end in failure.

Speaking of secret organizations which the people may be forced to join, he says—Having lost all hope of being ever able, by lawful means, to redress their country's wrongs, they felt persuaded that, through those secret confederacies, they would at least be able to avenge them. Deeds of violence, of intimidation, of lawlessness, and even of blood, then became the ordinary and

NATURAL INCIDENTS of the desperate war they resolved to maketo rid their country of all forms of oppression. particularly of the hated tyranny of Landlordism. Their career of crime was sometimes long and sometimes short, but it always ended in convictions that doomed scores of these men to the convict ship, or to terms of long imprisonment.

Should the Government be guilty of the inexcusable folly of suppressing the right of open organizations and of public meetings; should they stifle freedom of speech and liberty to agitate for the redress of public gricvances, then it would appear to me to be many who, while unable to deny the conso much the worse for the Government, and for the landlords too; the country would then become simply ungovernable, and the landlords, I am afraid, would be forced literally leading and false statements and telegrams to run for their lives,'

No one longs of passionately for the recovery of his freedom as the man who has long endured the humiliation and degradation of slavery. Now, the people of Ireland were no betier than slaves at any time. Their peace of mind, their comforts, the privilege of living in the home in which they were born, their night to ears their bread on the farms which their foreinthers had enriched by their toilall depended on the arbitary will of an irresponsible landlord. Give such a man, then, only a chance of regaining his independence, and feeling that he is free, he will cheerfully run any risks to possess himself of the Price-less gift of freedom. This emancipation of the people is exactly the main object of the the removal of an evil of such an appalling Land League movement. I, therefore, infer that the Land League agitation is not a sudden short-lived, and passing outburst of popular feeling, but rather

A STRONG, SOLID, AND IRRESISTIBLE SOCIAL MOVE-MENT, FOUNDED ON JUSTICE AND TRUTH,

and sustained by powerful, active, and energetic principles of human action, which guarantee to it an existence that will survive all our land grievances, and which will terminate only by the extirpation of the last of them. It appears to me that in these considerations will be found the secret of its universal popularity and successes it has already achieved. It may be fairly stated that its principles have received the hearty and emphatic approval of virtually the whole nation, and, consequently, that they are now an integral part of what has been called the "unwritten law" of the country.

The social position, the well-known character and political leanings of the Bessborough Land Commissioners, coupled with circumstances surrounding their appointment, were not at all calculated to raise them above a well-grounded suspicion of partiality and one-sidedness; and, therefore, no one expected that they would award a large amount of approval to the tenants' claims than they were in strict justice entitled to. The Commissioners appealed for information directly to the whole nation; and the distinct answer given by the nation to that inquiry, as authoritatively stated in their report, is who would contribute a single cent to aid a treacherous and sanguinary Government, principles and aims of the Land League. In to resort to physical force or blood letting of to avenge herself in a rude way, and to seek far as they deemed it practicrontietaty, as able, they substan ially exhaust the Land League programme, whilst a universal peasants proprietary is looked forward to by such distinguished and moderate statesmen as The O'Conor Don and Lord Dufferin, as the only final settlemant of the question. Thus, then, do we learn on the highest and the most programme has, by the sanction and approval of the national will, now become an important part of the

"UNWRITTEN LAW" OF THE COUNTRY.

Civilized nations have in every age governed themselves by "unwritteu" as wel by "written" laws, and no man ever doubted that the moral force imparted to unwritten law. The "nawritten" supplied the defects and supplemented the deficiencies of the "written" law, and its various provisions, according as they became more highly developed and more distinctly defined, kept gradually passing into the written or statute law. The intrinsic justice of an "unwritten" law (like the tenants' claim now), its wisdom and its effective capability for the advancement of the public good, formed the exclusive grounds on which it rested its claims to the respect and obedience of the community. The coercive authority by which it was enforced and made effective did not display itself in deeds of "lawful" force like the written law, and much less in deeds of "unlawful" force and violence, but in the emphatic condemnation and censure by which public opinion visited anyone who had the rashness to run counter to the expressed wishes and desires of the whole community, Public opinion is enlightened and intelligent and immeasurably more just and discriminat ing than its would be instructors.

I therefore conclude that the Land League agitation has raised the people's claims to the dignity of an " unwritten law," which is sustained by a moral power, which, if not weakoned by outrage or violence, is simply irresistible. In concluding I may be allowed to observe that I cheerfully admit that the labours, the sacrifices, and the splendid results achieved by the highly cultivated eloquence of the Land League orators entitle them to the

DEEP AND LASTING GRATITUDE OF THEIR COUNTRY-··MEN.

It is entirely owing to their exertions that the nation's grievances, which had slept in quiet do 20c; C F McIsaac Atigonish, and contemptuous oblivion, now occupy the undivided attention of every statesman, are now proclaimed by every tongue, and have so monopolized public attention that any man who thinks at all cannot speak or write on any subject. Theirs are the gallant hands and brave hearts that have patiently, laboriously, and heroically pushed the people's claims up the steep ascent of chronic and deep-rooted prejudice and ignorance, till they have reached a point at which Parliament itself will no longer trifle with them. am certainly not the man to endorse the base and infamous slanders that have been circulated against their fair fame by writers in the English or landlord press by advocates in courts of law, or by passionate, prejudiced, or ignorant speakers in either house of the Legislature. The Land League agitation and that cannot be trified with. The organization it, and would eventually have extirpated it. I on St Patrick's Day, Antigonish 6; Mrs 5 and choles the wholesome fruits; the garden-detention of an hour and a half.

heartily approve of all their acts. The voice | O Donoghue, Antigonish 50c; M O Donoghue of the Pope, the highest authority on earth, has been already heard on this subject. He never speaks without necessity, and always speaks in words of wisdom. He has not condemned the agitation of the Land League. He has, to my certain knowledge, said the very contrary.

† THOMAS NULTY,

The Land League Fund.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

MR. EDITOR :- The amount herewith remitted-one hundred and nine dollars and forty-five cents-is Antigonishe's contribution to the Land League Fund, and is, I believe, larger than any up to this time acknowledged through your columns. If a small country town of a population less than fifteen hundred, the large majority of which is of Highland Scotch extraction, the Irish element constituting but a small minority, is public spirited enough to contribute the above sum what should your large Canadian towns and cities, where the sons of Erin and their descendants are so numerous and wealthy, what, I say, should their contributions to the Land Lengue be?

Here let me say that when collecting contributions for the Land League Fund, I met stitutionality of the Land League programme, refused to Contribute, owing to the usual prejudicus engendered in their minds by the misemanating from that great laboratory of talsehood regarding everything Irish,-the English press, the creature of landlordism.

These scrupulous persons, however, belong to that large and sympathetic class that would make most useful and benevolent members of the S. P. C. A., a class that would subscribe generously to a fund for supplying the cannibals of the Pacific Islands with blankets and top books."

You will see by the list of contributors that the Land Leaguers and their programme have many friends in this part of the world. Nor do I see how can any one that is fair-minded or that likes justice refuse his sympathy and support to an agitation that has for its object magnitude by legal, peaceful means. Guite long enough have those tyraunical vampires—the Irish landlords—been allowed to work their wickedness on a down-trodden, helpless country. Quite long enough have the bloated voluptuaries been parmitted to inflict ruin. misery and even the horrors of famine on fair Erin, while they themselves revelled in uxury, and with inhumanity more becoming demons than men, flouted the cries of distress which their own extortion had caused -- cries which a year ago excited the pity and sympathy of every civilized nation. This is no exaggeration. The agitation now going on, which has united into one formidable body Catholic and Protestant, prelate and layman, must have been caused by a radical evil. Nor can England, in the nature of things, long afford to allow the cancer of Irish oppression to pouetrate much deeper. The evil, if not doctored soot, may, and very probably will, prove extremely dangerous, particularly if the body politic of England should have to contend with other troubles. England will find in herself the greatest enemy if she continues temporizing with reforms that must surely come sooner or later. Why not grapple with the difficult problem of doing justice to Ireland at once, and thus secure for herself the cordial sympathy and support of a brave race?

Of the many who helped to make up the tice has been usurped by violence, and the sum which I have the pleasure of sending administration of the law becomes in fact a Of the many who helped to make up the you to-day, I do not believe there is one recommending the establishment of a peasant any kind. Let the Longue fight quietly, that justice from the hand of an individual of Ireland, the landlord. When he is overcome Ireland will again breathe freely, and will again become what she once was, fore- sympathies in such cases go rather with most in sanctity, in learning and in helping

the oppressed. I cannot close this letter without recording my protest against the manner in which our aprejudiced authority, that the Land League | Dominion's contribution to relieve the famine | would have been a very small retribution for stricken Irish last year was handled. Too the rivers of innocent blood which his cowmuch tondying to English sentiment, too ardly and self-seeking policy caused to be strong a desire to please Faglish and Irish shed in Scotland. I believe the murderers landlordism was mixed up with it. The of Sharp had a provocation to pulliate their money that was cheerfully voted to relieve the starving people of Ireland was handed over, it seems, to English officials to build breakwaters, &c., that should be a charge on

the English Treasury. Hoping that my countrymen in Canada will prove themselves worthy of their country and her cause,

I remain. Yourstruly,

S. O'DONOGRUE. Antigonish, Nova Scolia 1 March 29th 1881,

N Roch do 1 : A G McDonald, do 1 : Arch'd A McGillivray 1; Rev Hugh Gillis, P P, do 50c; A Friend do 1; Mary C McDonald do 25c; Thomas Kennedy do 1; John D Mc-Gillivray do 1; Hugh McDonald do 1; A Friend do 5; A Cameron, D D, do 2; N Mc-Neil, D D, do 2; A Chisholm, L D, do 2; James O'Brien do 1; Mrs J O'Brien do 1 John McDonald do 1; William Sutton do 1
John Carroll do 1; John McNeil do 50; Thomas Ronan do 2; Mrs T Ronan do 1 Patrick Floyd do 1; Dan Chisholm do 1; B F Power do 2.50; John Bishop do 50c; Roderick McDonald do 1; A Friend do 50c; H Grant do I; Duncan Grant, do, 50c; A Friend do 50c; R Grant do 1; Mrs E Rouan do 1; Colin McIntosh do 1; Hugh J McLean do 50c; James Carter do 50; Peter Chisholm do 50; Angus S Chisholm do 1; John Haley do 1; Arthur Haley 50c; Donald McDonald do 75; Valentine Chisholm do 75c; Mrs M McNeil do 25c; Malcolm McNeil do 25c; Willoughby Randal do, 50c; CC McDonald do 1 : Colin Chisholm do 25c; Christopher Mc-Donald do 1; Daniel Murphy, Ohlo, 50c;

Duncan Chisholm, Antigonish, 50c; A McKinnon do 1; John McDonald A Boyd, Antigonish 50c; A Friend do 50c; Mark Doran, Clydesdale 1; Robert Sutten do 50c; Michael Cashen, Gulf Road 50c; Joseph Dexter, Antigonish 50c; Father Broussard, Tracadie 2; Rev M Lastin, PP, Port Mulgrave l; Angus McDonald, Tracadie 25c; Donald Chishoim do 50c; Edward Belory do 50c Mrs Edward Delory do 1; J C Chisholm, Antigonish 1; Allan McDonald do 50c; Justice to Ireland do 2; Neil McIsaac do 1; John Chisholm, Clydesdale 50c; Patrick McKenna, Briley Brook 1; Arthur McKenns do 50c Andrew McKenna do 25; Mathew Dooley,

Antigonish 1; Moses Somers, Briley Brook ; William Thompson, Antigonish 2.50; John McKeogh, Afton 1; Henry Boyle, Marydale 50c : Right Rev Father Abbott, Tracadie 2; James Hall do 2.50; Mrs Mary Ohisholm, Heatherton 50c; A Friend, Antigonish 50c; cratory have not fostered or er couraged the W F Kiler, Heatherton 1; A Friend, Salt commission of crime; they have, on the con- Springs 50c; John Fitzcherald, Antigonish trary, denounced it, condemned it, diminished 500; Students of St Francis Xavier College, their dwy; nettles and brambles sprang up enabled to proceed on their journey after a

do 25c; S O Donoghue, Jr do 25c; Cassie G Donoghue do 25c; Richard O Donoghue do 25c; John A McIsaac do 50c; Daniel McIsaac do 25c; Allan McDonell, St Andrews 1; John O'Bline, Antigcnish 1; Ranald McDonald do 1; A McIesac, M.P., do

5; Hugh Chisholm do 50. Total amount received \$107.95. Alexander Munroe, Antigonish 50c; Angus McAdam, Briley Brook 1; total, 109.45.

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Mr. EDITOR :- Please find enclosed \$1.00 for the Land League, and may Charles Stewart Parnell and his brave band always triumph.

Yours, John Mullin, A St. Sylvester Boy. Stark Water, March 29.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,-Enclosed you will find \$17.25, subscribed by the people of this place in aid of the Land League and Defence Fund, whose

names are enclosed for publication. I sincerely hope that the noble cause which the invincible Parnell and the Irish nation are at present struggling to obtain, may yet prove successful, and that they will wring from those hypocritical landlords, or despoilers, at least a portion of their rights, of which they were robbed during (and later) the reign of "our good" Queen Bess.

Yours truly, M. SAMMON.

Jno Shields, Osceola, \$1; Jas Faughan, 1; Patrick Aughney, 1; B Ownes, Bromley, 1; Jno Mulligan, Osceola, 50c; Wm Dunlop, 50c; Jno Patterson, 50c; Jno Dooner, S1; E Reynolds, 1; Patrick Welsh, 50c; Robert Owens, Bromley, 50c; Stephen Ryan, 1; Jas | years of age. Cawley, 1; Michael Sheedy, 1; Jno Daly, jr, 1; Patk Rody, sr. 1; Michael Sammon, 1; Bernard Lacey, 50c; Denis Sheedy, 25c; P Hart, 1; Edward Gannon, 1. Total \$17.25. Osccoln, March 28th 1881.

LAND LEAGUE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS : Sin_Enclosed find the sum of \$4 for the Land League, which was handed to me to-day by a patriotic Irish lady, with her best wishes and prayers for the success of the " cause." Yours Yours, T. Bunns.

Ottawa, March 28th, 1881.

Prof. Blackie on the Situation.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Mail ;

College, Edirburgh, Jan. 14, 1881. Sin,-Professor Blackie must surely be a much more important person in the public eye than he has any notion of, to justify your devoting a whole column of your influential paper to the public reprehension of his supposed opinions. It is not wise in the general case to write any reply to newspaper criticisms, founded, as they so often are, on purtial reports and hasty conceptions; but in the present case I will allow myself an exception. I am accused of two things —(1) of justifying assassination; (2) of taking part with Parnell and the Irish agrarian agitators. I did not justify assassination. In the general case, I believe it to be a base and cowardly procedure, and worthy of all reprobation; it is also almost always, I believe, a mistake in policy; but what I said was, that when the throne of jussequence of atrocious murders committed by which is denied by authorities. And I say that though I neither advise nor justify such acts of rude revenge, my the assassin and not with his victim; and with regard to Sharp and all such traitors. I say emphatically, it served him right. Could he have been butchered ten times over, it 1150 of the knife, such as Sharp had not to justify his treachery; and therefore I stand by my printed words, which I wrote on Magus Muir thirty years ago-

Lament who will The mitre trampled low; Not all are murderers who kill; The cause commends the blow.

As to the Irish business, I was not lecturing

on that subject, and what I said was not worth curious comment; but I have decided opinions on that matter, too, and will state them in two sentences. I did not justify the shooting of landlords or bailiffs from behind S O'Donoghue, Antigonish, \$2; Angus hedges, as an honorable and a commendable McIsaac do 2; Nicholas Roach do 1.50; Mrs procedure; but what I did say was, that the hedges, as an honorable and a commendable recent sanguinary acts and agrarian outrages generally in Ireland must be looked upon by Martin Somers do I; A D Chisholm do the philosophical historian as the natural and necessary outcome of the system of government by confiscation, penal disabilities, and absenteeism which the English have for centuries practised in Ireland. I repeat it. All these agrarian murders are the rude revenge of an excited peasantry for the little consideration that has been taken of their rights by an intrusive and unsympathetic proprietorship. They are, to adopt a medical smile, the violent symptoms of a hereditary disease, of which the rulers of the people have been the authors. There was not, and there could not be, any moral bond between the landowners and the peasantry of a country governed as Ireland was for centuries by a system of oppression and repression, perhaps unexampled in Europe. Hence these outbreaks; and if the innocent sometimes are struck down with the guilty in such cases, it is from a law of Nature, the action of which ought to excite no special wonder. And looking, as I do, not to the red outward symptoms of the hour, but to the secret creeping disease of centuries, I must say, just as in the case of Sharp, that my historical sympathies go rather with those who inflict the retributive suffering of the moment than with those who feel it. England has no right to express indignation at outrages of an agrarian nature in Ireland, of which her own outrageous Land-laws, along with a long equence of national insults, have been the cause. The Irish have suffered a great deal more during the last three; centuries from English insolence and selfishness than ever our Covenanters did during the twenty-seven years of the reign of that perjured debauches, Charles II., and the beastly and brutal Ministers—the Middletons and Lauderdales—of his unhallowed butcheries. The absentee landlords, and the heartless live from Carlisle, at least. It was, however, land-speculators, the spawr of the Incumbrance Estates Act, have themselves to blame if they reap the fruit of hatred, where they never attempted to sow the seed of love. Ireland has been an unweeded garden. The was awaiting them at the other (or south) end landlords were the gardeners; they neglected of the damaged structure. They were thus

er then turns round in a fume and blames the nettles. This is the plain rationals of the whole affair.—I am, &c.

JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

SCOTCH NEWS.

PENSIONS .- Two-thirds of the Cause Town Council have signed a petition in tayor of Mr. Bradlaugh's motion regarding the aboiltion of perpetual pensions; 369 ratep vers, out of a constituency of 761, have all a signed The aggregate number of segmenters is 1,218.

On 15 March three officers representing Government proceeded from Wemyss Bay on board the tug steamer Vanguard to make an official inspection of the Cumbraes and the Garroch Head, with the view of preparing a scheme for providing further defences for the

H.M.S. Hercules will shortly leave her position as guardship for the Clyde to take up like station at Portland. We understand that the ironclad Warrlor, 40 guns, under the command of Captain C. F. Heneage, will take the place of the Heicules on the Clyde. -Glasgow Mail.

Superintendent Malcolm's annual return of crime in the burgh of Dumfries, shows 816 offences against 1,128 in the previous year, 1,013 in 1878; property stolen, £140 17s, recovered, £100 138 4d; fines and bails recovered, £138 17s, compared with £200 in the previous year; public-house cases, 2.

John Aitkin, living a retired life at Ardrishaig for about ten years, was found dead on the embankment of the Crinan Canal on March 12th. The doctor supposes he had stumbled on the canal walk and fallen down the embankment. He had suffered much loss of blood. Mr. Aitken was over 70

On Sunday, March 13th, Mr. Thos. Paterson, Harington Place, one of the several gentlemen who were to have been ordained olders in Morningside U.P. Church, Edinburgh, dropped down as he was excering the hall of that place of worship. Dr. Burn Murdoch was speedily in at ondance, and pronounced life extinct.

At the meeting of the High School directors on We ag of the High School three sections of the section of the section of the section of the section of the Lin,000 offered to the High School should be section as the section of applied to the building of a secondary school for the School Board, was remitted to the committee and ex-Bailie Harris for consideration .- Glasgew Mail.

We understand that ex-Baille Harris in consequence of the attitude assumed by the School Board of Dundee, has resolved to withdraw his offer of £30,000 for the endowment of the High School. It is now therefore likely that the School Board will at once proceed to presecute their claim to the High School in the Court of Session.

The dead body of a man was found floating in the sea opposite Muchalls Railway Station on 13 March. The body, which was quite naked, with only a belt round the middle, is supposed to be that of a sailor washed from some of the numerous wrocks on the coastprobably from the Havelock, of Colchester, wrecked at Garron Point. To all appearance the body is that of a young man a little over 20 years of age, who, although the face was much cut, apeared to be of fair complexion.

On the same day the bodies of two men, apparently sailors, were found near the farm of Redeastle, at Lunan Bay, near Arbroath. One had on a pair of seaman's long boots, and the other had on only one boot, also a seaman's. Otherwise they were entirely naked. One body was that of a man apparently 40 years of age, with brown hair and whiskers, and the initials "J. C." tatooed on the right arm. The other body was that of a man about 50 years of age, having gray or white hair and whiskers. Both bodies are quite fresh, but much injured about the head and legs, and the neck of one of them appears to be broken.

On the 14th March, J. Derricks, railway surfaceman, Pardovan, was killed on the railway about half a mile east from Linlithgow. Derricks and his foreman were inspecting the line between Pardovan and Linlithgow, the former being on the down and the latter on the un-line. Derricks observed a goods train approaching on the up-line, and warned his companion of his danger, who at once quitted the line, and at the same time the foreman reminded Derricks that the 7.35 express for Edinburgh was due. The goods train then dashed between the two, and after it had passed the foreman perceived the receding express on the down-line, and he missed Derlicks. He afterwards found him about 100 yards off, where he had been carried by the train. His brains had been smashed out, and one of his limbs entirely severed from his body, the missing member being found 50 yards farther up the line.

Information was brought to Forfar on 14 March that two men-David Scot, joiner, and James Dancan, shephord, both residing at Glenley. Tannadice-had been found dead on the eastern bank of the river Noran, near Glenogil House. They left Glenely on Sunday afternoon for a stroll, and were accompanied by a dog, which returned alone to the farm about five o'clock in the evening. As the dog did not belong to the men, its return did not occasion surprise; but as morning wore on and they had not returned, much uneasiness was felt, and Mr. Haggart, the farmer, was intormed of the occurrence. Their tracks were followed to near Glemogil House, but their whereabouts was not ascertained till Monday afternoon, by which time a squad of about 29 men had been searching for hours. They at that time dug out the lifeless bodies of the men from a wreath of snow on the river side. The bodies were about six feet apart. They had, it is supposed, fallen from a steep bank down amongst the snow, and it is possible that they may have been injured by the fall. Howeverthis may be, both men were quite dead, and the snow was quite solid round them, and bore no trace of a struggle.

Intelligence was received in this city at an early hour on 16 March that the Portrack Bridge over the river Nith, about six miles north of the town of Dumfries, and situated on the main line of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway had sustained an allarming accident through the heavy spate on the river. On the 9.15 Pullman train from Glasgow to London nearing the bridge on Wednesday night it was brought to a standstill, the driver of a previous train having noticed a flaw in the structure, and promptly taken means to ensure the suspension of all traffic over it. On an inspection of the bridge being made it was found that one-half of the first pier on the north end of the bridge had been entirely washed away by the heavy flood on the river. The bridge was thus rendered quite unsafe for the passing of trains over it-on the down deemed quite secure for the passengers walking over i individually, and this the passengers of the Pullman express did in order to transfer themselves to another train which

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE B PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company, AT THEIR OFFICES,

761 CRAIG STREET, - - MONTREAL TERMS:\$1.50 per annum in advance Delivered in City. \$2.00 "

Single : copies 5 cents ADVERTISING RATES: 10 cents per line first insertion. for every subst squent inscrtion CONTRACT RATES.

1 Year. \$1.50 per lin

Births, Marriage a and Deaths. Announcements under these headings will be charged 50c. for the inst and 25c. for subsequent insertions.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should label attached to the expiration of their to subscribers who Subscribers who
Wyrness regularly
our Office. By so do
be the sconer not
any rectified at o
bears your prope
Subscribe
dresses to be cha
of the Post Office
estigning their ree at which they have been re-

all' anotice the date on the
the dir paper, as it marks the
term of subscription.
the not receive the True
the postal authorities can
dod, and the error, if there be
and. See to it that the paper : address. is, when requesting their ad-aged, will please state the name

ceiving their popers When n apers, as well as their new ad-making remittances, always date on the Post Office address at sive your paper. press When n your letter from which you reco

MONTREA L. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

Notice To Subscribers.

Comr seeing Dec. 22nd, 1880 all sub scriptions outside of Montreal v six be acknowledged by chang e of date on address-label attacl ned to paper.

(ATHOLIO CALENDAR For April, 1881.

THURF DAY, 7. - Feria. Faira v, 8 .- Seven Dolors of the Blessed Circio Mary. SATU RDAY, A .- Feria.

SUNT MAY, IN .- Palm Sunday. Less Exod. xv. 27 and xvi. 1-7; Gosp. Matt. xxi. 1-9 Epist. Phil. ii. 5-11; Passion Matt. xxvi. and axvii. Ep. Quarter, Chicago, died, 1848.

Mc NDAY, 11 .- Feria. Bp. Wogland, Charleston, died, 1842. Ti JEBPAY, 12.—Feria. Wiedness vr, 13 -Feria.

Ms. James Kelly, South Durham, Que., has kindly consented to act as Agent for Tue Fost and Taue Witness in that district, and is hereby empowered to collect subscriptions and on: c'l subscribers.

We hear no more of the "rising" in Ireland. It is possible that some convivial J.P. saw the moon rising as he was wending his way homewards from the Castle, and knowing that the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, and that the moon had therefore no business to rise, took alarm and telegraphed the treasonable event.

THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP CLEARY, of Kingston, arrived in New York on Friday in landing by the Rev. Fathers Farrelly, Riordan, people. We wish His Lordship a ceade mille failthe.

THE Toronto Mail has become such a howling manisc on the Irish question that even Le Canadien cannot help castigating its Tory friend. But what will Le Canadien think, how will it stare, when we inform it that the proprietor of the Mail is an Irishman, and that most of the staff are also Irish. And yet it is a fact. There is a proverb about birds fouling their own nests, but we presume Le Canadien has heard of it.

Tue American Government statistics put forward the following figures, showing that during the eight months ending 28th of February, the following immigrants arrived in the United States from the countries named:-- Germany, 82,699; Dominion of "Canada, 77,218; England and Wales, 36,-" 276; Ireland, 30,161; Scotland, 8,078; "China, 3,517; all other countries, 67,073." Mr. Lowe, however, distinctly and emphatically denies the truth of these figures in so far Canada is concerned.

TENNYSON (the great poet, you know) says the nightingales have not sung at Farringford since the death of the Prince Consort. Whereupon Edmund Yates rejoins :-

"For an old man All keeps up with the procession preity well. American liars should not be discouraged, however. They car wear him out in time."

There is more of poetry than truth in .Tengyson's little story, but then he receives £306 a year and a barrel of canary. The question is how many nightingales will vanish when Peaconsfield dies, and will they all disappear when the Queen joins the majority?

We have to-day received the sum of \$109.45 for the Land League from Antigonish, Nova Scotia, collected chiefly among the Scotch and Irigh settlers by our ancient and indefatigable age ut, Mr. Angue McIsaac and | dent winds up by saying: "Any fastidious Mr. J. O'Donoghue'. On behalf of the Land gentleman who does not want to impair his done every where, it has been done in League we tender our sincere thanks to those standing by being seen in low groggeries, can all times. Gladstone attacks Beaconsfield creed or nationality they may be, who have drunk in a bottle of 'bitter malt tonic.' Price thus come forward to assis, the Irish people one dollar, sold by all respectable drugin their supreme struggle fo." existence. In gists," and he comes to the ultimate concluanother page appear the name s of the sub- sion that the Maine liquor law is a roaring This is politics pure and simple, and as poli- projected Fenian invasion do we find worthy of perusal.

WHAT though the British Government coerces Ireland from sbore to shore, what though it is shutting the Constitution against them and opening the jails, still it has performed one glorious act of juctice; it has turned a few battalions, recruited everywhere. into Irish regiments, and more, it has given them green facings on which the Shamrock will appear? When the landlords are now evicting it will disarm the wrath of the tenants when they see green facings on the military protecting him, and ready to shoot them at a moment's notice.

THE troubles in South Africa are not yet over. The Boers are evidently satisfied with the terms offered, but there is a section of British settlers in the Transvasl who will be centent with nothing but their supremacy, a supremacy which the great mejority of the Dutch is not inclined to admit. If peace, or rather the armistice, is broken the Boers will not be in a good position to fight, as besides the heavy reinforcements the British are receiving the Boers have lost the coin of vantage given them by the possession of Laings Nek, if reports from Natal are true. A large portion of the English people, including, of course, the Jingo clement, are angry at the loss of British prestige, and are desirous of renewing the unboly struggle. It remains to be seen if the Gladstone Government is strong enough to resist the great pressure put upon it by the clamorers for more blood.

MORE alarming news from Ireland. An insurrection feared at any moment. A Cabinet Council called to consider the grave situation. This is the substance of a cablegram to hand this morning, and it is sensational enough in all form. Mr. Forster is of the opinion that the late full in Irish affairs bodes no good to the Government. It seems Mr. Forster would prefer seeing the people dash themselves madly against the bayonets of the military surrounding the process servers. And thus does conscience oft make cowards of us all. It is really very bard to please the British Government, and it would seem the Irish people have given up the attempt in despair. Are they restive? Coercion is the cure. Are they quiet? More Coercion, for there is something beneath. No matter what happens Coercion, Coercion is the panacea, always Coercion and nothing but Coercion. It appears to us that the British Government is hatching a new plot

Is there any use in asking the politicians on both sides to cease sympathizing with the Irish Catholics? We fear not. And yet their sympathy is political death to them. If the politicians would only refrain from ringing the changes on the words "Irish fellow-citizens—they present themselves for We remarked in Saturday's issue of this paper didate "is an Irish Catholic" we shall know what it means.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

The Toronto Globe, with a spirit of enterprise which cannot be too highly commended, has sent two Commissioners to Portland | prophecy about to be fulfilled. to find out the workings of the Maine Liquor Law. One of the Commissioners is a prohibition and the other an anti-prohibition correspondent, and each is supposed to give his unbiased opinion on the affair, founded on experience. We have read the reports furnished so far, and find them both amusing and inwrites in rather a sorrowful strain, which is only natural, seeing that he has been half poisoned about a dozen times by the vile compounds of drugs and chemicals they pass off for liquor in the State of Maine. It is won-"tonics" are to be seen in the shop windows street, which is something like our Commissioner street. These tonics, it is needless to state, are nothing more or less than the most villainous kind of whiskey. In some places they sell liquor openly to all comers, never dreading the presence of an informer, while it cannot be procured in others unless by the initiated. What we are

all its attractiveness. Though the authorities who ought to put it down are now winking at and encouraging it, a man has the temperance people have at least sucstrongholds of the advocates of the license not like to see it succeed.

JOHN STUART MILL'S LAST PAM-PHLET.

A pamphlet of fifty pages, of which John Stuart Mill was the author, has been published in England, and attracts much attention. The subject matter is England's relations with Ireland in general, and the Irish land question in particular. The pamphlet was written thirteen years ago, and it now reads like a prophecy. The most remarkable passage it contains is to the effect if England does not grant Ireland's demande, if she does not give all that could be gained by the Irish after a successful revolution. then there is nothing more certain that a separation of the two islands will result sooner or later. The Irish people are each year growing wiser and more united; their religious differences are dying out; the Irish in America are becoming more wealthy, intelligent, powerful and more bitterly hostile to England; England's enemies are increasing, and in case of an upheaval they will render material assistance to Ireland, and as England cannot possibly keep out of serious complications for a great many years, the chances for this outside assistance to Ireland are becoming greater. Mr. Mill also thinks that the European democracies are drawing closer to one another, and that the day will come when they will be both able and willing to assist their oppressed brothren from whatever nuarter of the world the demand is made for their aid and comfort. But irrespective of outside influences (Mr. Mill thinks) the English democracy, which is growing so formidable, will not see their Irish brethren suffering wholesale oppression at the hands of an oligarchy, and as Catholic" we would be satisfied that the an illustration of the good feeling towards electors generally would do them justice and | Ireland existing in the breasts of the English accept them on their merits when-like their | people, he instances the case of one of the largest meetings of modern times held in election. When a Methodist, an Augli- Birmingham, at which an orator said:can, a Presbyterian, or a Freethinker | "Would the English democracy submit foris nominated for Parliament the world is not | everthat Ireland would be governed under the made acquainted with his religious tenets; present condition." The cry was an unanithe world doesn't care what they are, but mous "No," and when again the same the City of Chester. He was met on his that the Conservative candidate for East English statesmen are now beginning to reathis time amid the general rejoicing of his date for Carleton, N. B., has been elect- last precisely as long as England found hera word said about his religious belief, if he thing insupportable and by a simultaneous entertains any. All we know is that he is rising flung the incubus off her breast with her in 1800, thus allowing her to settle her own that if the people are not prejudiced they will affairs in the manner which to herself seemed vote for the man on his merits, and that is all | most proper; and the third is to quietly cut the Irish Catholic requires. In future when the ties that binds the two countries-to we see a journal insinuating that such a can- separate forever, as the seven centuries of enforced connection have only engendered During the past year Mr. Parnell and his followers have been doing their

test to show England that she cannot oppress Ireland, while their pitiful Land Bill, it is on, and democracy is just.

THE BLAKE BANQUET. It is easy enough for an independent journal to endorse most of the sentiments expressed by the Hon. Mr. Blake at the banquet tendered him by the Young Men's Reform surprised at in the story of the anti-prohibi- Club last night. Of course it is the business, tionist is that he consumed so much benzine it is almost the duty, in a party sense, for a their opponents credit for any mortal thing. the American papers, and not a word of surlbers, with a covering letter which is well farce. At least that is what we deduce from tics has always been a one sided affair we ex- in them. It is all Land League the his arguments. The friend of prohibition pect nothing better from it. After all men Irish in the States are talking, but teristics and feelings of their fellow-country- May he rest in peace.

takes a more hopeful view of matters, but at | do not go to political banquets for the purpose the same time admits that his companion is of heaping coals of fire on the heads of their correct in his facts. This correspondent says: | antagonists. Mr. Blake may therfore be for-At the same time drinking is here shorn of given if he omitted to confess that the National policy has really benefitted the country, or if he did say that the Liberal deficits arose from Conservative extravagance. There may to go down into the cellars of the hotels be some truth in the statement. We regret and drink bad whiskey in a dirty, dingy, to find that the scheme of confederation of Governments relative to Irish immigration to little closet, or elso go into the disreputable | the Empire still finds a place in the clear | the Dominion. People seeking a new home quarters of the city and drink with roughs | brain of the leader of the Liberal party, but as | look to a country to which they can fly for a and loafers. As I stated in a former letter, it is a harmless delusion, and as he will not force it upon us against our wishes, we shall ceeded in making drinking habits un- let it pass. As regards the construction of fushionable and disreputable even here in the Pacific Railroad by the Syndicate Portland, which, of course, is one of the and the enormous powers granted, our opinions have been freely given besystem." This way of putting the thing fore, and they have undergone no affords but little comfort to the real friends change. But where the great majority of temperance, and if the agitation in Canada of the people of Canada will agree with the leads to nothing better we certainly would able leader of the Reform party is in his resume of what it has done for Canada in the past and what it may do in the future. There can be no question that it is the more national of the two parties. It believes in free trade, it is true, or, rather, it has believed in it; but we doubt-no matter how fanatical Mr. Mackenzie may be in his free trade views -that the new leader believes in it in his

heart, or ever did believe in it. But where we cordially agree with Mr. Blake is in what may be termed the foreign policy of Canada, if we may be excused for using such a magnificent expression. It is noticeable that the one point Britain jusists upon most strenuously in its treaty with the Boers, is the right to regulate the foreign policy of the Transvaal, which means to take charge of her commerce and pocket the profits. Commerce is regulated by England to our disadvantage, and Mr. Blake was correct when he diplomatically stated that Canadians had their commerce regulated for them not as subjects of the Queen but as subjects of the subjects of the Queen. If our state of quasi independence is good for anything it should surely enable us to trade directly with France, Spain, Italy, or Timbuctoo, if it was profitable. When some statist comes along by-and-bye and shows us what an immense sum of money we lose every year through not being able to manage our own commercial relations, we shall be much astonished. Concerning the Senate and the weak imitation of it in the Provinces few will be disposed to differ from Mr. Blake. They are very expensive institutions and they are very useless, nay, more, they are often mischievous, and sometimes menacing to our liberties.

Mr. Blake has commenced the political campaign auspiciously in Montreal, and if he conducts it with the same ability throughout there can be no doubt that a man of his force and character and eloquence will have contributed materially to the resurrection of the party, before it closes.

THE FENIAN INVASION!!

We should like to know the reason why the Witness and Herald are trying to get up a Fenian excitement. In so far as any sensible when Mr. Ryan is nominated for West To- speaker (Mr. Chamberlain) said: "Would of a Fenian invasion of Canada at present, ronto and Mr. Kennedy for East Northumber- you not rather, if nothing else will satisfy and yet we are treated to correspondence on allow their religion to be defiled by contact land, the news is immediately flashed over Ireland, allow her to separate and be the subject, as if a Fenian army was massed the wires that they are Irish Catholics. Why mistress of her own destinies, the fierce on the border, ready to carry fire and sword should it make a difference at all? Wny shout of "Yes!" "Yes!" rose simultaneously through the Dominion. What, in the should it be necessary to inform the world from a thousand throats. And in fact, name of goodness, is the matter? We Northumberland is an Irish Catholic? We lize that there are only three ways of dealing on the eve of a general election, Pratt and Maskay, who gave him a cordial learn from this morning's despatches with Ireland. One by military occupation but we must confess astonishment at its limpwelcome. He is doubtless in Kingston by that Mr. Irvine, the Liberal candi- and coercion as at present, which would ing into print at the present time when we ed for the Dominion House, but there is not self at peace or until the Irish found the States dreaming of a hostile movement with brains. The Irish of Montreal trotted against this country. Fifteen years have not a Catholic, for if he was we would have one effort. The second is giving her back the eleven since the second. One was a failure, by the lecture, and all because they been told so ere this, many and many a time. Parliament of which she fraudulently deprived the other was a fiasco, but whatever chances thought he was liberal. The fault cans were angry with the British for their not so earnest in preventing a crossing as they might have been, there are absolutely none now that the Alabama claims have been hatred such as neither ancient nor modern amicably disposed of. The great bulk of the history has a parallel for. And this is the Irish in the States were against the Canadian philosophical view John Stuart Mill takes of | movements at the time, and most of the surthe relations between England and Ireland | vivors who took part in them are now willing in his pamphlet, which looks like a startling to confess they were blunders, while as for the Irish of Canada they were steadily opposed to raids which did them so much harm | has returned to his slough. Our general | and inflicted so much serious damage on the frish cause in general. But we again ask and govern Ireland at the same time, that what is the reason for the present atin fact it is doubtful if she can govern her | tempt at excitement. Have the corresponunder any circumstances. The most liberal dent, and the Witness, and the Herald know-Government which ever swayed the destinies | ledge of filibustering designs over the border structive. The anti-prohibition champion of the British empire assumed office just a of which the Government and the military year ago, and behold a Coercion Bill and a authorities are profoundly ignorant, or was the Land Bill as the fruits of their policy towards | letter written as a declaration of loyalty. If the former then the sooner the authorities are universally believed, will be ignominiously made aware of the nature of the danger the kicked out by the Loids, if not defeated in better, so that the staff of the Canadian army derful what an amount and variety of the Commons. All this is very disheartening be completed, and the troops be massed on the to fair-minded Englishmen, and very dis- frontier ready for all emergencies; but if the in some of the streets, notably Commercial gusting to Irishmen; but let us wait for the latter, such a confession is unnecessary. good time coming; democracy is marching | The Irishmen of Canada are thoroughly loyal to the country in which they enjoy so much freedom and prosperity; they have been tried and not found wanting, and if their services be ever required to repel invasion, coming from any quarter whatever, they will be found shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-citizens of other nationalities. The writer in the Witness says:-" The disquieting rumors about a and still managed to live. This correspon- politician to defend his own principles and 'Fenian invasion will, I hope, protect me to attack those of his opponents. It is against the possible charge of cocoethes " scribendi, as I think the occasion furnishes "an opportunity for a frank expression of lovers of justice in Al tigonish, of whatever find the means of a thorough satisfactory Gambetta pitches into de Broglie just as "opinion upon a question which interests us Blake assails Sir John A. Macdonald, and "all." Disquieting rumors! Where, in the Sir John goes for Blake, and all without giving name of common sense, are they? We read

as this does not imply a raid into Canada we must only conclude that the nerves of the correspondent are unstrung, or that his too great solicitude for the welfare of Canada has interfered with his digestion. The letter of the correspondent is calculated to do harm at this present time when pour parlers are crossing between the Canadian and Imperial peaceful refuge from the storms and oppressions they have endured in the old land, and not to a country which is reported to be in danger of invasion and where, consequently, they would be afraid to settle lest persecution should follow them, because they happened to be the countrymen of the disturbers.

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.

It was only when a month had elapsed after a battle had been fought in the war of secession, and won and lost, that the real victors and vanquished were decorated, and even then both sides would persist in gaining a victory,--one a material one, and the other a moral. In fact it is not yet very well configuration is heavily against them; they known which side gained the battle of the are not leaders and they must submit to be led Wilderness. East Northumberland seems to be a veritable wilderness in our late election annals, for although the Liberals won the victory, their opponents show cause why the moral result rests with them. In the summing up, and in the list of the killed and wounded we are not particularly concerned, even though the defeated was, as both parties so kindly remind us, an Irish Catholic. It is this bandying and ringing the changes on the word Catholic against which we indignantly protest. We are inclined to place the candidates on their merits as politicians or partizans, but this our political contemporaries of the Gazette and Herald, the Globe and Mail will not permit. The Liberal papers, for obvious reasons, would like to show that the victory achieved by their friends was entirely one of party, while the Conservatives, for reasons quite as obvious, are zealous in proving that the defeat was due to the fact that their candidate was an Irish Catholic. For our own part we repeat what we have said before, which is, that although naturally enough (considering that bigotry has not yet disappeared from among us) a few Protestant Conservatives voted against Mr. Kennedy because he was a Catholic, an equal number of Catholic Liberals voted for bim because he kneeled at the same altar as they, which state of affairs, if we are correct, would mean nothing but, that among a certain number religion is stronger than politics. But what we do indignantly protest against is the eternal dragging in ot religion to serve party purposes and explain party defeats. Will the time ever arrive when a man s religion will not be made publicly known? We believe it will, but we also believe the present miserable factions, (they don't properly deserve the name of parties,) will have been swept away forever and men shall have taken man can judge there is not the slightest sign | their places who will be staunchly Protestant or devoutly Catholic, and yet will not with the filth of politics.

ENGLISH GRATITUDE.

Decidedly the most scurrilous article we could appreciate this kind of thing have ever seen in a newspaper since the Irish agitation commenced, appears in this week's issue of the Spectator, which, by the way, is in want of a manager with \$1,500. We should believe there is not a man in the United think so, indeed, and it also wants an editor this man out a few months ago; hired a hall elapsed since the first Fenian raid, and for him to lecture in ; saw that he lost nothing of success the raiders had then, when Ameri- is essentially Irish; they were too impulsive, and when they found an Englishman Southern sympathies, and were therefore (if he is one) to speak a kindly word for their country they were grateful beyond measure. We, who had read the Spectator week after

eek, and guaged it pretty well, were rather ublous about this liberality which had so

bear their self-contracted burdens and duties. The difficulty is that the ordinary Irishman can not or will not listen to reason and severe measures would seem to be the only

efficient remedial agent. It has been a source of great surprise and wonder to many persons that—considering the dire distress and threatened famine in Ireland last year and the reiterated statements that the subscriptions of a generous world would not suffice to avert it-arms and ammunition have been furnished in large quantities during the past winter. That there was a good deal of suffering is probably true, but it must have been greatly exaggerated, and the charity money must have been diverted from the purposes for which it was given. The hat was sent around -what a spectacle of independence and manliness-a long face was pulled and the money flowed in freely; now murders and dastardly Fenian plots. Erin is often said to weep, she is very lachrymose; crocodile tears come easily; it is to be hoped that Erin now weeps and hangs her head in painful shame. Many of her sons disgrace her. Her land leaguers have been false beg-

gars, and are now becoming oriminals—weep,

O Erin, weep. Her leaders know the charac-

men, upon these they rely, and with what result? They lead them into anarchy and rebellion, and at the first sniff of danger are off to Paris or New York.

As has been stated above, many are surprised that the distress has been so well got over that arms could be purchased; this is well illustrated in the following: Pat-"Shure, yer honour, an' here's a toine sample o' taters I can let yer have at thruppence a stone." His Honor-"That's dirt cheap, Pat-"An' my friend here can you have some prime Irish hams at fifty shillun a hundredweight." His Honor— "Why, that's less than half the usual price; far cheaper than American hams even." Pat-"Ab, they haven't enough to relate in America; we've been related so much this distressful year we've niver touched bit nor scrap of our own." His Honor-" Send round some potatoes and half-a-dozen hams. and the saints grant the distress may last! Other peoples when in trouble work all the harder and endeavor to gain a position of independence, relying manfully upon their own efforts, and do not beg and cringe one minute and stab in the back the next. Paddy sits at the door of his hovel, smokes his pipe and bewails his lot. A noble existence, truly. Irishmen of culture may, through a feeling of patriotism, uphold the dignity and character of the Irish people, but the evidence is very strong against them. They are not, as a people, dignified nor independent even their facial They must, if dissatisfied, emigrate, and allow those willing to act like Christians to take their places. They cannot get Home Rule, and they do not deserve it-they do not what constitutional government know means. What do the Irishmen, who flung a few

hundred dollars into the pockets of this cortemptible, sneaking Anglo-Saxon say to the above? What can be done to convince this type of Englishman that he is wrong. Alas. there is only one way, and that is more athlete than wethete,-the way is in fact to beat him about the head, as the Boers have beaten his compatriots, until he is thoroughly convinced that an Irishman is beautiful and good, and kind, and everything perfect. We are aware that in calling the editor of the Spectator an insolent, and for aught we know, a low adventurer, we are not subjecting ourselves to any punishment at his hands, for the, to him, fortunate reason that as his dress prevents him being chastised in the way his conduct deserves it also, and still, fortunately for him, prevents him defending himself in the way a person should when he is called by the name to which he is entitled.

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

TRUE WITNESS Donation..... TRUE WITNESS Donation
A Wexford Quebecer
E. L.
Mr. McElligott
A Hater of Despotic Tyranny (Merrick-ville)
Thomas Nolan, Hemmingford
A Wexford Girl
John Flynn, Ethel, Ont.
Parish of St. Edward, Q., per Rev. J. E. Magure Friend.
trick Duffy, Southport, P.E.I.
O'Gorman, Danville, Que.
O'Keefe, Danville, Que.
O'Farrell, Danville, Que. P. King, Danville, Que.

'Lachine''.
Rev. E. H. Murray, Cobourg, Ont.
John F. McGowan, St. Anicet, Que.
M. J. Doherty, Sorel.
Per Michael McEniry, Cornwall.
John McGrath, Lachine.
Fr. Graham. Fr. Graham. Michael Healy, Cambris, Que..... Michael Gilboy, Rouses Point..... Michael Giboy, Kouses Point.

St. Anne's, Q
H. McKeon, Kemptvilie, Ont.
Sheen Ont., per L. Sattery.
Yale, B. C.
John Trainor, Johnston's River, P.E.L.
Patrick Trainor, "
Kingsbridge, Huron Co., Ontario Kingsbidge, Huron Co., Ontario
Kate Rellly.
Lawreuce O'Neill, Gananoque, Ont.
D. McManamy, Sherbrooke, Que.
Lonedale, Ont., per Mr. J. McCullough.
A Friend, Nova Scotia.
S. F. Egan, Hamil'on, Ont.
J. Curtin, Fscott. Ont.
M. E. C., Trenton, Ont.
"Lachine," 2nd subscription.
John Flynn, Ethel, Ont.
Thomas Burns, Ottawa.
Thomas Burns, Ottawa.
Thomas Burns, Ottawa.
Dohn Hogan, Cast ebar, P. Q.
Maryville, Ont., per Timothy Lee:
From South Douro, Ont.
From South Douro, Ont.
A Friend.
Annual Irish Ball Committee. F. Bradley, Brussels, Ont.
A Friend.
Annual Irish Ball Committee.
D. J. Lavin, Pakenham.
Friend,
M. J. Armand,
"Thomas O'Nell, Fitzroy.
James O'Nell, Fitzroy.
Patrick Canaan, Pakenham.
Honry J. Stafford, 390 St. Joseph street.
John Barry, British Columbia.
John Garity, British Columbia.
Daniel McHenry
James Binie. Ames Biute.
Charles McNeill.
Francis Brennan. lately taken possession of the breast of the "celebrated lecturer," and su-pected that there was money in it, but said nothing lest we might be deemed either captious or jealous. Our instinct was right, for the editor has returned to his slough. Our general readers will not be surprised at the indignation of Mr. Bray's Irish patrons when they read the following choice extracts from last week's spectator:—

"Home Rule in the present condition of affairs means suicide. The terrible lack of education, due in a measure to the priests, is one of the chief helps to Irish discontent and also accounts for the unanimity with which the impracticable, treacherous and treasonable plans of the Land Leaguers have been adopted and followed.

The difficulty is that the ordinary Irishman

Peter Doyle.

Daniel O'Mahoney, Renton, Ont.

E. Glbbons, North Onslow.

T. McDough, do do
M. Bennett. do do
M. Benet poulanted do do
M. Benet poulanted do do
M. Benet poulanted do do
M. Benet poulante James Kelly, Fore t River, Derois 1er.,
U. S.

[From Hemmingford.]

Daniel Gettens, Sr.

Jaines Gettons.

Patrick Smith, Sr.

Patrick Smith, Jr.

James Dunnigan.

Thomas Burns.

James Archer.

James Hurley. John Ryan..... Edward Ryan Edward Ryan
John Murnane.
Edward Kennedy
Nicholas Brazell
Thomas McAleer
Arthur McAleer
PClancy
Samuel Slavin
Miss Eliza Kelly
Wm Brogan
M Heffernan
Patrick Shea

> ORITUARY .- It is with sorrow we announce the death of Mr. D. Mooney, Aylmer, agent for the TRUE WITNESS, one of the oldest, most upright and respected citizens of Aylmer. His friends and neighbors, by whom he was beloved, feel the bereavement very much.—

Patrick Shea.
Michael Connors.
Johnny Cancy.

LAND MEETING IN ENNIS.

On Sunday last a large and orderly meeting On Sunday take a large and orderly meeting took place in this town for the purpose of protesting against the Coercion Bill. There were attendance which six bands in attendance, which bestowed much animation on the proceedings. These much animation of the proceedings. These were the Crusheen, Ennistymon, Lahinch, were the oldered, manifestymon, Laninch, Kilfenora, and Scariff brass bands. The Thra-Kilfenors, and drum band were also present. daree no and the dare between eighty and one hundred of the R. I. Constabulary drafted into town of the neighbouring stations, but they were confined to the barrack grounds with the exception of the ordinary number of men told ception of the daily, who discharged their duty in their usual considerate manner. The meet-

ing was held in O'Connell-sq.

A policeman in uniform took some notes of the proceedings. The Rev. Matthew J. Kenny, P.P., Scariff presided. Among those in the vicinity of the chair, were:—Rev. In Bourke, C.C., Ennistymon; Edward Bennett, Thomas S. Cleary, "Clare Independent," Donovan, Wm. Riedy, M. Maguire, Jas. Halpin, J. McDonagh, J. McNamara, J. Boland, W. Cotter, M. Egan, &c. &c.

The Chairman said they should be extremely particular in what they did to-day, though at the same time firm in their resolve and the attitude they took before the country (cheers). An act of Parliament had been ossed for what was called the protection of life and property in Ireland (laughter).

A Voice-For the protection of the landlords (hear, hear). The Chairman—But it was rather clear to him that future historians of Ireland would say that this Act should not be called one for the protection of property in Ireland (loud cheers, and cries of "Bravo.") There was a Government reporter behind his back; but he did not care for him, or the Chief Constable of Ireland (groans, and cries of "Buckshot") because he (the chairman) was not going to say anything against any law, either human or divine. When he stood there last with the great leader of the Irish race (cheers for Parnell), he told the people not to violate any law, buman or divine, and they had fulfilled his expectations (cheers), and this too, notwithstanding that they were charged in the city of Cork, by Judge Fitzduty of the people to be peaceful and to maintain a passive resistance to all unjust laws (cheers). Mr. Parnell, when at Eonis, told the people to shun the landgrabber as the Jews did the leper of old (hear). The Irish people were thoroughly satisfied with

Parnell's policy and that of the vast majority of the Home Rule members (cheers). At the next election the Irish people would prove this, and show that they believed Whiggery was synonymous with would shun the Whigs leprosy. They would shun the Whigs as the Jews did the lepers, and not a man would be found in Ireland to raise his voice or his pen in favour of a Whig candidate (hear, hear, and cheers). That was the reason Gladstone was not in favour of exterding the franchise in Iteland; because he knew that if he did there would be 85 Home Rule members returned for Ireland instead of 40 (cheers). Gladstone had not yet introduced his Land Bill, and he was a man of vacillating mind. He would tell them something in connection with Gladstone that perhaps they never heard before. Some years ago during the lifetime of Cardinal Wiseman, Mr. Gladstone had made an arrangement with his Eminence

for one tine morning when the now Prime Minister was to be received into the Holy Catholic Church, in the city of London. Well, on the very morning—when the font was prepared, and the candles lighted, and He abolished the Church Establishment in Iroland by giving the Protestants ten millions of money; and he gave Ireland the ballot when he was hunted out of Lancashire himself (hear, hear). It was not through love of Ireland or her people that he gave the miserable Land Act of 1870, which, in the language of the great Bishop of Meath, was calculated not only to mitigate the evils of the land question, but increase them, and still more enliven them (hear hear). The

Irish people would not be satisfied with any land bill that did not give the land to those who cultivated it (cheers). Gladstone, Bright, and Forster should make up their minds at once to this, and rest assured that the people of Ireland would adhere to the two great principles of the Land League, not to pay a rack rent or to take a farm which a tenant had been unjustly evicted. In the midst of coercion and in the teeth of the Government he asked them to adhere to this (cheers). It would be asked who was to decide what the standard of rent should be. He would reply not the landlord robbers of Ireland—the men who had evicted families out of their houses and homes—the men who had no remedy but emigration for the wants and miseries of the Irish people (groans). The rent should be decided by arbitration and not by bad landlords, a list of whom would be read out at the next public meeting, when the people would be asked to go on their knees and pray publicly for their conversion and that of the bad land agents (cheers). Some time ago forty-five Clare magistrates called on the Chief Secretary and asked him whether he had any intention of carrying out the two P's, peasant proprietorship. "No," says Mr. Forster, I will tell you what I will carry—the two C's-coercion and canteens (laughter). Well, the people would fling back the two C's to the Chief Secretary and adhere to the policy of the Land League. They would pay no unjust rent nor would they hold any communication with the land grabbers cheers). A great many thought the Irish rere Boers (A Voice—Three cheers for the

and were in the habit of boycotting

ing were a misdemeanour Judge Fitzgerald

ng up his countrymen to public execration

y saying that every man in Clare carried a

evolver in his waistcoat pocket. That state-

dent was a libel on noble Clare, for the peo-

ple were so peaceful that they were in dread

o kill the Christmas goose lest the landlords

might report it to the Castle as maining and

mutilating poor dumb animals (laughter).

conclusion he would say that the measure

the Land Bill, would, in the language of

Mr. Parnell, be due to the people's determin-

ation. When next day they met it would be to announce that they had secured a great

people of Ireland, and if boycott-

guilty of that offence for hold-

victory, and made a step towards securing native parliament in College Green (loud Mr. W. Cotter proposed the first resolution: Resolved,-" That we adhere to the principles of the Land League in condemning landrabbing, and we recommend the farmers of reland not to pay but a fair and equitable alue for the land."

Mr. Cleary seconded the resolution in a peech of confiderable length, and read com- nolds and J Lyons as the Executive Comfunications from The O'Gorman Mahon, mittee.

Captain O'Shea and Mr. Finigan, stating their inability to attend.

The resolution passed unanimously. Mr. Edward Bennett moved the next reolution—" Resolved, that coercion never has proved and never will prove a remedy for the ills of Ireland, and consequently we mean to stand on our old ground as we did before coercive measures were passed." The man who took a farm from which another had been evicted should be shunned as the most dangerous enemy, and if met on the road should be passed as if he were the devil. Mr. Halpin seconded the resolution which

passed unanimously amid acclamation. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings which passed off in a quiet and orderly manner .- Clare Examiner.

THE LAND QUESTION IN SCOTLAND

The Glasgow correspondent of the Brook-

lyn Eagle says :---"Here in a city where every American is followed by a paid spy from Dublin Castle, if not by a member of the local detective force, it is more than astonishing to think how the sentiments of the people have changed. In Mr. Bray states that the Irish are not days long gone by your correspondent was in the habit of hearing the proud, enthusiastic Scot expatiate in glowing terms about the land of deep mountain gorges, heather bells, teristic of the man. We are not formed to be shaggy furze, Highland loughs and snow- leaders! we who have led the English armice. capped mountains. Now, all of these fine, in the field, and their debates in the Senate; poetic sentiments seem to have been forgotten, or are, at least, slumbering under the white tinction as soldiers, as statesmen, as oramantle that covers Scotland from the Frith tors, and in everything in which a man may of Clyde to the Orkney Islands. Indeed, to be plain about the matter, the common people beaten us in what?—in treachery, a national lords' Protection Association, Mr. Goddard seem to think that the Highland chief is no characteristic, of which Mr. Bray appears to and Mr. Donnelly, arrived in Bandon from seem to think that the Highland chief is no characteristic, of which Mr. Bray appears to more than a demigod dressed up in a motley kilt, a tartain plaid, an eagle plumed bonnet, armed with a claymore and targe, and swearing deep oaths "By Saint Columb-on Angus," in the broadest of Gaelic.

"Culum More," as the dapper gentleman who claims to be called the Duke of Argyle, and then in the same spirit of unselfishness who speaks with a sweet London accent (that would make a fortune for a Dundreary), dresses as a Regent street swell and spends all gerald, with crimes that no jury could prove his time abroad, and, furthermore, claims to they were guilty of (cheers). It was still the hold and to have and to transmit to his posterity, even to the crack of doom, 175,114 acres, part of which extends over two cities. and returns to him in the shape of rent \$500. 000 per annum.

THE MASSES OF THE PROPLE,

looking further in the same direction, see in the chief of Clan Athol such another specimen of nobility. One who only kings it over 194,640 acres, taking in one city with a rental coming from the pockets of the people, of about \$430,000. In the slim-shanked chieftain of Breadalbaine, Scotland finds a claimant to 372,729 acres, extending over the greater parts of two cities, footing up in reat-roll \$400,000 per year. Then comes Mr. Hamilton Douglas, whose successor, in 1643, was created Duke of Hamilton for betraying the interests of Scotland to the English crown. This interesting personage has only 157,385 acres, covering five cities, giving him an income of something more than \$1,000,000 as often as rent day comes around. The spirit of discontent is by no means confined to the west and north of Scotland, for in fact we find the yeomaury of Midlothian beginning to ask "by what right should 100,000 citizens of Edinburgh be kept cooped up in dark, dismal abodes, when the Duke of Buccleugh, a descendant of a border cattle thief, should call himself master of 450,260 acres, spreading over twelve cities, yielding him annually \$1,500,000. Then comes the Earl of Cauther with 101,657 acres; Donald Cameron, high acres, extending over six cities and yielding in the shape of pin money \$375,000. Following up this distinguished list of the use ful subjects of the queen, we next come to the name of Lord Macdonald, chief of the isles. This poor creature has only 129,919 acres. My Lord, as a matter of course, spurns the language, manners and habits of the Highlands, spends his income between London and the continent, while his clansmen, who should find in him a patron and protector, spend their miserable lives as fishermen, or in cultivating such patches of land as the great chief may not require for deer parks and grazing grounds. Then heads up the McIntosh, claiming 124,181 acres, Sir Knight Mackenzie and 164,680 and the Duke of Montrose, with an undisputed title to 103,760 acres. But not to tire the readers with figures on land stealing, it may be as well to add but two more gems to the above named cluster.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

Her grace in her own rightclaims 149,879 acres, while his grace, who did not head the Sutherland Highlanders (Ninety-second Regiment) against the Boers in the Transvaal, bad to content himself with spreading broadcast the fact that he is lord and master of 1,208. 546 acres, yielding a rental which, if properly used, would make thousands of homes happy. The foregoing names are but a few taken from among that class of beings who claim to give over a people's heritage to the red deer, grouse, partridge and bittern. Still, it is pleasant to observe that the people are beginning to think that a system placing the soil of a whole country into the absolute control of a few absentees must ere long be changed for some such plan as will restore to them their primitive rights in the public domain. The extension of the franchise in Scotland will sooner or later work out the extinction of land monopoly, especially among a class whose only claim to the soil is in the fact that their forefathers got grants of the same from some royal robber, or for deeds of blood or spoliation performed by Boers-loud cheers). The judges of the Highland Kerns on Lowland troopers."

> MONTREAL LAND LEAGUE MEETING. The semi-annual meeting of the Montreal Land League was held Sunday afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall. P. Carrol, Eeq., President, who occupied the chair, announced that the principal business of the meeting was the election of office bearers for the ensuing six months. Before proceeding to the election Messrs. Reynolds, Kearney and Ryan were appointed to audit the books of the League for the last term. Mr. T. Quinlan was elected as an honorary member. A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. O'Donoghue and McIsaac, of Antigonish, N.S., for their patriotic efforts and work in behalf of the cause, and in securing contributions to the amount of \$109.

Mesers. M. Donovan, H. Stafford and T. Quinlan were appointed to act as scrutineers for the election. The following gentlemen were then declared elected:—P Carroll, President; T Hanley, Vice-President; T Buchanan, Treasurer; B Wall, Recording Secretary; H J Cloran, Corresponding. Messrs H J Stafford, P O'Donoghue, D Lyons, J B Lane, P Rey-

CORRESPONDENCE.

"FOR HE IS AN ENGLISHMAN."

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Sin,-Allow me to thank you for your spirited editorial in reply to Mr. Bray's calumnies, as traced in the latest venom drops from his quill. You evidently have formed a just estimate of the character of this free lance in theology, and found words in his native Anglo-Saxon merely sufficient to express your opinion. His admitted knowledge of Irish history did not form a strong enough antidote to kill the venom of his English prejudice; (a leopard cannot change his spots in a hurry) nor did his position as a clergyman prevent him from giving utterance to foul lies as black as the coat which protects him from the punishment due to cowardly slanderers. We might respect a man who spoke his convictions, but this clerical trickster (to all appearances) knowingly lied, justifying the means by the end. For now he seeks to revive the languishing state of his paper by a dose of that sensationalism which he uses as a coment to keep his congregation together. But you formed to be leaders, and must, there-fore, submit to be led. The shameless audacity of the assertion is characleaders! we, who have led the English armies we, who have led them in the race for dishonorably aspire for position, and they have possess a very large share. Yes, they make better diplomatists, for they never scruple about the means as long as the end is obtained. And to this unscrupulousness, to this lack of honor, is due England's establish a dethroned King in freland, and thought what a good thing it would be to foster tribal jealousies until she could avoid what she dared not attempt, viz.: a fair fight between the robber nation and the people she desired to despoil. England at first only begged for a little trading post in India, through which she might enrich the natives with the wealth derived from commerce, and the noor natives knew no better, and allowed the poisonous root to be planted the day when the English standard was struck into their soil. Again petty quarrels were taken advantage of, and England bribed her victims to fight her battles for aggrandizement, and so on to the end of England's "conquests."

So Mr. Bray thinks the Irish do not deserve Home Rule, and do not know what constitutional government means. He is correct in the latter statement—at least the Irish have not derived any benefits from the constitutional government under which they live. and cannot be expected to understand its blessings. But if we want Home Rule I am afraid we will have to fight for it at the first opportunity, for John Bull cannot recognize the justice of a cause, when he is directly interested, unless the fact is beaten into his head (as you express it) after the manner which the Boers adopted.

Let Mr. Bray hang his head for shame (if he can feel any on any subject) for the dishonors which have stained England's flag, and for the blood in which that flag had been frequently steeped in order that its original color might be retained.

What I am chiefly sorry for in this miserable Spectator business is, that Irishmen-Irish Catholics at that—own stock in the to the Cardinal to say he had changed his mind (ground). A Voice—"Oh the scounder" (laughter). The Chairman—Now, Gladstone was held up from time to time as the greatest benefactor ever Ireland had. viable position, in fact, through preaching a dirty crusade against the Catholic religion.

Yours, &c., Geo. M. HARBINGTON. Montreal, 4th April, 1881.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The town of Niagara Falls desires to sever all connection with the County of Wel-

land. MAPLE SUGAR YIELD .- Around Joliette the yield of maple sugar has never been surpassed. It is the largest ever known in that section.

THE BANQUET TO THE HON. MR. LANGEVIN. The banquet to be given to the Hon. Mr. Langevin at Quebec will take place on the 3rd of May.

Accident. - Mr. Samuel Moyles, of Coaticook, met with a serious accident at the Sugar Beet Factory by a steam chest falling

on him and breaking his legs. Another New Enterprise .- A gentleman named Normandin, who is stopping at the Richelieu Hotel, is purchasing a great quantity of machinery with which to start a large

Saw and Lumber Mill at Three Rivers. AN EXTENSION WANTED. - The County Council of Pontiac are about to petition the Local Government to extend the Q.M.O&O. Railway from Aylmer to Portage du Fort, the seat of the county, or grant a subsidy of \$6,000 a mile to the Pontiac Pacific Junction Rail-

way. WANTING MEN -Great complaints are being made by the lumbermen that they cannot get hands enough for the work. All the men have gone up the Ottawa river, completely draining this section of the necessary labor. Hands are getting \$10 more a month than formerly. French Canadians need not go to the States now for work.

THANKS .- At the last meeting of the F. M. T. A. Ottawa, the following resolution was utanimously carried: That the thanks of this society are due and are hereby tendered to Rev. Bro. Arnold, Messrs. White, M.P., Battle, Watson, Clarke, St. George, and Brophy, for their generous aid at the St. Patrick's concert, held under the auspices of this association, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each of these gentlemen. The society also beg to tender their sincere thanks to the resident ladies and gentlemen who took part in the programme, for their kind assistance, and also to all those who kindly assisted and encouraged the association by their presence

on the occasion. SUICIDE THROUGH LOVE .- A young man, named Narcisse Bruyere, of L'Assomption, became insane sometime ago through the unsuccessful termination of a love affair. A watch was kept over him so that he might not do himself any harm. Last Friday he managed, however, to escape the vigilance of his keepers. Going to the barn of Mr. Leander Charland, a farmer living in the vicinity of L'Assomption, he tied a rope to one of the cross-beams, then fastening it round his neck, he stood on a hay mow until his preparations were completed, when he launched himself into the air, the fall breaking his neck. He was not found for two hours after he had committed the deed. I sponsibility and he richly deserves it.

ENFORCING THE RENTS.

Sale of Cattle Seized for Rent.

A most remarkable instance of the trouble which the Land League is yet able to deal out to its opponents-the landlords-was witnessed at Kilbrittain yesterday, in connection with an auction of cattle seized for non-payment of rent. The landlord, at whose instance the cattle were seized, is Mr. W. Baldwin Sealy, J. P., who resides near Kilbrittain, where he has a large property. The tenant is Mr. Charles Dincen, P. L. G., who has the reputation of being an industrious well-to-do farmer. He holds 91 acres from Mr. Sealy, at a yearly rent of \$66 10s, the Government valuation of the entire farm being only £43. Some time ago the tenants of Mr. Sealy, about 35 in number, went in a evil minded passers by. The poor, hungry body to their laudlord and tendered Griffith's | widow, with her orphans, going out to seek valuation at the half year's rent due in Sep. for a morsel of food from some friendly tember, but the offer was refused, and Mr. furmer, or the luckless farmer who, through Sealy, in consequence, was boycotted. He the failure of his potato crop, could not feed then took legal proceedings against Dineen, who appears to be the most solvent of the tenants, for the recovery of the half-year's rent due. On the 28th Fubruary judgment was struck with horror as they read the marked against the tenant in the Superior Courts and a writ obtained, under which six cows were seized on last Friday and detained who might wish to have the chance to in the Pound at Kilbrittain. The auction of lend a hand to make Ireland a nation once the cattle was announced to come off at one again, surely must have experienced a solid o'clock, but the auctioneer, Mr. McCabe, Bandon, whose name was attached to the announcement of the sale, did not attend, and in his place Mr. E. Murray, clerk to Mr. Roger B. Evans, Cork, came to dispose of the cattle. Two representatives of the Land-Dublin, to bid for the cows on behalf of the landlord. When these gentlemen arrived in stitution than to set its provisions at defiance Bandon yesterday morning they proceeded at Your correspondent once to engage cars to take them to Kilbrittain, but here an obstacle presented itself. The natives of Scotland, both Highland and present "proud" positi n. In the spirit The proprietor of the hotel, who was first on Sunday morning (yesterday), March 13, Lowland, are beginning to harp upon the of a generous nature she sought to re-applied to, had no cars to spare, and the and about noon mustered up enough confisame answer was received from every car proprietor in the town. In vain did the auctioneer offer £1 to a needy looking jarvey to take him to Kilbrittain. No one would at the bell brought to the wicket a gray eyed, drive him, and in the end he found it necessary to walk the eight miles. The representatives of the Landlord Defence Association resolved to try how a ruse would succeed, and they employed a car driver to take them ostensibly to Timoleague. The driver proceeded a short distance outside the town, when two armed policemen mounted the car, but the jarvey, suspecting whom he had been driving, refused to proceed further, notwithstanding the threats and entreaties of the nolicemen, who took a note of his name, with a view of instituting a prosecution against him. Mr. Goddard, who carried a rifle under his cont, and Mr. Donnelly were then obliged to walk to Kilbrittain in the centre of a strong guard of armed policemen. The following notice was received through post during the week by every car proprietor in the town :-

"Sealy v. Dinueen. " DEAR SIR,-Charles Dinneen's cows are to be sold on Wednesday for non-payment of a rackrent. It is the wish of the general public that no cars be supplied that day to sheriff, bailiff, policeman, party or parties from the Landlord Protection Society, or others likely to take part in the sale.

This probably accounts for the action

in the said.

" (Signed by Order.)

" MAYO."

taken by the car-owners. When the auction opened about two o'clock, some three hundred farmers assembled round the Pound. The Land League was represented by the C.C.; Mr. Crowley, secretary; and the chairman of the Bandon Land League, and Mr. | with Reen, cattle dealer, Bandon, who attended on behalf of the League to buy for the tenant. Mr. Richard Scaly, son of the land lord, was present to give instructions to the auctioneer. The conditions of sale having been read out amidst cheering and groaning from the crowd, the first cow was led out. A firmer bid three rence, and asked the auctioneer to give up his dirly job. Mr. Reen bid sixpence, and Mr. Goddard bid £2. Mr. Reen advanced 6d on the last Md, Mr. Godto advance 6d on the bidding of the Landlord Protection Society men until the animal was ultimately knocked down to him at £7 6a. When the purchase was declared, the crowd cheered loudly for "Parnell and the Land Langue," and grouned for Forster and coercion and the landlords. Each of the cows was led out in turn, and the same rule was observed in the bidding until they were all bough: in for the tenant. The authorities took the most ample precautions to see that the sale was not interfered with. A large number of armed policemen, including two cavalry men, were drafted into the town and posted at intervals in the vicinity of the Pound. On the conclusion of the sale the parties proceeded to the Police Barrack, where a cheque was handed to the auctioneur by Mr. Rean, and the cattle were subsequently liberated and though sold at half their value, brought about fifteen shillings in excess of the rent and dressed the people, and hoped they would disperse quietly to their homes after taking a ittle drop to warm themselves. He trusted that no man would leave it in the power of the enemy to say anything against him, and if this rule were followed out all the power of met with outside of Kilmaintam. the English Government could not deny the people their rights. (Cheers.)

The representatives of the Landlord Defence Association, and Mr. Sealy, junr., surrounded by their guard, then proceeded to the armed constables drove up to his door and house of the landlord, and were followed by a railroaded him on to Dublin. large crowd, who groaned them to their hearts' content.—Cork Herald.

MONTREALERS ABROAD .- It is gratifying on looking over our exchanges to find so many old Montrealers mentioned as pushing ahead in the States and gaining high positions despite of keen competition from smart, intelligent Yankees In this connection we may mention that E. J. O'Shaughnessy, well and favorably known in Montreal, but now a manufacturer in New York, is Grand Secretary of the Executive Council of the Parnell Land League of New York, and is just as popular in New York as he was tormerly in Montreal, a popularity gained for him by ability and integrity. popular In this connection also we clip the following from the Great West, a paper published in Denver City, Colorado :- An instance of what may be done by young men of ability coming to Colorado has just occurred in the promotion of Patrick Scaulon, formerly of Montreal, Canada. This young man arrived in Denver some mouths ago and commenced as a common laborer in the Kansas Pacific Railroad's yard. From this position he has gradually gone up the ladder until now he has been promoted to the Chief Clerkship of the Material agent of the Denver & Rio Grande at Pueblo, Colorado. His position is one of re-

KILMAINHAM.

A Visit to the State Prisoners in the Irish Limbo.

(Correspondence of the Brooklyn Eagle.)

Dublin, March 14, 1881.

Kilmainham Jail is one of those huge castle-like structures which the English Government, in its love for the Irish people, has erected whenever it had a reason to think that the spirit of self government could not be crushed out. The facade of Kilmainham has for many years taught wholesome lessons to the his family and pay the Duke of Leinster his full year's rent, and, having resolved to attend to his family's wants, must have felt old admonition, "Cease to do evil and learn to do good;" or the young patriot shudder as he gazed upon the trap and fixed gibbet which protruded from over the main entrance to the hostelry where the Lord Lieutenant has consigned men whose only crime is that they engaged in a scheme that, if carried out to a successful issue, would stop wholesale emigration, stimulate native trade and give the tiller of the soil a better reason to risk his all in defence of the English Con-

ARRIVED IN THE LIFFEY

and about noon mustered up enough confidence to ask to be passed in to see the land leaguers who were in the safe keeping of the governor of the Dubin County Jail. One pull sharp featured person, the first look at whose face would at once remind the reader of Scott's "Heart of Midlothian" of Daddy Rat, the turnkey. Having stated our mission, the old warden stool for a few seconds in astonishment, and then said: "Begorra, this is the couldest piece ov cheek that I've met with for an age. Man dear, ye can't get in widout a pass, and thin yer pass'll not do on Sunday," and then the slammed the wicket in my face.

Provided with the "open sesame" this morning, along with a few others, I stood within the receiving room of Kilmainham Prison. To the left was an upright glass case, containing an assortment of firearms. In one corner were displayed an old brass, bell mouthed blunderbuss and a few pairs of flintlock pistols, that no doubt did good service when the followers of "Lord Edward' and Emmett clamored for genuine reform. But the other parts of the case were well stocked with improved rifles, sword buyonets, revolvers and well polished manacles. To the right stood the office desk, where the names, crimes and terms of the prisoners were entered in a ledger. The ledger contained the names of these whom your correspondent was in search of information from; and, strange to say, right in sight of every visitor is to be seen the old musty volume containing the name of "Daniel O'Connell-Crime, treason, felony." After the passes and been duly inspected and soveral searched-doubtless for St. Petersburg bombs or New York dynamito-we were per-Rev. Mr. Murphy, P. P., chairman of the Kil- mitted to visit the prisoners. Passing down brittain Land League; Rev. T. Burke, a short flight of stairs, a pouderous iron gate was opened by a stordy keeper, who spoke

THE ACCENT OF AN ULSTERMAN.

kilmainham seems to be divided into several courts. The outer wall of the prison, tooth for a too h." which is about six feet thick, is surmounted with a number of stone sentry boxes or watch towers. This square structure forms the outside wall of the prison courts, while the prison proper fills up the central space. Two flights of stairs bring the visitors to the state prisoners' rooms. The prisoners were per. and Captain St. George Grey, the governor, it seems, had done all in his power to make his guests as comfortable as possible, under the circumstances. It is unnecessary for me to give you the names of all the prisoners, as by the time this reaches your readers they will have the numbers multiplied several times over; but among those who seem to have excited the most interest may be noticed Joseph Walsh of Castlebar, who was looked up to by all classes as a gentleman of excellent standing, and one who had the fullest confidence of the people, judging from the positions of trust that he has held from time to time.

OBSERVATIONS UPON THE PRISONERS.

Thomas B. Kelly is a young man, seemingly not over 24 years of age. He is the son of a botel keeper in Athonry, County Galway. Mr. Kelly was charged by several members driven home by Dineen. The cattle, al- of the Royal Irish Constabulary with advising farmers who came to his father's hotel to join the Land League. Mr. Kelly does not deny costs, and this was handed back the charge, and says that if he were free toto the tenant. The Rev. Mr. Murphy adday he would do the same thing to-morrow. Denis Hannigan was taken in Drumcollogher, County Limerick. He is secretary of the branch league in his village. Mr. Haunigan seems about the happiest specimen of a

hopeful Home Ruler that possibly could be Joseph Dalton is a linen draper, doing business in Milltown, Galway. No charge was read to him when he was taken, but all the ceremony about his arrest was that three

Patrick D. Kenny, of Castle Island, County Kerry, was taken from his own fireside, late on Tuesday night, locked up in the police barracks in a felon's cell, and the next day

brought on here. Charles Nelson, a small farmer, who holds fifteen acres of land near Dromahaire, County Leitrim, seems to feel more for his family consisting of a wife and eight young children,

Michael Kelly is a resident of the same place with Mr Nelson. Kelly tills seven acres of poor land which he has put some improvements on, but which the landlord will not give him a penny of credit for. Kelly has to support his mother, wife and two children. He thinks that by the time he gets out the landlord will have taken the roof

than he does for himself.

from his house.

Patrick McMannus, bonorary secretary of Drumshamboo Land League, keeps a store in that village, is married, and has a wife and five children. He tills a small farm; his rent is paid up; but he is charged with asking men who come into his store to join the lesgue. "A charge," says Mr. McManus, "that I admit and am ready to accept the full responsibility of."

John McMurrough is a young man; is a national school teacher; lives at the small village of Dowra, Leitrim, and has been very active in promoting the interests of the

league. Mr. McMurrough thinks that the chief reason the informers had in view was to break his commission as a teacher, but he says that he "did his duty and shall continue to do it just as so n as he gets home again.

Mr. Hussey was arrested at Castle Island the same night with Mr. Kenny. The prime charge against Hussey is that te has recently been in America, and as a much stronger charge than that was wanted it is put down on the informer's information that he is reasonably suspected as having something to do with a raid that was made on a constabulary arms depot.

MICHAEL P. BOYTON THOUGHT TO BE AN ELE-PHANT.

Michael P. Boyton's case is long before this made public; but in order to make "assurance doubly sure" I asked him if it was true be was an American citizen? His answer was so convincing in the affirmative that I at once came to the conclusion that the Lord Lieutenant had got a white elephant on his hands. If General Carfield is the man that his friends say he is, Mr. Gladstone will give a good and sufficient reason why Mr. Boyton must be subjected to the laws of a land that he has publicly abjured. Mr. Boyton was one of the principal organizers of the Land League in this country, but he says that he has as good a right to advise Itishmen to join Land Leagues in Ireland, the object of which is to put them in honest possession of the land, as English subjects have to go to the United States and publicly advise the citizens of that country and every other country to purchase farms in the far West.

The victims are coming in every day, but to give you an idea of how this work of running in is conducted I select the following from the Irishman:

At half past nine o'clock on Wednesday evening a great crowd gathered outside the Broadstone, and notwithstanding the efforts of thirty constables, under Inspectors Murphy and Mockler, a large number filtered on to the platform, where Chief Superintendent Corr, sub-Inspector French, R I. C., and three detectives were stationed, with several constables. Messrs. Donnelly and Quinn, Land League, were also present. At 940 the train arrived, bearing but one prisoner, Mr. J. W. Nally, Balla, Mayo, arrosted for "being reasonably suspected of inciting to murder." In the carringe with him were four armed constables. When the train drew up a dense and menacing crowd rushed to the carriage. A most exciting scene ensued-Mr. Nally calling from the window: "Where is the manhood of Ireland? For every man that is arrested let them put another under ground:" and twenly constables throwing the people to the right and left, the crowd all the while hissing, hooting, and groaning the Government and cheering for the Land League. At last Superintendent Corr formed a lane of constables from the railway carriage to a cab, and down it Mr. Nally, guarded by police, defiantly walked. When in the cab a man in the crowd cried out, "Give them some of your pills in the cab," to which Mr. Nally responded with, " Hurrah for the pills. Let you give them, boys." (Loud cheers.) Then a procession was formed of cars with police and detectives, and when the cab had started, outside the station the cheers were taken up, and some thousands of persons set off and ran after the cab toward Kilmainham. Two fat policemen ran on each side of the cab, striking with their fists and tripping the crowd, and at each corner were police, who tripped the running men and throw them in the mud. In Burnek street the crowd dwindled down to four numers, and the two running constables were forced to stand and rest against the barrack walls. Along the untire route the bystanders cheered, and from all the wirdows there were also cheers. On Kilmainham being reached, where there were a large force of constables,

From the scove it will appear to the most loyal subject of her Majesty's rule that in the onse of a disturbance the chief city of Ireland cannot be counted on as taking sides with the Government's law and prison party.

Mr. Nally got out, and walked into the front

gate, crying out: "An eye for an eye,

THE ENGLISH PAPERS

may try to cast discredit on the present agitadard then offered £5, and Mr Reen continued mixted to meet in common with their friends, tion, but to those who can get a glimpse of the inner workings of the movement it will appear at once that if a revolution would be avoided, a revolution that would take in England and Scotland, they (Mr. Gladstone's Government) will have to make such changes in the present condition of land occupancy as will in the future put it out of the power of any landlord to drive families out into the highway to perish with cold and hunger.

Just as I was about bidding the Leaguers good-by a jailor brought in files of the Times and Freeman, announcing the assassination of the Czir of Russin. As a matter of course, after all had either read or had the astounding news read to them, comments seemed to be in order. One prominent Leaguer said :- "Poor fellow! He must have felt sick when the bomb took him down a peg." "Surely," said another, "ye don't main to say that he pegged out, as the Yorkore eay ?" "Arrab, man, dear," said snother, "the ould man was only giving leg bail for his future good intentions." "An' upon me soul," said still another, " but more's the pity he wasn't in the lead and copper mines of Siberia instead of sporting his figure on a St. Petersburg jaunting car." While another said: Or getting locked up in Kilmsicham for

Boycotting Polish landlords." SHADOWED FROM THE JAIL.

Leaving the jail your correspondent was followed, as is usually the case, by a brace of Castle spies, a surveillance that every man is subjected to who has the appearance of having been in America. Indeed, the sneaks kept within hailing distance until I left with the Glasgow boat in the afternoon. Any person who for the first time went into the City of Dublin during the period of the Crimesn war, and to go there now, would be under the impression that England must have as good reason to keep an army in Ireland now as she had in 1854. Ireland's Capital is well supplied with soldiers. The Castle, the Royal Barracks, the Prisonhouse Barracks, Portobello, Beggars' lock, and in fact every place where a company of footmen, artillerymen or troopers can be billeted, that place is taken up by the mercenary servants of the Crown. But it is whispered that even the soldiers cannot be trusted if a rising were made by the people. If the Irish people in the United States could fully comprehend the spirit of lhe natives here in respect to the acific revolution, millions of dollars would

be forthcoming to carry on the good work.

The dispatch which was sent from the Academy meeting, signed by Mayor Howell, about "no surrender," gave the people there an idea about the kind of Americans who claim Brooklyn as their home. A monster meeting is to be held in Glasgow on the 17th, and as balls have been hired in Paisley, Greenock; Dumbarton and Coatlidge, it will be seen that the Land League in the west of Scotland may soon merit the attention of Gladstone's

Liberal (?) Government.

BALLDEARG.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

BANQUET AT THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

The members of the Young Men's Reform Club have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the decided success, in point of numbers, enthusia m, and the quality of the gather in the main corridor of the botel, and before half-past eight, when the doors of the dining hall were opened, there could not have been less than 500 persons present. Hon. Mr. Blake arrived shortly after eight c'clock, and a few minutes later a passage was cleared for him through the vociferating throng in the corridor, and he entered the dining hall, quickly followed by his admirers who crushed and tore their way after him with little regard

When the guests were seated the hall presented a gay appearance. Mr J C McLaren, Q C, President of the Young Men's Reform Club, presided, being supported on his right by the Hon Mr Blake, Hon Mr Laslamme, Mr J Scriver, M P, and Hon H G Joly, and on the left by Hon Mr Laurier, Hon L S Huntington, Senator Thibaudeau, and Mr Edward Holton, M. P. Among other well-known guests were Hon Mesers H Mercier, M. P. P. F Langevin, MPP, F Marchand, MPP, and Messrs J McShane, MPP, GF Bouthillier, MPP, HA Nelson, MPP, W Prevost, ex-M P, Aldermen Grenier, Proctor and Hagar, etc., etc. After the dinner had been fully dis-

The Chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were drunk with considerable stated that the Government should be reenthusiasm to appropriate music. To the toast of "the Army and Navy, and Volunteers," Col. F. G. Marchand responded briefly them to be fully discussed. He concluded his

in French. The Secretary then read letters of apology for non-attendence from Hon A Mackenzie, Hon CF Fraser, Hon Senator Penny, Hon Mr. Anglin, Mr Bourassa and others. Also a letter of congratulation from the Reform Club of Quebec.

The CHAIRMAN arose to propose the toast of "Our Guest," and at the mention of the name of the Hon. Edward Blake the enthusiasm of those present found expression in the wildest demonstrations, and did not subside for some minutes, the band in the mean-

time playing "St. Patrick's Day." Hon, Mr. BLAKE rose to respond to the toast, and was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He begged to return his grateful and heartfelt thanks for the cordial manner in which the toast in compliment to him had been received. He was very conscious that it was to their kindness of heart the enthusiasm evoked was due, and he regarded the grand demonstration of that evening us un omen of victory for, and accession of strength to that band who had so gallantly fought out the great question of the session. He had during the afternoon reviewed at conmost interest to those who watched the course of political events, and under those circumstances he would then discuss them more briefly than he would otherwise have January a great public misfortune had beinterests to a Syndicate, and that away from the party in which they had been pledge had been fulfilled. He did not speak reared. without weighing his words when he said that there was a prependerance of opinion inside the House of Commons, as well as out- coupled with it the names of the Hon. H. G. side, against the contract. It was not for Joly and Mr. J. McShane. him but for the country to say (and the peo. ple had time and opportunities to discuss the question,) what influence or pressure had been brought to bear to remove that preponderance of opinion. (Cheers.) He then reviewed the action of the Government in the matter of the Pacific Railway contract, and referred to the offer made by the second Syndicate. This offer had been declined by the Government as being made too late. Why

the contract. It was as free to reject as to accept. But they turned good to the evil, and chose the least advantageous bargain. It had been suggested that their honor was pledged to the contract, but, as he had told them, governments were not infallible, and the members of the Syndicate knew from the outset that the contract had first to be submitted to Parliament for approval. It would have been a relief both inside and outside of the House if the offer instead of the contract had been accepted. Referring to the surplus which had been so only themselves to blame if it was needlessly

was it too late? The gentlemen composing

the Syndicate had combined themselves,

money before any decided step had been taken. The Government had not pledg-

their proposal, and deposited their

less expenditure inaugurated by the Government would be seriously felt by the country whenever the present period of prosperity was interrupted by commercial depression, and he discussed at length the benefits derived from free trade as compared with a protection policy. He asserted that liberty of opinion, liberty of person, and liberty of property were the hereditary principles of the Liberal party. Amongst the most valuable liberties in connection with property was the privilege to sell or exchange it to the best advantage. He urged his friends of the Young Men's Reform Club to look at the questions he had referred to from all points of view, and judge them only after an impartial investigation. He ridiculed the claim of the Conservative party to be the heirs of Baldwin and Lafontaine. He remembered the days of Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine, when the reforms advocated by those gentiemen were strenuously opposed by the Conservatives, some of whom at the present time figured prominently in the Conservative ranks. As instances he might refer to the opposition offered by them to the King's College grant and the Rebellion Losses Bill. He asked what it was endeared to the people the constitutions under which they lived. It was because under a constitutional monarchy they believed they had in Canada full self-

isters of the Queen who decided for them. It was the Queen's ministers and the representatives of England who adjudged what was good for them all. They were not merely Queen's subjects, but they were subjects of the Queen's subjects. They ought to have a voice in the making of commercial treaties; they ought to have the voice in the making of commercial treaties directly of interest to them. They should take up this question as one of vital importance. He did not feel comfortable while that state of things existed. (Enthusiastic cheering.) If Canada had no part in the management of those affairs he would advocate the severance of the partnerspeeches made, which attended the dinner would advocate the severance of the partner-given by them, Tuesday night week, to the Hon ship in such matters. (Applause.) They Edward Blake, the leader of the Reform party. should refuse to be governed by another As early as 7 o'clock a large crowd began to people who had no interest in their internal affairs. The only question on a common ground was that of common defence. Did any body suppose that the Land Bill to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament would settle the Irish difficulty. No, there was a political question behind that. Local concerns should be intrusted to local bodies, otherwise he saw nothing but a calamitous and disastrous solution of the problem. Last session they were told that they were for the arrangement of their own attire or that on the eve of obtaining a most advantageous commercial treaty with France, but what the upshot? A forty-eight hours' consideration was necessary in the Foreign Office, and before that could be held the opportunity was gone and the treaty lost. He and will not yield to one of the most dannever in so short time heard of so strong an | gerous intrigues ever attempted by Engargument in favor of the policy of managing all our own affairs. We had not the power to close the bargain, the opportunity was lost, and we were now waiting for a recurrence of it. (Applause.) Hon. Mr. Blake then contended that the present election system did not fully reflect in Parliament the opinions of the people, for in the last election there was about an equal balance at the polls, while there was an overwhelming be the outcome of such an appointment. Sure majority in Parliament. He favored the

> elections of 1883. "The Senate and the House of Commons" was the next toast proposed, coupled with the names of the Hon. Senator Thibaudeau, Hon. Wilfred Laurier, and Hon. S. L. Hunting-

ficiently early period of the session to allow

speech by referring to the necessity of party

organization to assure success at the general

Hon. Senator THIBAUDEAU referred briefly to the success and magnificence of the demonstration, and congratulated the Young Men's Reform Club for the energy displayed. He eulogized the Hon. Mr. Blake, and alluded to the duties of sincere Reformers at the present time.

Hon. Mr. Laurier delivered a somewhat lengthy speech, during which he referred to the vitality displayed by the Reform party in Montreal, and alluded to the disasters suffered both in the elections of 1878, and by the removal by death of some of the most prominent and gifted Liberals. He spoke of the record of the Reform party, and paid the righest compliments to the talents and character of its present leader.

Hon. L S. Huntington congratulated the Young Men's Reform Club upon the success siderable length the topics which were of attending its demonstration, and called attention to the appropriateness of the honors paid to the Hon. Mr. Blake, whose revered father had so persistently defended the rights of Lower Canada in the House of Assembly done. Since he had visited Montreal last in 1849. He was of the opinion that the programme laid out by Mr. Thos. White, in a fallen them, or he might go further and say recent editorial, for Mr. Blake, had not been that a great public crime had been commit- | exactly followed by the latter gentleman, and (Cheers.) At that time he had he was certain there were very many Tories made a pledge to resist to the last who would gladly follow the leadership of the anticipated gift of the country's the Hon. Mr. Blake if they clared to break

> "The Local Legislature" was then proposed by Mr. D. Barry. in a neat speech

flon. Mr. John, in response, thanked the citizens of Montreal for the support they had given his Government when in power, and said he delighted to join in honoring the Hon. Edward Blake, whose qualities for leadership he fully recognized. Owing to the Inteness of the hour he declined to enter into a discussion of political subjects.

Mr. J. McSnane, M.P.P., also addressed the assemblage, oulogizing Hon. Mr. Joly, and predicting success in the near inture for the Reform party.

The other toasts proposed were "The Manufacturing Interests of Moutreal," "The Reform Association of Montreal," "Our Sised the country to the acceptance of ter Clubs," "The Press," and "The Ladies," each of which was responded to. Each of prive them of all influence in Ireland. This, the speakers were frequently interrupted with from the light to the dark, from the applause, and the assemblage did not disperse till a very late hour,

> ESCAPED FROM ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

> TWO PRISONERS DISAPPEAR MYSTERIOUSLY FROM THE CELLS.

About 12 o'clock last Thursday morning the cflicials of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary were thrown into great excitement by the discovery that two of the prisoners had loudly boasted by the Government, Hon. Mr. | succeeded in making their escape. It ap-Blake asserted that it had been raised by in- pears that the guard on duty on making the creased taxation. He had read of Finance | round of wards Nos. 1 and 3, found two of the Ministers who had put money in the public | cells without their accustomed occupants. An chest without taking it out of the public alarm was at once given, but the birds had pocket, and he thought the money would be flown and left no trace behind. Their prison much better in our pockets than in the clothes were lying in their cells, they evid- and came on a visit to his brother, Dr. Proulx, everywhere by their beneficial effects, and are Treasury, as it now furnished an excuse for a ently having made their escape in citizens' a large public charge. If the people clothes. There names are William Harwood paid in the money to the Treasury they had and Jack Williams. The former is a native of Montreal, having been sent down for five paid out. He argued that the system of reck. | years for a bold robbery. He had two years of his sentence to complete when he managed to escape from the prison. Williams is a came from all parts of the district. The body native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was in for a term of four years for stabbing a man in F. J. Piche, cure of Terrebonne. During the Montreal. He had completed three out of afternoon the remains were viewed by thouhis four years. It is supposed that they have gone to Upper Unnada, the police of that section having little acquaintance with them. A reward is offered for their recapture.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment .- The most effectual cure for Gout and Rheumatism .- A frequent cause of these complaints is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion, lassitude, and great debility, showing the want of a proper circulation of the fluid, and that impurity of the blood greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rhoumatism, but any one that has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful properties of which, combined with the effects of the Pills, ensure a certain cure. The Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day, after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores to facilitate the introduction of the Ointment to the glands.

THE PROPOSED PAPAD NUNGIO IN LONDON.

or the <u>liveral one of</u> and the (From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, 16th March.)

One of the largest and most representative meetings of the Irish Catholic Bishops ever held assembled yesterday in the Catholic University. We do not pretend to any authoritative knowledge of the proceedings, but if the information which has reached us be not inaccurate-and we believe that it is not the subject under consideration was one of the gravest and most important which ever occupied the attention of the Irish Catholic Hierarchy. It was no less than the proposal or suggestion which had come from certain officials in Rome for the appointment of a Papal Nuncio at the Court of St. James. It will be with a feeling of the most intense satisfaction and relief that the Irish people will learn that the opinion of the assembled | for a long while. Bishops, unanimous and emphatic, was against any change of the kind suggested, and that their views on the subject have been embodied in a most decided letter which will be forwarded at once to Rome. We earnestly trust and believe-in fact we cannot doubt-that His Holiness will recognize the wisdom of the decision of the Irish Prelater, land against the nationality and the faith of Cutholic Ireland. We have said faith as well as nationality, for we hold that if anything could shake the faith of Irish Catholics or weaken their allegiance to the Holy See, it would be the consequences which would inevitably result from the appointment of a Papal Nuncio at the English court. We dare scarce trust ourselves to forecast what might we are that it would be full of danger, if not limitation of the power of the Executive, and disaster, for Irish priests and people. It is not the first time such a project has been quired to bring down measures at a suf- mooted, nor will it be the first time that the patriotism and good sense of the Irish Prelates have defeated the attempt. It was proposed in O'Connell's time, and O'Conneli, as good a Catholic as ever lived, condemned it empathatically. It was suggested in the time of Lucas and withdrawn. In fact it has been constantly a favorite dream of English statesmen anxious to sever that union between priests and people in Ireland which has been her sole mainstay during so many generations of trial and suffering. Nothing could be better calculated to bring about that severance, and never was there a more dangerous time to try such an experiment than this moment. We believe that the Irish people were never more devoted to their religion and to its ministers than now, but at the same time it must be recognized and acknowledged that they have of late assumed an unaccustomed independence of attitude in secular matters which is not wrong in itself, but which is not to be ignored. If they were once given cause to believe or suspect that the Irish Hierarchy were influenced or controlled by English statesmen, the Irish people would lose all confidence and respect for them as politicians and public leaders, and this certainly would tend to weaken their confidence and respect for them in every other capacity. This is the simple truth, and the occasion is too vitally important not to state it in plain language. The man who weakens in any way the bonds of sympathy between priests and people weakens them in all, and thus strikes a blow at religion which no outside enemy could deal. This, we believe, was the view of every Bishop, without exception, who attended the meeting yesterday. A Papal Nuncio in London could not avoid being the who gather his ideas and his impression clustering in our memories will be the light H. G. from English officials and English Catholic of those days spent beneath thy fostering Unfertunately, we know only too care. society. well that English Catholics of the better class have little sympathy with Ireland, and when her people placed confidence in English Catholic politicians that confidence was almost invariably betrayed. So well have the Irish people learned that lesson that at the last election they sent all those -good people home about their business, and a very good thing it was to get rid of the Bowyers, and Montagues, and suck like. Be that as it may, no matter whether the Papal Nuncio was or was not the creature of the English Government, the Irish people would believe him to be so, and thus the mischief would be done all the same. For such a man to control the Irish Prelacy would be to dewe say, would be the ineritable and most certain and evident result. It would be one equally disastrous to Ireland and to Catholicity. Therefore it is, we rejoice to know, that the Irish Bishops, ever faithful, patriotic, and wise, have spoken with no uncertain voice on this most important question, and that we earnestly trust that they will not have spoken in vain.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MGR PROULX

On Tuesday, 29th ult., the remains of the late Mgr. Proulx, Vicar-General of the Archof Terrebonne. After only a short sickness, he expired last Friday. The remains were at his brother's residence on Saturday and Sunday, and on Monday afternoon they were conveyed to the church amid an immense gathering of people who was received at the church door by the Rov. sands. On Tuesday morning the services medicine. No region of the earth affords were held. A numerous gathering of clergy, faithful and friends of the deceased prelate filled the church, which had been appro-priately decorated with emblems of mourning. The chief mourners were Dr. Proulx, brother of the deceased, and his nephew, Mr. A. Lacoste, Q.C., of this city. A special train from Montreal carried numerous friends from this city.

His Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, officiated, assisted by the Rev J Lonergan, P P of St Bridget's, Montreal; the Rev Father Vincent, Superior of St Mary's Colof Boucherville. His Lordship Mgr Fabre medicines as specifics for the maladius of presided at the sanctuary, attended by Rev Canon Lesage, Rev Father Huot, cure of St Paul l'Ermite, and the Rev M McCann, Chancellor of the Archbishopric of Toronto. Among those present in the sanctuary were the Rev Mesers Berrigan, P P, St Mary's, Toronto; Morris, of Thorold, Ont; McBride, P P, St Michael's, Toronto; Turgeon and de Paul; Viger, Terrebonne; Piche, of the the globe. The Pennsylvanian.

Convent of St Vincentide Paul Paris, and the Rev Sisters Scholastique and Veronique, of

the Hochelaga Convent. The choir was under the direction of Dr E Desjardins. After the Gospel the Archbishop of Toronto entered the pulpit, and amid general silence and sobbing of many present, delivered the sermon, recalling the many virtues of the late prelate and his good works, during his fifty years of ministry. Mgr. Fabre chanted the Libera, and after the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Boucherville, where they were consigned to the church vaults.

A very touching scene occurred in the Boucherville Church, when the remains were lowered to the vault. The Archbishop, who lost in the deceased one of his most devoted missionaries and a dear friend, attempted to deliver his adieux over the open grave, but completely broke down overcome with emotion. The clergy all returned to the chapel, and the Venerable Archbishop of Toronto remained weeping over the grave

OBSEQUIES OF SENATOR DE LA-FAYETTE.

REMARKS OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Paris, March 29 .- The funeral of M. Oscar De Lafavette was celebrated with great pomp at St. Clothilde to-day. It was attended by several Ministers and a number of prominent members of the Legislature. The President of the Chamber of Deputies was represented at the ceremony. General Noyes, who was one of the pall-bearers, made a brief but affecting speech at the tomb in Pere La Chaise. In a few telling phrases he recalled the many personal virtues of the deceased Senasor and the never-to-be-forgotten services rendered to America by his great progenitor. The assembled crowd of Frenchmen was much gratified by the earnestness and appropriateness of this tribute on the part of the Ministor. M. D'Freycinet is likely to get the seat in the Senate which is left vacant by M. De Lafayette's death.

A PLEASANT EVENING.

On the evening of the 4th of February the pupils of School No. 3, St. Anicet, presided over by Miss Margaret Finn (teacher), after going through a very creditable examination in the different branches of elementary education, before a crowded school-room, entertained those present with a very amusing dramatic concert; at the close of which Miss Bridget Brady read the following address:-

To our beloved Teacher, Miss Finn Allow us to approach you in order that we may endeavour to make manifest our appreciation of the efforts you are making in the the dishes warm, and if one is very particular advancement of our education, that we may give expression to the tender feelings of endearment that binds us with you, to the gratitude we so fondly cherish and so heartily extend. Cold and callous we should be, devoid of feeling and affection, did not the studied kindness and gentle mieu (which are but the outward reflection of inward virtue) respond within our hearts and secure our warmest friendship. But words cannot adequately convey our thanks. We feel as though we should give other proof, to one who labors so earnestly to instill our youthful minds with knowledge, to impress our souls with virtue, the true boon of earthly and eternal happiness. We, therefore, hope you may be pleased to receive this humble tribute. (Here Miss Hannah Foren presented the teacher with a beautiful set of jewellery and silk kerchief.) Accept it as a token of our unfading friendship, our gratitude and esterm; accept it as the gift of those who will tool of the English Government. No matter ever treasure thy name, whose best wishes how well meaning he might be, the influences are for your welfare, and whom, when sepaby which he would be surrounded would be rated through the lapse of time from you, too strong for him to resist. He should our guiding star, the fondest recollections

> We have the honor to respectfully sign, Your pupils, School No. 3,

ST. ANICET, No 2. In response, Miss Finn said :- As this was altogether unexpected, she was not crepared of zinc in a tablespoonful of rain water. If to make a suitable reply; however, she thanked them and, as her term was not yet the light by shades. expired, she hoped that before its close she would have an opportunity of showing that she valued their edilying kindness. After this feature all repaired to their re-

spective homes, well pleased with the treat of the evening.

JOHN F. McGOWAN. St. Anicet, February, 1881.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

The world occasionally witnesses the anpearance of a man pre-eminent among his fellows, who leaves his mark upon the world either for good or for evil. Our century has been unusually fruitful in such men. have our military hero, our philosopher, our astronomer, our statesmen par excellence; wo have, also, our physician and philanthropist, par excellence. But now we have Professor Holloway, who, benefited by the long experience of long experiments and enlightened by deep study, has bestowed upon the world diocese of Toronto, who expired at Terre- one of the greatest treasures, in the form of bonne some days ago, were consigned to their | his celebrated Pills and Ointment. By their last resting-place amid general expressions | instrumentality health is placed within the of sorrow and mourning on all sides. The reach of all that will avail themselves of deceased prelate, feeling unwell, left Toronto | them. They have recommended themselves now known throughout the civilized world. We are glad to know that not only unbounded tame, but a considerable fortune,

has rewarded Holloway for his philanthropic labours. South and Central America, Mexico and Cuba, following the example of Spain, have become large consumers of these articles, and wherever the Spanish language is spoken they are now extensively used as a family such opportunities for to fing the universality of a remedy as South America. From the enormous inequality of level between its different portions, it comprehends the climates of all the zones, and all the diseases peculiar to the varieties of temp. mature known as frigid, temperate, and torrid are found among its inhabitants. A grander field for the employment of preparations adapted to the cure of every species of disorder, internal or external, cannot be conceived, and as their success has been uniform in all parts of the southern lege, Toronto, and the Rev J Primeau, cure continent, we may fairly regard these

every soil and clime. We do not make these statements and express these opinions without having weighed them well. They are not founded merely upon common report, but upon the testimony of parties occupying high positions in society—men of umblemished reputation and matured judgment ithat, likewise, is con-Hudon, S J; Caisse, chaplain of the Hoche- firmed by circumstances, within our own imlaga Convent; Belanger, Cote St Louis; Gaudet, of L'Assomption College; Normandin, of less hesitation in declaring our predilections they believed they had in Canada full self-government. But they had not, for with reference to their foreign relations, with reference to commercial treaties, it was the min-sorbed in materialism.

Gen. Moltke writes to another Prussian det, of L'Assomption College; Normandin, of Laschenaie; Watier, of St Francois de Salles; for these remedies, inasmuch as it is shared by our brethren of the press in every quarter of the Paul; Viger, Terrebonne; Piche, of the press in every quarter of the press in every quarter

Agricultural.

VALUE OF LAUREL ROOTS .- There is no egularly market for these things. Their value depends wholly upon their fittness for making pipes, walking-canes, &c. Some are better than others for these purposes. The demand is so small and the business so unimportant: that a large supply suddenly coming in would be unsalable.

FLEAS IN .THE BARN .- Fleas may accumu inte in the barn from fowls that are kept there. When they have gathered in large quantities they may be removed by means of hot lime wash; they will be found gathered under cleats and in corners. These places should be thoroughly washed with the lime and the loose dust swept out. Rats are also infested with fleas, and will soon stock a barn with them.

IRON OR LEAD PIPE FOR WATER.-Iron pipe rustsand gives a disagreeable taste to water that stands in it; lead pipe is desolved by pure soft water, and the carbonate of lead thus formed is highly poisonous. But with either pipe, if the water be pumped away until it is fresh there will be neither the bad taste of the iron nor the danger from the lead. The iron flavour is not injurious, but, although it is not pleasant, is wholesome and is of tonic properties. But one may not like to take such medicine in all his food and drink, and it is easy to avoid it.

EFFECT OF LIME ON MANURE. - The effect of lime on fresh manure is to decompose it and drive off all the ammonia. This does not hurt it in the least if it is done in the soil, because the soil will catch all the ammonia: nor in compost heaps, because the compost will absorb it. But with manure alone it is ruinous. To leave manure rotting all the Winter, it must be kept from freezing. It would pay to have a cellar or a pit for the manure so that a good heat could be kept up, and if the manure is turned once, the whole heap could be kept hot and rotted sufficiently for use in the Spring.

Use of Bone for Corn and Potatoes .-Ground bone is most effective when it is very fine. Coarse bone is slow in its effect because it desolves very slowly. It is better for corn and potatoes when made into superphosphate, Dover, Delaware. and it is then very useful; the potatoes grown by it are clean, smooth, and very thin skinned. Been manure is apt to make scab by potatoes. Two hundred and fifty pounds per acre is a fair quantity to use when the soil is in good condition, but it will pay to use 500 pounds per acre when large crops are desired. It can be used by scattering it in the hill or drill, well mixing it with the soil.

How Table Mars are Made, -Table mats for placing under dishes may be made in a variety of ways. One use for them is to keep mats may be made for the plates. Very nice mats may be made of strips of different colored flannel woven in a frame by means of a packing needle, and bound with a broad strip of another color. The mats in which tea-chests are wrapped will make a good foundation for the flannel covering, or these mais may be cut into ovals and discs and bound with ribbon and lined with baize or flannel. Canton matting of the finer kinds may be purchased for 25 cents a yard and cut into proper shapes, lined with baize on the under side and bound, and will make excellent table mats for dishes or lamps.

DISEASED EYES .- A colt that is troubled with weak eyes should be carefully treated. The eye is a very delicate and tender organ, and is easily affected by rough treatment Sudden change from a dark stable to bright light is injurious; a side light in a stable is also hurtful; dust from hay given in elevated racks is apt to cause trouble by falling into the eyes, but the worst of all is the foul air that prevails in stables. This irritates the eyes and produces serious inflammation, the constant repetition of which in time destroys the sight. This should be prevented by the abundant use of ground plaster in the stubles and constant cleanliness. The other evils should be remedied. The eye may be treated with gentle stimulants to encourage discharge which will give relief, and strengthened by applications of cold water. Bathe the eyes with a lotion made of one grain of sulphate the eyes are very tender, protect them from

the light by shades.

ROUP IN FOWLS—Roup is a malignant catarrh and contagious. It is also infectious, as it may be communicated by means of the air and actual contact with the poisonous virus is not necessary. It consists of a purulent hammation of the nasal and bronchial membranes, and affects as it spreads, the eyes, and even the brain. It is always fatal if left to itself. It is sailly cured if taken in its enry stages. Whish the head with warm vinegar; swab out the nostrils and throat with fresh vinegar on the end of a small feather. Then wi h a small feather apply a solution of cholorate of potash to the throat and nostrils, and put a few drops down the throat. Feed warm milk and bread.

COTTON-SEED MEAL FOR MANURE.—Cotton-seed is a very rich fertilizer. It contains 4 per cent. of nitrogen equal to 89 pounds to the ton, and worth \$20 at the current rate of nitrogen in artificial fertilizers. It contains also 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid (worth \$6 to the ton.) The meal from the hulled seed after presting out the oil contains 7 per cent. of nitrogen, which is as much as most of the best guanos now contain. The meal would be an excellent mixture for Southern rock phosphates, either raw or made into superphosphates, or for composting with swamp mixe. If bone-dust be added the compost would be a perfect fertilizer, and veryactive and valuable.

post would be a perfect and valuable, and valuable, Sweet Corn for Forder.—From several years' experience with sweet corn grown for fodder, the writer is satisfied in at the most profitable crop that can be grown is planted in Attilisat such a distance apart significance pood ears. Evergreen corn is the best variety, the stales are tail and leafy, and the curs are large and long. When planted on good soil in rows 30 inches apart and 18 inches apart in the row, with 5 or 0 grain in a hill, there will be 11,000 hills to an acre and 3 or i fair-sized ears to a hill. The stocks alone will weigh about 6 to 8 pounds to the hill, which will give 3 to 40 tons of green fodder to two acre. There is more feeding value, counting inder and ears together, in this crop than any other that can be grown, and it is very productive of milk, too.

PROFIT \$ 1,200.

"To sum it up, six long y cars of bedridden sickness, costing \$200 per ver, total \$1,200 -all of this expense was st opped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their bench. t."-N. E. Farmer.

We know of a man who is so talkat, ve that nothing but the toothache can make him hold his jaw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION

In Minnesota, U.S.

Revised Immigration Circulars just published and sent free to any address. Address:

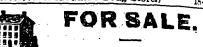
> Catholic Colonization Bureau ST. PAUL, MINR., U.S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. 7-G

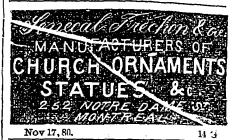
566 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., 7-0 NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

DR. KANNON. C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 299\(\frac{1}{2}\) St. Joseph Street, (over McGale's Drug Store.)



SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS. AND ALSO

City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageous terms. Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada 14 St. James Street



PEACHES for PIES

In packing our peaches we have a great many perfectly ripe that are rather too soft to use for table fruit, which we put in gallon cans without sugar, expressly for pies. As they are pared, they have very nice Peach Pies.

A small congignment of above received by h. & R.'s Sole Consignees, and now ready for delivery to the trade.

WM. JOHNSON & CO...
77 St. James Street - MONTEFAL

ROPE THE DEAF Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but in risible to others. All conversation and even whisper: heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. Address Joilin Garmoner & Co...

J12,26,F2,16,M2,16

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Pants, Snawls, Curtairs, Table and Plano Covers, &c., &c., Cleaned, or Dyed at the ROXAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is guaranteed.

ROYAL DYE WORKS,

YAL DYE WOTTO Established 1870.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

BARBIER (l'Abbe.); Les Presors de Cornellus a Lapide eqxtrait de ses Commentaires, sur L'acriture Sainte, 4 vois., in 8vo, m., \$8.00. CARRIERE; Sainte Bible contenant l'ancien et Nouveau Testament, 8 vois, bound, \$10.00. DRIOUX (M. l'Abbe); La Sainte Bible, conten-

ant ler le texte sacre de la Vulgate, etc., 8 vols, vo. m., \$9.50.

DRIOUX (M. l'Abbe); Nouveau Cours d'Ecritore Sainte eu introduction nouvelle a l'etade de l'Ancien, 2 vols in 12, m., \$1.65. GAUME (Mgr.); Catechisme de Perseverance, et Nouveau Testameni, 8 vols in 8 vo, bound, \$12.50.

\$12.50.
GOSCHLER, Dictionnaire Encyclopedqule de la Theologie Catholique, 26 vols in 8vo, bound, \$50.00.
GURIG, S. J. (P. Joannis P.); Compendium Theologie Moralis, 2 vols in 8vo' m. \$6.50.

HAUTERIVE (P. D); Grand Catechisme de la Perseverance Chretlenie, 14 vols in 12 m.,

Ferreverante Chrostop, 2514.40.

LELAND 4IS (M. Pabbe); Choix de la Predication Contemporaine, formant un cours complet de Sermons, de Conferences et d'instructions sur le dogme, la morale, etc., etc., 5 vols in 8 m., \$8.00. LELANDAIS (M. l'Abbe); La Chaire Contem-

pornire nouveau recueuil de Conferences, Instructions et Sermons ine dits sur toute la Doctrine Chretienne, 5 vol, in 8vo, m. LIGORIO, A. De. Theologia Moralis de St. Alphonse de Liguori, 5 vols in 12, bound, \$5.50

MARTIN (M. l'Abbe) ; Dictionnaire de Predication Ancienne, Moderne et Contemporaine, 10 vol., in 8vo., 1a., \$10.00. OEUVRES DE AUGUSTE ET NICOLAS. 4

OEUVRES DE MGR. DE SEGIN.-10 vols in

OEUU RES DE SAINT BERNARD.—Tradultes
par M. Armand Ravelet, 5 vols in 4to, m',
\$8 CO.
OEUVRES DF S. E. LE CARDINAL DECAAMPS.—4 vols in 12, bound, \$17.60;

OEUVRES DE R. P. LACORDAIRB. —9 vois in 12, hound, \$12.50.
ONCLAIR (Auguste); De la Revention et de la Restroation des vrais principes sociaux a l'epoque actuelle, 4 vois in 8vo, m., \$5.00. PICONIE (R. P. Bernardin, A.); Epistolarum B. Pauli Apostoji, 3 vols in Svo. ni., \$2.93.

SERGEOT (L. J. B.); Manuel du Catechisme, 4 vols in 12, m., \$1.65. THOMASSINI (Louis); Ancienne et Nouvelle Discipline de L'Eglise, 7 vois in 4to, m., \$8.50. VAL CERN (A. Fr. Gabrielle De); Compendium The ologie Moralis, in 8 m., \$2.40.

The ologie Moralis, in 8 m., \$2.40.

VENTUL A DE RAULIC (Le T. R. P.); La Raison philosophique el la raison Catholique conferences prechees a Paris dans l'anneo 1851, 3 vols 1,7 8vo, m., \$4.40.

VIE ET OEUVR 7 SPIRITUELLES du Bienheureux P. Saint Jean de La Croix, Preface, par Le T. R. Pere Cochrane, 5 vols in 8, m., \$4.60.

For sale by J. B. ROLLAND & FILS, Book-sellers and Stationers, 12 & 14 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

Stove Polish



For bea Milty and Cheapness, Unequalled, ass, Dur. ROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass. Each pack 'N to the gonuine bears our Trade Mark—a cut of the Kising bun.

Trade Maric C. Pyrigh, ted in U. S. in 18 Registered in U. S. Patenz Miles 1872. Registered for Canada 1879,

LYMAN, SONS & CO. Mo ofreal Agents,
Registered to Great Britain in 1,980

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

COLEMAN "THE FENIAN." SUPERINTENDENT WALLING RECEIVES A DESPATCH

FROM SOUTLAND, VARD,

NEW YORK, March 29.—Superintendent
Walling has received a despatch from the Yard authorities announcing the Scotland of Coleman, who is called a Fenian, in the steamship Australia, of the Auchor in the stoamers, or the Anchor Line, which may arrive on Sunday. Coleman, it will be remembered, is suspected of man, it will be plot to blow up the plot to blow up t man, it wis the plot to blow up the Mansion complicity in the plot to blow up the Mansion complicity in London. Two of his confederates, House in London police claim, have fled to the the London police claim, have fied to the Continent, and are being pursued by detectives. None of the Fenians of this city know him. Superintendent walling declined to show the despatch or to the contents public. He however are the contents public. make its contents public. He, however, said that it was so worded that he should not, without further instructions, board the Auswithout latishe arrives, or take any measures to deprive Coleman of his liberty. His conduct would be guided by the action of the vious. duct would be British government in representative. Should an extraditable offence this country. Should an extraditable offence be established, and a request be made for Coleman's arrest, detectives would be sent down the bay to intercept the Australia. In the absence of Mr. Archibald, British Consul-General, his chief deputy said, "We know nothing here of the matter more than what we have read in the newspapers; we have received no instructions, nor have we read any dispaich. If Superintendent Walling is in doubt as to his duty, he will probably call upon the Consul-General."

COMMON SENSE IN MEDICINE.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the

scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, seems to be meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor has had upwards of a hundred patients, who have given his system a trial and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Doctor Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods or treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach, and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit him and test his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillips Square, Montreal.

It matters not how often your advisers tell

you that diseases such as bronchitis, asthma and catarrh are incurable; read the following notices and judge for yourselves :--

notices and judge for yourselves:—

MONTHEAL, January 13th, 1881,
DEAR DOCTOR,—I have great pleasure in
making public my experience of the beneficial
effects I have derived from the use of your
Spirometer and remedies for the cure of
Catarrh and Bronchitis, which I was afflicted
with for several years; my health is now
wonderfully improved since using your
remedies.

Your truly,
C.HILL,
Dorchester street,
To Dr. M. Souvielle, 13 Phillips' Square,
Montreal.

MONTREAL, January 21st, 1881.

My Dear Sir.—I am very pleased to bear testimony to your mode of treating throat diseases. My little girl, eleven years of age, has had various attacks of bronchitis. Last fall she had one of those attacks and was confined to the house for some seven or eight weeks. After using one of your Spirometers, with the medicine accompanying it, I am very happy to say that within two weeks after commencing to use the instrument, she was quite better, and has he n very well ever since, now about two mouths.

I am, yourstruly.
R. L. GAULT.
To Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal.

MONTREAL, January, 1881.

Dr. M. Souvielle Montreal.

Dear Sir.—I am very pleased to give you this testimony of the benefit I have received from the use of your instrument, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompanity ag it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarrh in the bead, loss of voice and bronchitis, and I am happy to say that I am now quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your Spirmeter and remedies.

Yours respectfully,
S. Hilton,
Montreal.
Letters must contain stamp for reply.
Itstruments and preparations expressed to

Instruments and preparations expressed to

any address.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA' has no equal for relieving pain, both internal

and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderiu)," "Brown's Household Papacca," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?
If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Bold everywhere at 25 cents [G26

NO PERNICIOUS INGREDIENTS!

A Scotch landlady, being told by a cus-omer that he hoped she put no pernicious ngredients into her liquor, retorted: "Ther's aething pernicious put into our barrels but he exciseman's stick." Well would it be for uffering humanity if all the quack medicines and preparations sold now-a-days were as free pernicious ingredients as the Scotch ady's liquor. One thing, however, is certain, hat N. H. Down's Vegetable Balsamic clixir, which has stood the test of half a entury, is not in any way mixed with perniestify to its being the most efficacious remedy pr coughs, colds, lung diseases and consump-

There are at the present time so many uack medicines and nostrums puffed before air Renewer, however, has so indelibly only in packets labelled—"James Errs & Co. amped itself as the genuine article for the Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." air as almost to need no encomium. Sold by Also rpakers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use. l chemists at 50 cts, a bottle.

GRATEFUL WOMEN.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, in-digestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassi-tude and despondency, are all readily re-moved by these Bitters.—Courant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Princess Caroline of Denmark is dead. A Mrs. Phillips, of Renfrew County, Ont., has given birth to triplets, all alive and

Canada received nearly 85,000 immigrants last year, as against 61,000 for the year pre-

A resident of Lobo, Ont., has fallen heir to \$15,000 by the death of a relative in the old country. A new postage stamp, of the value of 5d., is

about to be issued in Great Britain for correspondence to India and China. A bill to incorporate the Orange body was defeated in the Legislative Council of Prince

Edward Island on Thursday last. A Napanee despatch says large numbers, mostly land-seekers, are leaving this county by every train, bound for Manitoba and the

North-West.

The British Columbia House prorogued on Friday, when the Bishop of British Columbia read prayers for the first time in the British Columbia House.

A new theatre has just been opened in Rome, which brings the total number up to 13. It is built on the site of the tomb of the Emperor Augustus.

Three Quebecers named Cullen, Grogan and Carson, belonging to the Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society, have accidentally lost their lives in the Southern States.

An elective council, to which every landlord and independent tenant is eligible for election, is to be established in St. Petersburg, to aid in the administration of civic

Lucy Stone denounces President Garfield's inaugural address because it is " elequent for the rights of three millions of colored men. but "dumb for the rights of twenty millions of women."

Yellow Oil is par excellence the remedy for Pain, Lameness, Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints, and all flesh wounds. Any medicine dealer can

The town of New Westminster, B.C., holds public meeting to protest against the petition to the Queen respecting the Pacific Railway and to express satisfaction with the position of affairs.

For all purposes of a family medicine, HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL is at the head of the list. It is used with unprecedented success, both internally and externally. It cures Scre Throat, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, relieves and often cures Asthma. 34-2

The late Czar of Russia was in the succession to the British Crown, but he was not nearly so closely allied to Queen Victoria as "Plon-Plon" happens to be, whose greatgrandmother was sister to George III.

Ask your druggist for a trial bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, it will only cost you 10 cents, and a few doses will prove its efficiency as a health restoring Tonic-regulator of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. It is specific for all diseases arising from impure blood and disordered secretions.

34-2 will be guided by Berry's preferences in making up the officers to serve under him.

Do not let prejudice stand in the way of relief if you suffer from any lingering disease. Burdock Blood Bitters cure others, why should it not benefit you? It is a specific for all forms of Blood, Liver, and Kidney Complaints, Nervous Headaches, General Debility. Scrolula, and all diseases of the Secretory system. Trial Bottles 10 cents.

Sir Henry Tyler (Conservative) has given notice that he would ask on Thursday what progress had been made in the negotiations in reference to the Fortune Bay dispute, and whether it was decided to refer the matter to arbitration.

The works for the proposed tunnel from Dover to Calais have made such satisfactory progress that its promoters are now able to employ three shifts of men constantly throughout the 24 hours, and are sanguine of being able to bore about 30 feet per day when all the machinery is completed.

If you suffer from any chronic disease arising from Impure Blood, Singgish Liver, disordered Kidneys or inactivity of the Bowels; if your Nervous System is de-bilitated from whatever cause arising, do not despair, but procure a trial bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters; it will only cost 10 cents, Large Bottles \$1.00. For sale by all medicine 34 - 2dealers.

The sons of two farmers, in Ulster County N.Y., led on by reading dime novels, have started West, to seek adventures on the plains. They are about twelve years' old. took more than \$100 with them, which is now missed by the parents. Also a full supply of knives and pistols, which they purchased at Newburgh a few days previous.

A tramp was looking wistfully into a coffee-saloon. He smacked his lips and said:—" I wish I had some coffee! A kind-hearted gentleman reached in his pocket, and taking out ten cents, handed it to the unfortunate man, saying, "Go and get some coffee, if you need it so bad.,' The tramp took the money, but instead of going into the coffee-saloon he made a bee line for a bar-room. Hello! Come back. There is no coffee over there," called out the benefactor. "That's all you know about it. There is coffee and cloves on a saucer on the bar. I've been there before."

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 application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by lons or injurious ingredients. Thousands the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any 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 ourselves well he public, that it is with difficulty the bona fortified with pure blood and a properly de article claims attention. Luby's Parisian nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold DOG AND MAN.

We clip the following account of a brutal contest from an English paper. Comment is unnecessary:

Another man and dog fight in England—this time in Lancashire, in the Rossendale Valley, about twelve miles from Manchester. The man is a tall, burly, and ferocious-looking individual, who not unfrequently goes through the performance of worrying live rate, and occasionally tries his powerful teeth on pots and glasses. The bulldog is noted for his prowess. His master having frequently boasted of the powers of the dog the man was challenged to fight him a few nights ago. The agreement was that the dog should have the same chance as if pitted against another of the canine species, while the man was to have his hands securely fastened in front of him. Everything being ready a bad looking fellow, dressed in a quarryman's garb, gave the word "Go!" upon which the masculine combatant descended to the level of the brute, and on hands and knees awaited the attack of the dog. The latter, on being un-muzzled, was hounded on by the wild, fanatical yells of the spectators, and at once rushed to the throat of the man, and the fearful combat commenced. The yelling of the crowd ceased, the spectators of the disgusting scene looked on with bated breath. The brute made several futile attempts to seize the man's throat, but the latter dodging it for a time the crowd recame impatient, and again and again bounded on the dog. The latter became inturiated and another struggle took place. It was brief, but terrible, the man trying as for life to obtain a grip of the dog, while the brute in turn twisted itself in every conceivable form to seize the man. The man, however, at length espied his opportunity, and seizing the brute with his power ul t eth by the throat pinned it to the ground, almost worrying it. On rising to his feet be presented a most horrible sight, his face and arms having been terribly lacerated during the encounter.

A MISTAKE.

It is a great and often fatal mistake to take repeated drastic purgatives for constipation of the bowels, they induce piles and cause debility of the bowels, arousing the torpid Liver and all the secretions to a healthy action; acting on the Kidneys, and renovat ing and toning the system in the most perfect manner.

A 100-year-old negress died suddenly, to all appearances, in Pointe Coupe Parish, Louisiana, a short while ago, but, in the midst of preparations for her burial, she revived again, and seemed as well as ever.

The Court of Appeals has decided against Bradlaugh on all points of the case. He has appealed to the House of Lords, and, it is said, will at once resign and stand for reelection.

Josh Billings remarks that "Those who are too proud to enquire what a thing kosts when they buy it, are the fust ones to find fault when they come to pay for it."

Too true, too true, Josh; our neighbor is troubled with some derangement of the stomach; it may be biliousness or dyspepsia he calls in the aid of a doctor. Our neighbor is too proud to ask the probable cost of getting cured, and is treated for days, after which a large bill is sent in, and great growling and grumbling is the result. The doctor's bill need not be paid if Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are used. The result will be great joy and satisfaction.

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes :- "For a long time I was troubled with Chronic Rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but Lieut. R. M. Berry has been ordered to the failed to get any benefit until a gentleman command of the steamer on the expedition in | who was cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' search of the "Jeannette." Secretary Hunt | Felectric Oil told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts and bruises, it has no

> OHILDREN WHO PICK THEIR NOSES are most generally afflicted with worms. How they get into their little stomachs, it may be difficult to know, but it is easy to get them out by using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COM-FITS or Worm Lozenges. They are pleasant to take: children like them, but the worms

> IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS. - MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately. 34.4

> A TERRIBLE THING IS A PAIN IN the small of the back; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cold or a wrench. But in all cases, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, well rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble.

P. M Markell, West Jeddore, N. S., writes "I wish to inform you of the wonderful qualities of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil. I had a horse so lame that he could scarcely walk the trouble was in the knee; and two or three applications completely cured him."

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY. - The good reputation of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

DB. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE Pills, have been gotten up on Scientific PRINCIPLES, and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best spring medicine obtainable.

Bells, &c.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO., SUCCESSOR TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY,

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bella.

Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

25 Illustrated Catalogue sent?

20Feb. 78-28

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches,
Schools, Fire Alarms, Farras, etc. FULLY
WARKANTED, Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. 12-G

Musical Instruments.

Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging War on the monopolist renerced.

See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply feem freel before buying Piano or Organ. Readmy latest War Circular. Lought prices open given Organs. War Circular. Lowest prices over given O gant Adress Daniel F. Bratt, Washing Medical.

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season. People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured hem at once. Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like Dotens? Elfair. Price 35 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. For sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, & Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and Price 25 cents per bottle.
For Sale Everywhere.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S

ARNICA AND OIL For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts.
For Sale Everywhere.



Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never ences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases. Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleausing qualities

By its searching and cleausing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derange-ment and decay. It stimulates and culiveus the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give Aver's SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as and without medicinal virtues, othered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. Aven's Sansapanella is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified con dence of millions whom it has benefited.

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

CARPENTER'S BITTERS

Is compounded of the best Remedies, proven by an experience of years. Purely Verstable. Will not barm the most delicate woman or child.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Bindder sure and certain.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Dyspepsia, Sick Hesdache, Costiveness, Billoueness, Regulates the Boweis and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-plnt bottles, and sold for 25c. PER BOTTLE.

It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it. F. M. CARPENTER, Waterloo, Que.

-THE-CERTICURE PILLS

Indigestion, Dyspepsia,

BILIOUSNESS!

Price 25c. A trial will convince. Wholesale by LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL

LUBY'S

Medical.

A lady, an actress, who took great pride in her magnificent chevelure, found it suddenly turning grey. She was disconsolate, but fortunately found out in time the virtues of a certain remedy which made the Grey Hair disappear as if by magic, and beside served as a rich perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all druggists.

FOR

Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen had hair which was the envy of her subjects: It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

THE

On the Montreal Exchange one broker remarked to another: "Why, look, Blank has grey hair!" Blank who is a young man and somewhat of a beau, felt annoyed at the fact of having his grey hairs discovered, but went immediately and procured a bottle of LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for flay cents. The result was amazing. It is sold by all

HAIR!

How common and at the same time how painful it is to ee young people prematurely bald or prematurely grey. It is a source of humiliation to those deficient of hair and a source of anxiety to their friends. The question is, how can these things be remedied? We answer by using LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.



FITS EPILEPSY

FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cared no humbug—by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Cele-brated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim sufferer that these powders withdo all we claim for them we will send them by mall, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or retund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

of their curative powers.
Price, for large box, \$3.50, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part, of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D.

ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CONSUMPTION Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S Cele-brated Consumptive Powders. These Powders brated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will f rward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't dolay in giving these Powders a 'rial, as they will surely cure you. Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on receipt of price. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,

360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. HEALTH FOR ALL!

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Curea SORE THROAT, Broughitis, Coughs. Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pilis and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street. London, in boxes and nots, at is. 13d., 2s. 4s. 6d., 1lz., 22s., and 38s each, and by all medicine yendo's throughout the civilized world.

N. —Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 188 wf;

Legal Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

We, MARIEJULIEJOSEPHINE BEAUPRE, MARIEJULIENNE ELIZABETH BEAUPRE, SARA GEORGIANA BEAUPRE, LOUIS DENIS JANVIER BEAUPRE, and the same as Curator of Gaspard Beaupre, Mary Charlotte Arclina Beaupre. James H. Deminick for Marie Victoria Ernestine Beaupre, Joseph L. Alcidas Archambault for Marie Laura Beaupre, and Denis Bouthillier for Marie Laura Beaupre, do hereby give public rotice that we have accepted the succession of the late JOSEPH EDOUARD BEAUPRE, our father and grandfather, during his life Registrar for the Country of Montcalm, without liability to debts beyond assets descended, having obtained from the Court beneficiancy letters to that effect.

Ste. Julienne, March 20th, 1881.

For the said heirs.

32 L. L. DESAULNIERS, N.P.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. Superior Court, Montreal. No. 784.

DAME HELEN REED CRAIB, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of WILLIAM O. MoROBIE, of the same place, Agent, duly authorized to ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said WILLIAM O. McROBIE, Defendant. An action for a separation of property was herein instituted on this day.

Montreal, March 1881.

JAMES M. GLASS, Attorney for Flaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court No 886. DAME CHRISTINA CHALMERS DAUBKEN, wife duly authorized to ester en justice of PHILIPS. RCSS, of Montreal,

The said PHILIP SIMPSON ROSS, of Mont-

An action en separation de biens has this day been instituted in this case.

Montreet of the second Montreal, 22nd March, 1881. CHURCH, CHAPLEAU, HALL & ATWATER, 326 Attorneys for Pinintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTHEAL—SUPERIOR COURT. No. 6-8.
DAME CELANIRE ROY, wife of AIME BELLIVEAU, Hotel keeper, both of the City and District of Montreal,

Plaintiff.

The said AIME BELIVEAU,

Defendant. Defendant.
An action on separation de bions has been instituted to-day in this case,
Montreal, 8th March 1881.

LA REAU & LEBEUF,
Atty's for Pitif.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED INFORMATION MARIA FARRELL,

Who left the Parish of Ratheluir, Co. Longford, Who left the Parish of Reitheliar, Co. Longford, Ireland, about 20 years ago. Last address was care Benjamin Hurst, Highland Creek P.O., Searborough, Canada West. Any information will be thankfully received by her brother. Peter Farrell, care of TALLY & SLATIERY, 281 Westminster streef, Providence, R.1. 333

J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC.

> Huntingdon, P.Q. NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Tegislature of the Province of Quebec for an act incorporating an institution under the name of 'L'Hopital Notre Dame," in Montreal. 89.5

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that Henry H. Geddes, F. X. Cochue, Wm. A. Curry, George B. Muir, J. L. Barre and others, Real Estate Agents, of the City of Montreal, will apply to the Provincial Legislature at its next Session for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Montreal Board of Real Estate Agents. Montreal, March 4th, 1881.



Absolutely pure; is the hest in the world. Try it and be convinced. Patronized by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise. Send 6c in postage stamps for sample, and the "Princess" Baker contains letters from Princess Louise, and the princess and the princess of the princess is the hest in the world. Try it and be convenient to the princess of the prince recipes, etc., or 30c for a Half-Pound Can; post free. Address: WM. LUNAN & SON, Proprietors, Sorel, Que., Canada.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: Tees, Costigan & Wilson, 100 St. Peter Street, Montreul. Wm. Johnson & Co., 77 St. James St., Montreal.

Jas. Pearson, 144 King St. West, Toronto. F. R. Butcher, St. John, N.B. W. L. Mackenzie, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 50tf

R PTURE!

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery, N.Y., and 9 South 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they cantot cure, Send 25c. for Rook to Dr. C. W. H. BURN-HAM, General Superintendent, at either Offico, and be cured 22 G

FARMS FOR SALE

at ste. Therese A Splendid Farm on the Banks of the

River St. Rose Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth. Good stone house, 42x38 feet, three stories, barns, good stabling for cattle, and two houses for workingmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

Terms: One-third Cash and balance to Suit Purchaser.

ALSO AT

CRAND LINE,

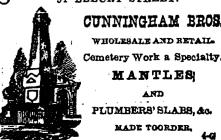
Three Miles from Ste. Therese,

A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush; good house and barns. Terms Essy. Particulars on applying

at 249 Commissioners street, or 429 Mignonne.

Marble Working.

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS 91 BLEURY STREET.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Cemetery Work a Specialty. MANTLES

AND PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c.

MADE TOORDER,

Canada has 6,459 sailing vessels and 829 steamers, with a gross tonnage of 190,149

34000 Three years ago there was no bicycle club in the United States; to-day there are

In an English court, lately, a plaintiff made good his claim to an estate which seventy years ago had escheated to the Crown for lack of next of kin.

By a strict enforcement of a new and rigorons law againgt opium dealing and smoking. Idaho is confident of her abbility to crush the growing voice.

The chearing corrals at Delano, Kern County, Cal., present a scene of curious activity, no less than 120 expert shearers being engaged in clipping the fleece from 200,000

A man assisted at the burial of a man who had died of small-pox at New Britasn. Conn. Then he got drudk and went home withouth changing his clothes. His childeren are now down with the disease.

An old man was seen to full in a fainting fit while at work in a Carson City mill. A letter in his hand had caused the attack. It brauth the newse that his brother, who had for sixteen years been mourned as drowned in a shipwreck, was still alive. Dr. James Abernathy and John F. Aber-

nathy, although not related, were born on the same day. married twin sisters on the same day, and after living to be three score and ten year og age, died recently, at their homes in Gaston, N. C. on the same day, but their re sidences were five miles apart. The Empress of Austria is at present

spending £1,000 a day in England. Ireland, but for the Land League, might have reaped this by no means small expenditure. She still retains all her Irish grooms, and is far more at home with them than any members of her household that come from other

There is a reform club at Rochdale, Mass. which holds public meetings to promote total abstonance from strong drink. Bibles and gospel hymn books are used on these occasionsr Fourteen members of the club are Roman Catholics, and the pastor of their church has ordered them to withdraw, which several declined to do.

In 1848 in Ohio Ferdinand Seitz was sentenced to imprisonment for life for a murder : of which he always protested his innocence. one of the jurors on his trial supposed him dead, until lately he saw an account of an interview with him, and has just procured his purdon from Gov. Foster. Seitz came out of prison in excellent health.

Archdeacon Paley is said to have put the extinguisher on the prospects of a miter by choosing as his text at the University Church, Cambridge, on the occasion of Pit being there soon after he became Prime Minister: "There is a lad here which hath barly loaves and two small fi-hes, but what are they among so many l' This was resumed to be a rebuke to the reverend place hunters.

Joseph Burger of the Minnesota Legislature is one of the seventeen men in the United States who holds a gold medal for bravery. Of Austrian birth, he entered our army at 14, was shot seven times, lost his left arm and most of the right hand, and was a Captain at 18. He was sent to the Legislature at 32. He draws \$600 a year pension.

The Persian, has, in common, with other Governments, a local tribunal in Constantinople, and not long since five culprits were punished in the courtyard of the Persian Consulate-General by the Persian knout, a frightful instrument composed of five stout

sheriff and a man described as "a professional dead beat and amalgamator." The list is to be "kept standing until paid, and other names will follow if, if the accounts are not tary of known remedies, and in addition to settled."

| tary of known remedies, and in addition to start to 3 50; Hatton, \$3 15 to 3 20; Arrow, \$3 50 settled."

the London Times to bear testimony in favor of the Fenian B otherhood. He states that during the whole period when that organiza-tion was in full swing, and when their power for mischief was very great had they chosen to exercise it, not one single outrage against the persons and properties of private individuals in Ireland was ever committed by

A shopman, employed in a grocer's shop in Rose Street, Edinburgh, observed, when he opened the shop on March 14th, a curious affair. A cat had a litter of three kittens in the shop, and, on going to look at the young family he observed, to his astonishment, a young rat lying along with the kittens 4.84 for 60-day and shorter dated bills resucking the cat. On trying to capture the spectively, while here the rates are 81 to 82 intruder with the tongs the rat coolly ran

There is a story current that the late Mr. Carlyle was a terrible domestic tyrant. At bre kfast time he would come down grumbling, and, glancing at a well-spread board, decided the waste for a down with the food to he waste for a down with clare the food to be unfit for a dog. Mrs. Carlyle thereupon would order the girl to take the despised viands back to the kitchen. Presently, when the philosopher was beginning to grow desperately hungry, his spouse would order the same dishes to be brought back, which her husband immediately firm in spite of a light demand. Montreal proceeded to devour with infinite relish and

without any more ado.

Considerable excitement has been caused in the French medical world by the proposal of the authorities to replace the Sisters of the substitution of the substituti Mercy, who at present act as nurses in the hospitals, by lay female assistants. This is Merchants, 118½; 2 Toronto, 148; 108 warmly opposed by men of all shades of Peoples, 90¼; 350 Commerce, 143¾; 150 do, political and religious opinion, who knowing 1432; 10 Gas, 1462; 250 do, 1461; 50 Richethe efficiency and self-denial of the Sisters in their work of charity, are anxious that they should not be interfered with. It is a recognized fact, even in Protestant countries, that as sick nurses the Sisters of Mercy are unexcelled; it is therefore difficult to imagine what advantage the authorities hope to gain.

NEW York, April 5, 1 pm.—Stocks irrctular. R. I., 136½; Ill. C., 137½; C. B. & Q., 164½; C. & A., 135, pfd., 145; N. Y. O., 145½; L. S., 129½; C. S., 80½; M. C., 112½; are unexcelled; it is therefore difficult to imagine what advantage the authorities hope to gain. the efficiency and self-denial of the Sisters | 11eu, 621; 5 do, 623.
in their work of charity, are anxious that | New York, April 5, 1 pm.—Stocks irre-

It is pretty generally known, says the London Cuckoo, that when Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Burnand meet in the same social sphere there is apt to be a little exacerbation of feeling. The other night, at a dinner table, notwithstanding their having been placed as far as possible apart, on Mr. Gilbert making some remarks which created a laugh, Mr. Burnan'i looked up and said: "What was that, Gilbert? One of those good things I suppose, which you send to Punch, but which never appear." To which Gilbert made the Well, I don't know who sends the good things,' but there is one thing certainthey don't appear.

One of the graduated class of law stu lents, who had just passed an examination for admission to practice, appeared in court at

wished the court to understand, he said, he was not there to collect the paltry debt, but he thought a man who would cheat a classmate out of even a small sum (being, by the way, money paid as a fine for drunkenness) ought not to be sent out into the world as a lawyer to swindle clients. Judge Mullin permitted the filling of an affidavit, and the oath was postponed.

Mr. Biggar is the hero of as many anecdotes as the Iron Duke. The latest one which has been going the round of the benches is worth repeating. One of the hon, member's weaknesses is a desire, in and out of season, to count" the House. I suppose there is not a member of Parliament who has not at some time or other been disturbed at his dinner by a summons to "make a house" instituted by the mischief-loving member for Cavan. Every evening about eight o'clock when the benches around are empty and Mr. Biggar seems to peacefully slumber, people in the galleries are astonished by a sudden awakening upon his part, as he rises and calls Mr. Speaker's attention to the fact that there are not forty members present. On Sunday evening the hon. member betook himself to St. George's Cathedral; the attendance was small and the chant of the Vespers had the effect of fulling to sleep the wearied legislator. Suddenly arousing himself and seeing a number of empty benches near him, he rose and moved that "the house be counted." Iwo watchiul attendants, thinking that some stray sheep from the adjoining palatial struc-ture vulgarly called "Bedlam" had escaped, seized upon the astonished member, who had some difficulty in persuading them he was not a madman, but a wearied Home Ruler, haunted even in his dreams by visions of the Saxon House of Commons.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A derrick is a bivalve, because it is a hoister.

Soft hearts often harden, but soft heads never change.

The man who had a project on foot went to corn doctor.

Shipwrecked sailors never need starve while here is a bight of rope left. "Necessity knows no law." Well, necessity

s like a great many lawyers. Captain Eads' ship railroad is no new idea

Didn't Charon pull a boat over Styx. Why is a spendthrift's purse like a thunder-cloud?—Because it is continually

light'ning. Why are seeds when sown like gate posts?

They are planted in the earth to propagate (propagate). "Teeth inserted without paying," remarked the tramp, as he bit into a piece of

stolen pie. The fellow who picked up a hot penny originated the remark, "All that glitters in

not cold." To check is to stop, except in case of a traveller's baggage, which is checked to make

it go. Little fish have a good notion as to the sommencing of life—they always begin on a

small scale. A Southern editor says he never dotted an a but once, and that was in a fight with a contemporary.

SIGNING A DEATH WARRANT .- Many people sign their own death warrants by a foolish and continued disregard of the preliminary symptoms of disease. Being in other respects in average health, they look upon their particular complaint at the outset as of little import, flattering themselves that "It will get well of itselt." That this is in many instances a fatal delusion is conspicuously Scotland, instead of decreasing as was frightful instrument composed of five stout leather thongs. The culprits presented a ghastly appearance after the punishment.

A Deadwood firm of lawyers, in an advertisement headed by a picture of a skull and neglect and bad treatment, in fatal tuberculosists.

A Deadwood firm of lawyers and advertisement headed by a picture of a skull and neglect and bad treatment, in fatal tuberculosists.

A Deadwood firm of lawyers and advertisement headed by a picture of a skull and neglect and bad treatment, in fatal tuberculosists.

A Deadwood firm of lawyers and advertisement headed by a picture of a skull and neglect and bad treatment, in fatal tuberculosists.

A Deadwood firm of lawyers and advertise and bad treatment, in fatal tuberculosists.

A Deadwood firm of lawyers and advertise and bad treatment, in fatal tuberculosists.

A Deadwood firm of lawyers are accumulating as was scotland, instead of decreasing as was expected in view of the increased consumption. Pig Iron per ton, Coltmess, \$20 to 21; Langloan, \$20 to 20 50; Battle and the properties are accumulating and accumulating accumulation and accumulating and accumulating and accumulating accumulation and accumulating accumulation accumulation and accumulating accumulation accumulation and accumulating accumulatin cross bones, offer for sale claims against a losis or bronchitis. Remedy the evil while Oil, which applied outwardly and taken inwardly, produces the most beneficent effects. Physicians classify it among the most saluperience has shown it to be a reliable curative Lord Milltown, an Irish peer, writes to of rheumatism, neuralgis, piles, kidney complaints, soreness and tumors. Sold by medicine dealers. Prepared by Northrop & LYMAN. Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, April 5, 1881. FINANCIAL.

The money market displays no animation. Loans on call are negotiated at 4 to 5 per cent and on time at 6 per cent. In New York Sterling Exchange is quoted at 4.813 and premium between banks, 87 to 87 counter. Draft on New York were drawn at 1 to 5 premium.

The Stock market to-day was steady and ton 5 per cent to 200.

Morning Stock Sales-166 Montreal, 1841; 15 Ontario, 102; 20 do, 1013; 145 Commerce, 1433: 32 Graphic, 60; 150 City Passenger, 118; 200 Gas, 146.

The stock market this afternnon closed was at 1841 bid; Ontario at 1014; Merchants

Afternoon Sales-130 Montreal, 1844; 1

Ex., 737.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS. April is usually a dull month—a month of preparations for the summer trade more than anything else, and it is therefore not surprising that in speaking of the city wholesale markets we can only describe them as quiet but steady. The movement of staple goods at this season depends greatly on the action of the Grand Trunk Railway in maintaining or reducing their winter freight rates about April 15th. This year it is reported that the Company will not reduce its rates to the summer level as early as usual, as there is plenty of freight offering to all points. Since our Rochester to be sworn. His hand was on the last report news has been received of two country customers who are clamoring for de- the Moody meetings in San Francisco and

new French line projected between Havre and Montreel, for which 12,000,000 france has already been subscribed in Paris. The French Government has agreed to sub-sidise the line for iten, years at the rate of \$100,000 annually and the Canadian Government is asked to follow suit with a \$50,000 yearly subsidy during the next decade. If the Canadian Government comes to terms a 14 days service between the two ports will be established within two months. The other steamship line to which we have reference is to form a direct connection between the Tyne and Montreal. It will be a regular service for freight and passengers with special accommodation for grain, and the first vessel will leave for this port the second week in April. Early as it is in the season four new lines have therefore been projected to trade with Montreal, and four new ports with several intermediate ports will be opened up do 22c to 23c; buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; to Canadian trade with a regular steamship do No 2, 19 to 21c; hemlock slaughter No service to each. To begin with there are 1, 26c to 28c; waxed upper light and medium, Brazilian ports; secondly, the ports of Antwerp, and possibly Hamburg; thirdly, the
Tyne ports, and fourthly, Harve, and possibly
Granville in France. Tyne ports, and fourthly, Harve, and possibly Granville in France.

GROCERIES .- The market is irregular and without much change. Exports of ten from Japan have been large and prices there for best descriptions are slightly firmer. Prices ranged all the way from 20¢ to 70 according to description and quality. Nagasaki Japan may be quoted at 25c to 35c; common Japans, 221c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 40; fine to choice, 41 to 53. Young Hyson, first, 48c to 50c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 271c to 29c. Gunpowder, lew grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 64c to 70c. Congou, fine to finest, 41c to 60c. Souchong, fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar. Refined is still moderately active, but prices favor buyers and slight concessions have been obtained on large lots. Montreal yellow, 71c to 9c; granulated, 91c to 10c; Grocers A, 9tc to 9tc; raw sugar 7tc to 7tc. Molasses— Quiet but steady. Barbadoes, 52c to 55c; Porto Rico, 52c to 54c. Bright syrup, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c. Spices slow. Cloves, 40c to 50c. Black pepper, 13c to 16c; white, 163c to 17c. Fruits are steady and unchanged. Valencias raisins, 8½c to 9½c; Sultanas, 10½c to 11c; Currants, 6½c to 7½c; Prunes 62 to 6½c; Malaga figs, 6c ts 7c; H. S. almonds, 6c to 7c; S. S. Tarragona, 13c to 15c; Walnuts, 91c to

10c; Filberts, 81 to 9c. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- Orders are beginning to come in a little better and prices are firmer. No great activity is expected until summer freight rates are in existence. Advices from England report a quiet market, with manufacturers rather more hopeful for the future. We quote:—Borax, 15c to 17c; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bichromate of potash, 15c to 16c; soda ash, \$1.60 to \$1.90; cream tartar, ground 32c to 34c; do, crystal, 29c to 31c; bleaching powder, \$1.60 to \$1.75; alum, \$1.90; flour sulphur, \$2.75 to \$2.87; roll do, \$2.25 to \$2.50; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, \$1.15; saltpetre, \$9.50 to \$10.00 per keg; whiting, 55c to 70c; quinine, \$3.90 to \$4; castor oil, 10c to 11c; opium, \$8.25 to 8.75 bi-carb soda, \$3.30 to 3.50.

IRON AND HARDWARE-The hardware trade is active and most houses report a satisfactory increase in business as compared with last year. There appears to be little or no tendency to speculation and sad experience is probably responsible for this welcome fea-ture. The market for tin plates is favorably effected by advices from New York which state that the supply there is small and poor g assorted. Bar fron meets with a good enthere is yet time with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric | Scotch and Staffordshire, \$180 to 190; ditto best \$2 10 to 2 25; Swedes & Norway, \$4 50 to 475; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6 to 6 50; Canada plates, Swansea and Penn, \$3 25 to charcoal best No. 26, \$10 to 11; coke, best No. 26, \$8 to 9; Galvanized Sheots Morewoods Lion, No. 28, 71c; other brands, 61 to 7c; Hoops and Bands, \$2 40 to 2 50; Sheets, bost brands \$2 50 to 2 75, Steel per lb cast, 11 to 13c; Spring per 100 lb \$3 25 to 3 75; Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$325 to 375; Sleigh Shoe, 2 50 to 2 75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs., ordinary brands, \$2 50 to 3; Ingot Tin, \$24 to 2500; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse Shoes, 3 75 to 4; Coil Chain, a inch, 4 25 to 4 50 Sheet Zinc, 550 to 6; Lead, per lou 1bs, Pig, \$5 to 5 50. ditto, sheet, 6 to 6 25; ditto, bar, 5 50 to 6; Canadian Shot, 6 to 6 50; Cut Nails, per 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, (3 inches and larger) 260; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs., 3 50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs., 7 25.

RAW FURS .- The local trade is unsettled and generally weak. As soon as mail advices of the London spring sales are to hand a reduction in price lists is probable. Winter Musk Rat, 12c; ditto Fall 8c, Kitts 3c; Red Fox, \$1.25 to 1.50; Cross Fox, \$2 to 3.00; Silver Fox, \$25 to 30.00; Marton, 1.50 to \$2.00; Otter \$8.00 to 10.00. Mink—Prime dark, \$1.00 to 1.50; Beaver, 2.50. Bear-Large prime, \$6 to 8.00; ditto cubs, \$2 to 4.00; Fisher, \$5 to 600. Skunk, 25c to 50c; Raccoon, 40c to

DRY Goods. -Only a moderately active business has been experienced, but generally speaking the movement is larger than at the corresponding season last year. When When consideration and the unreasonably cold weather for spring goods there is no reason for complaint, and as to remittances they are fully up to the expectations of all but the most sanguine. In a week or so travellers will be out on the road on a sorting up tour. It is a remarkable feature that richer goods both plain and figured are more enquired after this year, and as to silks the Canadian silk factory in this city cannot turn out goods quick enough to supply the demand. and satin trimmings are more the tashion than ever.

Fish and Oils .- In a retail way a fair business is being done in preserved fish. No 1 green cod is worth \$4, and No 2, \$2 50 to 3 00. Labrador herrings are still quoted at \$4 25 'or No 1 small. A few barrels of California salmon, are held \$15 to \$15 50. There are no other kinds in first hands. Oils are firmer in consequence of the poor success which has attended the boats engaged in the scal fisheries. Steam refined seal is held at 75c to 76c per imperial gallon and straw seal has sold at 57c with higher prices now asked. The petroleum market is quiet and the demand continues to decrease. Here we quote car lots at 231c to 24c; broken lots, 24 lc to 25c; single barrels, 25c to 26c.

Boots and Shors.—Spring and summer goods are being turned out in large quantities by manufacturers to satisfy the wants of Bible, when a fellow student objected, on the more steamship lines which intend to liverences. Prices continue to rule low ground that the candidate owed him 3. He trade with this part, One is the compared with the price of leather, and there load a Christian life in Washington.

is no doubt but that prices would have been advanced some time ago if so many houses were not in the trade in this city and in Toronto and Quebec. Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25: do split brogans, 90c to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$2 to \$2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.50 to \$3; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.15 to \$1.50; do prunella, 60c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bals, \$1.00 to 1.20.

LEATHER. -The principal descriptions have been in fair demand, but stocks continue ample, and prices, though nominally steady, are favorable to the buyer. Spanish, slaughter and Buffalo sole have been enquired after by manufacturers which has resulted; in the sale of some good sized lots. Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1 B A, 240 to 25c. Ordinary 24c to 25c; No. 2

Wool.-The market is only moderately active but firm, the London sales having closed at better prices than We quote:-Greasy Cape, 181c to before. 19c; Greasy Australian 28c to 31c; Canada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 32c to

HIDES.—Market irregular and inclined lower, in consequence of a quantity of "grubby" stock held here We quote:—\$9, \$8 and \$7 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Caliskins, 10c.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET.

APRIL 5. The demand for new milk butter has almost exhausted the supply and old makes are being purchased by the retail trade at 16c to 21c. The stocks of butter now in the city are computed at 5,000 to 6,000 pkgs. Cheese is dull at 13c to 14c. In hog products there is a fair jobbing trade, heavy mess pork selling at \$19 to \$19.50 and lard at 14c to 14c. Smoked hams range from 124 to 134c. Sales of eggs have been made at still lower prices and we now quote 13 to 14c per dozen. Maple sugar is quiet at 71c to 9c per 1b, and syrup firm at 75c to 90c per gallon.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .- APRIL 1 There is a good steady demand for horseflesh, and Americans being greatly in want of steeds have been less exacting as to quality. which may account for the lower prices realized in many instances. \$90 was more generally paid this week as against \$95 and \$96 the week previous. James Walsh, of Peterboro', brought on a carload of fine animals, which sold at \$110 to \$160 each. Sales reported on the Corporation market were as follows:—I brown, heavy draught horse, weighing 1,325 lbs, for \$165; a pair bays, five and six years old, 0 lbs, \$250; 1 fine bay mare, \$145; 1 bay horse, \$145; 1 grey maro, 5 years weighing 1,300, \$145; 1 grey driving mare, 6 years, \$175. The fellowing are the week's shipments to the United States :- March 26th 8 horses, \$853; 12 do, \$1,133; 10 do, \$1.002 N F Benson, New Bedford, 12 do, \$1,133 Geo A Mason, Boston, 8 do, \$853. March 29th, S Hay & Co, Catskill, 22 do, \$2,114; Jos Girouard, Worcester, 15 do, \$1,390; Barrette, Cookstown, 6 do, \$678; S J Cass, 9 ds, \$1,055; W Nokes, Reading, Mass., 13 do, \$1,612: Geo Tiffan, 8 do, \$826; Joseph Girouard, Worcester, 5 do, \$590.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET-APRIL 4. Shippers are operating slowly and cautious. ly on this market and business is almost quiry but pig iron is practically unsaleable exclusively confined to small purchases on jobbers and butchers account. The following were the arrivals by rail for to-day's market:-James Eakins, 2 cars of cattle from Port Hope; P Lunniss, 1 car do from Toronto; W Carnegie, 1 car do from Don: W Roberts. 2 cars do from Lennoxville; S Archambault, car do from South Durham, and R Jones, to 19; Hematite, \$25 to 27; bars per 100 lbs. | 1 car do from Stratford. The prices obtained ranged from 4kc to 5kc with 5c the average. Supplies are coming in sparingly, and prices will rule high until after Easter. The quality is described as "good butcher's stock." Speculators have been carrying thinge too far, engaging freights on the steamers for months ahead at £5 10s to £6 10s per head, which to-day can be made at half the cost. The suspension of E. R. Rees, a Kingston cattle shipper, is announced. His liabilities are large, the Federal Bank alone having advanced \$40,000. The receipts for the past week on this market were :- Cattle, 26 cars; horses, 103 head; calves, 68 do; and sheep, 96 do. A lot of 15 hogs were sold at \$7.50 per 100 lbs.

THE CITY RETAIL MARKETS-APRIL 5 There was a fair turn out of farmers, and all descriptions of produce were plentiful. Prices ruled much the same as last week with the few exceptions noted below.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.-Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.10; Oatmeal, \$2.30; Cornmeal, do, yellow, \$1.50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.10 per 100 lbs; Barley, per bush, 80c; Oats, per bag, 90c; Peas, per bushel, 90c; Buckwheat, per bush, 70c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush, \$1.60 to \$180.

FRUIT. - Crapberries. Cape Cod. \$7.00 per barrel; Apples, per brl, to \$1.50 to \$2.50; Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$3.50; Malaga Grapes, per lb., 30c; Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$8.00; Valentia Oranges, \$8.50 to \$9.00 per case.

VEGETABLES.-Potatoes, per bag, 40c to 50c; carrots, per bush, 45c; onlons, per brl, \$3.50; cabbages, per bbl, \$1; beets, per bush, 30c to 40c; celery, per dozon, 60c to \$1; potatoes, Bermuda, new, \$4 per bush; turnips, per bush,

POULTRY AND MEAT.—Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 80c; black ducks do, \$1.50; turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to \$2.25; geese, \$2 to \$2.25; beef, per lb., 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; veal, per lb, 10e; pork, 12c; ham, 12c to 14c lard, 14c to 15c; snipe and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c; quails, \$2.75 per doz.; plover \$3 per doz. DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 22c to

24c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 21c; eggs, in boxes and in baskets, 14c to 15c; Roll butter, first-class, 19c to 21c.

A Good Medicine, Mr. J. Wya t, of Reckingham, N. C., has a little boy five years old who has been suffering with a skin disease. breaking out all over, ever since he was born. He informs us, he saw the advertisement of Dr. . C. A) er's Sarsaparilla in the Danville Times and bought a bottle of it. He administered it to the boy, and states there has been a wonderful improvement. The breaking out is rapidly disappearing, and the boy's appetite is good for the first time. - Danville, Va., Times.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is sold by all druggists and is a positive remedy for impurities of the

Here ian severe prayer test. Mr. Miller, the new Senator from California, rose in one of Boys' wear. asked prayers for himself in his endeavour to

DAVITT FUND.

SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE AND LOSS or Life. at "

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4 .- A strong shock of earthquake at Chio, in the Island of that name, yesterday, destroyed many houses and seriously damaged nearly all the remainder.
Many of the inhabitants were killed, and the remainder encamped on the fields. Many of the neighboring villages were destroyed.

During the panic the Eastern Telegraph Co.'s office was pillaged. The shock was felt in the Island of Syria and at Smyrna.

FATHER BROWN FUND. Michael Clarke, corner of Otiawa and McCord streets.....\$2 00 James O'Reilly..... 1 00

Mrs Jas Clarke 2 00 Mrs Geo Cummings..... 1 00 Ex-Ald McCambridge..... 5 00 James Kelly 1 00 A Sincere Friend 3 00

NEWS FOR MARINERS.

The lighthouse north of Jack Straw Shoal, near Gananoque, Ont., has been moved a dis-tance of 31 yards north from its previous position, to a new pier just finished, and raised three feet higher than it had been before. On the opening of navigation it will show a strong white light, visible ten miles distant on every side. It is well to note that vessels should give the pier a wider berth than formerly, as the construction of the new pier has caused a shallow 50 feet on the south channel side of the lighthouse.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM.—Died at Pembroke, on the 24th inst., Annie Magrath, beloved wife of John Cunningham, aged 29 years. Deceased was born in Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, Ireland. She leaves many friends as well as her beteaved husband to mourn her early demise. May she rest in peace.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. FROM 196 MURRAY STREET.

James Mc Arnn. Book seller, begs to inform his friends and customers that he has removed to 248 St. Joseph street, where he can supply the country people and public generally with the latest publications in books and papers.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. DAME MARY AUGUSTA TIERNAY, of the City of Montreal, wife of HENRY BROWNRIGG, of the same place, trader, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, and said HENRY BROWNRIGG. Defendant. A demand for separation de biens has been made in this cause.

J. J. CURRAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff. Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 4th April, 1881. 3: A6,13,20,27 M4

MASKETS AND COFFINS.

The C-sket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Buriat Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearses always on hand. always on hand,

DANIEL SHANKS. Huntingdon, P.Q.

Success

REWARDS

ENTERPRIZE.

As stated in yesterday's Star, there is not a house in the Dominion (cither Wholesale or Retail) which can show haif the stock of Plain Fringes, Beaded Fringes, Passementeric Fringes and Black and Colored Tassels we now hold; the result of our enterprise is that not only are we selling dozens of Tassels every day in our Retail Stores, but that we are daily selling these by the hundred in our Wholesale Department.

Our stock is so fully assorted that we are in a position to execute orders for

Two or three hundred dozens

of Black or any color Tassel as now worn; we of black of any color Tassel as now worn; we, therefore, with confidence, invite the trade to give us a call, feeling perfectly sure we have the right Goods at the right prices.

Our retail price for Black Silk Tassels commences at 7c each. This line was bought much under usual market price, and is selling so fast that we only have 45 to 50 dozen left.

MOURNING FRINGES.

We are showing such a stock of Mourning Fringes as was never seen before. We are in a postilou touffer Black Silk Fringes for very deep mourning, as also for in if mourning at remarkably low prices, and as for Black Silk Fringes, Black Bugle Fringes, Black, Chenitle Fringes and Black Beaded Passementeric, we have a stock that would extend over many miles long at prices from 200 per yaid, and these are the very best value ever shown in the Montreal or any other market. any other market.

S. CARSLEY, 393, 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST,

I. A. BEAUVAIS'

STORE

-IS THE-

CHEAPEST

To buy everything you want in

Gentlemen and Boys' Wear.

You may be sure you will not be deceived in buying from us. We want to make our House the bast House in the city, so that people can come foour Store and not be afraid of being rebbed which is too often done in our city. We don't ask \$20.00 to get \$3.00, as a good many houses do. We ask what our goods are worth; no more. Our assortment is the largest in the city. All

OUR READY-MADE CLOTHING

Is cut and made in our establishment, and will stand comparison with CU-TOM WORK of other houses. Pieuty of light to see 'be goods as they are wanted. No deception. Call on us when you want anything in Gentlen en's or

186 & 188 St. Joseph Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANEW

HOLY-WEEK BOOK

THE COMPLETE

OFFICE OF HOLY-WEEK

ACCORDING TO THE ROMAN MISSAL, BREVIARY, AND

PONTIFICAL, IN LATIN AND ENGLISH.

Published with the approbation of HIS EMINENCE THE CARDINAL-ARCH.

BISHOP OF NEW YORK. A New Electrotype Edition, in large Type.

. This is the best and most complete edition in the market. See that you get the ne κ large type-edition. Issued with the approbation o

His Eminence the Cardinal-Arch bishop of New York, and published by D. & J. SADLIER & Co. Take no other. It will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of the price.

The Book of the Day!

REDUCED to......TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

THE AGE OF UNREASON

BLING A REPLY TO

Thos. Paine, Robert Ingersoil. Felix Adler, Rev. O. B. Frothing. ham, and other American Ra tionalists.

REV. HENRY A. BRANN, D. D.

Author of "Curlous Questions," "Truth an Error," etc.

12mo, paper covers, 25 cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

D, & J. SADLIER & CO

CATHOLIC Publishers and Booksellers

275 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. Superior Court. DAM CANADA, PROVINGE OF COURT. DAME OF MODITER. SUPERIOR PARENT, of the MARIE SUZANNE LOUISE PARENT, of the cold Matrick, wife of EF. MARIE SUZANNE HOUSE PARENT, of EPA City of Montreal, said District, wife of EPA JAMIN DELAHAYE, Jeweller, of Montreal aforesaid, duly authorized to appear in Jadiela proceedings, Plaintiff, vs. BENJAMIN DELA HAYE, Jeweller, of the same place, Defendant

instituted in this cause on the first day of Allinstant. Z. RENAUD.

GOLDE & MCCULLOCH Galt, Out.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROD AFES

VATII DOORS (Awarded First Prize at the late Toronto Exhibition.)

With every facility at command, the mo thorougaly reliable work in Safes and Vaul Is guaranteed

PRICES LOW! TERMS OF PAYMENT EAST Safes on view and for sale at our Wareroom 29 St. Bonaventure street. ALFRED BENN,

Agent for Province of Quebec. -ALSC-

SAW, PLANING, PLOURING and WOOD WORKING MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS, 29 St. Bonaventure Street.

Province of Quebec. GRAND EXHIBITION

A Grand Agricultural and Industrial Exhib-tion will be held in the City of Montreal in the month of September, next; the precise daily will be shortly announced.

The Competition will be Open to

THE WORLD!

The prize list has been revised and enlarged and will be found very complete. The magnificent Grounds and Buildings in Montreat Exhibition Park, together with the fact that the Exhibition is to be held at the fact that the Exhibition is to be held at the fact that is and Commercial Metropolis of the distriction and Commercial Metropolis of the Liouvillon, present unrivalled advantages is Exhibitors, which ought very generally to taken advantage of.

For further information, apply to the under signed, S. C. STEVENSON, Sec. Council of Arts and Manufactures GEO. LECLERE, Secretary Council of Aux Culture. Montreal, 16th March, 1881.