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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. JUNE 13, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Dustin June 5 .- Harrington, editor of the herry Sentinel, and the printer of that paper. have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the publication of seditious placards. They will appeal. Two compositors pleaded guity to assisting in the publication, and were each sentenced to two months imprisonment.

LONDON, June 5 .- In a recent debate in the House of Commons, Sir W. V. Harcourt, Home Secretary, implied that Lord Roseberry, in his capacity of Under Secretary for the Home Department, was specially charged with the care of Scotch interests, merely as a temporary plan intended to propitiate the Scotch members. This statement offended Lord Roseberry, who on entering the House of Lords to day, took s seat spart from his colleagues. He has evidently threatened to reelgn, and it is asserted has already written Mr. Gladstone. acquainting him of such intention: It is still hoped, however, that the matter may be sattled.

LATER.-Lord Boseberry has resigned the office of Under Secretary for the Home Dapartment. John Tomlinson Hibbert, M.P. for Oldham, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, has been ap-pointed Roseberry's successor. The resignation of Roseberry is due to the recent expression of feeling in the House of Commons that the Under Secretary for the Home Department should be a member of the House Commons.

Mr. Healy, M.P., for Wexford, who has inst been released from prison, was present in he House of Commons this afternoon.

DEBLIN, June 6. - Eight men are under arest at l'arsonstown charged with conspiracy murder a constable. A girl has testified that the murder of the constable was decided m at a regular meeting, at which one of the pheners, who was the actual murderer, was hozen.

Quakers residing in Iroland have lately distributed in the County Donegal 270 tons of seed potatoes, thus relieving distress of three thousend families in that county.

A memorandum has been presented to lord Spencer asking him to reprieve Kelly, me of the Phoenix Park men. The petition bised on the prisoner's youth and the fact hat he is suffering from epilepsy.

Lexpon, June 7 .- In the House of Commons sternoon, Mr. O'Donnell, M.P. for Dunmiven, gave notice that he would move that the appointment of the Marquis of Lanedowne a Governor General of Canada was calculated to excite grave discontent among the oppressed people in Ireland, who look upon the appointment as in no sense a conciliatory

movement on the part of the Government. This evening Lord Randolph Churchill called attention to the mission of Mr. Erringth to Rome, and argued that there could be to doubt that the Government had recommended him to the Vatican, the recent Papal mulicate in re lrish affirs being the result. Mr. Gladstone replied that Mr. Errington and gone to Bome at his own suggestion. Mr. Errington Informed Lord Granville that he was going to Rome, and as Errington was a Roman Catholic greatly interested

in Irish affairs it was only natural that his niercourse with the Pope would be intereting to Her Majesty's Government. Erringon received no pay and no instructions were given him by the Government, but, said Mr. ladatone, as Mr. Errington's visits to Rome would tend to alter his position in the fature, a record would be made of his proceedings and kept for transmission to the successor of Lord Granville as Foreign Secretary. Mr. Gladstone said the Government had given Mr. Errington information on the real state of Ireland in the intercet of peace and order.

This afternoon Sir W. V Harcourt, Home ecretary, read a letter from Lord Roseberry, in which the latter stated that be had not lesigned the effice of Under Secretary for the Home Department because of the Home Seclelary's statement in the House touching his Lord Roseberry's acceptance of office in the first place was only temporary. In reply to a question relative to the Amer-

san Labor Reform League, Sir W. V. Harcourt aid the Government were, perfectly alive to the necessity of paying attention to such

DUBLIN, Jone 7 .- The Commission opened odsy. Counsel for Gibney, Kingston and the that murder conspirators, asked for the dieharge of their clients, as they understood that the Crown would not proceed with the risis at the present Commission. Council or the Crown will reply tomorrow.

Carey, the informer, writes to the Execudve daily protesting against being kept in connement. He still refuses to leave Ireland, ad says that if he is compelled to go he will

Earl Spencer, in reply to the memorial askag him to reprieve Timothy Kelly, who is tader sentence to be hanged on June 9th, as declined to grant the request.

whinted to-day. The notorious "Sorab" ally was present. A land agent named out said he knew £25 had been offered for

Lospon, June: 8.—Astormy depate arose and then did not like to back out. Several ter annuity bills, for the purpose of commuting

the proposed pensions for lump sums; on we Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Badical) and Lord Bandolph Churchill (Conservative) opposed, the latter moving an amendment for inquiry into the Egyptian war, stated that its origin was disgraceful, not glorious, as the Government's puppet was the real author of the massacre at Alexandria.

Sir Stafford Northcote (Conservative) supported the Government. The opposition to the grants he characterized as shabby. The present occasion, he said, was not a suitable one for raising the question as to the policy of the war. He declined to be led by Lord Bandolph Churchill, and he hoped the House would not be induced by the noble lord to

accept a position degrading to its honor.

Mr. Gladstone declared that Lord Bandolph Churchill's allegation in regard to the Khedive was entirely at variance with all evidence in the hands of the Government.

Lord Bandolph Churchill promised to give proof of his statement if the Government

would grant a proper enquiry.

LONDON, June 9.—A hested debate occurred in the House of Commons last night relative to the execution of Suleiman Daoud. The members opposed to the execution were led by Sir George Campbell, and Mr. Molloy, member for King's County, urged the Government to telegraph requesting the stay of the execution. Bir Henry Drummond Wolff asserted that the death of Suleiman Daoud was burried to silence the charge against the Khedive. Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that Malet, British Consul General to Egypt, had been ordered to inquire whether there was snything in the case calling for the intervention of the British Government. Mr. Gladstone finally declared that as Mr. Malet had not informed the Government that there had been any injustice done to Sulleman Daoud they distinctly declined to interfere. Earl Dufferin had informed him that the charges against the Khedive were ridiculous.

Dublin, June 10 .- Doyle, one of the Invincibles, has been liberated on bail. His health is in such a condition that it is thought he will not live long.

London, June 10.—Six hundred emigrants aided by the Government left Galway for America yesterday.

A man named John Grant Mackay, supposed to have a quantity of explosives in his possession, has been arrested here. His case has been remanded for a week. The arrest is considered important, because the district police have recently received numerous me-

New Your, June 9.—A meeting of Irish ladies interested in the maintenance of the wives and families of the Irish patriots, who have been banged or imprisoned recently in Ireland, was held to-night. The execution of Kelly was denounced as legalized murder and a brutal desire for blood on the part of the English Government. A resolution was adopted calling on the men of the Irish race in America to come to the rescue of their suffering sisters and children in Ireland, also calling on the leaders of the Irish movement in this city to confer with them upon relief measures.

CORUNNA, June 10 .- An English brig, lying in the harbor here, recently boisted at her mainmost a Fenian flag. The flag was green with a white cross in the centre. At the same time she was flying a small English flag at her foremast. The English Consulsent a messenger to order the captain to lower toe green flag, but the messenger met with rough treatment on the vessel. The Consul then summoned the assistance of the Spanish Coastguard, and eventually a party of armed sailors boarded the vessel and removed the objectionable flag. An enquiry has been instituted into the circumstances of the affair.
London, June 11.—The trial of the Dyna

mite conspirators, Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Ausburgh, Curtin, Whitehead and Wilson, who are charged with treason felony, begun this morning. The court room was crowded. Mr. Clark, QO, of Counsel for the defence, challenged three jurors on behalf of Dr. Gallagher. Attorney General James opening cases for the prosecution said, the prisoners were charged with an offence which was very near high tresson. It was necessary dulies. Sir W. V. Harcourt explained that to prove that all the prisoners included in the indictment for treason-felony intended to levy war against the Queen. In order to establish this offense it was sufficient to show that a conspiracy existed to take the lives and destroy property without regard to who suffered. Bernard Gallagher was in a diferent position from the other prisoners. His own statement might be considered to connect him with the dynamite plot, but the evidence regarding him required very careful curing, at any price or on any terms weighing, so as not to rick punishing an innoweighing, so as not to rick punishing an innocent man. If the facts alleged against the The anxiety of those who are left prisoners were fully established there was seems to be to work long enough to secure not a person in the country who would not be sufficient money to pay a steerage fare to the pleased that they had been brought to justice. United States. So far has the embarrasament Lynch, the informer, repeated the testimony

concerning the doings of the conspirators he gave at the preliminary hearing. London, June 11.—In the cross examina— a right to do under the Lynch, in the case of the dynamite the Arrears Act. conspirators, he said he never saw Wilson or Ausburgh be ore be saw them in the Bow Street Police Court. The "Irieh Republic' CLITERIAN, June 7.—The inquiry into the was mentioned in the cath he took at New are immates of the workhouses or in receipt and conspirators in the County Mayo was York when he joined the conspirators. He of cathoor relief. This is done nominally to was not aware that Ireland had a separate stop the emigration of able-bodied mea Parliament in the last century. He whose services cannot well be spared at

in the House of Commons today on a motionto witnesses restified that the prisoners purtorscommit the Wolseley and Baron Aloes chased compounds used in the manufacture of explosives. The enquiry was then ad-

Davitt had a consultation with Parnell, and they are reported to have come to a complete agreement regarding the manner in which the agitation in Ireland shall be conducted hereafter. Davitt will not go to America, but will remain at home to carry out the proposed programme. Davitt has rejoined the National League committee at the request of Parnell2 👊

The Court of Common Pleas has rejused to declare any candidate elected as councillor for the ward represented by Carey, the informer, as it has no evidence that a vacancy

Rows, June 11 .- The text of the reprint of the five Acts of the Pontificate relative to Ireland, shows that the letter of May 11 merely formulated the unchanging policy of the Vatican, throughout the present Pontifi-cate, and that the Pope wrote to Oardinal McCabe on August 1st, 1882, informing him that he was confident that British statesmen would give satisfaction to the Itiah people when they demanded what was just.

YOUNG KELLY HANGED.

No Mercy for the Man—Two jurors could not find Gality—Dablin in Gloom.

DUBLIN, June 9.—There was no hope of mero

DUBLIN, June 9.—There was no hope of mercy in this world for Kelly. The Lord Lieutenaut to whom the petitions of jurors and others to Mr. Gladstone, praying for commutation of the death penaity, was referred, gave the serectyped reply that "the law must take its course," and this morning, at 8 o'clock, the boy culprit was hanged at Kilmainham. Public sentin ent was all in favor of the doomed man, who bore up bravely without bravado, and was respectfully attentive to the ministrations of the Chaplain and his reverend assistant.

In ordinary cases of assassination justice would have been deemed satisfied and the Orown would have stayed its vengeful spirit when the gallows had exacted two lives for one—four lives for two; but then the Promix Park murder was not an ordinary obe. Castle officials of high position were the victims, and to the vengeauce of departments. No; there does not appear to be any hope for Kelly. Delaney's well arranged statement in the dock—after two juries, had been unable to come to agreement in the case—made the, work easy for the protecution on the third trial any closed up every possible chance of mercy and of justice.

The gloom of a sad event manifestly hangs over Jublin to-day. There is gloom on every countenance and many and earnest are the commiserative expressions for Kelly's fats. I do not pretend to account for the feeling in view of the accepted justice of the sentence from a legal standpoint, but there is no deubt that the demeanor of the doomed man in the dock and on the scaffold has elevated him in public sentirent beyond the level of an ordinary murderer. Country was doubtless the impelling motive of the crime, and while this recognition is given, the terrible lesson taught by the Crown will be shorn of half its effects.

Varian, a member of the Prisoner's Aid Society, called upon the Lord Lieutenant late last evening and gave him his personal assurance that at eight o'clock on the night the Phenix

the Crown will be shorn of half its effects.

Varian, a member of the Prisoner's Aid Solety, called upon the Lord Lieutenant late last evening and gave him his personal assurance that at eight o'clock on the night the Phonix Park murders were committed Kelly was present at a meeting of the Society. This morning Varian stood in front of the jail and stated he expected every moment to hear that Kelly had been reprieved. The anthorities expecting a great crowd would collect at the jail during the execution adopted as extensive precautions for the maintenance of order as when Brady was executed. Police currounded the prison and marines dressed as civilians mixed with the crowd, and two companies of troops were in readiness for an emergency within the gate adjacent to the hospital. The crowd was very quiet. A number of women in the crowd fervently read the prayers for the dying. When the black flag was hoisted some persons in the crowd shrieked, and a young woman fell on her knees and called the curse of God upon James; Carey, he informer. The crowd soon dispersed, Kelly received the Scorament at 6:30 this morning, and knelt with the priests in prayer to the last. He maintained a calm demeanor, but was very pale. The parting interview with his mother and friends yesterday was very painful. This morning he gave a lock of his hair and flowers to Canon Kennedy, requesting him to hand them to his mother. Before death he repeated the promise he made to his mother, that he would leave no statement or letter regarding the murders.

THE PARNELL TESTIMONIAL.

DUBLIN, June 9 -The Papul circular question has Impact into quietude as far as angry discussion is concerned; but there is no di minution of a desire to promote the Parnell testimoniai. The priests are simply passive -pot a word is heard in pulpit or platform or press from any order of the clergy sgainst the patriotic movement, and toe people accept this non interference as an encourage ment: The fund now amounts to fitteen thousand pounds. The priests continue to subscribe liberally.

LABOR SCARCE IN IRELIAND.

EMIGRATION DENUDING THE ISLAND OF ITS FARM LINOBERS-POOR LAW GUARDIANS GROWING UNHASY AND VOTING TO EXPATRIATE ONLY PAUPERS.

Dustin, June, 11 -The farmers are perplexed over toe general exodus America and the impossibility of se extended that the lo al boards in many cases have refused to make money grants for either clothing or passage money, which they have a right to do under the emigration clause of

One feature which is of interest in America is the adoption by several Boards of a rule to furnish aid no longer to any except those who

THE FATE OF THE VETO

O'CONNELL AND PIUS VII.

sh Liberator Opposes Intrigue at the Vat.can. English

One of the means adopted by Pitt to carry the Union was to detach the Catholics from opposition to that measure by promises that would carry a Bill for their emancipation through the Imperial Parliament. No sooner was the fatal Act of 1800 carried than these promises were broken, and the Catholics found themselves, bound hand and foot, at the mercy of those from whom no mercy was to be hoped. Pitt had his own object in this course. He had long meditated a scheme by which he hoped to consolidate the power of England in Ireland by gaining absolute control over the Catholic Episcopacy, and hereby over the parochial clergy and their flocks. In 1799 he had made an insidious proposal to give State endowment to the bishops on certain conditions, amounting in principle to what came to be known as the Veto: Says Plowden, the Catholic historian :

" It was admitted by a large number of the prelates then convened in Dublin that it ought to be thankfully accepted. They went a step further, and signed the following re-solutions:—"That in the appointment of the prelates of the Roman Catholic religion to vacant Sees within the kingdom, such interierence by the Government as may enable it to be satisfied with the loyalty of the person appointed is just, and ought to be agreed to.

This was the principal of the veto. The

prelates, deceived by the specious liberality of Pitt's offer, never suspected that the object of this deep laid plan was to buy them up, and establish them as a form of cierical police, in the pay and under the control of the English Government. Pitt was unable at the moment to carry the negotiations to an end; indeed, he may not have been over anxious to do so, as he may well have considered that the longer the disabilities of the Catholics continued and the more oppressive they were made, the easier would it be for him to make his own terms with the heads of the body. Death surprised him in the midst of his schemes, but the idea descended to his successors in office. The Catholics were crushed and insulted, their protests derided, their appeals for justice ignored. The Catholic Lords, Trimblestone, presented humble petitions, offered on behalf of their brethren to support before the Viceregal throne. Their humility met with the soorn it deserved. The Catholic bishops, assembled in national synod in Dublin in September, 1808, refused to accept the Veto. Even had they not discovered for themselves the true nature of the proposal no other course would have been open for their adoption, so vehement was the growing indignation and alarm throughout the country. Under the influence of the strong excitement the Ostholics became in some measure united, and by common consent O'Connell was regarded as the coming leader. He at once set his face against the Veto, and the English Ministry suddenly discovered that in their zeal to degrade the Catholics. they had flung away all chance of imposing the scheme upon them. Graftan's Emancipation Bill, introduced in 1813, contained no reference to the Veto proposals; it was accordingly rejected. The Equilish Government now felt as anxious to grant Emancipation, on the specified conditions, as beretofore it had been prompt in refusing any concessions. Pope Pius VII. was a prisoner in the hands of the French, English influence was at the time paramount in Rome, and so, in 1814, Mon-signor Quarantoiti, Vice Prefect of the Propaganda, was induced to address a rescript to an English Vicar Apostolic, recommending the submission of the Irlah to the Veto in its worst form. It was even advised that no otjection should be made to a fresh proposal that all letters of the Irish bishops on political subjects should be supervised by Government officials. The following passage from the rescript will show how truly Monsignor

state of Irish affairs:-"We are perfectly convinced that so wise Government as that of Great Britain, while it studies to provide for the public stourity, does not on that account wish to compel the Untholics to change their religion: but would rather be pleased that they should be careful observers of it."

was informed by the English agents of the

At the very time Catholies were being murdered at sight, and well-packed Orange juries were acquitting the marderers, all with the knowledge and considence of the Government.

The Untbolic bishops at once spoke out their refusal: to accept the humiliating eroposals, even though recommended from Rome. They refused to shandon their people to the mercy of the "No Popery" Government. A strongly worded remonstrance was sent to Bome by the bands of Dr. Murray, Condittor Archbishop of Dublin, but English inflaence was so powerful that no regard was paid to it. At a meeting of the prelates the following resolution was adopted : - walle to

"That, though we sincerely venerate the ally was present. A land agent, named ontered to the last 'epitry' He will be appread to the last 'epitry' He will be appread to the house of the past better of the

in Ireland than any other with whom he is sail to have consulted." The last words referred to the emissaries of

the English Catholics at Rome. The clergymen of Dublin met at Bridge street Chapel

script signed 'Quarantotti' as non-obligatory upon the Catholic Uhurch in Ireland." Dr. Coppinger, Bishop of Cloyne, openly avowed that he had read the rescript "with feelings of disgust and indignation." The

Right Rev. Dr. O'Shanghnessy wrote:-"The result of this pernicious document, if acted upon, would be fatal to the Catholic religion; therefore, I hasten to protest against it, and a hile I have breath in my body I will

continue to do so." Amongst the people feeling ran still high-er; O'Connell became the guiding spirit of the anti-Quarantotti agitation. He roundly denounced the rescript as, "the attempt made by the slaves of Bome to instruct the Roman Catholics upon the manner of their emancipation." "I would as soon receive my politics from Constanticople as from Rome," said he. At a meeting of the Catholics upon the 19th May his language was still

bolder. "How dere Quarantotti dictate to the people of Ireland," he cried aloud, " we disclaim his authority." A resolution was carried in these terms: "That we deem it a duty to ourselves and to our country solemnly and distinctly to declare that any decree, mandate, rescript or

authority ought not, and cannot of right assume any dominion or control over the po-litical concerns of the Catholics of Ireland." The meeting was all ardor and enthusiasm, and the excitement culminated in the flery

decision whatsoever of any foreign power or

peech of Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman: "If the Pope himself, with all his Cardinals in full council, issued a Bull to the effect of the resoript I should not obey." (A thrill of applause and surprise at the bold declaration ran through the meeting.) I suppose I should thereby cease to be Catholic," resumed O'Gorman. " No, no!" cried the learned and pious Dr. Dromgoole. "I am glad," O'Gorman continued, "that I may regist the Pope's Council, and still be a member of the Catholic Church."

Such was the agitation produced through out the country that the Vatican saw that it would be useless to count upon the people's feelings of obedience to its wishes. The Veto would not be accepted on any terms. Cardinal Gonsalvi reached Landon on a secret mission; he denied that his Holiness had sanctioned the rescript, and declired that he himself was opposed to any such conditions of emancipation as had been offered. Dr. Murray and Dr. Milner were in Rome seeking to counteract the veto Infinence, and it soon became known that the Pone had condemned the unfortunate document of Monsignor Quarantotti. The Catholio Lords still intrigued and the English the Veto, and abused themselves in the dust | Catholics assisted them, but in the flush of her victory at Waterloo England ceased to trouble about such a minor matter as the further reduction of the Irish, and the veto was abandoned.

Thirty years later the English Government made another attempt to obtain control over the Irish clergy, and to utilize the Papal power for the furtherance of English inter-

ests in Ireland. Through its agent at the Vatican, an English Catholic named Petre, the Government persuaded the Pope that they would give much assistance to Catholics in distant British colonies, if his Holiness would only prohibit certain "misguided clergymen" Ireland from mixing in politics. The rescript of Cardinal Fransoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, issued in 1814, amounted to a command to the clergy to avoid all interference in temporal matters; it was not deemed advisable to order that they should as yet interfere on bahalf of the Government. O'Connell, in a letter dated January 6, 1845, to the Bishop of Meath (Dr. Cantwell) laid bare the intrigues of the English Minister-

"Through your lordship I address the people of Ireland, and I sadly, but most solemnly assure them, that we are arrived at a coninnothre which involves the civil as well as the religious liberties of the Irish nation in the greatest and most imminent peril.

"I am able to state, as certain facts, that the English Government have for some time past had active agents at the Court of Rome. The one a Mr. William Petre, an English Catholic-for no treachery to the Irieh would have been complete without the intervention of an Ecglish Catholic. The other an Austrian, nominated by the Austrian Government. The design and object are to obtain for the British Minister control over the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland.

"The mode of obtaining that control are two-fold; the first making a State provision for the Irish Catholic clergy—the second by a concordat with the Pope, giving a power either direct or affirmative, or indirect and by negation, to the British Crown to nominate to the Catholic prelacy all over Ireland."

The opposition aroused in Ireland to the Papal rescript rendered it powerless for good or evil. As in the Yeto seltation, the attitude of the country was so decided that the Propagands found it useless to persist in the endeavor to continue its anti-Irlah negotiations with the Peel Ministry.

For the third time within the century the Irish people have been forced to defend their political rights against the intrigues of English emisearles at Rome. We have seen how prudence and firmdess brought them viotorious through the same ordeal that confronts

AN IMPORTANT VICTORY.

The Success of the Irish Parliaments: Party on the Laborer's Dwelling Bill.

London, June 9.—Next to the paleage of the Land and Arrears Acts the most important victory gained by the Iriah Parliamentary party is the acceptance by Government of the Laborers' Dweiling Bill; which was read a second time without opposition last week. If passed in anything like the shape proposed by its authors, it will create a revolution in the life and condition of the most miserable portion of the population of Ireland. It coniers compulsory powers on local authorities, and provides for the erection of suitable houses with garden plots for agricultural laborers. Parliament, having accepted the principle, will be compaled to carry the bill into effect in one way or another.

ERRINGTON REFUSED AN AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE.

another.

Boston, June 8:-A Rome correspondent of the Pilot cables as follows: -- The Pope today refuse i to receive Errington, who asked an audience. This may indicate a complete change in the little policy recently Errington is in absolute disgrace, and the English party in Rome, which has been very influential at the Vations, eve in dismay. It is reported Errington will immediately leave for England."

EBBINGTON'S DOWNFALL.

IN DIEGRACE WITH THE VATIOAT WITHE POPE IN-CRASED AT THE GRAVE OFFLACE AGAINST EG-CLESIASTICAL ETIQUETTE BY THE " SHEAK AND RENEGADE."

New York, June 8 .- The Rome correscondent of the Evening Telegram telegraphs: Mf. Errington has intermed vour correspondent that he is about to leave this city, but he declines to explain the reason of his contemplated departure, or how long he may be abent. Your correspondent is enabled to supplement this dry information by the au-nouncement that he will leave in deep disfavor with the Vatican, if not in absolute disgrace. For a long time past, on the strength of an open letter of recommendstion granted him by Lord. Granville at his own express solicitation, Mr. Errington managed to dezzle the eyes of the Vatican officials, and even of the Pope himself, despite all the disavowals of the government. It is perfectly true that he attended the Vationn reception with the Cardinals on the same footing as a properly accredited ambassador. Recently at the diplomatic dinners he sat next the Vatican master of ceremonies, immediately after the Cardinals and Ambassadors. He has, however, overreached himself in trying to overreach the Church, and with his vaulting ambition, he has fallen. On the other hand I have indisputable ecclesiestical authority for the Propaganda to the Irish Bishops communicated directly or indi-WAS rectly, to the London Times by Errington, who had a copy of the letter in his pocket before Archbishop Croke or the other prelate received theirs. The importance of this fact cannot be overrated. It is certain that but for Errington's gross indiscretion and breach of confidence the letter would never havebeen published, even in the semi-official Moniteur. Cardinal Jecobial and the Pope are both deeply incensed at what is, to say the least, a grave off ance against ecclesiastical etiquette. It is doubtful whether the amateur diplomat will be pardoned. Errington has taken comfort, it is rumored, in the delusive hope that he will be made a baronet. and will be attached to the British Embassy.

FUNERAL OF JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

Washington, June 9.—The remains of John Howard Payne were today interred in Oakhill Cemetery in a beautiful spot provided by W. A. Corcoran, his early friend, now one of Washington's most munificent citizens, The pageantry of the funeral procession, which was composed of the most distinguished people of the country, including the President, and the ceremonies of the occasion partook of the character of a. national tribute. Yesterday the remains were taken from the receiving vanit and placed in the Corcoran Art Gallery, where at 4 o'clock this atternoon the procession formed. The temains were enclosed in a casket richly upholatered and with an outer covering of beavy white settin were borne from the building to the nearse specially built for the occasion. It was drawn by four white horses The cometery was reached at a quarter past five. All along the route the sidewalks were througed with people, while the approaches to the cemetery could with difficulty be kept free. Platforms had been erected upon three sides of the monument, which stands on a bill near the main entrapos of the comstery. The coffinwas placed at the side of the monument, where it remained during the exercises. The speakers and distinguished guests took theirseats upon the platform. On the west were 100 members of the Philiarmonic Society and the Marine Band. On the east a larger platform afforded seats for 2,000 people. The cusket was pillowed in flowers and evergreeds.

AN APPEAL FOR CATEOLICS IN TON-

QUIN.

Rows, June 9.—Oardinal Jacobini has written a letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affaire demanding the French Government to protect the lives at least of the Catholic

DEATH.

- That the legitips of death the control of the legitips of death the legitips of legitips of
- Death may claim us many times.

 At the bottom near the portal, where all weary sounds are lost,
 Where all weary sounds are lost,
 See a bosom passion torsed.
 Ean it be that thus we battled,
 Loved and hoped, forgotten chimes,
 Then we know old self hath perished,
 Death can claim us many times.
- GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

OHAPTER, XVII. -- Continued. or the PREST.

PROPERTY TRANSPORT

the church, the rest was left conditionally, he showed a great deal of feeling, and the knew Miss Ulinton's caprice well enough, when he said, 'If you have Christ, to think it possible that Carl might be left unprovided for at the last moment. In such a case, he was to be her helr, after a few legacles had been paid. But if Miss Clinton's will should be favorable to him, then all was

to go to Edith. was terrible. She alternately refused to believe that it had taken place, and repreached them for telling her of it. When Bird tried she frightened them. She seemed to be on strite might be avoided." the point of having convulsions. Carl went to the funeral without saying where he was going, and the same was never again mentioned in her hearing.

But that silence was not forgetfulness, they saw plainly; for, from that time, Miss Olinton never allowed hersalf to be left alone a moment. Bird read to her till far into the night, watched her fitful slumbers, and was ready with cheerful inquiries whenever the old lady opened her irightened eyes. The light never went out in her room, but was kept brightly burning—a small shade screening the face only of the sleeper. By day, Carl had to read to her amusing stories or tell the gossip of the

When spring came again, she was unable to leave her room, and, in a short time, was confined to her bed, and from quernlous became light headed.

Carl made a desperate effort one day to induce her to see a priest or a minister, using every argument in his power, even begging ther to consent for his sake. He was not sure that she heard or understood all that he said, for, though she sometimes locked at him with intent, wide-open eyes, her glance often

"Are you s'raid?" she asked sharply, when

he paused for a reply.

"Yes; 1 am airald," he answered. "There is no bravery in defying God."

She half-lifted herself from the pillows, her brows contracted with an anxious frown, and she looked about the room as if in search of some one. He was startled by the change in her tace. "Do you want anything?" he aaked gezily.

"Carl, she called out, as if he were far away and out of her sight, " who was it said O God !--if there is a God-tave my soul-If I have a soul?""

She did not look at him, but leaned out of bed, staring wildly round the room. He tried | waited a moment, then walked toward the to coothe her and coax her back to her pillows

"Wes it I said it ?" she saked excitedly, resisting him and sitting upright. "Was it I said it? It sounds like me, doesn't it?" He rang the bell and Bird came in. But they could do nothing with her. She pushed them aside, leaned from the bed and searched the room with her wild eyes, then looked up-ward, and seemed to shrink, yet continued looking. "Was it I said it, Alice?" she cried out breathlessly. "It sounds like me, doesn't O God i-is there is a God-eave my

soul-if I have a soul I' "She is gone!" Carl whispered, and laid her back on the pillow.

So Carl Yorke was at last rich and free, with the world before him. There was but little for him to do at present. When winter should be near, the family were to come up and take pessession of their old home, which would then be ready for them. Now that it was summer, he would go down and stay with them a while. If rest and pleasure were to be had there, he would have them. He felt like one who has travelled over a dusty, sultry road, and longs to plunge into a bath, and wash all that heat and dust away. He wanted to hear again at the home gatherings gentle voices, to see tender, thoughtful ways, to refresh his soul in that quiet yet rich atmosphere.

"I will not turn my back upon delight, and invite dryness of life by looking for it," he thought. "If the Bible does not proclaim my right to pursue happiness, the Declaration of Independence does, and I will give myself the benefit of the doubt. When the summer tails, I must look about me, and think of work, and remember the curse of Adam; but I will give myself a few weeks of lotos eating—if they are to ba bad."

CHAPTER XVIII.

CHOOSING THE PATE "Now that the priest is gone, we have

peace," said the Seaton paper. In fact, having driven the priest away, so that there poor souls were deprived of their nestroyed their school-house, so that there continue after the cold weather should set in, the great stone, which he had just rolled there appeared to more mischief to do. Cathelicism, was, apparently, dead in Beaton. The Catholics did not raise their voices. Those who mourned their deserted alter monrued in shouce: the rest went back to their whickey drinking, their quarrelling and stealing. That was what the athelets mount The lion and the lamb had lain by peace. nown together, but the "lamb was inside the

On the surface, of there, haloyon circumstances, Oarl Yorke, found his lotos flower fire stealer. But wasn't it a beautiful verse: pots and pane in which that dinner was growing. Everybody was smiling and con-Congratulations, not always overdelicate, on his accession to octune met him at every hand, and callers became They cut like great melons. If their spirit was always made into a sort of trimore frequent, in spite of a reception had been equal to their size, they would have umphal sich, where she stood a moment to said imploringly.

See coul as politices would allow. Lagine, snapped the Olympians like dry twigs beneath exchange her first salutation with the family. He dropped his eyes, and considered to it. the Yorkes, having suffered a temporary their feet."

They were drawn up in two lines, to right auxiously, not so much the fact of The child had been lying in that stupor entipse, should not again with dezzling lustre, Carl knew full well that she was talking at and let, the girls headed by their mother, his lost oblidien as the fact that for several hours, but at her whisper he regit by their new prosperity. It they bore him but he was in no mood to be either the boys by their father, and as that pretty the message at the fact that for several hours, but at her whiteper he boys by their father, and as that pretty the boys by their father, and as that pretty in the face of shemed or inspired. He wanted to be coax-oresture appeared in the coor, with her air of their substriction, we can scarcely blame itd. The manifest man has his time of not half-conscious; shyness, and wholly unheart, and his first thought was merely how something in the look significance and lex, the fact that pretty conscious stateliness, like as young queen he should evade the weight of his wife's definition as that pretty conscious stateliness, like as young queen he should evade the weight of his wife's definition as the fact that pretty conscious stateliness, like as young queen he should evade the weight of his wife's definition as the lide half-drooped, that spearing to her subjects, the feminine line in the constituent man has his first thought was merely how something in the look significance. There was half or several hours, but he boys by their father, and lex, the fact that pretty constituent man has his first thought was merely how something in the look significance. There was half or several hours, but he boys by their father, and lex, the boys by the

but the malls, that brightens when fortune feeling of involuntary dignes.

She stretched her hand, and estify 'moh by displaying a solid, and his wife called a few days again, the part of the ledies, and a destimate subject on which they could speak that by dust of careful mentagement to the ledies, and a destimate that her part of the ledies and the minister exchanged a leave that her part of the ledies and the minister exchanged a leave the ledies of the land of the l acted as presiding delty; and dropped a smile what do you like? asks Carl, placing or a word at the right time, and Carl was a large sheet of drawing paper on his easel. somewhat cynically amused by the situation, and therefore amusing. The visitors had a carbuncle in it. I confess to you that I have asked for Edith, but she declined to come longed for. It is like a coal of fire. It is down. When they had gone, however, she spore kindly of Dr. Martin.

"He asked me once," she said, " if, when came to die, I should need any one but Christ. I could not suswer him, for I did not understand then that he was attacking the doc-trine of Extreme Unction, and intimating his belief that Uatholics think only of the priest, A part of Miss Mills's fortune was given to: and not at all of God But I noticed that when he said, 'If you have Ohrist, you need no one else, there wore tears in his eyes. Since then I have liked him I think he is mistaken, rather than mailclous.7

Mr. Yorke looked gravely at his niece. " I sometimes think," he said, " with Pope, that on Miss Clinton the effect of this death, there is nothing needed to make all rational on the state of the st religion, but that they should talk together every day.' If people would ask what you to see it." indiscreetly to draw a plous lesson from it the | believe, and listen to you, instead of felling old lady flew into such a paroxysm of rage that you what you believe and abusing you much a smooth, oval stone of a deep-red color, with were always perfectly at ease, they would

"I think Dr. Martin's motive in coming here was good," Mrs. Yorke said. " Be knows here was good," Mrs. Yorke said. " He knows with facets, and the result was a little crysthat we are going away, and wishes to part in talized poem. Edith laid it on black velvet,

Deace." " Oarl, have you settled what you are going

her afterward in the garden. "No," he answered, with hesitation, he said affectionately, and pinne "Something depends. I am at the north ribbon round her neck with it. pole, and all roads lead south. Meantime, I am not idle."

She waited for him to continue, but he said no more, and she felt chilled and mortified at having questioned him. No one in the world was less curious concerning the private affairs of others than Edith, and she never asked a question except from a feeling of tender interest. Therefore she considered herself repulsed.

What are you studying now?" Carl asked. after a moment, the silence becoming awkward.

"I have almost given up books," she re plied quietly, and the hands with which she was weaving a morning-glory vine into its

trellis were not quite steady.

Oh! if he would only question her, and insist on knowing everything. She was in deep waters, and she longed to tell him all, "Here, at the right, a troop of fairles shall and ask the solution of her doubts. With a dance, only half seen. Near them a thin srch fine, unerring instinct which she felt, but did of a waterfall shall leap and drop, and lose not understand, Edith could tolerate the itself in spray, and gather so slowly, thought of no other confidant. Yet a great and flow away so slowly, that the barrier stood between them. She could go stream shall look like a vein of amethyst frankly to Dick, if she had anything to say damaskeened into the turf, not a ripple nor a to him, but Carl was different. She could tell bubble to be seen. The orchestra, blowing him nothing, unless he asked her. Besides, he never told her anything. Now she thought of it, except these stient motions of sym- den by their instruments beside this waterpathy, their intercourse had been very exterior. She knew nothing of his real life; and yet he, too, was at the point of choice in some things, and must have much

house, and they separated rather coldly.

Edith had indeed, dropped the study physical science, but she had taken up another, uplifted, braiding pearls around it. You are and it perplexed her sorely. Within the last smiling softly, your hair is down, and filmy year she had been striving, with but sleeves drop back to your shoulders. As you little help, to learn something of the science of the heart. What was this love that bad started up in her path, "You will never be able to make me look and demanded to be listened to, and returned? She had written as frankly as she could to everything. Fairy stories and myths always Father Rasie, telling him of her promise to seem to me Christian truths in masquerade; Dick Bowan, and his answer had disappointed as though the truths, jealously wishing her. She read some of the moralists, and her us to prize them, put on dress after soul recoiled. If that was love, why were the dress, to see if we would recognize stories of Jacob and Bachel, and Eather and them in each. 'If you really care Assuerus, told without sign of reprobation? for me, you will know me through any dis-She went to the noveliets, and they pleased her but little better. In despair, then, she went to the poets. Eureka! Here was what she wanted: the affection at "We will try that some ni once pure and impassioned, heroic and Carl said, smiling to himself. tender, demanding all, yet sacrificing all, proud yet humble, inexplicable save by the poet and the lover! It was fitting that the poets should be its interpreters, for it was And now, good-by. I must go to my above common life, as song is above speech.

Grapes were not sour because they grew high, nor things impossible because rare. "Dear Mrs. Browning!' she whispered, as she read Aurora Leigh. "What a pity she had not faith! Her nature is glorious. How

she spurns the low!" She read Tennyson, and sighed with delight over the faithful Enid, and wept for Elaine dead, and floating down the river to Launcelot her letter to him in her hand.

So, with the help of the poets, Edith escaped the dauger of being contaminated by the efforts made to save her from harm. With her intuitive beliefs confirmed by these prophetic singers, she refused to let that yet unfolded blossom of her life trail in the mire, but held it up with a proud, though trembling | inch of their lives," as Mrs. Yorke's Betsey exhand. To her loving was a holy and beauti-

But she longed to know what Carl thought

of it. Clara kept up his regular hours of study, and he set up his easel, and made a crayon group of his father, mother, and sis ers. Mrs. Yorke incisted that he should paint his own. coasolations and restraints of religion, having | portrait separately for her. Being in a bitter mood one day, he sketched himself as Blayseemed no possibility that the school could phus standing on the hill-top, and watching painfully up hill, roll down again of itself. Edith gat by him, saying a word now and

then, and watching his work. When his hand paused to let his imagination picture first the dull misery in the face of the dized and baffled glant, she said quietly, "What great bovine creatures the Titans were, after all! I did not admire them much, even when you read me the translation of the Prometheus. All that splender of soul, was Aischylus, not the

Stately and autique were thy fallen race'? " Still, the mastodon is stately and antique, too. The Titans were teo easily conquered.

. " A tiny brooch, that you never wear, with most beautiful. You know It have a sap-sion for gents! Plowers make me rad, but geme are like heavenly joys and hopes that never fade. There is no object in nature that delights me like a beautiful gem. They are the good acts of the earth. A ruby is an act of love, a sapphire an act of faith, an emerald an act of hope, a diamond an act of joyful adoration. Pearly are tests of sorrow for the dead, opals are tears of sorrow for sin. The opal, you know, is the only gem that cannot be imitated."

"So you wanted the carbuncle," Carl said; much pleased. "Why didn't you say so before? "I waited till I knew that you cared

nothing about it," Edith answered. "But I do value it very much now, young woman; and if you know where it is, you will bring it to me at once. I am impatient

She went out and got the brooch. It was a tiny flame flickering in it. The lapidary had been too true an artist to spoil the stone and held it out for Carl to see. "There!" she said. It had never occurred to him to look

to be?" Edith ventured to ask when he joined | at it before, but now its beauty was apparent. "I am delighted to give it to you, dear," he said affectionately, and pinned the velvet

They smiled at each other, well pleased; then she sat down by him, and watched while he began to sketch. "Isn't it odd, Carl," she said, "that you and

I should be rich people, when we were so poor a short time ago? Only I did not know that we were poor. I siways felt rich after I came here." " I half remember a fairy story." Carl said.

sunbeam, or a moonbeam, to prove to her lover her miraculous power. I am going to paint you as that fairy. Shall it be a sunbeam or a moonbeam milady?" " Make it a tropical full moonlight, Carl.

and give me a paim-tree to stand under. It would be refreshing to stand in the midst of

on flower-trumpets, and shaking campaniles ot bluebelle and lilies-ot-the-valley, are bidfall, and their music makes the thin sheet wave as it drops. The palm-tree lifts itself against the moon, and seems to be on fire with it, and drops in a verdant cascade above to say to one he cared for and trusted. She you, every feathery plume fire-fringed walted a moment, then walked toward the with light. But only one heam, like a shaft of diamond, shall plerce that

> guise, that is what they say. Why, Carl, if you and I were at a marquerade, and you did not know me, I should feel hurt."

"We will try that some night in Venice,"

" Yes. But this moonboam hid in pearlsto me it is like a true thought well spoken; or, no, it is the Immaculate Conception.

school." Since she could not be permitted to instruct Catholic children, Edith went four times a week, and every Sunday, to the Patterns, and taught them whatever they seemed to be most in need of. The town-schools were far away, and the mother too hardworked to do more than feed and clothe her children, and these ministrations were thankfully received. Edith held her school on a large flat rock near the house, so as not to interfere with Mrs. Patten, and embarrass her in her work. Only on Sundays did the young lady enter the house, and then there was a grand dress parade, to which the family looked forward all the week. On these occasions the children were all washed "within an pressed it; their best clothes, given by Mrs.
Youke, were donned; and their hair combed down so smoothly that it seemed to be plastered to their heads. Woe to that child who should rumple a hair or disturb a fold when all was done! Since her accession to fortune, Edith had given the family, among other things, a clock—they had formerly reckoned time by the sun-and, at precisely half past nine, Joe sat himself in the south window to watch for the teacher. According to Mrs. Patten's notions of propriety, it would be indecorous for any of them to be seen outside the door on Sunday till after the instruction. The house was as clean and orderly as such a place could be made; the sacks of straw and dry leaves that answered for beds were made into two piles, in opposite corners, and sense in bantism." need as sofas; the colico curtains that divided ... "Y the bedrooms were artistically looped; a gal." vast armful of green boughs concealed the "Then," the mother whispered sharply, "If rocks of the rough chimney, the sticks laid there to be lighted to get dinner by, and the other children, Joe?" cooked. Green vines and flowers and moss were placed here and there, and the door by which Edith entered

misery of poor Mrs. Patten's life. For all hath taken away; blessed be the name of had brought a second candle. They stopped that was done was hers. Without her, the the Lord, that just at that time he'd got and lighted it, then resumed their walk. She children and their father would have been al em out of his sight somewhere, and was most as clods.

There is a certain arrogance of affability.

tuted an essential difference which they are elaborately anxious should not too much humilitate their proteges. This the intelligent poor are very quick to perceive and inwardly, if not outwardly, to resent. Others as. sume the rude manners of those whom they would benefit, in order to set them at case -a good-natured mistake, but one which inspires contempt, and weakens their influence. Edith Yorke's quick sympathies and delicate intuitions rendered it impossible for her even to make either of these missteps. She carried herself with perfect dignity and simplicity, was kind, and even affectionate, without lowering herself into a caressing familiarly, and thus gave them a sample of exquisite demeanor, and, at the same time, set them as much at their ease as it was well they should be. If people of rude manners never improve. Mrs. Patten, who was often on her guard with Malicent, pronounced Edith to be a perfect lady; and when an intelligent poor person gives such a verdict, without hope of favor from It, it is, perhaps, about as good a patent of social nobility as a lady can receive.

Paul and Sally were still at "the hall." where Melicent considered them her especial subjects, and taught them in season, and out of season; but, alas! there were still nine children at home. Polly, the baby of six years ago, is now a solid lassle of seven, and and there are two younger, the last only six

mannths old. One hot Sunday in July, Edith found the feminine procession without its head. Everything else was in order, but Mrs. Patten sat in a corner of the room, holding her sick It is of a fairy who wove pearls around a baby. It had been sick all the week, and Edith had visited it, and sent the doctor, who cannot help and do not understand the but this morning it was worse.

"We need not interrupt your discourse, though," Mrs. Patten said. "He doesn't notice anything."

In those Sunday lessons, usually consisting of Bible instructions, histories of the saints, had instilled a good deal of Catholic truth, ceremony. without alarming her hearers. She had even obtained permission to teach the children to bless themselves, and wished that Mother of Christ should be substituted for Mother of God.

"But was not Christ God?" asked the voung teacher.

"Yes, Miss Edith," the woman replied.
"But Mary was the mother of his human nature only, not of his Godhead."
"You cannot separate them," Edith said.

"He was not born a mere man and delified afwas his Father. She was the mother of all that he was. To be a mother is not to create. are his mother. You would not stop to say | plunged into the woods opposite. of folisge, and there you stand, with your arms that you are the mother of his body, and that Like most people who live in the woods, er, uplifted, braiding pearls around it. You are his soul came from God. You are his mother, the family kept early hours, but to-night because you gave him human life; so Mary did for Ohriet. Besider, you will always be iast day. But the body of Christ never was like a fairy," Edith said. "I see a moral in destroyed. It sits now at the right hand of on the floor beside the cradle, in which lay cherished, as you do that child."

Boadices was slient. "They shall say Mother of Christ, then, if you prefer," Edith said softly. But the next time she came, they said Mother of God. She made no verhal comment on the amendment, but bent and, for the first time, kissed the forehead of the child who gave the title, tears of joy shining in her eyes.

On this July day, after taking her seat, and watching the family arrange themselves to and the blasing of the flame in the chimney. listen, Edith hesitated on what subject she should speak. She had one prepared, but presently concluded to change it. "I will tell you what baptism is today,

she said; and then gave them a clear and simple explanation of the sacrament. Joe sat on a low stool, with a child in his

then, as he glanced from the speaker to his they came, was drawn over her left shoulder, sick child. Mrs. Patten's face showed only a and twisted about her arm. quiet endurance. "So necessary is baptism," Edith con

oluded, her voice slightly tremulous, "that even a baby must not die without it. If one should be in danger of death, any person who knows how can baptize it."

She said no more, but, after distributing You were not to blame for the others because some little presents to the children, as 'her custom was, and sitting by the baby a few minutes, went home. The mother was very pale. She sat looking at her child, and indisposed to speak. There was even a sort of coldness in her manner when she took leave of her visitor. The children went out; and looked after the lady as long as they could see her, then gathered in a whispering group about the door. They felt, rather they knew, the impending sorrow. Joe went, stool in hand, and sat down by his wife. Her lips began to tremble. She was only a woman, poor soul! and wanted comfort, not only for the grief before her, but for the new and terrible fear that had risen up in her heart while Edith Yorke spoke.

"Joe," she said unsteadily, "that girl is very learned. Dr. Martin can't equal her. She makes everything awfully clear. She leaves no hole for you to crawl out. If baptism isn't what she says, then there isn't any

"Yes," sighed Joe, "she's a mighty smart what she says is true, what's become of our

. He looked up with startled eyes. He had been thinking of their present sorrow, not of the past. It is only the mother who forever carries her children in her heart. "There are three children gone, Joe," she

pinohing on 'em and hurting on 'em for his she placed in Carl's again. The air was so own amusement, with their scared little till that the yellow figure waved only with

The first stears she had shed started from the mother's eyes and ran down her cheeks. "Joe," she said gratefully "you've got some gumption in you siterall."

Edith went home that day with a troubled heart. Two or three times on the way she stopped, having half: swmind, to turn back, but did not a She was too meltated to keen quiet or to eat. soOne thought filled her mind : a sould just slipping away from earth waited on the threshold till she should open for it the gate of heaven. The thought was overpowering.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Yorke and Melicent went to see the sick child, carrying everything they thought might be needed. Edith had sent for the doctor again, and he came while they were there, and accompanied them. home. She listened to their talk, and heard them say that the child could not live more than twenty-four hours longer. They spoke not speak till, too soon, they reached the kindly, and they noted kindly, yet it all jarred house. There she stopped to enter he the side terribly on her. Of the highest interest at door. "I will go in this way," she said. "I stake, of the miracolous possibility that she do not wish to speak to any one else to night. saw, they knew nothing. Dared she wait?

After tea her resolution was taken. She came down stairs, and found Carl pacing to and fro at the foot of the terrace. He threw the end of his cigar away as she approached him, but did not take any further notice of her till it became evident that she wanted him.

"Carl," she said, "I want you to go over to the Pattens' with me."
"Certainly!"

He did not annoy her with questions, nor exclamations, nor expostulations; he simply and promptly started. They avoided the family in going. When one is in suspense, it is distressing to have to explain to those need.

"I am going to baptize the baby, if they will let me," Edith said when they entered the wood.

He only answered "Yes!" He knew enough of Catholic doctrine to understand and explanation of Christian dootrine, Edith | the importance which she attached to the

The sun had gone down in a splendor of rose color, and all the forest was steeped with it. The silver stems of the birches flickered say the Hail Mary; only Mrs. Patten had like rubles, and all the streams and springs blushed as if they had newly been changed to wine for some great marriage feast. A brook ran toward them all the way beside their path, like a breathless messenger, bidding them hasten at every step. Then that airy flood light ebbed down the west, and left a new moon stranded there, and stars sprinkled all through the blue. When they came into the terward: his birth was miraculous, and God clearing it was deep twilight. The cabin window shone out red through the dusk, and from the open door a lurid path of You did not make that child's soul, yet you light stretched across the garden plot and

none of them had gone to bed, nor were the beds prepared for them. The children were your child's mother, though his body will huddled together near the fireplace, whisturn to dust, and be regathered again at the pering, and casting frightened glances last day. But the body of Christ never was to where their father and mother crouched the Father, the same human form that Mary their dying babe. They had no lamps nor candles, but a pine-knot, fixed in the fireplace, sent a volume of inky smoke up chimney, and made a crimson illumination in the room. In that light every face shone like a torch.

The sick child lay in a stupor, sometimes holding its breath so long that the mother started and caught it up. Thus partially recalled, it breathed slowly again. There was no sound in the room but that low breathing, But presently there was a sound outside of steps coming nearer, and as they looked at the door Edith appeared on the threshold, all her whiteness of face, dress, and hands changed to pink in the light, as Charity might look hastening on her errand. Her eyes were wide open and startled; her hair, which had arms, tears dropping down his cheek now and fallen, caught in the low bough of a tree as

Aiter the pause of an instant she came swittly in, and knelt by the cradie, leaving Carl standing in the doorway.

"Thank God! I am in time," she exclaimed. "I have come, you dear parents, to baptize this child, if you will permit me. you did not know. But now you know. Consent quickly: for it is almost gone!" "Yes, yes," said the mother. " Make

haste! Edith called the children, and made them kneel about the cradle, with their hards folded, palm to palm, and she scarcely noticed that Carl came in and knelt behind

"I am so auxious to do it rightly," she said, with one swift glance round the circle. "I never did it before, but it is very simple. lam very unworthy, and em afraid. All of you must say an Our Father for me."

Edith put a crucifix in her father's hands, and, as he held it up, bowed herself, and klassed the floor before it. Then she lighted a wax candle she had brought, and gave it to the mother to hold. Lastly, she knelt by the head of the cradle, and poured out a little vase of holy water.

"Mee of holy water." What is the child's name?" she asked quite calm by this time.

Mr. and Mrs. Patten looked at each other

There had been many discussions between them on the subject, and at this moment neither of them could call to mind a single desirable name which had not been appropristed by their children, living or dead. "I would like to name him for my father," Edith said. And they consented.

The words were spoken, then Edith leaned quickly, with a triumphant smile, and kissed the new made saint, and whispered something

The child had been lying in that stupor

held the candle in her right hand, her left with which the rich sometimes approach the faces looking up at him? It don't stand to their motion, and the light of it made a halo poor, as though wealth and education constitutions. Sally." flowers, and drooping brandhes, that shone a moment, then disappeared.

That ancient forest had arched over many a human group during the unknown centurles of its life, dusky hunters in the chase or on the war-trail, pale faced ploneers, glancing right and left for the savage for the Catholic missionary, armed only with the crucifix, yet with that weapon and with his pleading tongue conquering the hatchet and the tomahawk, children and youths going a maying, yet never did it overshadow a fairer group than

Looking down at Edith, Carl renounced the thought of painting her as a fairy; he would paint her walking through a dark forest, with a candle in her hand. "Perish civilization!" he said suddenly. "I wish there was not a house between here and Massachusetts Bay !" Edith smiled, but said nothing. She did house. There she stopped to enter by the side Please tell them what I have done."

He was going, when she softly called him back. "After he was baptized," she said hurriedly, "I whispered, and told him to pray for you and me when he reached heaven. Good night, Carl !"

The next forencon Edith went up to her chamber to dress before din-ner. She braided her hair, put on a rose colored lawn, and fastened a velvet ribbon around her throat with the preclous carbuncle. She was blisefully happy, she scarce knew why. Never had she been conscious of such delight. "How aweet, how beautiful is life !" she said to herself. "Thanks, doar Lord! I am so happy !?

She looked smilingly over her shoulder toward the door, for Clara had come running up the states and burst into her room.

"Edith," she said breathlessly, "he has come! Mr. Rowan has come! He is down in the parlor with papa and mamma and Melicent." Edith did not charge her position hor say a

word. She looked steadily at Clara and waited. " He is as handsome as a prince," her cousin

went on with enthusiasm. "He gave me this slip of paper for you. Will you be right down?" "Go and tell him that I will come down in a minute," Edith said quietly, and still looked at her cousin till she went out of the room and shut the door. Then, overcome by a sudden weakness, she dropped on her knees.

"I am very glac," she said solemnly, and lifted her eyes. "I thank thee for bringing him sale home again. Help me!'
She unfolded the slip of paper, and read
the line it contained: "Don't come down,

Edith, if you are going to say no to me." She had never thought of saying no to him. A minute later she stood in the door of the parlor, where they all were. She was very white, but her lips were a sweet and resolute amile.

Dick came to meet her, his face in a fine

flame, and she placed her hand in his. "It is yours, with their consent," she said. For a moment he was mable to sneak. He looked at her searchingly, his eyes full of tears. "Are you willing, Edith?" he

"I am more than willing," she replied. He led her to Mr. and Mrs. Yorke, "I would not date to ask you for such a precious gift." he said, "if God and herself had not already bestowed it."

To be continued.

FLIES AND BUGS. Files, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rate, mice, lophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough, on Rats." 15c. English ladies prefer the shorter dolmans.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN Are made pallid and unattractive by fuactional irregularities, which Dr. Plerce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

I " found him greatly troubled with Nassau

of the stomach," reported a Milwaukee doctor



in writing.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM Neuralgia,

Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT. QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,

FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches FIFTY CENTS' A' BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Donders. Directions in 11 The Charles A. Vogeler Co.

(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Ballimore, Md., U.S.

H. DOWNS VEGETABLE BALSANIO Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE, VEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, X and all Lung Averywhere Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bettle.

DOWNS' ELIXIR

sexton's Great Speech on the Gircular from the Propaganda to the Irish Bisnops.

On Monday night a great popular demon stration took" place in the Round Boom of the Rotundo, in furtherance of the objects of the Mansion House Committee for the Parnell National Tribute. The meeting was con-vened by requisition from the burgesses and residents of the Botundo Ward, and the greatest enthusiaem provailed. The chair

was occupied by Mr. P. Cummins, T.O. Mr. Sexton, M.P., who was received with loud and repeated cheers, congratulated the and he would suggest to them and to his Irlah people upon the enthusiasm always countrymen in future that, as long as they ready to rise to a true and thrilling signal, discussed this act, they should regard the an which had converted at a moment's notice a | act of their Eminences the Committee of the meeting of the burgesses of the Rotundo Propaganda, and every man of them keep the Ward into a meeting of the citizens of name and dignity of the Supreme Pontiff bethe present moment in this exciting move- cheers.) His Holiness the Pope found himment, entered into under of our etances of self with some very strange and curious defendserious provocation, no word had been spoken, no act had been done to entitle anyone to say that they disregarded the reverence they lowed to the Holy Father (hear, lest they should not pay due respect to the hear, and oheers), or that they forgot the Pope, said that most of the sabsoriptions allegiance they owed to the Catholic Church hitherto: acknowledged had been from the (hear, hear). The relation between the priests and people of such and such pieces, Catholic Church and the people of this countries and that if the priests he kept from heading Catholic Church and the people of this coun-try, deep-rooted in the soil of many centuries the lists the receipts would be likely to fall and watered with rivers of blood and with off. The Irish Times (hisses) was in grievous the tears of the Irish race, was a relation not trouble because the Parnell Tribute Committo be shaken or even disturbed by the episode | tee should make a declaration of their minds of a moment; and he knew that this difference would end, that it must end, in a recon-ollistion honorable at the same time to the while they did whatever the operations of dignity of the Papacy and strictly regardful the principle of obedience would demand, of the rights of the Irish people (cheers). would retain thair minds on the question of of the rights of the Irish people (cheers). Knowing this expecting this, he said that no man in Ireland should utter a single word which would make the path of reconciliation difficult, or render its period more remote-that no man should allow himself their will they would not give up their unto let pass from his lips one syllable which should convey a suggestion of disrespect, or s hint of retaliation. It was in this spirit they had begun their work; it was in this That prelate was speaking there in spirit of a noble self-restraint that they would the Irish College to the intellectual continue it; and so their efforts would be clife of their race, and when his truly helpful to the cause they had at heart; words were heard—even in Paris where they and they would merit not merely the momentary but the lasting thanks of the people | heard before so ringing a cheer as rose at the of Ireland (hear, hear). Now, having said so much, he at once admitted and de- for while he vindicated the courtesy and clared that if any other people except kindly and paternal feeling of the Pope, and the Irish, if any people except one so bound the kindness of all the officials of the Court to the Chair of Peter, to the Holy See, and to of Rome, and his unalterable determination the Church, if any other people had been exposed in their political affairs to the provoca- these words, and they were remarkable and tion which they had received (bear, hear, and cheers) the result, he seared, would be deplor- said-"I come from Rome as I went to able to religion, and even dangerous to peace itself (hear, hear). What were the circumstances under which this Circular appeared? It referred to a recent movement upon the soil of Ireland. That movement lasted of Napoleon Bonaparte. His Holiness's place for a period of between three and four in Rome was occupied by a Vice-Prefect. who years, and bad they ever, during these issued a rescript to London in layor of Cathothree years or four, a Circular from the lic Emancipation, but giving the English Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda (no) Government a power of veto in the appointpointing out to the landlords the primitive duties of humanity? Or had they ever a Circular pointing out to the Government of whether a priest elected by a diocese and England, when they threw despair into fami- whose election was ratified by the Pope lies and rage into society by arresting men upon the miserable pretext of suspicion—had they a Circular pointing out the hideous immorality of cordemning men irresistibly to crime? The Circular referred to the law (laughter). It was not so long since the priest upon the mountain side or by the secluded rock offered the Sacrifice of the Mass, and stood liable at the alter to pay the forfeit of his life to that law which was now mentioned in the Circular of the Sacred Congregation (applause). He thought it might be said that the English Government understood the force and bearing and application of English law as well as the Sacred Council of Propaganda (applause); and if English law and interests of the Catholic Church than could be applied to the leader of the land any other man with whom he was said to movement, why did they not apply it have consulted. He would not insult the desire to recover possession thereof they are to him? (Loud cheers). The moment was frankest speech. By the what means had this Circular been pioduced? (Hear, hear) The Government had tried every device before they resorted to Rome, because they must have felt an un-pleasant consciousness that the world would entering on the Natiousi movement. say, "If you cannot govern the Irish people They had partly won the right to live, and (loud cheers) without going to Rome to do they would yet win the right to live as freeit, you had better give up the attempt." men. They had enemies enough, obstacles (Lond and prolonged cheers) They first tried calumny; they attributed to Mr. Parnell, by the tongue and by the pen, in the Senate and on the platform, every misdeed of trigues on any foreign shore. He spoke, he which a public man was capab'e. They followed up that course of in all that relates to the purity and perpetua-action by using their tools, the police, tion of our faith, in all that concerns the to intimidate in Ireland the meetings of those care and saving of souls, the Irish Catholics who wished to subscribe to his testimonial. Gentlemen assembled to raise subscriptions were followed by policemen, their names were taken down: the supple village constable thirsty for promotion, was full of hints, and whispers, and threats. And when the English Government found they could not accomplish their will by calumntes in England. or terror in Ireland, they tried to do it by fraud at Rome (loud cheers). They found as their fit agent a political renegate (misses), a breaker of his pledge, a violater of his public word, a deserter of his party, a man who left the ranks of the representatives of the Irish people, and joined the ranks of the Government to vote for the expulsion of his tellow-members, and from the darkness of the back benches of the House of Commons to shout his cowardly interruptions against those who possessed the confidence of the people (loud cheers). One rumor said that as a reward for the success of Mr. Errington the Government would establish an Ambassador at the Vatioan (laughter and groans). He said frankly he believed, the day of that establishment would be an evil day for Ireland (hear, hear). An English Ambassa-dor established at the Vatican, whatever he might do for any other race or country, would do nothing but evil for the Irish people (laughter.) He would be a scheming English diplomatist, from day to day and year to year pouring poison against Ireland into the ears of the Supreme Pontiff and his advisers, and daily circulating and fomenting in Rome stories of batred, malice, and unobaritableness against this unfortunate .. country (hear, bear). He would be perpetually engaged in a trick and traffic of barter, in which the public and political, rights of the Irish people would be bartered or exchanged away for ecme real or imaginary advantage elsewhere (hear, hear). But Mr. Errington, it appeared was to get his reward (grosns). The corrupt nature of the work in which he had been engaged was shown in the general impression that he had accomplished his function, and that he was now about to receive his bire (laughter) They asaid he would be Oblet Secretary of the British Embassy at Rome; they did not say whether they meant the

ally had happened. This Circular did not even bear the name of the Holy Father. It issued from a committee of Cardinals, from the Sacred Council of Propagands, and it desired to guide the conduct of the bishops and clergy of this one country upon one point of public conduct. It was signed by two prelates—Cardinal Simeont, and the Arch-bishop of Tyre. The Irish people know little of these distinguished prelates, and he would dare presume to say that they did not know much more of the politics of Ireland than the Irish people knew of them (hear, hear, and applause). In a political matter of this kind they would closely examine the capacity of all who directed them, countrymen in future that, as long as they ers. He would allude to some remarks in two of the Dublin papers. The Express (groans), which was in a burning fever of a prehension before the Irish bishops had spoken. He be-

the Parnell Testimonial (cheers). They would give up their will to the Sacred Propaganda; but will was only one faculty of the human mind, and, while they gave up derstanding. The bishops of Ireland would say in their hearts what the prelate of Tipperary said that day in Paris (cheers). knew how to cheer-there was, perhaps, never words of the prelate of Tipperary (cheers); to accept the will of the Pontiff, he added would sound through history. His Grace Bome, unchanged and unchangeable" (prolonged cheers). Once before in history was there a conflict of this kind, when Pope Pius VII. was a prisoner in France, in the hands ment of rishops in Ireland. The English

Government were to have the power of saying was to become a bishop or not. What would have become of religion in this country-what fatal shipwreck of the interests of faith would have been erdured-if for the last seventy years Catholic bishops were appointed as judges were appointed (groans)-if the Lord Lieutenant in the Viceregal Lodge (grosas) kept not only a stock of knighthoods, but a stock of mitres. But the bishops of Ireland protested, and they applied to Dr. Murray, their messenger at Rome-they applied to him the language he now applied to Dr. Croke. They said their representative was a man more competent to inform the Pope on the state and interests of the Catholic Church than metropolitan minister by comparing him with the Renegade of Longford. In 1814 the Pope saw the error that was committed. and what had been done was revoked. That was an angury of what would happen

enough in Ireland and England, and they would not suffer any obstacle to be placed in the way of their National endeavor by inbelieved, the mind of the Irish people-that care and saving of souls, the Irish Oatholics would accept, as ever, humbly and reverentially, the judgment of the Oburch, and dutifully bow to her decree. But, on the other hand (and here is the stroke with which he would conclude)-in all that concerns the National and secular affairs of Ireland, in all that concerns the right to strike down domination of

every kind, they said and would maintain that the sole inspiration lies in the feelings of the Irish heart, that the only governing rule of conduct is the dictate of the Irish brain, and that the role, supreme, and final tribunal is the judgment of the Irish people (cheers).

For Women and Children UR. JOS. HOLT, New Orleans, La, says : "I have frequently found it of excellent service in cases of debility, loss of appetite, and in: convalescence from exhaustive liness, and particularly of service in treatment of women and children.

Horstord's Acid Phosphate

BEALTH HINTS.

Health must be earned—it can seldom be bought.

Mould and decayed vegetables in a cellar weaves shrouds for the upper chambers. Light gives a brora d or tan color to the skin; but where it uproots the lily it plants

A change of air is less valuable than a change of scene. The air is changed every time the direction of the wind is changed.

Dr. T. H. flamilton, of New York, has published a little book called "Health Aphorisms " Among other things he says: - Callsthenics may be very genteel, and romping very ungenteel, but one is the shadow, and the other the substance of healthful exer-

QLEG AND ADMAN TO THE MARKET Girls need health as much-nay, more than boys. They can only obtain it as boys do, by running, tumbling, by all sorts of innocent vagrancy. At least once a day girls should have their halters taken off, the cars let down and be returned close like young

colten no tell miller the reserve to "Gelden Medical Discovery" is not only a FASHION NOTES.

Brouse and crimson is a fashionable combination.

their throats, with small pompons or pendants.

come in all stages of coloring assumed by the fruit of this plant, from the green pepper to the fall red.

New parasols of black satin, having one or two black Spanish lace flounces, a e varied with single or double fringes of gold buillon between the lace folds.

A new mantle for young ladies resembles the Norman jacket with band round the waist, with the addition of a cape gathered up in front. This is made in tweeds, mixtures and plain cloths.

A new tight-fitting jacket-shaped wrap will be worn in a variety of fabrics. It is out up in two deep points at the side; osught up smartly at the back, which rests on a skirt composed of frills of black iace.

Little throatlets of soft, marabout feathers, headed by a pleating of satin and lined with the same, are worn now for putting on when coming out of hot rooms or for driving. They are usually made at home, as only half a yard and a trifle over is required, and this is merely sewn on to the satin.

Fashionable cloaks are long, medium length, and short, and in such a variety of shapes that the fancy of any one can be pleased. A London authority says that the most dressy manties are short and profusely trimmed with jet, lace, or fancy chenille fringes. Some are composed of silk gauze, lined with satin, thickly covered with clusters of small chemille olives, either with or without circles of jet beads. Chantilly lace and guipure are the two most fashlonable lace trimmings

A very useful domestic model is the me dium-length visite. A stylish wrap is made after this design in Ottoman silk, procaded in satin crescents. This has a shapely sacque front and is slightly fitted in the back, and the sleeves are high on the shoulder and long. It is trimmed with double frills of Spanish lace about the edge, and the sides are decorated in the same manner above the lower rows of lace. The Spanish lace frills finish the sleeves and form the collar of the useful garment.

Tournures for summer wear are of strong tulls on very light mountings. Summer toilets exact this kind of bustle. Many French dressmakers sew a tournure in each skirt. Thus it has the advantage of never being too large or too small, which is the essential point of a good bustle. The best tournure skirts made are perfectly flat in front and on the sides, and have in the back from seven to eleven flounces, drawn by skirts underneath. The three lower flounces are bordered with lace. These are not as full as the upper ones, as it is only necessary that they support the drapings on the back of the skirt.

SILVER CERRE, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1880.

Grave—I have been very low, and have tried everything, to no advantage. I heard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around, and constantly improving, and am nearly as strong as ever.

W. H. WHERLER. THE PROPERTY IN HUMAN HIDES.

BUTLER AND THE TANNED HUMAN EXIN. Boston, Mass , Jone 5 .- Last May Governor Butler obtained, through a State detective, a picee of tanned human skin an East Weymouth tannery which he used in the Tewksfrom firm, bury Almshouse hearing. The firm re cently sent for their "property," but the theirs is being wrongfully detained and they at liberty to try by a writ of replevin or other process of law." The Governor assures the firm, however, that the human remains in his possession will be decently buried when they have served the purposes of evidence.

Holloway's Cintment and Pills .- Coughs Influenza.-The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the lungs. In common colds and influenza the Pills taken internally and the Ointment rubbed externally are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic this treatment is essiest, safest and surest. Holloway's Pills and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the overgorged air tubes, and render respiration tree without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis and other complaints by wuich to many are seriously and permanently sillicted in most countries.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE DISASTER NEW YORK, June 6. - The inquest on the Brookiyn Bridge accident was concluded yest rday, the jury returning the following verdict :-- We the jury in the case of George Smith and 11 others, who lost their lives on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge on May from suffocation, and by being trampled upon. In view of the above fact, we find that the trustees and (flicers are responsible in churches for individuals. not having the bridge and its approaches properly policed, and particularly at the steps. Had this important matter received the careful attention of the managem of the bridge to which it was emitted, the vast throng upon the structure would have been kept moving and the papie, resulting in the death of twelve persons, would have been averted. The construction of this footway and steps is not of sufficient capacity for the accommodation of the foot passengers. The trustees should not pass this disaster over as a special dispensation and not likely to be repented, but give their serious attention to the problem of making this promenade absolutely

EPP'S COCOA-GRATIFUL AND COMPOSTING. _"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and yet by a careful appli cation of the fine properties of well selected Cocos Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately tlavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradual built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to diseas. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a week point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping oursaives well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette:" Made simply with boiling water or

ALLEGIANCE TO THE SEE OF ROME.

Young ladies wear satin ribbon bows at their throats, with small pompons or pendants.

The pepper-rod designs on the new sateens come in all stages of coloring assumed by the to America.

> was cabled announcing the arrival at Tipperary town of the Most Rev. Archbishop Oroke, and the enthusiastic reception given to His Grace. Tipperary is one of the chief towns of the Archdiocese of Cashel, and has always been remarkable for an advanced nationalism. Yesterday, true to their old feelings, the inhabitants presented at the parish church an address of welcome to His Grace on his return from Rome. The address will be a disappointment to many who had been calculating on a foud between Ireland and Bome. While acknowledging the pure patriotism and consistent devotion to country of the Archbishop, the people availed of the occasion to make a public and solemn declaration of allegiance to the See of Rome.

Archbishop Croke replied to the address from the altar date of the church. He said he felt overpowered at the warmth of his welcome home again and grateful for the confidence expressed in himself, but proud and more grateful still for the public and solemn declaration of attachment to the Holy See. The other day, in Dublin, he had been the recipient of like kindness and cheered by like assurances, and what he said to his friends in that metropolis he might apply in brief to his own people. The address was a most flattering one. It said a good deal of what was true, and it said this much of him that he had striven to lift up the people of his native country. His Holiness' intentions toward Ireland were of the best character. He loved Ireland, and loved it well, and perhaps, indeed he (the Archbishop of Cashel) had no doubt, that everything would turn out for the best. Let them show every respect to the Holy Father. Never say a word against him. They did not know the difficulties of his posttion, but they might be perfectly certain that there was no man who loved Ireland so much as his Holiness loved it. The day, he hoped, would come when he would appreciate their efforts and his own, and he and they would be living when his Holiness would recognize that Ireland was not only the land of saints, but the land of patriots also.

After nearly four months' incarceration under the arbitrary provisions of the Crimes Act, Messrs. Davitt, Hesly and Quinn were this morning released from Bichmond Prison -not Kilmsinham, as has been erroneously named as their place of detention. Recent answers to inquiries in Parliament had led to an expectation of speedy discharge from custody, but the order this morning came by surprise, and no preparations had been made for welcoming the prisoners to liberty. The news was not long in spreading, however. Mr. Davitt, at the Imperial Hotel, had several complimentary and con-gratulatory visits. Mr. Heav first proceeded to the Nation office, and thence directly to his own home, and at the latter place he is at this moment surrounded by hosts of friends. Mr. Quinn is for the present staying with Mr. Davitt. A public demonstration is spoken of, but it is understood that Mesers. Davit; and Healy are, under present circumstances, opposed to any

Michael Davitt will go to America at once and proposes to engage in an extensive lecturing tour.

"THE ONY ONE IN AMERICA." The International Throat and Lung Insti-

tute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M Souvielle of Paris, ex-side surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetic, hygionic and constitutional treatment suitable to each 2356. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryn. gitis; Bronohitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deatness and Consumption have been cured at this institute during the last few years. Write enclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving ful particulars and reliable references to 173 Ohurch; street, Toronto, Ont; 13 Phillips Square, Montreal P.Q.

The PROPAGANDA CIRCULAR The N. Y. "Freeman's Journal" on the Docament—Opinion by Father McGosa of St. Peter's.

New York, June 7 .- For weeks past the world of Christendom has been talking of the Pope's rescript. According to Mr. McMaster. of the Freem n's Journal, this so-called rescript of the Pope's was not the Pope's at all, but was only a circular from Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, and does not even bear the signature of the Pope. Mr. Mo-Master received a copy of the circular in the original and translated it, and professes to show that it is different from the one capled to this country from London, intimating that in passing through English bands, its charac ter was altered and made to do injustice both to the Cardinal and the Irish. He points out that the circular proscribes the clergy from contributing to the Parnell Fund alone 30, 1883, find that they came to their death and not from gathering money for the benefit and relief of the Irish prople. In effect the circular is a prohibition only of collections at

MR. M'MASTRES VIEWS

Mr. McMaster expresses himself as follows about the circular :- " It is not the Holy Father but the Propaganda that has spoken and the Propaganda without one word of sanction from the Sovereign Pontiff. A deore of any of the sacr d congregations becomes a pontifical utterance only when sau> tioned, approved or at least recognized by the Vicer of Christ. The circu ar of Cardinal Simeoni in any of the several copies of the original abhors that possibility. In its very form it seems groterque. In an official document from a high source if a man is worth mentioning he is entitled to be called by the name by which he is commonly known. In Oblistian as in pagen society the leaving off the 'Mr.' or handle to a name either admits to a friendly familiarity or is an indulgence of the opposite that the usages of the Holy See in any efficial promulgations have for ages avoided. The opprobrious term 'essecte' ('hangers on' or 'gang') is one the Bovereign Pontiff will not sanction as applied to the distinguished men, clorical and lar-men, who have promoted Mr. Parnell's leadership. If, fr ressons the Sovereign Pontiff may know of, this leadership should be avoided, they will be expressed in more pareful terms than are found in the circular of Cardinal Simeon! The ways have the ways of the

PROPAGANDA AND POPE Pather McGean, of St., Peter's, Barcley Embassy to the Pope or the Embassy to King Humbert; that he (Mr. Sexton) assured that it mattered little to Mr. South and kindred at the necessary and him points out at the mattered little to Mr. South and kindred at the necessary and him points out at the mattered little to Mr. South and the sexton was placed. The Pope and and the Pope at always in the necessary and him points out at the mattered little to Mr. South and kindred at the necessary and him points out at the mattered little to Mr. South and the pope at always in the sexton of the hough the closure out the sexton whether of Isos, committee out the sexton whether of Isos, committee out the sexton of the hough the closure out the sexton whether of Isos, committee out the sexton of the sex treet, said in answer to the question wheth ir

Church. In the matter of this circular the aim it has in view is simple and plain. It leaves the hierarchy of Ireland at liberty to aid the Irish cause in all legitimate ways, but discountenances the use of the churches for the purpose of raising a fund for any ladividual interest. The priests in this country are not affected by the Pope's circular. It is addressed entirely to the hierarchy in Ireland, and it is done, no doubt, with the sanction of Durin, June 6.- Yesterday a brief dispatch the Pope, although his name may not be appended to it."

> *Women that have been bedridden for years have been completely cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

> PARNELL'S TESTIMONIAL. APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE TO IRISEMEN IN AMERICA.

> Unicaso, June 7, 1883. The following appeal to Irishmen in America was published here to-day, with the approval of the leaders of the Irish National eague of America :--"To the Irish Race, its Descendants, Defenders

and Sympathizers throughout America: "The people of Ireland are at the present moment engaged in preparing a national proof of their gratitude to their leader, and have called it the Parnell Tes-timonial. Faithful to traditions of past struggles and triumphs, they forget their own distress and the wrongs from which they suffer to unite in showing to their second Liberator' how well they appreciate his spirit of ceaseless self-sacrifice, self-forgetfulnoss and sublime devotion to their cause. In there, his qualities, they recognize the chiefest cause of their onward, though slow, advance toward the destruction of an alien despotism and a complete? realization of Ireland's nationelity. In this testimonial prelate, pricet and people have again joined hands, issued their appeal, and, with incom-parable generosity, sent in offerings which, whether great or small, are sanctified by the spirit in which they are given.

"The National League of America will ever be a faithful echo and a tireless auxiliary of the forces which have railled around the standari at home. Faithful to that spirit the Philadelphia convention opened; in that spirit its grand work was accomplished; to that spirit it has sworn undying fidelity, and it appeals to the race in America to help it on. In the struggle of the people at home we have actively participated, and in upholding the wearied arms of our leader we claim our glorious share. Let us still continue the immortal record which the love in free America for oppressed Ireland has begun and carried ou so well. Let the answer to this appeal come as did the answer to the roll-call in the Convention. Let it come generous and true from the cities and towns of Canada, from the rolling prairies of the Far West, from the savannas of the sunny South, and from the manufacturing

marts and centres of the East. "This testimonial will be a reward for the laborer 'worthy of his hire'; of one who has unceasingly and at every sucrifice borne the heat and burden of the day, and in the national struggle who, through weal and woe, through calumny and hatred, has triumphantly faced the wavering foe. It will not only be a vindication of the past and a pledge for the future, but will be another proof of Irish national gratitude and of Irish national devotion. It will be an answer to widespread expectation and desire in this country to participate in a national testimonial destined for him who is not only the trusted political leader of Ireland but who is also a worthy descendant of America's beloved 'Old Ironsides.' The committee unhesitatingly make this appeal to the people of America and confidently await a response."

Rev. T. K. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass, Governor refused to return it, stating that he only one in America where diseases of the has kindly consented to act as treasurer of acknowledges no property in human hides, all passages slone are treated. Cold inhal- the Parnell Testimonial Fund in America, "but if the firm thinks that any property of ations are used through the Spirometer, and to him, therefore, all contributions should Lesgue or from individuals. The list of contributors will be published. The appeal bears a long list of signatures of representative Irishmen from nearly every State and Territory in the Union.

> DECLINE OF MAN. Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health

> > PRUSSIAN CATHOLICS.

BERLIN, June 6 .- The Government's bill relative to the difference between the Government and the Catholic Church is prefaced by a statement that the Government is surious to serve the interests of the Prussian Catholics by providing for regular services in the vacant parishes. Therefore, on the Vatican declining to accept the proposal which Prussia had offered, the Government desmed it is duty to grant, without awaiting the "sault or further negotiations with Rome, tuose concessions which were announced in the Govern ment note to the Vatican on May 5th, and which do not impair the authority of the State. The Liberal papers consider that the bill shows a fresh retreat on the part of the Government, and that the concessions which it makes exceed those announced in the note of May 5th. The German Clerical organs think the concessions provided for in the bill are larger and better than those heretofore offered. The Centre party will probably accept the bill, while the Conservatives will certainly support it. A mejority thus seems to be secured for the measure.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS HOUSE OF BEPBESENTATIVES,

Washington, D C., Feb 19th, 1882. Gentlemen - Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Edxir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used

Very truly yours, William W. Grout. To Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Burlington, Va. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada :

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY.

New York, June 6 .- Cardinal McCloskey has executed a power o' attorney to Vicars-General Quinu and Preston, giving them full authority to act for nim as an individud and as Archbishop of New York for some time The Cardinal's health has been such as to render it impossible for him to attend to secniar offate.

Naw York, Jone 7. - The report that Usrdinal McClockey is toriously ill is pronounced by Vious General Quina without founds tion. The Catdira's health is as good as ever, and except for the feebleuces attendant opon his increasing years, he would be able to perform all his duties. He took his acoutlomed drive yesterday afternoon and drive

HOW TO LEARN TO SWIM.

Wade out until the water is up to your breast, then turn your face towards the shore, and try to swim towards it. You know that the water between you and the shore is not over your depth, as you have just waled through it; this will give you confidence to strike out. Confidence is a great help in learning. The chief use of the various side: in learning, the swimming plank, corks or the presence of an older person, is to give the learner confidence. A plank a few feet lorge on which the beginner can place one or both, hands, is sometimes of use. Corks or life preservers of any kind, that are tastened to the body, we do not think much of. One needs but very little aid -in fact no aidin order to keep his head above water, if he only has confidence. If an older brother or other friend will hold his hand in such a manner that you can rest your chin upon it, your can suon learn the proper movement of the arms and legs. Another method is to have a strap or band of webbing or other material around the chest, just under the arms. A few feet of stout cord has one end attached to the band, and the other end fastened to a light stout pole. In this manner a strong person can help the learner while standing on the land. The chief use of this contrivance is to give the beginner confidence. Those who undertake to aid a boy in learning to swim, should resist all temptation to play tricks. No matter how slight a ducking may be given, it startles the learner, and he is thereafter fearful that it may be repeated .- American Agriculturist for June.

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate reliet and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitts, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is SPRUCINE. In obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, &c., &c., where Cod-Liver Oil is recommended, a dose of SPRU-CINE taken with a dose of the former will make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for theadminstration of the Oil, and largely promote its efficiency. SPRUCINE is put up in Bottles at 25 and 50 cents each.

RUNNING AS AN EXERCISE. Negross and Indians in a state of nature

run daily in pursuit of game for food with a facility at which we are astonished, but they are not more liable to consumption on this account than those beasts that are so famed for swiftness. The body of no animal seems better adapted to running than man's. The nobler parts, which might be injured by an immoderate reflax of blood, are uppermost, and the laws of gravitation assist in propelling the runner forward. He has little to do but to atrengthen his limbs by practice and concentrate his mind the effort, and there is nothing severe in this, as experience has shown Indeed, running may be made very beneficial to the lungs, and purhaps there is nothing better calculated to strengthen these organs in those who are short-winded than gradual, careful training in this simost lost art. " As soon as children are expert in walking, turning, and the like," says the sagacious Frank, "running races under propor precautions is an excellent exercise for thom." The principal objects of this exercise are to strengthen the limbs, develop the lange, exercise the will, and promote the circulation of the blood. Running was so highly esteemed by the old Greeks that Homer observed that no man could acquire greater fame than by being strong in his hands, feet and fimbs; Plate recommends running, not only to boys and girls, but to men; Seneca, who expresses strong disapprobation of athletics, recommends running to Lucilius for exercise. The following rules may be observed :-- Running should only be practised in cool weather, as, for instance, in the late fall, winter and early spring months. The clothing should be light, the head bare. and the neck uncovered. As soon as the exerse is finished, warm clothing should be put on and gentle exercise continued for some time. It is not necessary to have a race course. The teacher of a school may take his pupils into the fields and find suitable ground for them. Then his pupils may exercise their bodies in other ways, acquire strength, sgillty, health, and the capacity of continued exercion; the will le brought into play vigorously, which is a great aid in the battle of life. Care must be taken not to overdo, and thus perhaps for life weaken or injure the heart. The race, at first, should short and frequently repeated, rather than long, and full speed should not be attempted for some time. Running is well adapted to young and middle-aged persons, but not to those who are fat. Sedentary persons may find great benefit in it aft r toe lay's work is ended. If they live in cities, a quiet spot in the park may be selected, and sport trials adapted to the strength entered into. Invalids may do the same thing, only they must be more careful than the robust never to over-exert themselves. Girls may run as well as boys, and, while they cannot go so fast, they can race much more gracefully and beautifully. Indeed, there can be lew more attractive sights than that of a race between beautiful girls from 10 to 12 years of age. After puberty the change in the formation of the bones of the pelvis in girls renders running less easy and graceful. In ancient Greece girls were trained to run races as well as boye, and to their superb physical culture was in great part du- the grandeur and beauty of Greek life during the years of their ascendency. The modern style of dress for girls after puberty is alsoentirely unsuited to running .- American Herald of Health.

Mannor, Mich., Sep. 25, 1885. Sins—I have been taking Rop Bitters for infiammation of the kidneys and bladder. Ithas done for me what four dectors tailed todo. The effect of Bop Bitters seemed like W. L. CABTER. magic to me.

MBS PARNELL'S PIOCURES TO BE GOLD.

NEW YORK, June 5 - The pictures and other rorks of art owned by Mrs. Della Stewart Parnell are to be sold by anotion tomorrow evening at Leavitt's art rooms. Mrs. Parnell recently disposed of the family laces and her jawellery to personal friends. The house and farm at Bordentown have been advertised to let. A friend of here said last night, that the report that Mrs Parnell Intends to go abroad is incorrect; but that her devotion to Land League interests for three years Dass. has excluded attention to her prive to affaire, and that her resources have diminished. She is adding something to her income by literary work. The incomes of her two sons, Charles Stewart Parnell, and John Parnell have been besend by the Land League Santaston John Parnell's income of £2000 from land in Ireland has not bean received du three years. ... A years and a belf, ago he settled on a plantation in

Goorgia The well known strengthening properties.

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WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 13, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. JUNE. 1883.

THURSDAY, 14-St. Basil, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. FEIDAY, 15.-88. Nereus and others, Martyr.

(May 12.) SS. Vitus and others, Martyrs. Abp. Nesie, Battimore, died, 1817. SATURDAY, 16-bt. John Francis Begis, Con-Suppay, 17-Fifth Sunday after Pentecost, Epist. 1 Pet. 111. 8-15; Gosp. Matt. v.

MONDAY, 18-St. Ubaldus, Bishop and Confes-FOR (May 16.) ES, Marcus and Marcelli. anus, Martyra. Bp. Tyler, Hartford, died,

Tuesday, 19-St. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin. SB. Gervace and Protase, Martyrs. Bp. Concanen, New York, died, 1810. WEDERDAY, 20-St. Bernardine of Sienns, Confessor (May 20). St. Silverius, Pope and Martyr. Abp. Blanc, New Orleans,

THE Kingston News is the first paper to say a good word of Carey, the infamous assassin and informer; our contemporary thinks he is real "plucky."

ERRINGTOR'S triumph has been of short duration. He has been shown the door of the Vatican, and he leaves Rome disgraced. The semenk and the renegade" is evidently beginning to have the tables turned against him.

CARRY, the informer, still refuses to leave Ireland. The American press are giving the precious gang of criminals of this stamp timely warning not to select any spot within the area of the United States for a resting place, as there are elements in that country that are not favorable to their enjoyment of tranquillity and repose.

It is now said that the refusal of Mr. Gladstone to give the Dake of Albany the Vice-Boyalty of Canada, is not to be attributed so much to any anxiety on the part of the Premier about the youthfulness or inexperience of Leopold for the position, but that Mr. Gladstone refused, on the principle of returning like for like, and for personal satisfaction against the Queen. Her Majesty had slighted the Premier by falling to invite him and his wife to the Duke of Connaught's marriage. The royal slight has evidently not been forgotten by the "grand old man," who took the earliest opportunity of "getting even" with the Queen.

Australia does not find its extent of territory to be large enough, and a scheme has been set on foot to annex New Guinea to Queensland. The Governments of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia have approved the annexation, but the Colonial Secretary of the English Government has declined to sanction the scheme, although he is willing to allow the establishment of English stations on the New Guines. coast. The Island of New Guines comprises 250,000 square miles, and is one of the great islands of the globs. It has never been thoroughly explored, but it is known to contain excellent timber, together with many of the vegetable products of equatorial lands. The hot, damp and malarious climate has hitherto prevented any serious attempt at colonizing the island, while the natives are wery low down in the scale of olvilisation, and those of the interior, at least, are reputed to be cannibald.

WE are happy to note that the Quebec Telegraph intends to open a subscription list In its columns for the benefit of the Parnell Testimonial Fund. Our contemporary could not devote its space, nor its efforts, to a more worthy cause. Parnell is deserving of all the gratitude that the Irish race can expend upon him. He commands the respect of his enemies, the esteem of his co-laborers, the appreciation of the Hierarchy and the affection of the entire Irish race. His services to his country are invaluable, and will be adequately estimated only by the pen of the historian. To reward such a man is therefore but to bonor ourselves. It is true that the great work Parnell has edone for Ireland commot be imeasured or valued by any gift of money, but the spirit which prompts the movement, and the enthuslasm with which, it has been condedion and responded to, will prove townis memissi that his efforts and his racrifices can be light zoyally appreciated by a grateful and yeremons people, ula surger inte aniens liem an ?

still they are perfectly true; and we can assure the Recorder that such 18 Its care. It is a pity however that our contemporary should. depend upon 118 " Rearing" for an acquaintancel with the events of the day. It should the moter allve to the doings of the times, and then it would be able to join hands with us in protesting against the appointment of a cruel and arbitrary nobleman as Governor-General of a country where so many of the population spring from that race to which he has refused to render justice either as a legislator or a landlord, were in bear a function

THE Brockville Times is peculiarly ignorant. It says that "the priests in Ireland advised the Pope to issue the circular forbidding contributions to the Parnell fund because the leader of Home Bule is a Protestant." When did our contemporary wake up? It is about time for the editor of our contemporary, to acquaint himself with the fact that it was the Irish Archbishops and Bishops who initiated the movement, and that it is the Irish priests who are the heaviest contributors to the national testimonial. Irish Catholics do not ostracize a man, worthy of their confidence, because he is a Protestant; and our contemporary is very wrong in thinking so and very unjust in saying so. We hope the Times will learn to be fairer and more truthful in the

THE immigration returns for the month of May are most gratifying. The total number of arrivals during the month almost equalled the number of immigrants who had entered Canada during the first four months of the year. The arrivals up to the 1st May, from January 1st, were 28,132, while the number was 33,161 for the month of May alone. This would give a total of 71,293 persons, which is an increase of 31,831 over the arrivals for the corresponding period of 1882. Of the arrivals last month, 9,966 did not remain in Canada but passed through to the United States. This would leave but 23,195 actual settlers for Canada, which added to the 22,255 actual settlers of the first four months, would make a total of 45,450 persons who remained in the Dominion up to the 1st of June. The number that remained in the country during the same period of 1882 was only 24,135, or an increase for the first five months of 1883 of 21,315.

TER Hon. Judge Bainville, in rendering judgment in the famous "Cautyre" marriage case, took occasion to refer to our marriage license system. His Honor rightly stigmatized the law in this matter as thoroughly defective and altogether monstrous, as no protection was afforded to families against the incursions of schemers and dishonest men. By this law, said the Judge, any irresponsible party can, upon his own simple declaration that a young girl is of age and by fornishing two worthless securities, obtain a marriage license, and thus wreck the peace and happiness of families, "The sconer the law is abolished the better," said the Judge, and we think all fathers and mothers who have young daughters to watch over, will quite agree with His Honor. There is too much facility given to tie the marriage knot under inauspicious oircumstances. Marriage is not an act to be performed in dark holes and corners, and the present mode of issuing marriage licenses is a standing temptation for reckless men to bring ruin or disgrace upon our unprotected families. Justice Rainville has rendered the community an excellent service in thus protesting against the evils of the marriage law as it exists.

THOSE good people who profess so much horror at a orime committed in Ireland, and so little of it at crimes committed nearer home, will please to read and treasure the following extract from an organ of English opinion, the London Echo. It says : "Eng. land, Ireland and Scotland are for once and for a time placed on an equality! That es sential functionary of our vaunted civilization, Marwood, bas recently strangled two Irlshmen, two Englishmen, and two Scotchmen. So there are great criminals in each of the three kingdoms. With the exception of political outrages, Ireland is freer from crime than any part of the United Kingdom, An ordinary murder is committed in England, and the murderer, if caught, tried and, found guilty, is generally executed, and the world hears no more about him-like for in- wires over land and under the sea, and Irestance, the two men just executed at Taunton, land is too poor to buy her whose names are not known to one cut of ten Englishmen. But let an Irlehman commit a murder, though not a whit more selfish or brutal than an ordinary murder committed in this country, and the world becomes a soundingboard for his infamy. Now, murder is murder, whether committed by an Irishman, a Scotohman or an Englishman, whether from political or any other motive. But it is strange that Englishmen, as a rule, are moved to immeasurable indignation against a distardly murder in Ireland, when a similar murier in this country is thought comparaor hous talke. tively little of."

of the Kingdon of Annam, south of China and current news of the day. The paper was the cowardles from expressing them "from fear to be so weak and childish that we offered east of Slam. In the 15th century the inhand Journal de Rome. Mr. Dillon was startled to of the vote politicians dare not say so." This no serious or elaborate contradiction, to its bitants of Touguin revolted and cast up a behold under the heading of the Complet is an impudent lie on the part of the Profess. assertion; as quoted: above, but facetiously governments dor themeelves . During of Windsor (the Windsor Plot), half a sor, and our statesmen should give him to: promised to present the collection of the Time

contemporary, does not remember a foothold in the country, and since then of hearing about a fact, that does not they have not been backward in interfering destroy its existence. There are a great in the affairs of the kingdom with armed many things one may not have heard of and force. In 1862 the French bombarded warious ports and forced the Emperor, Tu-due, to China. By a treaty passed in 1874, and unwillingly accepted by Tu-due, the Ecench recognized his sovereignty in a formal manner, but in reality he was notbilly better than their varsal. As a consequence the Tonquinese coased to look upon the French with a fayorable eye-in fack the inhabitants have repeatedly harassed the French by hostile movements during the past few years, and they were, moreover, sided by Chins, which has all along considered itself the suzerain of Tonquin and of all Annam. The cause of the present difficulties lies in the fact that Tu-duc has openly discarded the treaty of 1874, and joined forces with China, In the early part of the spring the Obinese, 4,000 strong, attacked the French garrison of the Hanoi citadel on the Bad Biver, and were repulsed only after inflicting great loss upon the foreigners. The commander of the garrison, Col. Riviere, was captured in a sally from the fort with fliteen other Frenchmen. According to the official report, these prisoners were impaled and made to suffer terrible torments. . It, is now probable that their death will be avenged by the bombardment of Tonquinese ports and by the selzure and occupation of more territory by the French. The Chinese on their side are equally determined to resist the encrosohments of foreign soldiers, and in consequence war preparations on a large scale are being made in China.

ENGLAND AND ROME; OR "THE WINDSOR PLOT."

When the Circular from the Cardinal Se-

cretary of the Propaganda, addressed only to

the Irlsh Bishops, found its way into the

public Press, The Post did not hesitate to say

that the instructions contained therein were

of such a character as to warrant the belief that the most infamous system of misrepresentation, if not actual falsehood, had been adopted by the English Government in relation to Irish affairs to persuade the Vatican that Ireland was nothing better than a nation of villains, assassins and truculent reprobates, and, consequently, fully deserving of the severest condemnation. It was rather a bold assertion for us to make at the time, especially in view of the fact that we had no positive proofs to advance to strengthen the position we assumed. We relied, however, on our intuition, which is singularly faithful and correct whenever we have to analyze Irish news that passes through an English channel. And in the present instance, time and events have fully borne us out in the conclusion we had intuitively arrived at. England has had the about Ireland and the Irish people that are to systematic distortion of public news relating to Ireland would be bad enough, but when deliberate and unscrupulous lying is indulged in, then indignation can know no bounds. What will our readers think and say when we tell them that the people of the Eternal City verily believe that it was one of Mr. Parnell's alleged followers that was the cause of the death of the notorious John Brown, the Queen's "gillie"-in fact, that poisoned the august footman. The statement would be received with ridicule and evoke Britain or America; but, in Rome, why should disinterested press of the Italian Capital published a solemn account of the awful tragedy. It is almost impossible to give an adequate idea of the outrageous fashion in which the Itish people are misrepresented and foully defamed, even in the organs of the Vatioan, Day by day, the Roman journals have been dishing up horror-stories about Ireland, which are enough to make Itishman's blood to boil over with indignation. And the situation is made all the more distressing from the fact that Ireland is unof the world with prompt contradictions of character from the presence within her territhe lying despatches. England controls the right of way over them; and in consequence she has to suffer the sting of the venom, until the antidote arrives by the circuitous route of the Mail, which very often arrives too late and is of no use, as all the harm intended has been done in the meantime. All who love truth and hate falsehood, will read and ponder over the following, which is not only a convincing illustration of what we have asserted, but is, position we assumed on the Angio-Roman relations in regard to the Irish Question.

"While the late member for Tipperary, Mr. Toxoum which promises to become the seat John Dillon, was sojourning recently in Rome

to the Governor Generalship of Causes, 15. French Courtito seek; the alliance and invoke, had polaoned John Brown is Mr. Dillon, we marke that if Goss not remember of having the aid of Louis in his efforts to ascure the are informed, was inclined to isogne outsill heard that Landowne had alther the reputs relate of government in Tonquin: "His re-Brown was accordingly polsoned, the Irish dose into a drink of brandy which John swallowed."

If this outrageous story, gravely set forth as Gospel truth in the Roman Press, was able to stagger John Dillon, we ask what effect it must have, and what influence it must exercise, on the minds and judgments of the Bomen neople when considering the case of Ireland. But let us proceed with this Eng. lish despatch sent for the enlightenment and

guidance of opinion in the Eternal City. The despatch continues: John Brown being now out of the way, he, the Irlsh agsasin, managed to get into the Royal Castle, and after well studying the stairs down Tunis, and it was Gambetta's intention to which Queen Victoria was accustomed to reach the hall, he so managed a trap for her in the stair carpeting that she must have iallen and broken her royal reck. But, instead, the fortunately only hurt her knee, and now the Irish assassin sees in all these things the special protection of Providence accorded to the good Queen of England, and so compunction seizing him, he desired to further the ends of justice by turning informer.

Here in America we would laugh heartily at this fabrication, and would consider it equally humorous and idiotic, but in Bome the humor crops out of the villainous despatch, for there it was received as gospel fact: it was read with awe, and spoken of in all quarters, high and lowly, learned and ignorant, as the latest startling disclosure about Parnell and the Irish Leaguers. Well might the Dublin Nation ask :-Who telegraphed this story from Windser? Who composed it at Windsor? Who got it into the Roman journals in proper time to be considered in connection with the conduct of Parnell Tribute at the Propaganda? This is only a sample of the systematic misrepresen. tation, calumny and falsehood employed by England against the Irish people and their cause, in the capital of Christendom,

"SIT DOWN, SMITH!" GOLDWIN SMITH, who has been recuperating ear of the Vatican during the past six after the very severe lashing inflicted on him or eight months, and her emissaries or by Mr. Godkin of the New York Nation, has agents have retailed in Rome all the just put in an appearance in the June number most brutal and grotesque falsehoods of the Nineteenth Century. The professor is as viciously anti-Irish as ever, in fact, so be found in the vilest and most hostile much so, that a good many people fear for sheets of the British press. An habitual and his sanity. His bark and the foam from his mouth are terribly suggestive of the dog days. He seems to have actually gone mad through a fear that he will be annihilated by those agrarian terrorists" from Ireland, who are cettling down in Canada. He wants no more of these Irishmen to come to the Dominion, and he appeals to England to drive them anywhere but to this favored land. To use his own words, Mr. Smith solemnly declares "that Canada shudders at the thought of receiving a wholesale consignment of agrarian terrorists, though polinothing but laughter in any part of Great ticlaus, from the fear of the vote, dare not say so." There will be a great many people in it not be credited and believed, since the Canada who will fail to see where " the shudder' comes in; in fact, Smith would have some difficulty in finding even one in every million of the population that has experlenced any "shudder" at receiving the victims of English misrule. We imagine that all this "shudder" has not passed further than his own spidermis. The Montreal Herald thinks that Mr. Smith has become badly cranked, and has been taking stock of a Roman's flesh creep with terror, but an his own prejudices rather than of the opinions of the people of Canada, Our contemporary says: "It is not true that Canada shudders at the proposed emigration to her shores or anable to supply either Rome or any other part. ticipates any difficulty of a political or national tory of the poor people who are denied a living in their own country. Thousands of men have left Ireland, hating the British Government and hating landlords, to become useful and valuable citizens in Canada, finding in the possession of land or other property a panacea for all their troubles, and an influence which bound them to the side of law and 'order." What has happened in the past will, no doubt, happen again under simi-This expression of opinion on the subject

sliches of the Canadian press and people if and a very heavy effort it is, but also on searching his longings the detectives touch the lifeh could be landed out of his sentence, or even every word, in that Olroniar ral days he stoutly denied everything; but at sight. He has pitched on the Southern States to the Irish Bishops and proved them to be Queen's heart, but John Brown invertably, of Irishmen in this Dominion are as peaceand mysteriously turned up, and in some may riul, law abiding and industrious oldizens as Catholic Church can recognize. You must averted the murderous stroke. Then it their neighbors as long as it suits him to bear not imagine that all the ulterances of His was decided by the Irlah conspirators, that lake testimony in his attacks on the Irlah Holiness are infallible. Why that is a point John Brown must be made away with Poison | people, and to make out a case against them: was decided to be the best means to John We think that the present attack will bring more odium on the name of the Professor Fenian confessing that he imself had put the than it will cause harm to the Irish. It has in fact made organs of public opinion in no way favorable to the Irish people rise and protest against the rabid sentiments and falsehoods of this imported English writer. The general feeling is against him, and is forcibly, expressed in the saroastic and contemptuous order of "Bit down, Smith,"

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The statesmen who have been at the head of affairs in France during the past few years have manifested an unwonted eagerness and passion for foreign possessions. They managed a year ago to obtain a firm hold on have annexed it to Algiers and to have shared the control of Egypt with England. New Guinea was the next interesting spot upon which the French thought of pitching their tents, but the English colonists of Queensland were too quick for them and frustrated their design by first annexing the island, and then seeking the consent of the Home Government to do so Madagascar is another territory to which the French have directed their attention and upon which they keep a covetous eye. And now they are Farther India or Cochin-China. France would have comparatively little difficulty in doing so if she had not the Chinese fleet and army to face.

For services rendered to the sovereigns of Annam during the last twenty years, the French were granted some six provinces of the Annamese Kingdom, which have ever since been subjected to French control. The Emperor of China has always claimed a right of suzerainty over the Kingdom of Annam. the Irish leaders, the Irish Bishops and the and has exacted tribute to be sent to Pekin every four years. But in all transactions between Annam

> and France no mention was ever made of Ohina, which was comp'etely ignored. In fact, in one of the treaties drawn up to govern the relations of the Annamese and French Governments, a clause was inserted by which China's suzarainty was unmistakably set aside, as it asserted the entire independence of the Tu due as regards every nation except France, to whose foreign policy he hound himself to conform his own. It is needless to add that China was in no way a party to this treaty, made in 1874, and was never asked if it was willing to forego its right of suzerainty over Annam. In fact, the Chinese Government were ignorant, until recently, of the obnoxious stipulation, which was a direct blow at its supremacy in the East. It was only when France began preparations to secure the enforcement of the compact that China was made aware of the full meaning of the situation. No time was lost in summoning the Council of Mandarins together to consider what action should be taken to protect the Celestial interests. The Mandarine have come to the conclusion that China can only recognize the treaties between Annam and France, provided France intervenes in Tonguin affairs solely at the request of the Annamese sovereign; and provided such interference is accompanied by an acknowledgment of Chinese suzerainty over Annam. France could accept the latter of these conditions without loss of self-respect, for there is nothing jeopardized by, a recognition of nominal supremacy, but the former condition is totally inadmissible, and has seemingly been put forward by the Council of Mandarins with the design of forcing upon France an igrominious withdrawal from Tonguin or an open rupture with China. The first condition is one that cannot be accepted by France without humiliation, for she would, by acquiescing in it, have to forego all the commercial advantages gained or hoped for in Torquin, if it should become necessary for her to wait for a formal summons from the Annamese Sovereign before proceeding to enforce her treaty rights in that country. A serious collision between France and China is therefore almost inevitable.

" A QUESTION OF INFALLIBILITY."

Two weeks ago the Port Hope Times stated in a general way that "the comments of THE Post in regard to the Papel circular were will prove all the more acceptable, coming, as hard on the infallibility of the Vatican." moreover, a thorough justification of the it does, from a source that has been notorious. The Times writer, in making such an asserly hostile to Irish interests . Mr. Smith, tion, gave, ample proof that he did not moreover, reflects very severely on our Capa exactly know what he was talking about dian statesmen and politicians, when he and that he was all astray in his ideas, boldly asserts that his views are held by them, about "infallibility." (In fact we deemed) of war between Wrance and Ohina, is a part the took up his morning paper to read the but that they are restrained by political the position assumed by our contemporary reign of Louis XVI. of France, a native column, of news from the seat of understand at the first opportunity that he with a chromo (framed) if he would select the first opportunity that he with a chromo (framed) if he would select the first opportunity that he with a chromo (framed) if he would select the first opportunity that he with a chromo (framed) if he would select the first opportunity that he with a chromo (framed) if he confession of an indicate the first opportunity that he with a chromo (framed) if he confession of an indicate the confession of the con

such anti-Irish sentiments are so gonerally unanecessful. Owing toothe good faith and held as Mr. Smith declares they are 1.73 del serfoushess which our continuous has thinks we confound the present Marquis, sept to his help and he wide and it is detailed that it staggered him. but also very harmless, because in its details that it staggered him. but also very harmless, because in the best intentioned people will end and in the present marquis and the presen This terrible place of news for the people will end of Rome was to the effect! that the Irish to enforced emigration, and admires Mr. from Ignorance. Now, the Time will, Fenian had been arrested on suspicion, and Gladatone's upinch of starvation! policy, he no doubt, be surprised to wish we on searching his lodgings the detectives found his looked around the globe to find a spot tell its that his we had staken at each code to them the principal parta of the terril length he confessed to the police the secrets at a more desirable field than Canada and falled we would not have been in the alight tories now constituting their great possessions, of a terrible plot for the assassination of the the Western States because "Feninniam" est degree, that dupon the infallibility of the inches East, and known as French Cookin Queen. He told how he had been detailed by will fall to the burning sunt Watleau. And how could it thus he? Sim. his Irish confederates to assassinate. Hen of states of South of Facts inhave no ply dear Times; because there was no dinfal.

Mejesty. On several occasions, he was just weight with the Grofessor. Other makes no libility in the Olroniar. The great missing point of running a dagger through the difference to min whether or not the million. Isks. you make in othis, matter is that you claim more for the Rope than the that the majority of little children nowadays are fully aware of, and it is to be deeply regretted that the full grown editor of the Times should be ignorant of such an important fact Our contemporary must henceforth bear in mind that the Pope is infallible only when he addresses himself to the universal Church on matters of faith and morals. When the Pope deals: with questions of fact, His Holiness is certainly an excellent authority, but only fallible. We hope the Times will not forget this distinction, so that in the future it may guard itself from attacking our position, which has been declared to be nussail. able by learned divines and to be in harmony with sound theology. Now, this circular to the trish Bishops deals with questions of fact, and is not addressed to the universal Church; hence it is absurd on the part of the Times to give a character of infallible lity to it, which the Pope himself withholds. Besides, the document was neither written nor signed by His Holiness, so that our contemporary has been at very idle, if not mischievous work in trying to persuade its readers that THE POST had attacked the infallibility of the Vatican. We have but one complaint to make in regard to the article of the Times, and it is, that in quoting one of our comments, our contemporary falsifies the whole meaning struggling to maintain a firm footbold in of the sentence by interpolating a spurious word, the pronoun "it." By this simple and trifling interpolation, the Times manages to make us say thinge of a most stultliging nature. We would not have noticed the error but that our contemporary unjustly builds one of its best arguments upon it to show that the position we took amounts to saying that "the Pope does not "know what he is talking about-an admission slightly fatal to the assumption of " infallibility."

THE Post had said, "there is much in the circular that is a perfect reflection of the very sentiments, methods and aims of the National moven. t," but the Times quoted us as saying "that it (the whole Circular) was a perfect reflect ," etc., etc. We quite agree with our contemporary that it was a much easier matter to demolish the second quotation than to attempt to refute the first : but it was not fair to fabricate a quotation for the purpose of scoring a point sgainst us and of deceiving its readers.

In conclusion, we hope that the editor of the Times will not delay in acquiring a clearer and more accurate Idea of "infallibility" in the abstract, and a better understanding of its use and application in the reality. We do not think that he has yet made good his claims to the chromo-in fact, we think he has permanently lost it.

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MR. EDITOR - I am pleased to see in your

his appreciation of this self-sacrificing text to prove or establish their principle of patriot, and patrioularly at this trying monet; I enclose ten dollars, which you will please add to the fund, and oblige that the Bible does not contain all God's revealed troths. We have already cited some of those texts; we deem it unnecessary to cite all:

PAPERS ON REASON AND FAITH. (Contributed to THE TRUE WITHESS.)

We have conclusively proved that the Catholic rule of faith, and it only, is founded Oatholic rule of faith; and it only, is founded on the Bible, but, while doing this, we have at different times spoken of the revealed truths of God, and while treating with the Bible we used only one of the instruments, or channels, by which we are put in possession of these divine truths; hence it remains for us to say something of the other channel or tradition, and prove that the Oatholic rule of the done is founded on the revealed word. sith alone is founded on the revealed word BUSINESS OF

Protestants have ever shown themselves implainable enemies of tradition, because it badly chimes with their principles and always proved an invincible obstacle to their establishment. It is almost needless to remark that while they try to affect a stole indifference for it, they place themselves in centradiction with their theories, since in practice they are certainly guided by tradition, and not by the Bible or the written word of God. As in the administration of the Secrements of Baptism and Eucharist. It is quite evident, however, that they do not understand the Catholic sense of tradition, as may be clearly seen from the polemic works of their leaders, among whom Shuttleworth and Palmer of England, figure consploudaly.

In the administration of Baptism they say, "I taptize thee," and in no part of the Bible is such a formula to be found. On what authority then do they presume to use these words, since they acknowledge no other than the Bible in forming their rule of feith? Ac cording to the Acts of the Apostles, ch. viil. v. 38, ch. x. v. 48, and according to St. Paul to the Romans, haptism should be administered by submersion, yet Protestants administer it by infusion or aspersion, and on what authority do they do this? There is no passage in the Bible that says children must be baptized before they come to the use of reason; on the contrary,our Lord has said in express terms that all persons must be instructed before receiving baptiem, and how could this instruction be imported to infants? Why then do Protestants act contrary to the rule of faith which they found solely upon the Blble?

The Catholic Church alone claims to be directed by tradition as well as by the Bible; but Protestants condemn both the Catholic Church and tradition, the one es having fallen into error and the other as being absurd. But they imitate the Church and observe tradition. Is not this consummate absurdity? Is it not self-condemnation? Their conduct relative to the Holy Eucharist is in keeping relative to that of baptism. In no part of the Bible are we informed as to what words should be employed in the coasepration of the bread and wine. And on what authority, if not on that of tradition, do they employ more than any other passage, "This is my body—this is my blood?" Our Lord did not say that these are the words that we should employ; at least the Bible does not say so. They have no other authority than the Catholic Church, which they imitate, and which is governed by tradition. What need is there to establish a juridical investigation of the Protestant rule of faith slace it has

pronounced its own condemnation? Now, what is this tradition which Protestants always abuse and always condemn? Tradition is defined as the assemblage of those revealed truths which are not written in the sacred books, but which were first taught by the voice of Jesus Christ and by the Acostics, and which has ever since been presented in the Church by an uninterrupted transmission, either in writing or by word of mouth; and we are not only certain that the Apostles-established it, but we are also certain that they used the most efficacious means to preserve it, as may be seen from various passages of the sacred text, among which may be cited St. Paul's injunctions to his disciple, Timothy 1, ch. vi, v. 20; II, ch. i, v. 13; ch. il, v. 2; II., ch. ili, v. 14, and to Titus i., 9, and in his his second epistle to the Thess. ii. v., 14. Such strong and repeated exportitions to the then existing pasters of the Church to preserve and hand down, pure and intact, the sacred treasure of divine faith, must necessarily have made a deep impression on their minds, such that they could neither forget or fall to discharge the all important obligations enjoined on them. We might cite many other passages from the Sacred Scriptures, which prove that tradition was estab. lished by the Aposties, and that the Church has always adhered to if, as all her Councils and all the writings of the Holy Fathers conclusively prove, is a continual, existing, undying fact beyond all question. She has avowed and protested in every sge, as she protests today, that she received this rule along with the other truths of Christianity, from those before her, as handed down to them by preceding generations. And the writings of all Ohristians of all preceding ages, and in all he different Christian nation a of the world, show that the has not deviated from it in the least, since we find the same sacred truths taught in their writings, as the Cherch teaches today, and since from the principle of tradition this necessary cousequence follows, that nothing is changed, nothing is added to nor subtracted from the mored collection of divine truths handed down it is evident that the Onurch, which constantly adheres to this principle, can never alter her

Hence it is certain that Divine tradition has existed since the birth of Onristianity. Piotestants deny it, but in practice admit the sssertion, and thus contradict themselves. Hence it is a self-evident truth that the genume rule of faith must be founded on the enthe revealed word of God, sn'i since the Catholic rule of faith is the only one that can be proved as such, it must be the true rule of faith; for if the true rule of faith must comprehend all the truths that have been revealed and proposed to our beliet, it is evident that it those truths are not all contained in the Holy Bible they must necessarily be found in divine tradition, which was perfect from the very be-ginning, and existed anterior to the Sacred Scriptures ... Hence it was by tradition that the Apostles established the doctrine of Jasus: Ohrlst and how can Protestants prove this isct or the contrary unless that they make use of the contrary unless that they are start payments of the contrary unless that they are stored text says nothing about it. ? And not belog able to prove this the Bible, they are specified on unable to prove that the Bible contains all the triths son, do 1; Alex Macdonald, do 50; Is Macdonald, do 50; I

While Protestants cannot produce one single | eating diseased meat.

ali.

Now, if all the revealed truths are not contained in the Bible alone but also in traditition; if, on the contrary, all the sacred truths are contained in tradition, and a part of them only in the Bible, it is evident that the true rule of faith is that which is founded both on the sacred scriptures and on tradition at the same time, and such is the Catholic rule of faith to the exclusion of all others." Protestantism is like a putild body whose

autopsy science is continually performing in order to galvenize it, but in vain. The seal pel meets with nothing but leprosy, disor-ganization and the principle of death throughout the whole system a system that would have long since disappeared from the face of the earth, were it not sustained by the material interest and the passions of men, which go to show that science and faith are very different from each other. No one can deny that men distinguished for their genius and learning have at all times been found in various sects of Protestantism, and while they have never failed to ascertain the true solution to the most abstruse and difficult problems in all died without apparently perceiving that they were the living dupes of a religious system health, shattered by excessive labor, by travelwhich proves the difference that exists between science and faith—the one being the product of two native factors in man, his own natural powers and labor, while the other is the gratuitous guit of God, which he grants only to the humble, and such as demand it with humble and persevering prayer. In vain, then, may I or anyone else prove to you from any or every source that the Catholic rule of faith is the only true rule to gain heaven; in vain may 1 convince you of its truth so that you would be as certain of it as I am myself; unless God gives you the divine gift of faith you cannot believe. Suffer not yourself to be blinded in the midst of the nounday light of truth, close not your heart against its vivitying warmth, hold not that heart and soul a frozen captive in the ice of error, saut up by the lock and key of pride and worldly interest, and prejudice founded on misrepresentation, Remember that this is a question of eternal salvation, it is a question of holl or heaven as an abode for all eternity. Judge what you should do in the light of these truths, and if you judge rightly you will enter the saving ark of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, outside of

which there is no salvation. Dear reader, circumstances oblige us to in-terrupt for a while, the discussion of the important question at issue; but we hope to be able ere long to resume it again, and give full satisfaction as far as the light of truth can please such as are sincere to themselves, and York, but had supposed it was wholly due determined to save their soul whatever it may cost. PHILALETES.

A CERTAIN BEMEDY FOR CORNS.

This is the universal testimony and expressed by every one who has used Putran's Corn Extractor. Thousands in Canada have used it with gratifying results, and if you will take the trouble to ask any druggist he will give you the names of many persons of your acquaintance who have been radically cured of the worst kind of corns. Sold everywhere. Safe, sure, painless and vegetable in composition. Try it, It never falls. Take no substitute. Many of them are positively dangerous. Use Putnam's Corn Extractor.

FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIBMA-TION.

last. In the Oatholic Church Pembroke, His Lordship Bishop Lorrain gave the institutions and the number of First Communion and administered Confirmation to upwards of ninety children. These children, who had been undergoing a daily preparation for the worthy reception of the Sacraments for several weeks previously, pre. most advisable to determine matters pertainsented a beautiful appearance in the church. The white dresses, flowing veils and tasteful | the general well being of the Church throughwreaths worn by the little girls bespoke the out the country. Being asked if such a con-inward purity of their gouls. Refore the reinward purity of their souls. Before the reception of Holy Communion and Confirmation, His Lordship recalled once more to the minds of the children the nature and importance of the Sacraments they were about to no initiative step would be taken in the receive. In the afternoon the children again | matter. assembled in the church for the solemn renewal of their baptismal vows.

At this ceremony elequent sermons in English and French were preached by Father de Repentigny of St. Anne Church, Montreal, after which the temperance pledge was given to the boys for the space of five years. His Lordship will start on Tuesday morning for his pastoral visitation accompanied by Father de Repentigny.

The following is the itinerary of the visitation for the year 1883:-

Sheenborough	4, 5	June.
Isle aux-Allumettes		tt .
Coulonge	7.8	"
Bois-franes	8, 9	66
Gower Point (La		9
Passe)	9, 10, 11	gg
Passe) Vinton	11, 12	11
Thorn	12, 13	2;
Lasile	13, 14	, e t
Calumet Island	14, 15, 16	. 16
Portage du Fort	16, 17, 18	, at
Bristol	18, 19	11
Quio	19, 20	11
Onalow	20, 21, 22	11
Pambroke	22	te .
Osceola	28, 29	116
Douglass	30 30	c c
Eganville	.30 J'ne, 1.~	2 July.
Brudene ll(by relay)	2	er, ac.
Dovle's Corners	3, 4, 5	44
Hararty	215 - 6 7 ·	(5
Brudenell	: 7, 8, 9	166 .
Mount St. Patrick	9, 10, 11	
Springtown	11.12	, , 19
Rentrew	12, 13, 14	12
Arnorloz.	:14, 15, 16	
Mattawan	14.	Avgust.
Golden Lake (Indian Mise)		1
Mise)	22 8	Septem ber
t N. Zerribin.	RIBDOD OF U	ythera,
Vi	c, Apost, of	Pontiac.
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FROM THE HOLY SEE.

BI HOPSPAULDING OF PEORIA ON THE EVENTS OF HIS TRIP TO EUROPE.

WELLOW THE BUILDING Desirability of a Council of the Churce in America—Cardinal Simeont's Letter,

34.23

Among those who arrived in New York by the steamship "Republic" on Friday was the Right Rev. J. L. Spaiding, Bishop of Peorls, Ill. Bishop Spalding its nephew of Archibishop Spalding, who presided at the Council of Baittmore in 1866. He deliwell known in New York, having been for many years assistant along with the Rev. T. J. Ducey, now rector of St. Lec's, at St. Michael's Church, of which the Rev. A. J. Donnelly Is rector. Bishop Spalding was con-secrated by Cardinal McCloskey in the old St. Patrick's Cathedral. He is the first Bishop of Peorle and one of the youngest prelates in the American hierarchy; he is reoognized also as one of the most gifted and energetic. He has just returned from abroad after paying his first visit since his consecration to the Sovereign Pontiff. He has been ing the flo'y See he sought to recruit his ling about Europe and in the East.

It was rumored at the time of Bishop Spalding's departure for Rome that one object of his visit to the Holy See was to lay be-fore the Pope a scheme of a Catholic University for the United States. It was mentioned, too, that according to popular rumor a large sum of money had been placed at Bishop Spalding's disposal to aid the project. The Bishop was unwilling restorday to say much on the topic, the scheme being still in embryo. He thought it destill in embryo. sirable that some centre of Catholic education should be established in this country, with the best professors obtainable, for the higher education of the clergy. That was his first aim, as it would olergy. undoubtedly be also of his brethren in the episcopate, to increase the number of able and learned priests throughout the country. This, he thought, could not well be done without the establishment of a centre of learning and piety, common to all the dioceses. As the institution progressed, he thought, its lines of study might be extended so as to embrace all the liberal professions. He thought, however, that such a university would be a product of time and development rather than a creation of money, and the first step would be the agreement of the bishors upon some definite plan.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Bishop Spaiding had heard of the postpone ment of the Provincial Council of New to the Cardinal's illness. "I remember," said the Bishop, "when I was at the Provincial Council of Baltimore"—the Bishop, though a two weeks' session was very great on all who | mighty Lord Lanedowae, accused of robbery, attended. On the president of such a body the demands are tremendous. A man needs the highest vigor of body and mind to fill the value of the sticks might be about one such an office.'

Bishop Spalding was shown the telegraphic of the Catholic Church in the United States brought to the prostrate husband of his wife's reading the despatch carefully said he thought | lected that a servant of Lansdowne owed him such a council very probable and very de- a few shillings, and he hoped by getting the sirable. He had, however, personally heard amount, to save his poor wite from juil He fere with the meeting of the New ceeded on his way to meet his debtor, probathe increase of the dioceses, the churches, of his wife's sorrows than his own. of the last General Council, a conference of the rent roll of Lord Lanedowne. all the American prelates, he thought, was propose the university question the Bishop said, "Most certainly," and added that until the bishops met in some such way probably

A PONTIFF STATESMAN. Bishop Spalding had several interviews with Leo XII., and expressed himself in terms of the highest admiration regarding the Sovereign Pontiff. He thought him a really great man in every sense and a most wise statesmen. His work was telling, too. "You see he has made peace with Russia," said the Bishop, and in Germany, although matters have not been brought to a formal reconciliation, they are drifting that way on both sides. In France alone does there seem to exist a hatred of the Catholic Church. But that is to a great extent a matter of politics, as it is in Italy. The French clergy are to a large extent royalist. The republicans know that and persecute them for that reason. 1 am confident that had there been a man, a real lender on either side, the Napoleonic or legitimist, France would by this time have had either an emperor or a king."

The Pope manifested the keenest interest in this country and displayed a wonderful amount of knowledge of its affairs. Bishop Spalding said the Holy Father had high hopes of the advance of the Church in this country.

THE POPE AND THE IRIBE AGITATION.

When asked his opinion of the circular of Cardinal Simeoni to the Irish bishops condemning contributions to the Parnell fund, Bishop Spalding expressed his preplexity as to the immediate motive of it. "It is hard to tell," said the Bishop, "the chuses of such things. One thing is certain—the Pope receives from the government as well as from the bishops a mass of secret information that the public never has command of. On these data legislation is often framed. There is no doubt at all that the English feeling is very much embittered sgainst the Irish, and the letter, based on the facts presented to the Pope, is likely enough an expression of his sense of the situation as laid before him. Of course, every one knows that the Pope condemns assessination and dynamite. There was no need for him to say that. Instructions of this kind, though particular, in their application, are meant for the whole world, to show that the Holy Bee discoclates

ing Ead no means of judging. In his journeys, in the East, the Bishop said he found Catholicity spreading. The present Postiff was doing much in this direction. The Bishop also spent several pleasant weeks in Spain. The Catholicity of the Spanish people impressed him very favorably, and his view of their general apiritual con-THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY PROJECT dition, so far as his observation went, did not at all agree with the statements recently published. He thought the Spanish priests an exceptionally fine body of men, and the religious feeling among the people was very deep.

The Blabop returns to his diocese today, and is not likely to be in New York again for some time. While here he was the guest of the Rev. T. J. Ducey .- N. Y. Herald

A GOOD MOVE .- The advocates of tem. no saviesment evaluate congratulate themselves on the introduction of "JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF a into the leading caloons of the city. It has become quite a favorite, and has almost entirely displaced whickey. At the Carnival his Excellency was amongst those who pertook of the beverage and expressed himself highly pleased with it. It continues to be the chief beverage at the House of Commons' refreshment room. - Ot tawa Cilizen: ...

CORRESPONDENCE

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUS WITNESS: can look upon this petty despot with other than feelings of abhorrence and disgust. Can any being born of an honest mother Canada welcome the cruel monster who his tenants who dared to give food and lodgto the arrogent wretch who, assuming to be from his agent, - and that under penalty of instant eviction?

Here is an incident of how things were poor man was lying ill from a disease supertook an armful of dry withered sticks from a and dragged before one of the ruffishs who act in Ireland as magistrates. The bailiff swore penny, and the Just (/) Judge condemned the Bishop spalding was shown the telegraphic poor woman to a fice of three shillings, with despatch ann uncing that a general council the alternative of going to jail. Word was was likely to be called. The Bishop after | misfortune. He had no money, but he recoi nothing of it. It would not necessarily inter- staggered up from his bed of straw, and pro-

"Vengeance is mine," saith the Lord. Re-

ligion and human experience forbid indiviing to the unity of faith and discipline and duals to take the law into their own hands, but, Sir, if I were the brother of that starved human being, the temptation would be strong to slay my brother's murderer.

The record of the Lansdownes is a record of tears and of death, and I care not what infamous statutes may have legalized the tyranny of Lord Larsdowne, he stands before his God recking with the murder of his fellow creatures.

And this red-handed robber lord is cousid ored a fitting person to fill the high position of Governor General of Canada. Sir, it is an insult every Canedian should resent. It is England's answer to Canada's sisterly plea for justice and fairness towards Ireland, and if Canadians submit to the imposition of such a Governor-General they shall have proved a wonderful capacity for "eating the leek." If we are to have Governors imported, let us at least have men with honorable records, not malicious mules like Forster, or despotic vampires like Lansdowne. England has not, it is true, two Dufferins, but surely she has men without obnoxious antecedents, and possessing the gentlemanly characteristics that have earned for Lord Lorne a respect and popularity only second to his distinguished predecessor. The appointment of a man like Lansdowae is, to say the least of it, imprudent, and as such cannot meet the approval of any intelligent Canadian. Every plea of self-respect impels the Irish element to enter an indignant protest against this man's appointment, and our representatives should without delay urge upon the Government the necessity of notifying Downing street of the great objection entertained by Canadians to the appointment of Lord Lane-downe as Governor-General of Canada. Yours truly,

~I.P.B. QUEBRO, 9th June, 1883.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Archbishop Taschereau left Quebec yesterday for St Nicholas, to commence his annual pastoral tour in the various parishes in this archdiocess.

His Lordship Bishop Fabre will make this week the following pastoral visits, viz : On the 14th, at St. Francois de Salles; 15th, Ste. Anne des Plaines and St. Vincent de Paul;

A pastoral letter of Mgr. Tasohereau was read in the various Eoman Catholic churches in the archdiocese of Quebec on Sunday, June 10th; on the subject of secret societies, which

the record covering seafly 1,200 pages will be at once forwarded to the Congregation of Bles. The commission had 92 seasons and diplomatist. His presence was frequent in examined sixteen winesses, including the the chicle attending Cardinal Howard, but most noted ecclesiastical dignitaries and lay what his actual standing was Bishop Spald- authorities in the history of the province.

LOCAL NEWS.

-The officers of the various Irish Catholic temperance societies meet in St. Patrick's presbytery on Thursday evening next to make arrangements for the proposed temperance convention shortly to be held.

-The Commission appointed in 1880, by the Archoishop of Quebec, to take preliminary measures for the canonization of Bishop Laval, the first Bishop of Quebec, and in Canada, and the founder of Laval University. have completed their labors and sent a report covering over a thousand pages of foolscap to Bome.

1,000 gastin CATARRH.

CATABBH.—A new treatment whereby a per-menent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Oanads. 13-tf

ST. MARY'S NEW ORGAN. THE INAUGURATION EXPROISES LAST EVERING - THE

PARTICIPANTS-THE BEAUTIFUL CHURCH FILL-ED TO OVERFLOWING -A MEMORABLE OCCA. SION.

There is nothing which so elevates the mind or impresses one with the beauties of our universal religion than sacred music. The grand inspiring peals of the organ, accompanied by fresh young vioces lifted in preise of the All Merciful, have within them that powerful elequence which so touches our human sensibilities and imbues within us DEAR Sm .- It is earnestly to be hoped that | thoughts and sympathies not to be aroused the Irishmen of Canada will awaken to the necessity of taking some action in reference in St. Mary's Church. The new organ recontto the appointment of this man, known as Lord Lansdowne, to the Governor-Generalship ly erected by Mesers. Mitchell & Co., and preof Canada. No one familier with the history sented to the Church by the Rosery and of that individual's antecedents, and the Benevolent Sodality at a cost of \$2,000, was and despotic and inhuman manner in which he formally opened, and filled the splendid and his father have acted towards Irishmen, edifice with its majoric music. Mr. Sam. Mitchell, who superintended the building of the instrument, had the bonor of playing upon it first in public, and acquitted himself esteem a despicable tyrant whose avarice has in a most admirable manner. Previous to caused the starvation of hundreds of his the opening of the religious services an exfellow-beings? Is there a mother in all Canada | cellent programme of sacred music was prewho would bid her son pay homage to a sented, the participants including the names vampire that has sucked dry the fount of or probably the most select and, necessarily, Princess Beatrice greatly and she insisted woman's breast, converting into gold the very most accomplished lady and gentlemen amamilk the Almighty intended for the nourish- | teur vocalists in the city. The musical exerment of her babe? Will the humanity of class commenced at eight o'clock, the beautifal little edifice being filled to overflowing by visited with immediate destruction those of large numbers of the faithful. "The Priests' March," an organ solo by Mandelesohu, ing to the victims of his inhumanity? Will brought out the fine tone of the new is very serious. the sons and daughters of Canada pay honor instrument and reflected much credit to the arrogant wretch who, assuming to be upon the player, Professor R. O. Palletier. his right to control the laws of nature, for-bade his tenants to marry without a permit was rendered in a most edifying manner. Mr. M. Rowan, in another solo, O Salutaris, showed much taste and remarkable talent in his renderlog of it, and gave promise of great managed on this man's catates. In 1880, a things in the future from him. A dust, Gratias Agamus, by Miss Alice Crompton and induced by a want of proper nourishment. Mr. J. Crompton, was very effectively given Having obtained a little Indian mesi his and much appreciated. After an organ solo make a fire to cook this morsel of load. She Verum was anny with exquisite taste and sweetness by Miss Crompton, whose efforts, and with marked culture and expression. Miss Crompton and Messrs. T. O. O'Brien

> quitted himself to the satisfaction of all. A solema Benediction of the Blessed Bacrachoir was composed of Drs. Trudel baa

Previous to the commencement of the musical services, the Rev. Pastor, Father B. Lonorgan, took occasion to return his sincere thanks to those who had contributed in any way in the inauguration, mentioning specially the B. & B. Sodality, who had not only pre-sented the magnificent organ to the church, but also the beautiful marble altar, at a cost of \$3,000. The ceremony, he remarked, would take more the appearance of a sacred concert, and consequently he thought it bet ter to delay the blessing of the organ until next Sunday. The programme we have just noticed was then proceeded with.

It is but proper to say, in conclusion, that to the devoted and untiring zeal of the Rev. Father Lonergan is due the catablishment in the East End of a place of worship for the English speaking faithful, which for architectural beauty and tasty interior, ornsmentation and appointment, is not surpassed by any in our fair city of churches.

TEACHERS WANTED to subscribe for our PUBLIC SCHOOL JOURNAL, only \$1.00 a year. Our TEACHERS' AGENCY is the largest in the United States. Graduates and teachers desiring new or improved positions anywhere should at once send for our circular, enclosing stamp for postage. Address, F. E. WILSON & Co., 857 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

_\$6 8 eow MONTBEAL VS. SHAMROOK.

THE MATCH ON SATURDAY -- A VICTORY FOR THE

LATTER. The match between the Montreal and Shamrook teams, on Saturday, attracted a goodly number of spectators on the grounds of the latter club, despite the dull and disagreeable state of the weather. Much interest had been manifested in the match, especially owing to the fact that the two teams had been undergoing several changes and were said to be in excellent trim. The Montreal team, although playing an artistic and skillful game, seemed to lack staying powers. They have all the brilliancy and dash necessary, but in a long and tiring struggle their weak point is discovered to be want of endurance. This, however, can be remedied, their play on Saturday warranting their friends in expecting great things from them in the near inture. The "invincible" Shamrooks played, as usual, a strong game, although being without Heelan McKeown and Magnire.

lng players took their places:

SHAMBOOKS—T. Pryor, 'goal; F. Lally,'
point; J. Morton, cover-point; T. Butler, E.
Hart; T. Meehan, detence field; T. Devine,
contra; P. Murphy, E. Kennedy, P. Green,
home field; T. Daly, M. Oresgan, home. Umpire, C. Coursol.

Monranal - B. Whyle, goal; J. H. Crowley,

Play commenced at 345, when the follow-

Shamrock the next three straight. At the conclusion the usual cheers were At the conclusion the usual cheers were fine stock of this Company, where Mr. H.J. given by the teams for each other, and for the Shaw or his assistants, Mr. Sheppard or Mr. umpires and referee.

OBITUARY.

John Jardine, Collector of Customs at Campbellton, N B, is dead. Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, formerly Governor of Vancouver's Island and lavily Governor of Queensland, is dead.

The junefal of the late Mrs W Sharples, sister of Hon A P Caron, took place on June 7th, to the Basilica, Quebec, and was largely attended.

Bev. Father Firmin Dugas, Vicar of St. Esprit, died yesterday (Sunday, June 10) at St. Leguari. He was a member of the Scclety: of One Mass.

Mr. William Morris, lately Government Agent of Ceylor, died in Landon, Eng., on May 24th, aged 74 years. The deceased was born in Quebec in 1808. As ensign of the 97th Regiment he went with his father, the commander of the regiment, to Osylon in 1825. The deceased held high and important civil offices in Ceylon. He was a son of the late Vient. Col. Wm. Morris. Who. the late Lieut. Col. Wm. Morris, who was a captain in Her Majesty's service in the war of 1812, having previously served in India under Wellington about 1802. His son, Lieut.-Col. B. T. Morris, a brother of the deceased, has been Warden of the County of Sherbrooke for twenty years, and another brother, Mr. L. G. Morris, has been joint Prothonotary of Sherbrooke for twenty-six years.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HEALTH.

Washington, June 11 .- A paper published here says the ambassador of one of the great powers telegraphed his sovereign on Wednesday last that the abdication of the Queen was impending. The reasons given for this course are that Her Majesly's fast falling and increasing unwillingness cometimes inability to perform bealth the duties incident to the Government. It is said the Queen is a mild believer in spiritualism. She thought the spirit of her dead husband used to assist her in working out questions which perplexed and annoyed her. At her last visit to Balmoral she seemed to feel the presence of the dead Prince, and talked as though he were by her side. This and other occurrences slarmed the that some other members of the family should come down at once. The trouble with the Queen's knee comes from a large ulper of a cancerous nature that has formed under the knee joint, and in spite of all that can be done is eating its way to the bone. Her condition

A PARTIZAN PAMPHLET.

"IRELAND AND THE HOLY SER."

That so-called Vatican Reprint is not inspired by the Huly Sce—it is compiled by an Anti Irish bloot who has not the courage to sign his name.

Rose, June 12 .- 1t was announced in some of the Catholic journals that on Wednesday wife proceeded to gather some dry bush to of "Irish Melodies," by Prof. Pelletier, .Ave last a pamphiet, bearing the title of " Ireland and the Holy Bee," printed at the Prepaganda Press, should appear in Rome. Although not very young priest, was present as theologian | wood hard-by, and was about returning to her | it is almost unnecessary to say, called forth | for sale on that day, or since, the pamphlet to his uncle, who presided—"the strain of the | home when she was reized by a balliff of the highest praise. An Ave Maria was then has been issued, evidently, for private circulagiven by Miss Louisa Morrison-Fiset, with tion. It is anonymous, and has the imprima-her well known splendid musical ability, tur of Father Augustinus Bausa, O.P.S P.A., Magister, and Julius Lenti, Archiep. Siden. Vicesq. Its title is as follows:—"Ireland and and J. Cromption in a trio, Jesu Dei Vivi, the Holy See; a Betrospect.-1866 v. 1883. were very successful in blending their voices Illegal and Seditions Movements in Ireland harmoniously and in executing a difficult contrasted with the Principles of the Catholic place skillfully. An organ solo brought the Church as shown in the Writings of Cardinal Cullen. Rome: Printed at the Propaganda special programme to a close. Prot. J. A. Fowler, as accompaniet to the soloists, ac-Press. May, 1883" It is made up of extracts selected from the writings of the late Cardinal Callen, recently published by the Right Rev. ment followed, at which the Rev. Father | Dr. Moran, Bishop of Oseory; and those extracte fere with the meeting of the New ceeded on his way to meet his debtor, proba- Lonergan cfliciated, usaisted by the "are published with a view to show the York Provincial Council, he said. With bly thinking, like a true man as he was, more Bev. Fathers Pineault and Dugas. The attitude adopted by the Holy See towards Fentauism and all illegal associations hostile the institutions and the number of Re did not go far. The poor fellow fell Desjarding, and Messra. Lefaivre, Rowan, to the established authorities." The compiler Catholics in the United States, now dead on the road. He had given the blood in McCann, O'Brian, Crompton, McCaffrey and plously says: "God grant that the publication of these extracts may place in a clear light the teaching of the Holy Sec, and serve to disabase those ignorant persons who think they can remain good Catholics while they join secret, seditions associations, which the Church has never ceased to condemn." This pamphletis destined, in the opinion of the Journal de Rome, to create a great sensation, and long extracts from it, translated into French, are given in the columns of that

journal. An English journal, the Italian Times, published in Rome, comments on the publication of the pamphlet, "Ireland and the Holy See," in the following style :- " We can safely say that this is an extremely inopportune moment to add fuel to the flames already aroused in Ireland by what some Irishmen style a British foul and insidious plot.' we can with safety add that this pamphlet is not inspired by the Vatican, though bearing the seal of the Propaganda Press. There are in Bome just now certain Irishmen auxious for favors to come. They often pose as Irlah Scribes, if not Pharisees. They intermeddle with quasi-diplomacy, and scribble for a partisan press. . . No partisan pamph-let, even inspired by a Romanized Irishman, or bearing the real of the Propaganda Press. can be accepted without a large grain of salt just now. . . We must have both sides of the vexed question fairly presented before us. So far as we can learn, in a direct avenue from the Vatican, both sides have yet to be nearly (fairly?) presented before his Holi-

Dese. It is, moreover, to be noted that the anonymous compiler of this pamphlet has taken predious good care to expunge from the writings of Cardinal Cullen all ullusions to and condemustions of Free Masonry. What the object of the compiler was for so doing is quite transparent. He did not wish to burt the feelings of those noble English Protestants or "Catabolics" who belong to the secret body of Free Masons. The pamphlet is a fraud of the worst description, and is issued for the vilest of purposes.

The finest Plano House in the Dominion is that occupied by the N. Y. Piano Co; 226 and 228 St. James street, Montreal. Their stock of instruments is in keeping with the character of the bouse. The dozen or more manufacturers, whose agencies are controlled by this house, are known as reliable makers, and their guarantso is unquestioned. Most of their instruments the "Weber," "Decker & Son," Dunham, Hale, Vosen & Son, Hallett, Davis & Co., have a European as well as a Continental reputation. The celebrated "Weber" Piano is kept here in all styles, from the concert grand to the small boudoir upright. " This is acknowledged by all to be the best best beingment of this age, and is used by most of the MONTREAL—B. Whyle, goel; J. H. Crowley, insention this hge, and its asset by point; B. Elliott, cover point; E. Elliott, T. leading people and wealthy families of F. Trihey, A. G. Grant, defence field; J. Americants. The thew York: Plane Co. siso Patterson, centre, A. Hamilton, J. Blacklock, sell the Geo. Wood, Burdet, and Bell organs, A. E. McNaughton, home field; F. Dillou, and they are sgents for the two leading Unna. T. J. Paton, home. Umpire Hy. Starnes, ir. diam planes; the Heintsmann and the Williams of Toronto. The Montreal won the first game, and the procure a good plane or organ to examine the

Maitland, will show them every attention.

The said of the sa

THE THUNDERBOLT."

The Dramatic Effort of the French Canadian Poet Laureate Louis Erechette—Its First Presentation at the Union Square, Theatre—Opinions of the New York Press.

New York, June 6 .- The N. Y. Herald says :- "The Thunderbolt," a new play by Mr. Louis Frechette, the poet laurente of Canada, was produced last evening at the Union Square Theatre. It was called "a new romantic American drams," but was, in fact, a real old time melodrams. There was no lack of sensation in attempted assassiwas no lack of sensation in attempted account of mr. Gotthold should run nation, suicide and other dark deeds, and there was rather more than the usual amount of mock heroic sentiments. The play was badly constructed, and while, as a narrative, the story of the piot, as given in the theatre prostory of the piot, as given in the theatre proconstructed, and while, as a narrative, the story of the plot, as given in the theatre pro-gramme was interesting, dramatically it was somewhat incoherent. The dialogue was disappointing; it was for the most part common place and prosaic.

In "The Thunderbolt," Mr. Frechette has sommitted the fault common to most persons of purely literary reputation who attempt play-writing-he fails to realize the requirements of the stage. The story is told rather than acted. It is told by the actors in instaiments, interspersed with much dreary dialogue. A leading feature of the story, which takes place before the begins, is known from the play bill and from the actors occasionally alluding to dark deeds of the past. The tableaux of the final situation of each act oredit on the stage management. The scenery was pretty and the play as a whole was fairly well acted. The audience was large and friendly, but it occasionally was compelled to be merry where the author intended it to be grave.

STHE THURDERBOLT."

The story is laid in Louisians, near New Orleans, and tells of a youth, Paul Rodette, known as "The Thunderbolt," who elopes with a young creole. He is followed by her brother, whom he kills in an encounter. As then leaves his father's estates in the hands of a lawyer and goes abroad for twenty years. All this is supposed take place before the rise of the curtain He returns and finds Lawyer Benard enjoying himself with his father's wealth. In his house are living the rich widow of a planter and her daughter. The designing To the Editor of N. Y. Star: old mother wishes her daughter to marry the lawyer, but she prefers young Walter Brenton. Bodette determines to beirlend the young people, but he has a good deal of trouble over it until the final scene. The lawver refuses to give up the estate. as Rodette cannot produce the pa-pers, and tries all means of getting rid of "The Thunderbolt" including an attempted assassination. Finally Bodette discovers that young Brenton is his son, and the youth has papers proving the right to the estates and a certificate of the marriage of Bodette with the creole, of which there was some doubt. The lawyer becoming desperate, is about to abduct the widow and her daughter, but is foiled by "The Thunderbelt," who makes the young pair happy as the curtain falls.

The final scene of the abduction caused unbounded merriment. The curtan rose with a scene showing a steam pacht with a very uneasy stovepips. The lawyer was on hand with two imported Mexican pirates to do the deed. The widow and ber daughtor were also there. When the lawyer made known his little game the widow said with a tragic air, "Mr Renard, this is too much; this has gone foo far." The daughter appeared alarmed, and Benard said if the creamed ha would kill her mother and she would be a murderess. The mother said, "Not a word, my daughter, not a word." There is no knowing what the daughter might not have done if "The Thunderbolt" had not moved on in his shirt sleeves. This so alarmed the wicked time and the realization that she is happier lawyer that he jumped off the steam yachtand some one threw a handful of water on the stage indicative of his melancholy end. The New York Sun: As might be supposed

from the title, "The Thunderbolt" is strong enough, and to spare. In its general outline the play is as old as the bills. A young man has committed a crime and flees from home. He has taken the precaution to deed his property to a friend, it being in Louisians, during the rebellion. He takes a counter-deed from him, which he leaves with a lawyer. On his return, after years of wandering, the Thunderbolt, as ho is called, finds that the counter-doed has been lost, and that the friend to whom he had intrusted his property is unwilling to give it up. This is the situation, the mere statement of which will enable any one to see how it all must end. The missing documents are found, and with them a marriage certificate of no less importance, and the Thunderbolt also finds a son in the person of a young friend whom he had ploked up in his travellings. There are several attempts at murder, robbery, arson and abduction by the villain of the play, Joseph Renard there are love passages between the Thunderbolt's son, who goes under the name of Walter Brenton, and the young lady that Renard wishes to marry, and the comic business is taken care of by a creole boy, Toots, an Irlsh sailor, Tom Cronan, and a couple of Louisiana darkles.

All this to read about has quite an antique flavor, but the well known materials are handled in a new fashion. Each act, except the last, is taken separately, a well contrived little drama, its incidents properly leading up to a legitimate though surprising finale. The weak point of the play is the fourth act, which is unnecessary. In spite of the melodramatic death of the villain, who disappears from the bow of his yacht amid a bucketful of sand thrown up to represent spray, it is even tame after the exciting incidents of the preceding

Mr. Lewis Morrison lacked but little of Renard. Mr. J. Newton Gotthold as Paul Rodette, the Thunderbolt, failed in what ought to be the strongest effect of the plece-the discovery of his son. Of the other characters none were played with more than ordinary success. Perhaps Miss Madge Butler's impersonation of Toots was the most worthy of pralae.

At the end of the second act the audience was very enthusiastic. By the end of the third it was almost indifferent, and quite so when the curtain fell. "The Thunderbolt" should not, however, fade from the stage. Shortened by an act, with greater finish given to the remaining acts, and a more carefully selected cast, it should become a good stock piece, better by a great deal than any play of Ita class.

The N.Y. Star says:-Louis Frechette's drama, "The Thunderbolt," was produced at the Union Square Theatre last night, and had not the weather been so hot, the air in sultry, and the number of "professionals" in the audience so large, it would have scored an emphatic success. As it was, with all

meet with great popularity on the road. The leading part, in which Mr. J. Newton Gott-hold-appears, serves to show a sterling; capable and conscientious actor in a series of good situations, and it was interesting to note the thorough naturalness of his acting in contrast with the staginess of Mr. Lewis Morrison, who was the most unmitigated of all villains. A nice little piece of dramatic work was done by Miss Madge Butler, as Tooks, a mulatto boy. M. C. Daly appeared as a penurious darky, and

我们就是一个大型,我们就是一个大型,我们就是一个大型,我们就是一个大型,我们就是一个大型,我们就是一个大型,这个大型,这个大型,这个大型,这个大型,这个大型,不 第一个大型,我们就是一个大型,我们就是一个大型,我们就是一个大型,我们就是一个大型,我们就是一个大型,我们就是一个大型,我们就是一个大型,我们就是一个大型,不是

Ed. Lamb as an inebriated sailor. The piece has all the elements of popular success, and with the strong and earnest acting of Mr. Gotthold should run well.

MRS. PARNELL'S TREASURES ON SALE. THE HOME OF THE SWEET PORTESS, PANNY PAR-MELL, TO GO TO STRANGERS.

C688.

There are few things so tender and touching as the announcement in the annexed letter-full of a mother's mourn ing and a mother's memories for the loved and lost. " The grief must be indeed great, and the desolation unendurable, when Mrs. Parnell is compelled to offer to stranger guests the occupancy of the Old Ironsides mansion at Bordentown, N. J, with all the associations of the past, and all the tender recollections and were well arranged and effective, and reflected patriotic hopes of later times, and the terrible shadow that overspread all a little more than ten months ago. One car easily understand how that home on the Delaware in which Fanny Parnell dreamed, and designed, and sung for Ireland, could be no longer a place of calm rest and contented refuge for the fond mother who had nurtured those ideas and shared in their development. People will appreciate the jealous guardianship that would prevent the contact of indifferent hands with the treasures so linked with a swest memory, and one cannot but commend the design that would rather give opportunity to those who loved the living songstress to possess themselves of some lasting memorial of the honored dead. The letter is indeed sadly eloquent:

IBONSIDES, BOBDENTOWS, N. J., June 5.

I am making arrangements to rent my house, and I hope forever to divest myself of a load of trouble, expense and auxiety too great for my age, alone and unaided, and in the expectation that I may thus be enabled to seek the solace and companionship or some of my family.

All my prettiest and most valuable articles of furniture, paintings, bric-a-brac, glass, china, silver, books and a very handsome rosewood plane, excellent and nearly new, will be on exhibition two or three days from Wednesday, June 6, inclusive at Leavitt's Art Galleries, No. 817 Broadway, New York, and for sale by auction shortly after. All these aforesaid articles were bought by myself with much trouble, and with my best taste and judgment, according to my means, to please and cheer my dear departed daughter, and were much prized and to some extent used by her. There are so many small articles among them that I write to inform you about the matter, as you may like to notice it in your paper, since some friends and countrymen and women of my daughter may wish to secure mementoes of the home where she lived and latered for the and she loved. These souvenirs cannot. in any case, be very coetly. I cannot leave anything in this house easily lost or removed, or easily injured by any one renting it. I cannot endure seeing always before me articles smid (which I look in vain fo my daughter. Although, if I go away, to return perhaps only after some years, if I live, afar may make me prize such memorialsmay make them sweet to me-but now, in my sorrow and loneliness, in my anxieties and agonies, I cannot, without injury that is mortal, look upon these emblems of the past. Believe me to be, dear sir, truly yours,

When the blood is impure, or when it is thin and cold, good health is impossible. Under such conditions, boils, pimples, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and one disease after another is developed. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and it will make the blood pure, rich and warm.

DELIA T. S. PARNELL.

TERRIFIC BAINSTORM.

Sr. Johns, Que., June 6.—This section of the country was this afternoon visited by one of the fiercest storms seen in years. About 3 45 a terrible rain from the southwest set in, the wind blowing a gale. Shortly after, hallstones as large as marbles began and continged to fall for several minutes. In an incredibly short time the forcent flooded the streets, the drains being insufficient to carry off the extraordinary amount of water. Several cellars under the principal stores on Richelieu street were flooded, causing much damage. The streets in several places were completely blocked by trees, which had stood the storms of thirty and forty years, but today succumbed. Piles of lumber were blown from the wharves into the river, and the lumber yards lost heavily, the lumber being blown hundreds of feet and broken to atoms. Fences were blown over in all direc-The gable end of the brick brewery was blown out. Mrs. Dewar suffered heavily from the Iron roof of her store and dwelling being blown off. The rain poured through the wooded covering in torrents. The excitement of the storm had hardly subsided, it being the general topic of conversation, when the town was again aroused by an alarm of fire at the Victoria Hosiery Company's buildings. The alarm was no sooner given than scores of females were seen franmaking a considerable hit in the character of tically running to the windows of the upper story and on the roof, but, through the presence of mind of the proprietors, all escaped safely, some by a ladder, others by the usual means of escape, and others by crossing to the neighboring roofs. The fire brigade turned out, but fortunately their services were not required, the file baving been got under command. It is supposed to have originated from an old gasometer buried in the yard, and used some years ago to light the building, the conducting pipes from which run under the floor. The opinion is that these pipes had got stopped, and gas forming from a quantity of gasoline supposed to have been left in the reservoir, the flood. ing of the cellar today removed the obstructions in the pipes, when the gas escaped, causing a heavy explosion, which sent the fire and smoke up the shart of the hoist. and filled the upper stories. The damage from fire is elight, and july covered by in-

> Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively oure sick beadache and prevent its return. Hoesen, Judge J. F.; Dely, Recorder Smyth, tions and guides, neither is it a cold blood-

Surance.

THE CANADIAN VICEBOY:

Lanadowne as Governor-General From the New York Herald, June 6th.

Many of the Irish people in Canada are offering serious opposition to the appointment of the Marquis of Lansdowne to the position of Governor-General of Canada. The Post, the Irish organ of Montreal; says in its issue of to-day :- "The Marquis was, of all the public men in England, with the exception of Buckshot Forster, about the most objectionable man whom Mr. Gladstone could have selected for the position. The Marquis of Lansdowne and his family have played too hostile and inimical a part in the legislation and government of Ireland for a million of Irishmen in Canada to extend a welcome to him to our Canadian shores, and to hold him in that respect which the chief magistrate of the Dominion should he ever able to command from every class of the population."

It is not impossible that the dissatisfaction may lead to more substantial expressions of disapproval. The feeling of Canada upon the Irish question was: eo. clearly shown by the petition of their Parliament in favor pol leniency in British legislation for Ireland that Mr. Gladstone cannot have misinterpreted the fact that a large number of Canament, therefore, of an obnoxious gentleman than a hundred years ago.

A SINGLE BOX of Mack's Magnetic Medicine will prove to any sufferer from nervous prostration or weakness of the generative organs, that it is the best and cheapest medi oine ever sold for this class of diseases. Bead the advertisement in another column and send at once for the great Brain and nerve but did not testify its reality by the needed food. Sold in Montreal by Laviolette & Nelson.

THE TONQUIN WAR.

London, June 6 - China has ordered the speedy acquisition to her navy of several new gunboats, and is negotiating with ex-officers of the United States Navy to accept commands in her fleet.

Paris, June 6 .- A recently received tele gram states that the Annamites have beheaded Father Bechet, a Catholic missionary.

It is stated that China has suddenly broken off negotiations with Japan relative to the Loo Choo Islands.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, June 6. - Most of the New York City branches of the Land League and other Irish organizations represented in the Philadelphia Convention, last night ratified the action of the convention by taking preliminary steps towards forming branches of the new League Dr. Wellace urged those present to stand by the new League and not be frightened away by the attempts of Ireland's enemies to show that the Pope was opposed to efforts to relieve Ireland. Major O'Byrne, Vice President of the National League, spoke in a similar voin. The Rev. Father Larkin said: "We have all rend the letter which the Pope is said to have written to the Irish Bishops and I have found he did not sign it at ail. It is signed by Cardinal Callx Simeonl and shows its author's ignornce of what is going on in Ireland. If the P. pr's father and mother had lived as tenants under an Irish landlord and grown up in that unhappy country, I believe he might be willing to become President of the Irish National League." Father Larkin was cheered.

HOW THE IRISH INFORMERS OF '65-'67 WEBE BEWARDED.

A London correspondent, writing to an

Irish newspaper, gives the following account of how the British Government rewarded the Irish informers of '65 '67. He said :- It is not generally known that several of the "informers" who brenght to justice tho the leaders of the abortive Feulan rising of 1865 7 are occasionally to be met with in London, and are heard of elsewhere. The most notorious of the informers of that period was Ioin Joseph Corrydon. He never was in custody, having been got at by the Irish police at an early stage of the movement undertaken by the Itish ex-head-centre, James Stephens. After the arrests in Ireland and Great Britain, Corrydon was taken by the police from place to place in order to give evidence against the conspirators. As his reward he received a Government pension of £200 a year, and he is now living in apparently most comfortable circumstances. under an assumed name within a few miles of Windsor. Another informer was John Davany, who, however, died in London in a starving condition before receiving any Government reward, the matter being still under consideration when he was taken ill. He was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery. The informer Pierce Nagle seems to have been the only one of the lot who came to an untimely end. It is generally believed that he was tracked and murdered, his body being found in the street near Stoke Newington several years ago. The mystery in his case has never been quite satisfactorily cleared up. Nagle was an employe in the Irish People office, the Fenian organ, and it was through his finding in the pocket of a drunken Fenian messenger Stephens' order to the centres in Tipperary to prepare for instant action, that the Castle authorities declided to arrest the conspirators. One of the lesser informers, Mellany, a tailor, was sent in 1870 by the Government, with his wife and family to Antralia. He received simply his passage and outfit and a small sum of money. He is now in Melbourne, living under his own name, and well known to the local police there. A Mrs. Kepple, who worked as a tailoress for Mellany, and was also a witness about the meetings in their house, was likewise sent to-Melbourne by the Government. getting her passage, and a reward of £50 She is still in the place, and is said to be doing well. The last of the lot was the Irish. American officer who was to command the rebel Fenines, John Chafles Massey. He was apprehended by three policemen just as he was setting out on horseback to head the rising. Massey declined an annuity and instend a gross sum of between £3,000 to £4,000 was paid him by the Government for his chare in giving information. He is now alive, and passes his time alternately in Paris and London, moving about in fairly good society. It is said he is more commiserated by his quondam associates than any of the other informers.

THE PARNELL FUND.

Naw York, June 8. +1'he committee ap pointed to organize a Parnell Testimonial Fund by raising subscriptions in this country,

HUNGARYS OLD LEADER National League of America will not st-Kossuth's name, seldom mentioned in these later years, once more appears in connection are in the tolls of slavery and on the with ertain honors recently bestowed upon the eloquent old parties on the occasion of his embarassing, ory "Do something when to natal anniversary. He was born on the 27th of April, 1802, And it is good to know, that, if he no longer exists in the world's memory, he is at preferred to enable them to go where they least not forgotter by his own approximant. Kossuth's name, seldom-mentioned-in-these Opposition to the appointment of Lord least not forgotten by his own countrymen. Hungary, a country which, by the distinct tive character alike of its geography and its people, deserves to have a separate and independent national existence, finds its noblest representative in Louis Kossuth, as true and ardent a patriot as ever lived. The ex. Governor of Hungary lives in Turin, and has lived there, an exile from his beloved native land for a third of a contury. He is a called ghost of the past," " the shadow of a great name," a man who has outlived his power and his greatness, and who falls to link himself to the realities and promise of these later years but dwells mournfully on the past. He lives in the memories of the revolution of 1848-that vain but splendid effort, of which he was the heart the soul, the inspiration. It was a noble but futile struggle, which at one time did seem to promise success; but it failed, together with come of the other similar struggles of that revolu dian citizens are Irishmen. The appoint tionary and memorable year, and Kossuth turned, as to his last hope, to the people of as Governor-General is either a mistake or a the United States for aid in his country's exwilful snub of a like character to the tax upon tremity. He was overwhelmed here by the tes which worked so much mischief more tremendous character of the greeting he encountered. Such vast crowds, such tumultgous enthusiasm for Hungary, filled his heart. with the highest hopes that, after all, his country's deliverance was to come through the world's Great Republic. But he soon saw, with astonishment and dismay, that all this surging enthusiasm was confined to words, and expended itself in big meetings. and cheering, and rapidly dissolving frotb,

> money contributions. Kossuth went back to Europe a disappointed and broken-hearted man. Forbidden to remain in Hungary, and detesting the daily sight of Austrian rule which he must there encounter, were he permitted to stay, he became an exile, and has for 33 years lived in what to him is a foreign land. From "the cim, rich city" on the Po, the ancient captial of the Dukedom of Savoy, and later of the kingdoms of Sardinia and of Italy, he looks out upon the world of European politics with a hopeless gaze, and in regard to his own country the future is to him full of the darkest forebodings. It is a sad ending of a noble

IMMIGRATION RETURNS. OTTAWA, June 7.—The number of immigrants arrived in Canada to the 31st of May, 83, was as follows: —Hallfax, 635; Quebec 13,115; Montreal, via United States ports, 11,630; Montreal, from Antwerp, 19; Susp nsion Bridge, 7.137; Emerson, from United States, 8,217; sgencies, 707; Customs, 2,301; total in May,33,161; previously reported to 30th April, 38,132; total arrivals to date, 71,293; total arrivals to date in 1882, 49,462. No returns have been made west of Emerson. The number of passengers to the United States to 31st May was: Halifax, 348; Quebec, 2866; Suspension Bridge, 6,135; Montreal, via U S. 617; total, 9,966; previously reported, 15,877 total passengers to United States, 25 843; total passengers to United States in 1882, 25,327. Remained in the Dominion to 31st May, 45, 451; remaining in the Dominion to 31st May,

WHICH TRACADIE? To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITKESS

DEAR CIE,-Your Charlottetown, P.E I

1882, 24 135.

correspondent, in his lengthy communication of the 21st ult., in which he highly recom mended the Island as a summer resort for pleasure-seekers, &c., among other spots specially favored by nature mentions Tracadie. In this particular clause he says: "Tracadie, 12 or 13 miles from Charlottetown which must not be confounded with the Tracadie of the lepers in Nova Scotis." Without at oil fearing that this throws much castigation on Nova Scotis, or without expecting anything like omniscience 'n your Island correspondent, I think, that before lending his time and talents to kive ocurrency to this mis-statement, or be fore becoming even an "occasional corespondent," he ought to have informed himself of local geographical facts at least. Of your correspondent I know little, but I sympathizs with him in his geographical researches. If there are three or four places in the Dominion each called Tracadie; if there is one Tracadie where there are lepers; if the Tracadie in P. E. I. is not the one, then Tracadie, N. S., must be it. What children inference! and yet, by implication, this is the logical conclusion to which your correspondent would have the readers of the TRUE WITness come. Your learned correspondent would do well to remember ween he again writes for the press, and in fact at all times, that such things as erroneous statements can be imported across the Northumberland Strait much easier than Tracadie, N.B., can be car-

Faithfully yours, AILBAN BEAG. L'Ardoise, N. S., 4th June, 1883

ried to Nova Scotia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE POLICY

DECLARED. Address by President Sullivan—Affiliation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 8 .- The meeting to ratify the proceedings of the Palladelphia Convention and for the formation of a new branch of the Irish National League of America was held last night, the Rev. P. J Conway, Vicar General, presiding. The neeting was of more than usual importance. Reports were received from thirty-eight societies of this city which passed votes of affiliation with the Irish National League of America. An address was delivered by Alexander Sullivan; the President of the National League, in which he outlined the policy of the organization more definitely than he has heretofore done. The Irish National League, said he. is an organization which may appropriately meet in a school house. It may justly ask the sanction of men whose lives are dedicated to religion. It is humane, just, patriotic in its purposes. It seems to substitute em-ployment for idleness, prosperity for poverty, enlightenment for ignorance, peace for discord, diversified industry for that condition of misery and dependence which is the lot of every people who have but a single means of securing their livelihood. It aims to remove despotism, lascurity, brutality, persecutions, foreign misrule, and establish in their place security, contentment, thrift and peace, which only come to a people erjoying

Troit pair WHAT THE LEAGUE IS NOT. IN ACT. It is not an organization of rash impulse withhave obtained permission from Judge Van cut order, reason, or discipline for its founds. these certacting causes, is proved to be a This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dore.

Eugene Kelly and other prominent citians, less movement seeking mere commercial or strong and vigorous melodrams, instinct with To be had of all Drugglets. See advertise-it to place their names on a circular to be suit of the dominant of the Northern Ocean the Nort Eugene Kelly and other prominent citis me, less movement seeking mere commercial or

the natural right of self-government.

tempt to dictate action to those who

may go in prudence, where they may go in justice. It will give its loyal, moral, and its itberal financial support, without question or dictation, to the organization under the patient, patriotic guidance of Charles Stewart Parnell, which has already united a people, taught them self-reliance, and self-control. It is said that emigration is necessary for Ireland, that she cannot support herself. That cannot be true so long as with less than one-sixth, of her surface under food crops she still exports food.

FATHER MOMAHON'S MONEY

CONTEST-OVER RIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS OF MISSING PRIEST'S SAVINGS.

New York, June 8.—Letters of administration on the estate of the Rev. Father Philip McMahon, a priest formerly stationed at Newton, Sussex county, N.J. were recently applied for by the Rev. Father Charles Farrelly, of Brooklyn, on behalf of several of the beirs. Father McMahon has not been heard of during a number of years, and the application was made under the laws of New Jersey, which provide that a person who has been unheard of for seven years is to be presumed to have died.

When Father McMahon was living in Newton, about thirty years ago, he opened accounts at the Newark Savings Institution and the Howard Savings Institution, In 1858 he went West, and was stationed at Wilkesville, Ohio. In 1862, 1863 and 1864 he was at Omaha. In 1857' he made his last deposit in the Howard Savings Institution, and his last appearance at the Newark Savings Institution was in 1862. The money deposited amounts to about \$8,000, and none of it has ever been drawn.

Father McMahon has been long sought for by his relatives without success. He has two brothers in Treland, one in Toronto, one in Mentor, Obio, another in Cleveland and four sisters, one of whom is married to a brother of Father Farrelly. Father Farrelly some time ago instituted inquiries throughout the country, but could get no tidings of Father McMahon, except that contained in a letter from Vicar General Cunuingham, of Kaneas, who wrote that he had heard that Father McMabon and dird fifteen years ago, but where he could not recollect. Father Farrelly therefore made application for letters of adminstration.

The case came up for hearing on Tuesday last and Father Farrelly's application was opposed by Father Thomas McMahon, of Toronto, a brother of the missing man, who said he did not believe Father Philip Mc. Mahon was dead; that if he was, he (Father Thomas) and not Father Farrelly was the person to whom the letters should be granted. He argued his case so ably that he was comprimented by the Court, and was granted three months in which to find his brother it

POPE LEO EXALTS A PRIEST.

FORT WAYNE, lad, June 8 .- The Very Rev. Julian Benoit, D.D., Vicar-General of the Catholic diocese of Fort Wayne, has been appointed attache to the household of Pope Leo XIII., and will leave at once for Bome in obedience to the Papai order. Father Benoit has been in Fort Wayne forty-five years, and is one of the best known clergymen of the Church. His elevation gives with it the title of Monseigneur and the privilege of wearing the purple. This honored priest is related to the late Napoleon III. by intermerriage, and is an inheritor of one of the noblest titles of France.

It is a singular thing, but the most pleasing period of a dentist's life is when he looks down in the mouth.

The recent parade of colored troops in Charle ten was enlivened by a whistling accompaniuent of 500 of the men.

Mr. Bice of Brooklyn deeded all his property to his wife; she bequeathed it to her daughter, and Mr. Blos had to go to the poor-

One of the most sanguinary puns of the serson was perpetrated by the Boston Bulletin as follows " A blooded horse is of course a good gore,"

A Philadelphia widow who was engaged to an undertaker refused to marry him when she was told tout he made his deceased wife use an old coffin mounted on a pair of rockers for a cradle.

"R'lieve I'll try to mend some of my bad habits," said Jones in a fit of penitence. "I wouldn't, dear," replied his superior fraction, sweetly, "your bad habite are certainly in an excellent state of repair "

"Bay, Mrs. Bunson," said a little girl to lady visitor, "do you belong to a bress band?"
No, my dear," "I thought you did," "Why did you?" "Because mamma said you were always blowing your own horn."

I have derived much benefit from using Fellows' Hypophosphites in chronic constipation. 134 wa John B. Moore, Forest City, Montana.

French Unnadians are called "iard eaters" in Biddeford, Maine, because it is supposed they use it as butter

Dr. Pierce's "Peliete"-little liver pills (sugar coases) - purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels. By druggists. 134-ws.

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buy a boutle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer and find relief in the twinkse of an eye-for

Turkey buys the most of the umbrellas made lu France, which produced last yea. 771 834, worth \$6,000,000....

IT IS A LITTLE TROUBLE TO EX

AMINE
the pamphlet wrapped around each bottle of

the true MURBAY & LANMAN S FLOBIDA WATER, so as to find the words " LANMAN! & KEMP, NEW YORK," which are watermarked or stamped in pale letters on every page, but it is better to take this small emount of bother rather than to be imposed upon by a worthless counterfelt. Every leaf of the pamphlet around the genuine has these words in it, wolch, though pale and faint, can be easily seen when held up to the light, and no Florida Water is genuine that does not have this test mark of the land in 131 ws

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There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical trouble generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imposters, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good. For Dialpetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETER CURE.

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In Hard Threads I may arise.
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In Hard Torenass — Inhalations remove granulations, reduce enlarged tonsile, subdue granulations, reduce enlarged tonsil

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The following described Certificates of Ownerip of Shares of the Capital Stock of the Albans, Vermont, all ational Car Co., of St. Arbans, Ver the name of Touch Mactionald: .. 119-May 26th, 1869, 10 shares.

10. 319—July 6th, 1871, 4 shares. 10. 436—January 10th, 1872, 5 shares. 10. 547—January 20th, 1872, 1 shares. 10. 738—October 25th, 1872, 8 shares.

7 PLACE d'ARMES, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, 0.84. I'ame/Hermine Lamoureux, wife of an Bartiste Lefebvre, farmer, of the Parish Laprairie, /o the District of Montreal, and ily authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. 8 said Jun Baptiste Lefebvre, Defendant. a said JAN Baptisic Lefebyte, Leister and a said of repartition as to properly has been a say is stituted in this cause.

Nonital, May 20th, 1883.

ROBLOOUX & FORTIN.

31 Attorney's for Plaintiff.

ROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRIOT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior IT. No. 994. Dame Sarah M. Lynd, Plainte. No. 994. Dame Sarah M. Lynd, Plaintell M. Lynd, Pl

EACHERS WANTED Two Female Teachers holding a firm olds elemany diploma and able to teach English and
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And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. son who will take I Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pili have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b zail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON [AI].

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist; now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Catile Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens in like Sheridan ful to 1 plut food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for S letter-stamps.

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The next drawing takes place on

Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 2nd of July, with Five Dollars, is entitled to the whole premium which will be drawn thereon on that dats.

Orders from the country can be sent in with Five Dollars in Registered Letters, which will secure one of these Bonds, good for the Drawing of the 2nd of July.

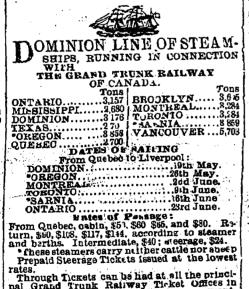
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DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ESTROYER OF HAIR

Lefe byte, de the District of Monitreal, and clied to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. in Separation as to properly has been tituted in this cause.

May 20th, 1883.

MOE OF QUEBEC, DIS—

OFMONTREAL. In the Superior of the Defendant. The office of the Defendant of the Defendant. The office of the Defendant of the Defendant. The office of the Defendant of the Defendant of the Defendant of the Defendant



Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists The Bad and Worthless

Sick Headache and Billiousness.

are never imi ated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable tamily medicine on earth, many imilations sprung up and began to steel the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., their mind that the time has arrived when and in every way trying to induce suffering they should all exchange slavery for liberty, invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting alien for home government and famine for to make money on the credit and good name prosperity. Ireland shall not be in eternal to make money on the credit and good name up in similar style to H. B., with variously centuries must wake from its terrible gloom, devised names in which the word "Hop" or its scenes of bloodshed and odious crimes. "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterieits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white iabel. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYHN, MASS.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Is a Positive Cure

for all those Paintul Completete and Weaknesses, secommon toom best female population. It will cure entirely the vorst form of Female complaints, all ovarien troubers, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the

change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an carly stage of usvelopment. The tendency to can-cerous humors there is checked very sneedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, descroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Eloating, Beadaches, Nervous Prostration. General Debility, Sleeplessness, Deprossion and Indi-

gestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
For the cure of Ridney Complaints of either sex this

Compound is unsurpassed. Pound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue. Lynn, Mass. Price 21, Sir bottles for 35. Sent by mai, in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pampl let. Address as above. Mention this paper.

As family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'L LIVER PILLS They cure constipation, billiousness, and torpidity of the liver, 25 cents per box. Solid by all Druggists. Ca

THE POST" AND "TRUE WITNESS" IN

To the Editor of THE POST and THUR WITHES DEAR SIS,-Your journal, which is largely read and much admired by many on this Island, contains in a recent issue a very full and welcome account of the late meeting of "Ireland's exiled Parliament" at Philadel-

Were it not for such papers as yours the Irishmen of P. E. I. might remain in almost total ignorance of affairs going on in connection with the grand movements of the Irish National League. The seland boasts of over half a dozen newspapers, some of them inspired by, God only knows who. One of them is said to be a Catholic Tory organ —heaven save the mark—and another is decidedly Catholic in tone, with liberal leanings. A third is an out and out Government machine, and aticks at nothing good, tad or indifferent on behalf of the present leaders, both local and Dominion. Number four is Grit all through, and "nailed the colors to the mast" for all time. It is a little more scrupulous than number three, but there is a "high old time" between them every now and then. A fifth is a plous rsg, with a saintly editor, who smiles like an angel and says naughty thinks about Sisters of Charity, bringing upon himself the well merited castigation which he received from the "Catholic in tone, with liberal leanings." The editor of our New Era most certainly deserves to have his name placed forever on the roll of honor, for his manly and just defence of the local Sieters of Charity, against the ungentlemanly and malignant bigotry of the Editor of the Presbyterian. Summers!de has two journals, one a serio comic shair, containing a good deal of smart talk and general information, and the other lost be-BEST OF ING KIND | youd all nope of redemption in the mazes of the Scott Act.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have so many journals, there is not one of them which gives Irish news to any necessary extent. This is all the more difficult to understand, if we bear in mind that the Irish population on the Island is of important magnitude, and that some of the local journals would fare very badly indeed, were it not for the support rendered to them by Irishmen. Some of our papers are certainly anti-Irish in their leanings, and others are absolutely flat upon the Irish question, either ashemed or afraid to use their columns on behalf of a misruled and downtrodden country, and yet, I imagine, they might vanish "like a beautiful dream

were it not for Irishmen's dollars.
It is refreshing to turn away from this coldhearted treatment, and look at The Post and Thus Witness, and other Canadian and American journals, and learn from them of the large-hearted Irish American sympathy which throbs with earnest, passionate life on behalf of the poor victims at home. All honor to the American and Canadian journalists, who "dare to speak the truth and fear not;" but as far as P. E. I. journalists are concerned the only praise which can be given to any of them is this: that they are not absolutely silent upon Irish questions. They might as well be, for all the good they are, and the day may yet come when Island Irishmen, will feel compelled to have a local journal of their own; one which would be a fitting companion for the TRUE WITNESS and Post in our Island homes.

The "Ireland of today" is altogether of too much importance to be treated with partial or silent contempt. The world is shaken to its very cenire; the nations of the world have fixed their attention upon the gigantic struggle in chich she is engaged with England. Groups and sobs and lamentations have breathed their agony and woe from Irish hearteand Irish homes. The people want no hore of this, and all the world should know the reason why. At home, the of H. B. Many others started nostrums put tears, and the horrid nightmare of her past Surely there is yet a bright tomorrow for the dear Old Land, when mercy and justice will smile upon her. England grants their own soil and home rule to all her other possessions; and why not to Ireland Come as it may, or come when it will, depend upon it, Ireland's freedom is sure, for eternal justice is infallible. Let us do all wa can to hasten the day, when the dream of her heroes and martyrs will be realized, and, as one of our sblest Island speakers has said "who knows but the spirit of the young noble, martyred Emmett may whisper from his eternal mansion, 'now is the time to erect a monument to my name-my country

Sixty-five years ago te-day, the Queen and Empress of the vast British possessions, breathed into life. Shall it yet be said she sat upon her royal throne, deaf to Ireland's prayer, and careless of Ireland's wrongs? Shall no word of hers breathe even a shadow of hope? Must Irish hearts still be broken; Irish homes be wrecked; their children wanderers from the land they love, oh, so intensely; and shall England's Queen be dumb? Must our blood flow forever, damb? and swell the river of eternal bate, which takes its rise amid misrule, tyranny and irjustice, or shall the voice of our Sovereign breathe accents of mercy and freedom, and the name of Victoria descend to future generations, consecrated by the undying love with which her memory would be cherished? Time will tell. England can an-

Go on, Mr. Editor, in your noble work. Keep Ireland ever before your readers, and the writer will number one among the many thousands who will gratefully thank you. Yours very truly,

ERIN GO-BRACH Charlottetown, P.E.I., May 29th, 1883.

LETTER FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. To the Editor of THE POST:

DEAR Sin,-I have seen in your issue of May the 30th a letter from Charlottetown over the signature of "Erin-Go-Bragh" and a patriotic letter it is. The writer very justiy compliments The Post and Thue Witness on the noble stand taken by those journals on the Irish question, and blames the Island papers for their hostility or apathy on the same, all except the New Era, to which he gives credit for defending the nuns against the attacks of a scurrilous paper here called the Presbuiction. Now, that is all very well, and 1, as a Catholic, am always glad to see our religion defended, but could not the our religion defended, but could not the Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on the plenitude of its fervor, omit on file at office of the Roman. the vile attack on Parnell, contained in its levue of the 1st of Ane, wherein that leader of the Irish race is set down as a paid apy of the British Government, This is the most and liberal in its learnings," should conof England or its satellites on it is as anti-Irish as it can be, this continent, and I am astenished that a journal "Catholic in tone Summerside, June 2nd, 1883.

CARTER'S IVER PILLS.

SICK

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

Ache they would healmost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-

make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

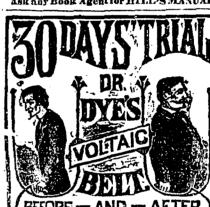
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and carter's Little Liver Phils are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills mirkes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1 Sold by druggists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

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Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of money, by addressing

MACK'N-HAGRETIC MEDICINE OU. Windsor, Ont., Canada

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villianous attack on Ireland and all all it descend to give it insertion. The Toronto-holds dear I have seen yet in the reptile press. Mail would never go so low as that, although

ISLANDER.

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HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

It is a preparation of pure and healthy in-gredients, used for the rurpose of raising and abortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

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ever invented for RESTOR ING GRAY HAIR TO ITS TOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE. It supplies the natural food and color to the hair

glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

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WHISKERS BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 485. Dame Julie Louise Toupin, of the Village of Hochelaga, in the District of Montreal, wife commune en blens of Louis Joseph alias Joseph Napoleon Leonard, hotelkeeper of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Louis Joseph alias Joseph Napoleon Leonard, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted by Plaintiff against Defendant. Montreal, May 17th, 1883.

PREFONTAINE & MAJOR, 416 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DR. J. L LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

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TROY, N.Y., Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience, Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

PROVINCE . F QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Rame Mary Peborah Tobio, of the City and District of Montreal wife of John George Munt, car distributor, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said John George Hunt, Defendant. An action for separation as to properly has been instituted in this

Montreal, 14th March, 18"3
W. S. WALKER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

"MILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will continue to weeken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the orientel Fruit Laxative is a greater purifier and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the MEDICAL SPECIALITIES MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal Price 25c. 5! tr

DR. KANNON. C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Perer's Hospital, Albany, co. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street.





"How many houses of this kind have I myself entered, especially in the counties of Kerry, Mayo and Donegal, often obliged to bend almost to the ground to enter the calin, which frequently recembles a borough or kennel rather than the habitation of man? How often, after having vainly tried to re-main inside for a few moments, I had to test a heaty retreat from the smoke into the open In a word, how great was my surprise to still find the very same condition of misery so elequently described by Gustave de Beaumont in his second journey to Ireland in

"When a tenant receives a bit of ground the first thing he does is to build a cabin. On the road from Killarney to Grensgh, in the vicinity of those beautiful lakes which excite the admiration of every traveller, at the gates of these demesies whose extent and richness have no equal in England or Scotland, I have seen cabins of this description in the course of construction. Branches of trees interlaced, sods of grass, and stones gathered from the fields constitute the materials of these equalid huts, more miserable in many respects than those of the American Indiana.

"In the county Mayo the cabins of the peasantry are still more miserable and unhealthy. Built in the midst of bogs and covered with sods of black turf, they can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding muddy marshes. It is almost impossible to keep the water from pouring into them; it comes in above and below, and keeps the miserable cabins wet and sloppy during the whole of the wet sesson. When storms prevail, and when the furious west winds blow over these desciate places, it is not unusual to see the dwellers in those bogs carrying heavy stones to place them on their roots to keep those wretched huts from being blown

to shreds. "In the peninsula of Erris, the misery of the dwellings is the same. The ruins that meet you at every step too plainly attest that, within a dozen of years, numbers of families have disappeared; as to the cabins that remain standing, they are of the kind described fitteen years ago by the German traveler, Koib, and the charitable agents of the Society

of Friends.

"It is only a couple of months since the correspondent of a Dublin Protestant journal, visiting these western districts to inquire into the condition of the peasantry, drew the following picture—which is but the stereofollowing picture, the monotonous reproduction to the peasantry, the monotonous reproduction of the peasantry the peasantry of the p half century :-

" The inhabitants of Erris seem to be the most wretched of all men. Their cabins, their tattered garments, their broken-down spirit, all attest their poverty. Their beds consist of a few brambles stretched across other, resting on a few stones and covered with straw-ro bed clothing, save a ragged and worn cloth. But nothing in Ireland resembles the dwellings of this village of Fallmore. They are built of granite stones gathered on the bank, and rudely constructed. These cabins are so low that a man cannot stand up inside them, so small that they can scarcely contain three or four persons. In trying to enter one of these wretched buts, I struck my head against the rock, and so had to give up the attempt to view another scene of misery.'"

SCOTCH NEWS.

Last work the mortality was 80 and the death rate 18 per thousand per annum in Edinburgh.

DRUKKENNESS IN ABERDEEN. -Mr. WYDGSS superintendent of police, reports that 144 cases of drunkenness come before the police court during the month of April, as compared with 95 in the corresponding month of last year.

Child Killed in Boss. - On Saturday, Jessie Mackenzie (eight), daughter of Alexander Mackenzie, Cullisse, Easter Ross, was killed by a heavy water-cart overbalancing, and orushing her between the cast and the wall of the farm steading.

CHARGE (P BIGAMY .- James Hill, alias Stewart, a laborer, was on Monday examined before Sheriff Brown, at Aberdeen, on a charge of bigamy, he having, it is alleged, married a wife in Dundee, knowing that his first wife was still alive, and residing in Aberdeen. Prisoner was remitted to prison pending further examination.

THE BURNS STATUS AT BUMFRIES. - When the Burns statue was inaugurated last year at Dumiries, the four panels on the pedestal, intended to be filled with marble tablets, were not completed. The work was entrusted to Mr. Thos: M Meeken, sculptor, Bucoleuch, who has now had tablets of white marble inserted in all the panels. That in front has the following inscription :- "Erected by inhabitants of Dumfries, with the aid of many friends, as a loving tribute to their fellowtownsmap, the national post of Scotland. 6th

MARRIAGE AND ILLEGITIMACY IN SCOTLAND.

pouring rain easily, reduces to its primitive those of other denominations from 4.70 to 6.02: prices, remittances are reported to be coming condition; aroof of thatch or a few gods of through this roof, or oftener still the door of through this roof, or oftener still the door of the miserable call it is mentioned that a larger proportion of the miserable call it is mentioned that a larger proportion of the referred to by us last week, the creditors have register by mark than in the previous year. through this roof, or oftener still the door of the miserable caulin; a single room for the register by mark than in the previous year.

A calculation according to Dr. Farr's method of setimating the fartility of cauling of grass or straw, and he can understand the misery of these people. One sees five or six half naked children huddled together around a smouldering fire, and in England 4.07. A new calculation for exhibiting the proportionate condition of the various Scottish countles—on dition of the various Scottish countles—on dition of the various Scottish countles—on the bled Balmorals, \$1.75 to 2.00; do split do, 85 to 4.00; do split do, 85 to 80 town. The percentage of illegitimate children born in 1879 to the number of unmar-

Finance and Commerce

Wigtown 3-31, and in Banff 4-36.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITHES OFFICE. Tuesday, June 12.

In New York today the stock market was steady to strong. Erle, Jersey Central, Wabash and other stocks were higher. St. Paul & Manitoba advanced to 123%. Canada

Pacific sold at 62½.

The local money market is unchanged.

The discount rate is 7 to 8 per cent, and the rate for stock loans is 6 to 6½. Sterling exchange was nominal between banks at 9½ to 91 premium, selling across the counter at 91 to 95 premium. Documentary and produce week has been in splits, a lot of about ten bills are worth 85 to 83 premium. Drafts on tons having been sold at rather under market

than before this morning, and sales were few quotations. Manufacturers, however, are and far between. There is no indication to taking only just enough to carry them rush things until later in the sesson, when the condition of the crops is more accurately spanish sole, No. 1, B. A., 24c to 26c; do, arrived at.

Stock sales-115 Ontario 111, 10 Molson's 124, 250 Commerce 135, 100 Toronts 1851, 50 21c to 22c; do No. 2, 190 to 20c; slaughter, Union 92, 6 Telegraph 125, 25 St. Paul 1223, No. 1, 250 to 2710; rough (light), 250 to 260; 100 Pacific 63, \$2,000 Champlain bonds 90, 100 Gas 174. Hudson Bay Company shares are quoted in

London at 30. The Montreal Telegraph Company has de-

clared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 3rd.
The London Stock Exchange Committee

have admitted to the official list the Grand Trunk new four per cent debenture stock and the additional shares of the Manitoba Mortgage and Investment Company. London 5 p.m.—Consols 100 7-16 money;

100 11-16 acot.; 41 115; fives 1051. Erie 364; Illinois Central 1484.

New York, June 12, 1 p.m.—Stooks strong.

WEEKLY BEVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Several important changes have taken place in the leading branches since last week, and first we have to record a further depreciation in the price of Canadian cottons of from 6 to 71 per cent. Fig iron has been marked down 25c to 50c per ton, the decline having been established by actual transactions. The principal feature in groceries is the activity in refined augurs, accompanied by an advance of to to to per lb. Valencia raisins have dropped fully ic per lb., and at the reduced rates larger sales have resulted. In rubber goods there has taken place an advance of 6 to 7 per cent. owing to the steep rise in the crude article. A further drop has cocured of 20c to 25c per ton in the price of hard coal. The position of trade generally is considered sound, and the few failures that occasionally occur are insignificant.

GROCKRIBS. -- Refined sugars have been active at an advance of fully to in granulated and ic to ic in yellows. Quotations are 8% to 9% for granulated and 6% to 8% to yellows. Notwithstanding that a heavy turnover has been accomplished by refiners during the past three days, a good enquiry still exists. The low price of refined compered with the cost of the raw article has created a speculative enquiry, and deslers who formerly restricted their operations to immediate wants are now anticipating their requirements. In raw we hear of sales of bright Porto Rico, consisting of some 450 hhds, at about 6%; to 7c, and a lot of choice in barrels brought 710. In molasses the stock of Barbadoes has been re-duced to very small proportions, and holders are firm at 480 to 50c, as to quality. A cargo of Antigua is held on West India account at 46o. Syrups are quiet. In fruit there has been more enquiry for Valencia raisins, and sales of round lots have transpired at 54c for good ordinary up to 610 for superior qualities. There have also been sales of currents at 5 %c abdomia liedatios etoup ew sur al norde 101c to 14c, as to quality, filberts 61c for Lavant and 8½c Sicily. In wainuts Bordeaux are quoted at 6½c to 7½c, Grenoble at 8½c, and Chilian 810 The ten market has been very flat since the auction sale, and prices are more or less nominal. There is still a good enquiry for coffse.

IRON AND HARDWARE -In pig iron the market has ruled easy and values have receded 25c to 50c, per ton, 1,000 tons of Eglinton having changed hands at \$1825 and Summerice has been offered at \$20.50. We therefore revise quotations as follows:—Coltness, \$21 50 to 22 00; Langloan, \$21 00 to 21 50; Garisherrie, Summeriee and Calder, \$20 50 to 21 00; Carabroe, \$19 25 to 20 25 and Egilin. The Registrar-General for Scotland's de ton \$18 25 to 18 50. Warrants are cabled ... The supply of loose hay was small, and tailed report for 1879 has only now appeared 468 8d. The amount of iron in store in prices were steady at \$10.50 to \$12 per 100 Some of the facts brought out for the first Glasgow (on May 21st was 579.191 bundles for the best loads, common to fair time in the Detailed Report may be worth tons against 638,488 tons at the co.

The year was a calamitous one in responding date last year, showing a decrease was quiet at \$3 to \$4 per 100 bundles.

to \$1 20; do split do, 750 to 900; do prunella, do, 60c to \$1 00; do congress do, 60c to 70c; ried women of child bearing age was for the children's peobled and buff Balmorals, 60c to whole country 2.19, in Edinburgh 1.62, in 900; do split do, 550 to 650; do prunella do, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to 6 50; women's summer button and tle shoes, 800 to \$1 25; misses do, 700 to 900; children's do, 60c to 80c. LEATHER -Dealers have had to contend

with a continued slow demand for all kinds of stock. The movement in sole has been limited, no large transactions being mentioned, and prices keep within range of former quotations. Production, however, has been necessarily curtailed, owing to the hot weather. The supply of black leather is full and the demand light. Waxed upper has been taken in limited quantities to meet current wants at within our former range of values, although large lots would probably be allowed to slide upon easy terms. Sales have taken place during the week at from 32c up to 36c to 37c, as to weight. The largest transaction we hear of during the week has been in splits, a lot of about ten New York are drawn at par to 1-16 prem. value. A few orders for pebbled
The stock market was even more depressed and buff have been filled at within 230; do No. 2, 190 to 21c; Buffalo, No. 1, harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 38c; do do medium and heavy, 33c to 35c; grained upper, long, 37c to 38c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 15c; pebbled cow, 1210 to 150 splits, medium, 60 to 270; do junior 19c to 21c; calfakin, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 85c; Fretch caliskin, \$105 to \$1.35; English kidskin, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c.

Oils.-Linseed oil is quiet and prices rite in favor of the buying interest. English mail advices just to hand report linseed oil lower at 203 6d to 208 9d for raw, and at 218 9d to 223 for boiled and refixed. Palm oil is quist and unchanged. We quote :- Linseed, boiled, per imperial gallon, 600 to 62c, and raw, 571

the week a fair tusiness has resulted, and a sale reported of a carload of Hamilton bides at 810 830 for No. 1, and 71c to 73c for No. 2. The sale of a carlcad of Western has also been made at 91c to 91c for No. 1 buff. A fair de-mand exists for domestic bides, which are firm at last week's rates, sales having occur-

red at 7c per lb for No. 1. PETROLEUM.—Business in refined pstroleum is confined within narrow limits, at about last week's prices. Western refluers are not anxious to enter into new contracts at present rates, as they argue that in the event of the advance being maintained in the United States prices here must sympathize. The rate f. o. b. at Petrolla is still 13c, and here prices are unchanged.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Pennsylvania iron trade is in a very insatisfactory condition. At the beginning of the present month there were 688 jurnaces in the county, of which 351 were in blast and

337 out of blast. Flour Inspection-Statement of flour in. spected for week ending 9th June (L. A. Boyer, Inspector) :- Superior extra 7.017 barrels; extra superfine 1,051; fine 225; re-

jected, 2. Total, 8,275. Ocean freights-Grain freights to Liverpool and Glasgow are quoted at 2s to 21 3d, and 2s 6d to 3s London.

boxes cheese sold today at 1010 to 110, the bulk at 10 c. Two thousand boxes were consigned LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 11.—At the cheese market today 7,500 boxes sold at 91c

dairy at 95 to 10% mostly 10%c. About three tons of fresh salmon were roceived in Montreal yesterday, causing a further decline of lo per lb. to 15c wholesale, at which figure a number of cases were sold. Today's fish were in splendid condition and very fine. Advices from Gaspe indicate a large season's catch, and dealers anticipate. still lower prices. Estail prices today were 200 to 230 for choice cuts. There is an active wholessle demand, prices having declined to a more reasonable basis. About 25 cases

were received on through shipment to the Sales of Western mess park are reported at \$22 50, and several lots of Western lard have changed hands at 1440 in pails. The ogg market was quiet at 16 to 17c, with business at both figures. Ashes were steady at \$5 to 510, with a sale at the inside figure for bad

Jan. 1962 :

MONTREAL HAY MARKET.

A FRANCE BROOD OF IRLAND.

A FRANCE BROOD OF IRLAND.

A FRANCE PROPERTY OF THE CONTROL OF THE CO horse was sold by private sale to-day to a mation on an application. gentleman of this city for \$240. The following were the shipments from Moutfeal to the United States for the week ending June Str. 1883:—June 5th: 2 mares \$312; 3 do \$530; I horse \$190, 4 mares \$587.50, 6 herses \$792, 2 do \$345, 2 do:\$252; June 7th: 1 mare \$200, 2 do \$235; June 8th: 1 horse \$150, 3 do \$325, 1 mare \$160, 11 horses \$1,785.

MONTHEAL CATTLE MARKET.

At Mesers. Acer & Kennedy's cattle yards, Point St. Charles, about 400 cattle were offered, and sales ranged from 51c to 650 per lb, live weight, Mr. Kennedy being the principal buyer on export account. The market, however, ruled quiet, with a downward tendency in prices. As regards ocean freights, space was relet for Glasgow at £5. At Viger market the offerings consisted of about 150 cattle; for which there was a fair demand from butchers at 51c to 6c per lb for fair to good qualities, the top price for good being 610. Ordinary grades sold at 4%c to 54c, and small lean beasts brought 41c. to 41c. per lb. A good demand was experienced for good calves, which were scarce and sold at \$6.00 to \$10.00 each as to size. Sheep were in small supply and wanted, with sales at \$6 00 to \$8 50 each, a few lambs were sold at \$3 50 up to \$4 50 each, and live hogs brought from

. '		Cattle	Sheep
Tota		2,918	255
**	week previous	2,102	607
0.1	corresponding week	in war a	1270
	1882		
£1	from opening of navi		
	tion to date		1,043
ee	corresponding period l		
7.1	year	8.289	2.593
. ·	70 Y		
: :	THE PORT OF MO	TOTAL T	
	THE PUBL OF MU	харыды,	

The following table shows the number of vessels arrived at and cleared from the port of Montreal, with the aggregate tonnage, from the opening of navigation up to June 7 in the last five years :-

	ABR	IVED.	
Total	Ves.	Stre.	Tonnago
1879	97	49	88,722
1880	. 123	60	114,420
1881		40	107,329
1882	. 75	52	81,451
1883	. 92	77	105,920
	CLEA	RED.	
Total	Ves.	Stra.	Tonnage
1879	. 69	40	65,352
1880	. 83	51.	87,042
1881	. 73	52	78,643
1882	. 55	40	62.474
1883	. 73	60	86,349

"CANADA GAZETTE."

Offawa, June 9. - The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the

Public Works, including rait-Miscelleneous...... 158,670 39 Total \$, 3,106,572, 20 Expenditure for May..... 3.047,037 25

Excess of revenue..... \$59,534.95
The following is a statement of the revenue the fiscal year 1882-83, which ended 31st . Fractions, in Fifths in proportion. May :-- | Revenue for ten months ended

Revenue for May	
Total	\$32,330,103 15
Expenditure for ten mont ended 30th April Expenditure for May	hs \$21,062,889 00 \$ 3,047,037 15
Total	

\$20 000 KON OF

Excess of revenue for eleven months..... \$ 8,220,176 90

THE INLAND LAKE TRADE.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Treasury Department has received a communication from Letter or Money Order, addressed only to he collector of customs at Detroit remons trating against the action of Canadian steamers in carrying passengers between American Utica, N. Y., June 11. - Eleven thousand ports on the northern lakes as prejudicial to American interests. The case is cited where an American steamboat had contracted to convey a party of excursionists to a wallknown resert, and afterwards lost it because a Canadian steamboat uwner offered to take to 10%c, the bulk at 10%c; 600 boxes farm the party at a much lower rate. The Department will take measures to stop the practice complained of as far as their power extends

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Mesers. H. S. & L. Mastermann, of Winnipeg, have just purchased in this market about 14 000 lbs. of new grass butter, consisting of creamery and selected Eastern Townships,

AMBRIAL HONORS TO AMERICANS. Moscow, Jone 11, Minister Hunt and Admiral Baldwin have received a large gold medal commemorative of the coronation. Baldwing received a gold snuff box, with a portrait of the Osar sergin brilliants, to mark the Quar's personal appreciation of the courtesy of the United States in sending a special naval mission.

A congressman speaking one day, Got lame in file jaw, they do say, With the ache he was tolling, But a St. Jacobs Olling, He said was worth all his pay. The champion driver Dan Mace,

Who never was "left" in a race, Says for outs and sprains, And all bodily pains, St. Jacobs Oil holds the first place.

The only representatives of Edmund Burke's family are now found in the Frenches of Loughrea, County Galway. Burke was essentially of Celtic stock. His mother was Boman Catholic lady, by name Magee, but his father was Protestant. He had two sons besides Edmund, and one daughter, Mrs. French.

DEATH.

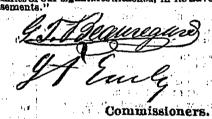
CRYAN—At Quebec, at 10 ami on the 4th instant, after a long and lingering illness, Bridget Carthy, beloved wife of the late James Cryan, and a native of Sligo, Ireland, aged 65 years.—At the same hour, Margaret Frances, youngest daughter of the late James Cryan, aged 24 years.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly. Tickets only 85. Shares in proportion.



Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the strangements for all the Monthly and Bemt-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its navertisements."



It never scales or postpones.

3,106,572,20
3,047,037,25
GLASS G., AT NEW ORLEANS, TUŁSDAY,
July 10th, 1883—156th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000. and expenditure for the eleven months of 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each,

		TYPE OF	PKLAM	· · · · ·		
10	CAPITAL	PRIZE.				.375,0
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800	do		*****			
500	do					25,0
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9.	Approxim:	ation Pri	zes of	\$750 . ,		\$6.7
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. 9	do	d	lo	250.		2.2
1967	Prizes, am	ounting t	0	. .	9	285 5
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Application for rates to clubs should (be made only to the office of the Company in New

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, L2., . A. Daupelle, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.O.

DEOVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS TEXOTOF MOSTREL. In the Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 1175. The thirty first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty three. Aime Diseph Achille Roberge, Plaintiff, vs. Louis Henri Senecal of the City and District of Montrea, merchant, Defendent and La Banque Jacques Cartier, a body politic corporate and incorporated, having its principal office of business in the City and District of Montreal, and Gedeon Bourdeau, heretofore of the Village of Laprairie, District of Montreal, and how residing in the United States of America, mis-encause.

District of Woltreal, and flow residing in this market about 14,000 lbs, of new grass butter, consisting of an active an active which is being shipped in a refrigerator car, so that is being shipped in a refrigerator car. The aggregate traffic of the Grand Trunk, and Detroit, Grand Trunk, and Cate of the Grand Trunk accurate to the Cate of the Grand Trunk securities were bnoyant at a decided advance. The position of the market for these stocks is all in favor of holders, as the speculative over selling has been corrected to the state of the Grand Trunk securities were bnoyant at a decided advance. The position of the market for these stocks is all in favor of holders, as the speculative over selling has been corrected to the state of the Grand Trunk securities were bnoyant at a decided advance. The position of the market for these stocks is all in favor of holders, as the speculative over selling has been corrected to the state of the Grand Trunk securities were bnoyant at a decided to the state of the Grand Trunk securities were bnoyant at a decided advance. The position of the market for these stocks is all in favor of holders, as the position of the market for these stocks is all in favor of holders, as the position of the market for these stocks is all in favor of holders, as the position of the market for the grand Grand Trunk securities were bnoyant at a decided to the state of the grand of the Franching village of the Grand Trunk securities were bnoyant at a decided to the state of the grand of the Franching village of the G

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Faith of Our Fathers. Life of the Blessed Virgin. Lives of the Saints (Illustrated).

Life of O'Connell. History of Ireland.

Glories or Ireland. Household Book of Irish Elequence.

The Irish National Library. Moore's Postical Works. Speeches from the Dock.

New Ireland. Ireland of To-Day.

Father Burke's Sermons and Lectures.

Mirror of True Womanhood and True Men as we Need Them. Treasure of Pious Souls.

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MONTREAL.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDERS. WAYS PULL

The Control of the Co

REMNANTS! REMNANTS! SATURDAY is Carsley's special day for the sale of Remnants.

FANS! FANS! S. CARSLEY'S FOR FANS.

FANS AT 8. CARSLEY'S. PARASOLS! PARASOLS! NEW PARASOLS AT S. CARSLEY'S

There are many competitors in MEN'S FUR-MISHING GOODS, but no one yet has been able to beat S. CARSLEY'S prices in

MEN'S TIES. MEN'S SCARES. MEN'S SILK HOKS.. MEN'S LINEN HORS.

MEN'S LINEN COFFS, MEN'S LINEN COLLARS, HEN'S KID GLOVES.

MEN'S SILK GLOVAS. S. CARSLEY.

NEW! NEW! TEW! Fancy Striped Cotton Sooks, 14c per pair. S. CARSLEY'S. · ''

Blue, Gray and Brown Mixed Cotton Sooks S. CARSLEY'S. . Brown Cotton Socks, 5c per pair.

S. CARSLEY'S. A full stock of Lisie Thread, Balbriggan, Silk and Cashiners Socks always on hand.

S. CARSLEY'S. VERY SPECIAL FOR BOYS Large lot of Underwear for Boys just received.

Brown Cotton.

ton, werino Finish, Scotch Gauze, Scotch Merino. S. CARBLEY'S.

VERY SPECIAL FOR BOYS! Boys Summer Jersey Suits, in all the latest

Navy Bine,

Grimson Mixed,

Gold Mixed,

Heather Mixed,

B. CARSLEY's

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!



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