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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 36.

#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1883.

### PRICE FIVE CENTS

### THE LONGUE POINTE MURDERER

EXPLATES his CRIME on the SCAFFOLD

HE DIES RESIGNED AND PENITENT.

At exactly thirteen minutes to eight o'clock of William Nesbitt, ot Longue Pointe, explated his crime on the scaffold. Since his sentence four works ago, he has been very assiduous to his religious duties. Father Lavallee has been most attentive to his spiritual welfare and two of the Sisters of Providence have been in constant ettendance upon him. He slept well on Saturday night; ate a hearty dinner on Sunday, and spent the day in

PRAYER AND RELIGIOUS REFLECTION. Father Cazeau, Director of the Jesuite College, and Fother Lavallee assisted him in his devotions and the Sisters from the Providence were untiring in their kindness to him. At eleven o'clock last night he expressed a wish to retire, but on the Sisters leaving the cell, he stated to his guards that he had no intention of sleeping, but he felt sure that the kind and gentle Sitters needed some repose. However, on their departure he lay down on the ted, but did not sleep; in fact, he did not close his eyes all night, but spent the night in READING AND PRAYER.

Low Mass was celebrated at balf-past six o'clock and again at seven. A dainty breakfast was sent to him at a quarter to seven, but he was unable to cat anything, and merely drank a cup of tea. During the whole time of his incorceration be never alluded to the crime for which he was condemned, except perhaps to his spiritual adviser, nor has he leit any confession or any document whatever in connection thereof; but from the hour of his sentence he became

RESIGNED TO BIS FATE,

and at ence prepared himself for his awful end. At sixteen minutes to eight o'clock this morning the Deputy Sheriff asked him if he was ready, he replied in the affirmative, then wishing the good Sisters, gaolers and attendants good bye,

#### THE SAD PROCESSION

was at once formed, consisting of the attending priest, Father Lavailee and his assistant, the condemned man, assisted by two guards, the Deputy Sheriff, the gaoler and the execu tioner, who, of course, was masked. The mournful procession then proceeded to the m. where the ndemned submitted to the ordeal of being bound withscaffold, where when the priest had said a short prayer and the doomed man had alreed the crucifix, the bolt was drawn and he was

LAUNCHED INTO ETERNITY

at exactly thirteen minutes to eight. After the fall not a muscle moved, and he died without a struggle. After hanging for about three minutes Dr. Mount, who was present, felt his pulse and found it beating at about 90, and almost directly after it fell to 50, and at eleven minutes after the bolt had been pulled the prime actor in the Lorgue Pointe tragedy had ceased to breathe. His body was, however, allowed to hang about 20 minutes, when it was cut down and conveyed to the juil vanits, where it was reviewed by a Coroners jury composed of the following gentlemen :- Jos Octave Visienenve, George Wait, William Macdonald, Cyriac Fileatrault, Edward Lu. sher, Olivier Henri Massicotte, Timothy Charles O'Brien, Louis St. Louis, George Richmond, Aifred G. Price, Napoleon St. Denis, Frederick Albert Gowdey, Malthec G. Haunan, Edward Hypolite Gravel, Joseph de Bruce, Samuel C. Fatt. The inquest was then held and the usual verdict rendered.

### THE HANGMAN.

It was the general opinion that Joseph Lawson, who is supposed to have hung the last man, was the executioner on t e present occasion, but it was not the case The hangman was an entire stranger to the city. He applied for admission to the gaol at half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night, and was totally unknown to the gaol officials, but, however, he is an expert at the business.

Very little is known of the antecedents of the prisoner. He was born in King's County, Ireland, in 1843, and ferved nineteen years in the British srmy, where he appears to have borne a very good character, being in posseesion of two good conduct badges, and nothing was known against his character until his commission of the falal deed.

The crowd in the jail, which was limited to about one hundred and fifty persons, inclusing the members of the press, were admitted by ticket, and conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner.

Our reporter, in communication with the unfortunate man's spiritual adviser, Father Lavailse, was informed that he had evidently prepared himself for his fearful end, and the good Father feels confident that the doomed man died profoundly penitent.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE EXECUTION were very efficiently carried out. The scatfold, which was of plain planks, was effectually closed by boards from the view of the spectators assembled in the gaol yard, but here it would be well to say that the conduct of the gaol officials in preventing the members of the press from going on the scaffold, or even to see the prisoner, is loudly condemued, and the rough treatment given by some of the underlings of the gaol to the re-Porters was quite uncalled for.

HIS LAST WORDS.

On the inside cover of a small prayer book which had the appearance of being hastily scrawled, probably a few minutes before he

went to the scaffold. It is an exact copy: DEAR SISTERS.

Do lask it as a sing last favor, but I know not why, but you have opained a command of my feelings that no other been ever jet possessed, and yet tis a mystery, tis like a dream that I knot only revearet but love

Shortly before day-break this morning Milloy turning to St. Louis, the gaol engineer, who was then acting as guard over him, said "I suppose the execution will take place this morning. I am not afraid this morning Timothy Milloy, the murderer to die as I feel sure of going to heaven, but as William Neshittot Longue Points, explated I do not like the idea of dying in this way. I feel airaid of the preparations which will be made, and I dread them I can-tot tell you how much." Nevertheless he secended the steps of the scaffold manfully and died without a murmur.

New York, April 12 .- John Walsh, who was arrested at Havre at the request of the British authorities, on suspicion of being connected with the Phoenix Park murders and afterwards released, arrived here to-day.

London, April 12 .- At a meeting of the Irish parliamentary party to-day, Justin Mc-Carthy presiding, Parnell being unable to be present owing to the condition of his health, a resolution was adopted by a large majority declaring that while the good work done by the Irish-Americans was fully recognized and appreciated, it was advisable that at the present juncture Paraell should remain in

England to attend his pathamentary duties. The Irish members of the House of Commons sitting on the Ministerial kenches will make another representation to the Government that there is a most urgent necessity for meeting the distress in Ireland arising from

inedequate supplies of food. London, April 16 .- Mr. Parnell announces that if the projectors of the Irlsh Convention to Philadelphia postpone the meeting until the autumn he might be able to attend it. Ho therefore advises the convention to be defer-

red until the fall.
Limerick, April 14.—Six more men were arrested here to-day an a charge of con-spiracy to murder. The arrests were made in consequence of the disclosures of an in-

London, April 15 .- The Observer states that an English vessel with a large cargo of dynamite has sailed from Antwerp for Eng. land. The police are cognizant of her move-

ments. Mr. Gill, member of Parliament for West

meath, has been liberated from gaol. New York, April 15 .- Prof. Mezzeroff has furous. He is represented as rived from saying that if England did not loose her out a struggle, and welked manfully to the | bold on Ireland his party would leave her a mass of rules. A dezen men could destroy London in a night by chemical fire and dynamite. They meant to do it. They would blow up every English man-of-war and all merchant merine flying the British flag. They could do this without breaking international law. At a trifling expense every harbor in England could be fired. They would blow up every tank in England and take the money that England forcibly plundered from Ireland. Next they would begin the destruction of the property of the aristocracy, capitalists and monopolists, then fill the English rivers and harbors with torpedoes. The barbors in Ireland will be protected with with explosives.

John Bryene, of Cincinnett, has written Ger. Beirne, of the New York Land League, denouncing the opinion expressed and the action taken by the meeting of the Rossa faction in New York on the 8th inst, expressing the belief that Bossa and his fellows are the ed by Great Britain for a long series of years paid agents of England to injure the cause of Ireland, asserting that the meeting referred to caused much distress among the patriotic friends of Ireland in the West, and begging the conservative element at York to take Lome reassuring action. The letter condemned dynamite and declared the true Land League policy consistent with American citizenship, and respectable effort. Dr. Wallace to-night sent the following reply: - "New York has one wise and responsible Irish element; this is calm, conservative and determined, and tuiteins Parnell, but do not hold brawlers and sore-heads. Newspaper publishers gives them their only importance. Western men at convention will find New York solid with

Boston, April 15-The steamer "Nestorian" arrived last night with 680 passengers, most of them impoverished Irish people sent over at the expense of the English Government. An agent of the Government furnished money to those who desired to go beyond Boston, the amount depending on the size of the family. Some received a few shillings; others £2 to £6. A great many are turmers, but seem undecided what to do. The steamer "Parthia," from Liverpool, arrived this morning with a large number of the same class of immigrants.

BOCHESTER, April 15 .- Patrick Egan, ex-Treasurer of the Irish Land League, John Devoy, editor of the Irish Nation, and James Mooney, President of the American League. addressed a large meeting of Irishmen here to-day. They refuted the charge that the Land League advocated assassination, advised combined and harmonious work, and

predicted the freedom of Ireland. London, April 10.-In the House of Commons Mr. O'Connor Power submitted a resolution in re the distress in Ireland, proposing an expenditure of £5,000,000 for promoting home colonization, the sum to be advanced by the Treasury and the charge for repayment to fall primarily on the land settled on by the scheme, and then, by way of security, on the accessable property in Ireland in such a way that the Treasury shall lose nothing. used by Milloy, the following letter was found, Provision is made for optional emigration. Mr. Trevelyan said the distress at present

was nothing like that of 1847. He declared

Mr. Power's plan impracticable. Many persons were taking advantage of the facilities now afforded for emigration. If the motion was adopted a serious blow would be dealt to the work which the Government is carrying

on. The motion was rejected.

London, April 11.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, during the discussion of the Elective Councils bill, Mr. Trevelyan showed the spirit of the opposition thereto, when Mr. Parnell accused him of showing his readiness to speak to order and turn his back upon his former principles. He and many of his colleagues supported a similar bill brought by Dr. Butt, when the Tories were in power. He sincerely hoped this question, which had already provoked such extended controversy, would now be left to the reformed Parliament and a very different ministry. The bill was rejected.

The elective councils bill embodying Mr. Healy's scheme for local self government in Ireland was rejected in the House of Commons this afternoon by 58 to 231.

CORE, April 16.—As a precantionary measure of safety the force at the harbor, forts and magazines, has been increased. The report that a torpedo boat was aboard a suspicious craft from America created a

GALWAY, April 10 -Harrington, member of Parliament for Westmeath, having completed his term of imprisonment here, his constituents entertained him at a banquet tonight. Replying to an address at Mullingar, Herrington deprecated the wicked dynamits attempts which would never achieve the objects aimed at. He counselled united legal agitation.

#### THE CONVENTION.

Delagates to the Philadelphia Convention, on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst., are notified Brady before the 6th of May; yet they now that arrangements for accommodation have claimed to recognize him as the man they been made with the following named hotels: saw in Phonix Park on that day. If the jury The Continental, cor. Ninth and Chestnut | telleved these witnesses were mistaken, then streets, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 per day; Girard House, Chestnut street below Ninth, \$2.50 dence of the informers. The doubtful charand \$3; Lafayette, cor Broad and Chestnut streets, \$3; Bingham House, cor. Eleventh obvious. If the jury would set the evidence and Market streets, \$3 50; Washington House, of the innocent girl Mesgher against that of Chesinut street above Seventh, \$2 50 : Great | the intamous Carey, a list, a hypocrite and Western Hotel, Market street above Thirteenth, \$1 50 and \$2; Dooner's (European plan), Tenth street above Chestnut, \$1 per | evidence, and find Brady not guilty. night. The beadquarters of the Central Union of the Philadelphia Land League will be the Philopatrian Ball, Twelfth street below Walnut, where delegates desiring information are requested to call. Delegates elected are requested to send report of name and organization to Martin I. J. Griffin, 711 Cansom street, Philadelphia.

### MINISTER LOWELL AND THE

AMEBICAN FENIANS. Washington, April 16 .- The State Depart tween our Government and Minister Lowell at London, or of any communications which may have been held between the British Minister here and Secretary Fredinghuysen. An imperfect statement of the conversation between Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Sackville West has got into print, and for some days the Department officers have been endeavoring to discover its source. It was very manifest that our State Department will be unwilling to give the public any definite information as to events which may now to occurring until it may be necessary to communicate the retorpudnes and the English soldiery fought sults to Congress. But there can be no question that the State Department has indicated its entire readiness to see that neither the spirit nor the letter of the neutrality laws shall be openly violated. At the same time our Government does not forget that the right of asylum has been most vigorously vindicat-

### THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

The report for the past year of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language states that at the commencement of the present century probably not more than 400 persons could read and write Irish, whereas this society alone had disposed of over 62 000 elementary Irish books. Their publications continue to be in great demand. The number of persons in Ireland who speak the old language is nearly 950.000, as against nearly 818.000 in 1871. although the population has during that period diminished, in round numbers, by 252 000 persons. This, as pointed out, is equal to the number of Welsh people speaking Welsh. "Not only," it is observed, "bas Leinster increased its number of Itlah-speaking inhabitants, but Dublia has made a considerable advance in this respect, partly fulfilling the old Irish prophecy."

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has granted plenary indulgence for all pilgrims to Lourdes during the year 1883, as it is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the apparition of the Blessed Virgin in the grotto.

In Russian Poland last year the seven Catholic dioceses into which it is divided contained 5,550,277 Catholics; 2,315 secular priests, and 409 regular priests, with 420 novices, 225 nuns of various orders, and 274 Sisters of Mercy, 1,574 churches and 594 chapels.

The Catholics of England have increased 58 per cent. since 1850, while her population ans only increased 60 per cent. This has been due chiefly to Irish immigration, but also to num-rous conversions and the fact that the Irish population multiplies three times as fast as the native.

The flitieth anniversary of the foundation fthe St. Vincent de Paul Society in Quebec is to be celebrated by a service at the Basilica on the 22nd prox. All the Roman Catholic bishops of the province will be in session there at the time, and will take part in the proceedings.

## JOS. BRADY FOUND GUILTY

Scutenced to be Hanged on May 14th.

DURLIN, April 13 -In the Brady trial Dr. Webb, the prisoner's counsel, protested against the admission of evidence bearing upon the existence of a conspiracy prior to May third, even though evidence be thus excluded which would throw light on the plot existing before that date to murder Burke. The only exception to this principle would be that evidence which concerned words and acts of the prisoner might with propriety and according to the rules of evidence be admitted. Dr. Webb said the prisoners were first arraigned on a charge of conspiracy. I num. This was followed by a charge of murder. He contended that such a combination of charges was unprecedented.

The Court said the present indictment was not one of conspiracy and murder, but a single

indictment of murder. Mr. Adams, for the defence, declared that the charge in Kavaragh's evidence yesterday, his sudden discovery that it was Smith, not Delaney, whom he drove to the scene wito Carey, was a story concocted between Kavanogh and Carey. There were other discreparcies between the evidence of the informers and that of other witnesses by whom the Crown sought to back up her jaries Only one of the Crown witnesses ever enw the case rested solely on the spurious oviacter and unreliability of their evidence was murderer, they would undoubtedly declare in accord with the facts and probabilities of the

The Court said the points Dr. Webb raised against the introduction of evidence could not be sustained.

Mr. Adams said, "Heaven forbid I should erer be arraigned before a tribunal of public opiuton as Brady has been in advance of a regular trial." Brady's case had been prejudiced; his guilt had been presumed in a manner the most scandalous on record. Let not the jury be prevented from doing justice because the crime was awful, but let them consider solely whether Brady is pullty: le ment is making the most strenuous efforts to them bear in mind that the chief evidence prevent any publication of the character of against him comes from persons who spoke the despatches which may have passed be- to eave their own necks. Such evidence must ever be regarded with great suspicion. The principal conspirators had fied to the United States and France before Carey and

Kavanagh testified. Judge O'Brien, charging the jury, commented on the evidence adduced by the deferce to prove an alili, and said there was nothing, so far as could be discovered, to fix the particular evening of the 6th of May in the mind of Miss Meagher. The evidence tending to prove an alibi was frequently resorted to or invented, especially by women, when it would assist their friends. He awelt on the evident desize of Kennedy to have the hour at which he saw Brady fit in as being before nine o'clock p.m. The testimony of this witness was open to the same comment as that of the other witness for the defence, namely, that he was declaring to have occured on one day what actually happened on another. The Judge said that although Carey had every conceivable motive and inducement to give statements calculated to serve his own purposes, he told a straight story, which did not spare himself. The jury were exhorted to consider that if be had been detected swearing falsely the Crown would be justified in proceeding against him the same as the other prisouers. The same general rule was applicable to all informers. There was no evidence supporting the suggestion of Mr. Adams, that persons in the park as principals were now in France or the United States. The reverse was the case. The evidence went to show that the men in the park with the object of muider were "Invincibles," although some who were cognizant of the plan and were not there might not have been members of that Brotherhood. The judge exhorted the jury to render an impartial verdict. He hoped they would be influenced py divine inspiration.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of forly minutes returned into court and at nounced that they had found Brady guilty of the murder of Cavendish and Burke.

The court then pronounced sentence on the prisoner, sentencing him to be hanged on the 14th of May. There was breathless silence in the court

when the jury announced their verdict. Dr. Webb moved for an arrest of jadgment He claimed that under the Orimes' Act the jury was not legally formed, but the judge refused to grant the motion.

refused to great the motion.

DUBLIN, Awril 14—When the jury in the Brady trial announced their verdict yest riday a murmur went round the Court room, and Brady, who had been singularly composed, turned sahen pale. When asked if he had anything to say he responded in a loud clear, firm voice: "I am not guity of the chargethe informers have sworn on me. These men would swear away the life of any one to save their own." After sentence was pronounced, Brady, who had recovered composure, with solemn vehemence protested his innocence. The growds in the street received the announcement of the verdict with disfavor. There was no verdict with disfavor. There was no

serious demonstration. A despatch from Williams' Banch, Texas. savs :-At two o clock yesterday morning a meteor fell on the outskirts of the town, killing several cattle and destsoying the dwelling of Martines Garola, who, with his The Burkleh Government has redu wife and five children, were burled beneath Smyana quay dues eighteen per cent.

the ruins. The meteor resembled a massive ball of fire, and the shock was similar to that of an earthquake. The meteor is still hot and steaming. It is imbedded in the earth probably one hundred feet, and towers above the surface several feet, and will cover about one acre. The concussion was terrific, and nearly every window in the town was shattered. People were hurled violently from their bids and goods in the storehouses were thrown from the shelves. No lives were lost, as far as known, except the

Garcia family, although several buildings fell. Cattle fled in every direction. The air was filled with a sulphurous gas, and the wildest confusion prevailed. This is the largest meteor that has ever fallen. It has already been visited by many people. It occasioned great excitement all over the surrounding country.

#### SCOTCH NEWS.

The mortality of Edinburgh last week was 71, and the death rate 16 per 1,000 per au-

The production of coal in Scotland in 1883 was 20,515,134 tons, as against 20,823,055 in 1881.

Mr. Gladstone has forwarded £25 to the Lord Mayor for the Mension House Fund for the relief of the distress in the Western Highlands of Scotland.

At a meeting in Dundee on Tuesday of the farmers in Fortaishire and Fifeshire resolutions were adopted approving of the Government Bill granting compensation to tenants, and of the Scottleh Farmers' Alliance. It was also decided to form branches of the

Alliance in the counties of Forfar and File. On Saturday and on Sunday a severe snowstorm prevalled over the north of Scotland. The wind was from the northwest, and was of considerable violence. In Edinburgh there were considerable showers of hail, and during one of these some vivid flashes of lightning occurred, accompanied by loud thunder.

The Lord Mayor of London has issued a second appeal for funds to relieve the distress in the Western Islands of Bootland, the extent of which his Lordship fears is by no means realized by the general public. Lordship has received a letter from the Rev. D. Mackinnon, minister of Strath, in Saye, and personal assurances from Lord Dunmore as to the terrible distress prevailing, and he urgently appeals for adequate and prompt aid to avert a famine among these distressed and heart-broken people.

On Tuesday forencon white Mr. Wm. White, underground manager of the Kluneil Iron and Coal Company, Bo'ness, was superintending the execution of some repairs in the shalt of the "Snab," belonging to the and fell out of the cage to the bottom of peu to hurt it?" the shalt, a distance of some 13 feet, and, striking on his head, was killed almost in-stantaneously. Mr. White was well known and highly respected in Bo'ness, where he was manager of the U. P. Church.

On Sunday afternoon an alarming but happily harmiess explosion occurred in the North Buts Parish Church, Rothesay. Just as the clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Dewar. was giving out the Pasim before the sermon, one of the pipes connected with the heating apparatus exploded, with a report resembling that of a small cannon. The church was instantly filled with steam, and the congrega tion rushed to the doors thinking the cuilding was about to fall. When the cause of the explosion was discovered, however, the people went back to the church, and the service was resumed.

Mr. Duft Dunbar, of Hempriggs, one of the largest landed proprietors in Cultinees, has granted new conditions of lesse of a liberal character. The tenant may follow any system of cropping he prefers, provided he shall not at any time have more than three-eixths of the land under grain crops, nor less than The landlerd two-sixths under grass. will insure buildings against fire in his own name, one-half premium to be payable to the tenant. The landlord binds himself to give two years' notice in any case where he desires the tenancy to The tenant on quitting shall be entitled to compensation for buildings erected with the landlord's consent, for drains three feet deep and lined with tiles, and for unexhausted lime, bones, and manurial matter resulting from consumption of lineaed or cotton cake. All questions of compensation and also all differences in regard to the conditions of leaves, are to be determined by two arbiters, one named by each party, the arbiters to name an oversman to decide in the event of their being unable to agree. The conditions are dated 22d March current, and they are to be registered for preservation.

LEGACIES LEFT BY LATE MR. LIST, EDIN-CUEGH.—The late Mr. Alfred John List, late Chief-Constable of Mid-Lothian, has, by his deed of settlement, bequesthed the following legacies to charitable institutions. viz :-Royal Blind Asplum, Edinburgh, £200, Institution for Relief of Incurables, Edinburgh £150; Boyal Infirmary, Edinburgh, £200 Society for Belief of Indigent Old Men, Edinburgh, £150; blok Children's Hospital, Edinburgh, £150. He has al-o left £300 to the treatees of St. Pet-r's Episcopal Church, to be applied towards the liquidation of the debt upon the church.

Bichard Power has resigned the whipship of the Irish party in the Imperial Parlia The resignation is due to ill health.

The colored people of Washington colobrated with unusual enthusiasm the 21st anniversary of emancipation, yesterday.

There are 200 applications for the place on the Mississippi Biver Commission made vacant by the resignation of Capt. Eads.

The Turkleh Government has reduced the

### AVE MARIA.

Ave Maria! O thou the sairest! Ave Maria I O thou the fairest!
Loveli'st flower that ever bloomed on earth,
Bo rare, so fragrant; the highost angels,
Gnzed enraptured at thy matchless worth.
O! softly, softly incline now t'wards us,
Who so love thy praises to repeat;
Shed the glow of thy rich beauty o'er us,
And fill our hearts with thine oder sweet.

Ave Maria! O Star the charest!

Ave Maria! O Star the charest!

Brightest that e'er cheered this "Vale of Tears;"

So pure, so radiant, that God enthron'd thee
Queen and Light of all His countless spheres.

O! kindly, kindly, now shine on us

Who to Thee our fondest homage pay,

And let us feel thy great glory round us,

See thy chast'ning beams clear Life's dark way

Ave Maria! O fount the purest!
That e'er giadd'ned this world of sin and stain So teeming with health, God bids us seek thee, Our balm, and cure for each wound and pair. Let thy ripples sparkling still attract us. Who weak, tired and heart sick to thee flee. Let us taste the sweetness of thy waters; Find our strongth and succor all in thes.

Ave Maria! Our pride, our glory!
Who hast higher than all the angels trod,
Free from all saint, unlouchd, immaculate.
Queen of Heaven, Mother of our God.
List to us, Mary, la city hear us,
Who now make to thee our weary moan
And grant the dearest request we ask Thee,
To be ever and entire thine own.

#### LIZZIE GANNON AND HER PAPER ANGELS.

father pluming byligyre the girl is shamming, -A JURY AWARDING HER ONE CENT DAMAGRS IN HER SUIT ron \$5,000.

Boszon, April 10 .- It was necessary to-day to guard the approaches to the court room and to turn away hundreds who sought to attend the trial of the case of Lizzle Gannon against Father Fleming. The plaintiff withdrew the action against Archbishop Williams, admitting that he could only be indirectly connected with depriving the girl of her paper angels. The defence opened and put on a number of witnesses, children and others, to prove that Lizzle had spoken and had atrended to household duties since she was deprived of her paper angels by Father Fleming.

The defendant testified in his own behalf. He said that he first called on Lizzle Gannon in September, 1878. Her mother told him that she could not speak, but she sat up and sang. He was told to take her by the hand and that she would talk. He did so and had some conversation with her, taking her confession. She talk-ed wildly and seemed to be out of the world. At a subsequent call, Lizzie had her p per images, which she kissed repeatedly. Father Fieming told her that it was foolish for a girl of her age to act so about a piece of paper. She laughed, and a few minutes afterward handed one of the images to him. He he overbalanced himself, said to her: "Suppose I should hap pen to hurt it?" She replied, "You would not hurt it, would you?" The witness said that the head of the image came off in his hands, and that he gave the girl one piece, at which she began to cry. Father Fleming said he attached no importance to the images, which he took away with him and which he lost. One evening in the summer of 1880 he called on Lizzle for the last time. He asked her to talk, and after some hesitation she replied: "I wonder why I can't talk." He never called again, heing convinced that she was humbugging him.

On cross-examination. Father Fleming denied over having threatened to murder one of the images, or having committed any of the other indignities charged upon him.

Other witnesses testified to an expressed desire on the part of the parents of the girl to make some money out of her. The medical testimony was to the effect that the girl was suffering from hysteria, and that she was shamming in some of her symptoms. The case is still on.

Besron, April 13.—The trial of the case of Lizzle Gannou against F. ther Fleming ended to-day in a verdict awarding the plaintiff one cent damages. As a verdict for less than \$20 carries only one-half the costs, the plaintiff is worse off in pocket than if the suit had not been brought. The jury evidently were of the opinion that the girl was entitled only to the value of her paper images in direct damages, and that the cla-m for special damages, based on alleged soffering caused by deprivation of her playthings, was groundless. The Judge's charge, involving as it did many novel points, was of much interest. He said :

If Father Floming was called as special adviser and consoler to the child, to do semething for the child which it was not in the power of the perents to do-snd evidently some assistance of some kind was expected, otherwise he would not have been calledand being called, did what he did to the best of his judgment, then, although some of the toings which he advised may turn out badly, he is not liable, for he has done no wrong, but has made a mistake The mere fact of the child's attributing to the images a value, produced by her suffering and disordered maind, would not be of the nature of damages. If the plaint it was enoughly deranged and the defendant took the images away carelessly, then the plaintiff has her rights and should be protected in them. If he knew she would suffer from his taking them away, he is liable. The universe is governed by law. The smallest speck which firsts in the sunbosen and the fargest planet which item upon the bounds of telescopic vision are subject atthe to the same universal law of grayitation, and we are not to place any faith in the mysterious delusions of spiritualism. The girl alleges that she lost eyesight and voice. Unless you can trace the direct connection between this loss and the loss of the images there can be no damages.

### THAT LIBEL SUIT.

London, April 14.—Bradleugh, who with the proprietor and editor, of the Feet Thinker, was charged with publishing a tketch of the Deity, and a blasphamous libel, have been acquitted.

## EDITH YORKE.

CHAPTER IV-CONTINUED. THE OLD HOME.

"And Mr. Bowan wished to make a Catho-Ric of you?" Mr. Yorke said, his lip begin-

The child lifted ber head. " Mr. Rowan had nothing to say about me," she replied. #It was my mother."

A slight smile went round the circle. They aquite approved of her reply. But you cannot recollect your mother?"

Mr. Yorke continued. "On! yes," Edith said with animation. "I remember how she looked, and what she said. She made me hold up my hands, and promise that I would be a Roman Catnolic if I had to die for it. And that was the last word she sever said."

Mr. Yorke gave a short nod. To his mind the matter was settled. " N'est ce pas ?" he said to his wife.

She bowed gravely. "There is no other way. It is impossible to ask her to break a promise so given. When she is older she can choose for herself."

Well, you hear, girls?" Mr. Yorke said, looking at his daughters. "Now take her, and make ber teel at home."

Miss Yorke was dignified and inscrutable Hester upmistakably cold, but Clara took her cousin's hand with the utmost cordiality, and was leading her from the room, when Edith stopped short, her eyes attracted by a cabinet portrait in oils that stood on a shelf near the door. This portrait represented a soung man, with one of those ugly, beautiful faces which fascinate us, we know not why. Care-less, prefuse locks of golden brown clustered around his head, steady, agate colored eyes followed the beholder wherever he went, and seemed at once defying him to escape and entreating him not to go, and the sunshine of a hidden smile softened the curves of the

mouth and chin. Edith's eyes sparkled, her face grew crimson, and she clasped her hands tightly on her breast.

"That is your father's portrait, my dear." Mrs. Yorke said, going to her. "Do you re-

-cognize it?" The child restrained herself one moment, then she ran to the picture, clasped her arms around it, and kissed it over and over, weeping passionately. "It is mine! It is mine!" she cried out, when her aunt tried to soothe

"You are right, dear!" Mrs. Yorke said, much affected. "I am sure no one will oblect to your having the portrait. You may take it to your own chamber, if you wish."

Kdith controlled herself, wiped her eyes, they are, nobody wants to put 'em down." and put the picture down. "Dear Aunt Mr. Yorke glanced at his wife.

Amy," she said, "you know I want it; but I She did not look up or deny Pa-"sre quite willing."

her heart.

Melicent and Hester still lingered. Melicent remembered faintly her Uncle Robert's marriage, and the disagreeable feeling in the family at that time. It had left on her mind prejudice against "that Polish girl," and a shade of disfavor towards her daughter. But she said nothing.

"It will be so disagreeable having a Catholie in the family!" Hester complained.

"Hester, listen to me! her father said severely. "I want no bigotry nor patty persecutions in my family. Your Cousin Edith has as good a right to her religion as you be anything offensive said, or hinted, or looked. I mean to be consistent, and allow others the same freedom which I claim myself. Now, let me hear no more of this."

Hester took refuge in tears. It was her sole argument. She was one of those soft creatures who required to no petted, and have a talent for being abused. Possibly, too, she was a little i calous of this new member of the family

" Melicent, will you lead away this weeping nymph, and dry her tears?' the father said impatiently. "Common sense is too robust for her constitution."

The sisters went up stairs, and Owen he looked off over the country. The horizon was a ring of low blue hills, with a grand amethyst glittering to fell where the see inv. Through the center of this vast circle glimmered the river, silver, and gold, and steel-blue, and the white houses of the town lay like a heap of lilles scattered on its banks. Everything else was forest.

Shadows of varying thought swept over the young man's face as he looked off, and frew you have found it out." freer breath from the distance. "Henceforth my shield must bear a martlet," he muttered. "But whither shall I fl7?'

That was the problem he was studying. He had come to this place only to see his family settled, and collect his own thoughts after their sudden fall from prosperity; then be would go out into the world, and work his own way. It was not pleasant, the change from that life of noble leigure and lofty work which he had planned, to one where compulsory labor for mere bread must occupy the greater part of his time, but it was inevitable. And as he tooked abroad now, and breathed the fresh air that came froliching out of the northwest, and remembered how wide the world is and how many veins in it are un. wrought, his young contage rose, and the plans he had been building up for that year crumbled and ceased to excite his regret.

Oaly a tew months before their change of ponsent that he might visit Asis. He had meant to go north, south, east and west, in that shabby, glorious old land, make himself for the nonce Tartar, Chinese, Indian, Persian, what not, and get a look at creation through the eyes of each. This young man's sympathics were by no means narrow. He had never been able to believe that God smiles with peculiar fondaces on any particular continent, island, peninsula, or part of either, and is but a stepinther to the rest of the world. He was born with a hathred of barriers. He sympathized with Swift, who "hated all netions, professions, and communities, and gave all his love to individuals." Or, better than Swift, be had at least a theoretical love for mankind nuferced. He did not have to learn to love, that came naturally to him; he had to learn to hate. But he was a good hater. Take him all in all, Carl Owen Yorke was at twenty-ore a noble, generous youth, of g od mind and unstained reputamou; and it was no proof of excessive vanity soon created a breeze, and sounds of eager

Taking any position he might strive for. "My dear Minerva tells me that I have in

"I wonder what they are?"

Mr. Robert Yorke's deserted fiancee. She and Owen were very close friends. It was one of those friendships which sometimes grow up between a woman whose youth is past and a youth whose manhood has scarcely arrived. Such a friendship may effect incalculable or incalculable harm, as the woman shall

"Well," he concluded, not caring to puzzie over the riddle, "she will explain, I suppose, when she writes. And if anybody can get at the cube-root of the difficulty, she can."

Meantime, while the son was musing, and the daughters selecting their chambers, and making up a toilet for Editb, Mr. Yorke had sent for Patrick Chester in the sitting room, and was questioning him concerning Catholic affairs in Seaton. They did not seem to be in a flourishing condition.

There was no priest settled there, Patrick said; but one came over from B—— once in two months, and said Mass for them. They had no church yet, but a little chapel, what there was left of it.

"What do you mean by that?" his master

"Why, sir, some of the Seaton rowdies got into the chapel, one night, not long ago, and smashed the windows, and broke up the tabernacle, and destroyed the pictures entirely. And they twisted off the crucifix, though it was of iron, two inches wide and half an inch thick. The devil must have helped the man that did it, savin' your presence, ma'am."
"Are they vandals here?" demanded Mr.

Yorke. "There are some fine tolks in Seaton," said Pat, who did not know what vandals are. But the rowdles have everything pretty about, rejoloed in everything. To her, this much their own way."

"Aud is there no law in the town?" asked Mr. Yorke wrathfully. "There's a good many lawyers," said Pat,

scratching his head. "You mean to say that there was no effort made to discover and punish the perpetrators of such an outrage?" exclaimed his master.

"Indeed there was not, sir!" Pat answered. People knew pretty well who did the mischief, and that the fellow that broke off the article of use or adornment. crucifix was taken bleeding at the lungs just after; but nobody molested 'em. It wouldn't of the Blessed Virgin, Mr. Yorke a Dousy be well for the one who would lift his voice against the Seaton rowdles. Why, some of em belong to as wealthy families as there are in town. They began with a castiron band years ago, and everybody laughed at 'em. All the harm they did was to wake people out of sleep. Then they broke up a lecture. It was a Mr. Fowle, from Boston, who was preaching about education. And then they did a little mischief here and there to people they didn't like, and now they are too strong to put down. And, indeed, sir, when its against the Catnolics

won't take it unless you and Uncle Charles trick's charges. She was a little ashamed of the character of her native town in that re-It was quite touching, her first acknow- spect; for at that time Seaton was notorious ledgment of kinship, and expression of for its lawlessness, and was even proud of its trust and submission. They cordially reputation. No great harm had been done, assured her of their willingness, kies- they said. It was only the boy's fun. They ed her again in token of a closer were sorry, it is true, that a respectable lecadoption, and smiled after her as she turer should have been insulted; but that a went off with her father's portrait clasped to Catholic chapel should be desecrated, that was nothing. They did not give it a second

thought. "Well, Patrick," Mr. Yorke resumed, "my niece, Miss Edith Yorke, is a Catholic, and I wish her to have proper instructions, and to attend to the services of her church when there is opportunity. Let me know the next time your priest comes here, and I will call to see him. Now you go."

Enough is not only as good as a feast, it is better; and a little less than enough is better yet. How dear is that affection in which we have something to forgive! How charm. have to yours; and if either should find her- ing is that beauty where the defects cerve as self disagreeably situated, it is she, for she is | indices to point out how great the beauty is! lair disagreeably situated, it is she, for said is infinites to point the word assume is that said of labor which how complacently that mud takes in all you quote Fielding—" pages which some droll Melicent, I would not have you too confident. how complacently that mud takes in all you quote Fielding—" pages which some droll Melicent, I would not have you too confident. It seems to smile over the last authors have been facetiously pleased to call I would advise you to try a story. It would gives a taste to lessure! For since the time of Eve, the point of perfec-tion, save with God, has been the point of decay; and profuse wealth has often deprived its possessor of great riches.

What we arrive at by this preamble is that the Yorkes had been unconsciously suffering from the apathy of satisfied wants, and were now delighted to find that comparative poverty brings many a pleasure in its train. "Mamm," Clara exclaimed, "I do believe there is a certain pleasure in making the test

of things." It was the morning after their arrival, and the young woman was standing in a chair, followed them presently, and climbed to the | driving a nall to hang a picture on. She had cupola. Leaning on the window-sill there, begun by groaning at sight of the wall, a white stucco printed over with brown flower-pots, holding blossoming rose-But the cord of the frame matched those roses, and in some unexolained way the picture looked well on that background.

Mrs. Yorke, looking on, smiled at the remark. "There is a very certain pleasure in it, my dear," she said; "and I am glad that

Clara considered, gave the nail another blow, evened the picture, and contemplated it with her head on one side. It was an engraving of Le Brun's picture of Alexander at the camp Mamma," she began again, "I of Darius. think that Alexander the Great ought to have had another usme after the adjective."

"What name, child?" "Goose! Why didn't he, instead of crying for more worlds to conquer, try to get at the inside of the one he had conquered the husk ot? Why did not he study botany, geology,

and—poverty?" "You are right, Clara," the mother replied. | vasea." " Excess is always blinding. Why, we might have our whole house covered with morningglories, yet never see the little silver tree that stands down in the garden of light at the bottom of each."

Olara clapped her hands with delight. But fancy the house covered from circumstances, his mother had been won to top to bottom with morning glories all in blocm! It would be magical!"

"Fancy your elf falling out of that chair,"

suggested Mrs. Yorke. 'I'he girl s'epped down, and walked thoughtfully toward the door. "How odd it is," she said, pausing on the threshold, and looking back; "I never see one truth, but immediate. ly I perceive another looking over its shoul-And the last is greater than the first." der.

"It is perhaps an example of truth which you see at first," Mrs. Yorke said. "And afterward you perceive the truth itself." Clara went slowly toward the stairs, and

her mother listened after her, expecting to hear some philosophical remark flung down over the balusters. Instead of that, she heard a loud call to Betsey that the hens and chickens were all in the parlor. Screams of laughter at the scene of their violent expulsion, then a clear lark-song as Clara finished

her secent. Up-stairs, Melicent and Hester were busy and chestful, quiet, too, till Clara cama. She in him that he believed himself capable of discussion came down to their mother's ears. They were laying plans for the summer. They would have company down from Boston, and, me some of the elements of fatlure," he said. when winter came, would each in turn visit

This "dear Minerva" was Miss Alice Mills, help in the house; and, in order to how it looked. But I didn't know it then. Ir. Bobert Yorke's deserted fiancee. She and pay for it, would write for publics. There was a sound of wheels, and Mrs. tion. Every one else wrote; why not they? Indeed, Melicent had appeared in print, a friendly editor having taken, with thanks, some sketches she had written between drive neighbors. and opera. "What is worth printing is worth Pegasus runs for a purse."

Clara had never been before the public but she had reams of paper written over with stories, poems, plays, and even sermons. She caught five at everything, and, in the first excitement, dashed off some crude composition, but seldom or never went over it coolly. Melicent, to whom alone she showed her productions, had discouraged her. "You are like Nick Bottom, and insist on doing everything," she said. "It is a sign of incom. petence."

M ss Yorke was one of those hyper-fastidious persons who establish a reputation for critical ability simply by finding fault with she was always admiring, and searching out hidden beauties.

But now at least Melicent condescended to admit that her sister might be able to accomplish something in a small way, and it was agreed that they should broach the subject to the assembled family that very evening.

At this encouragement, Clara rejoiced. "You see," she exclaimed, "l've been afraid that I might gradually grow into one of those lugubrious Dorcases who go round laying everybody out."

Edith, following her aunt and cousins house, with its rat-holes and its dingy paint and plaster, was superb. The space, the sunshine, the air of elegance in spite of defects, the gentle voices and ways, all enchanted her. She found herself at home, Her own room was the last bubble on her cup ot joy. They had given her the middle chamber over the front door, with a window opening out on to the portice, and each of the family had contributed some

Mrs. Yorke gave an alabaster statuette Bible, Melicent hung an engraving of the Sistine Madonna where Edith's first waking glance would fall upon it, Clara gave an olive wood crucifix from Jerusalem, with a shell for holy water, Rester brought an ivo:y rosary, and Carl a missel in Latin and

French, which she must learn to read, he said. They covered the floor with a soft Turkey carpet, set up a little iron bed, and draped it whitely, and put a crimson valance over the to her. lace curtain of her window. The sisters up this bower for their young cousin, and were pleased to see her delight in what to them embraced each one, and kissed her on both blushed up with pleasure at her cousin's

caress. "The little gypsy bas taking ways," Carl thought; and he said, " If you kiss Clara that way many times, she will have roses grow in her cheeks."

Then Edith went down-stairs to her aunt, and Carl went out to assist his father.

Mr. Yorke was no exception to the general cheerfulness. He found himself more interested, while planning his summer's work with Patrick, than he had ever been while engaged in the finest landscape gardening, with an artist at his orders. Early in the morning he had captured two boys who were loitering about, and they willingly engaged themselver for the day to pick up wheel-barrow loads of small stones, and throw them into the mud of the avenue.

"Mr. Yorke has got himself into business." Patrick remarked to Carl. "That avenue has a wonderful appetite of its own."

Carl repeated this observation to his father. load of pebbles."

Mr. Yorke put up his eye glasses. He always did that when he wished to intensify a remark or a glance. "I intend to make these avenues solid, if I have to upset the whole estate into them," he remarked.

Mrs. Yorke sat in a front window holding | known." an embroidery frame, and Eilth occupied a a stool at her feet. The child had told where Mr. Yorke's especial intellectual favor- | book 4! She saw them face to face. So might all her story; her recollections of her mother, I ites were placed-among them. Bolingbroke, her life with the Bowans, of Captain Cary, and her ring. But of Mr. Rowau's burial she said nothing. That was to remain a secret with those who had assisted.

When Mrs. Yorke occasionally dropped her work, and gat locking out at her bushaud and son. Edith caressed the hand lving idly on that glowing woof, and held her own slender brown fingers beside those fair ones, for a contrast. She could not enough admire ber aunt's snowcrop delicacy, rich hair, and soft

Mr. Yorke was too much engrossed to notice his wife; but Carl looked up now and then for a glance and smile.

" Do you recollect anything that happened when you were a little girl, Aunt Amy?"

Edith said. The lady smiled and sighed in the same breath. "I was this moment thinking of a tea-party I had on that large rock you can just see at the right. I had heard my father rend Midsummer Night's Dream, and my fancy was captivated by it. So I invited Titania, Operon, and all the faries and they came. It was an enchanting banquet. The plates were acorn-cups, the knives and forks were pine needles, the cakes were white pebbles, and we drank drops of dew out of moss

"I've read that play too," Edith said brightly. "Mr. Rowan bad it, And I read about Ariel. But I didn't like Caliban nor Bottom, and I think it was a shome to cheat refutation. How many who read in Titania so. Do you remember anything

"Yes. When I was five or six years old, my father brought home a new map of the State of Maine, and hung it on that wall opposite. It was bright and shining, and had the name in great letters across the whole. My father held me up before it in his arms, and said I should have a silver quarter if I would tell him what the great letters spelt. How I tried! not so much for the silver, though I wanted it, as for the honor of success, and to please my father. But I couldn't make less than two syllables of it. To me M, A, I, N, E, spelt Maine. But my father gave me the quarter. I suppose he thought that the language, and not I, was at fault."

"I don't see why letters should be put into words when they are not needed there," Edith remarked. "I would like to have time." The child did not know that she was utter-

ing revolutionary sentiments, and that the reddest of red republicanism lurked in her Mrs. Yorke mused over her embroidery, set a goiden stitch in a violet, drew it too

tightly, and had to loosen it. "Oh!" Edith exclaimed, her memory catching on that thread. "That makes me recol- himself to look over a casket of precious coins lect that I knit a tight strip into the heel of and rings. "Wouldn't you think that papa the city. They would have more Mrs. Rowan's stocking, and I can see just was dreaming over some old love token of sured the arch, and sketched the colon- Continued on 3rd Page.

There was a sound of wheels, and Mrs. Yorke looked up to see a carriage drawn by a pair of greys coming up the avenue. Major Cleaveland had lost no time in calling on his

Mr. Yorke went down to meet his visitor, paying for," she said now; "and I shall feel no the road being too penitential for travel, and reluctance in announcing that in future my the two walked up together. They had known each other by sight in Boston, where the major spent his winters, but had no further acquaintance. Now they met cordially, and stood a while talking in the portico before going in to see the ladies. Major Cleaveland was fresh-faced, pleasant-looking, and rather hat proclaimed him a widower. Indeed. Mrs. Cleaveland had not long survived young Mrs. Yorke, and the two had, ere this, let us hope, amicably settled the question of precedence.

The visit was an agreeable one to all, though it was evident that the visitor felt more at ease with the ladies than with his who have respected his seclusion. "How host. He was slightly disconcerted by Mr. everything. Clara, on the contrary, was Yorke's piercing eyes, aquiline nose, and emsupposed to have a defective taste, because pathic mode of speech, and on the whole those musings which we were found him too dominant in manner. It appeared that there were to be two lords in Seaton instead of one.

We doubt if the most amiable of Bengal lions would be altogether pleased at seeing his proper jungle invaded by even the politest of Nubian lions, and we may be pretty sure that the lioness would hear in private more than one remark detrimental to the dignity of that odious black monster with his desert manners. And in return, it is not unlikely that the African desert-king might sneer at his tawny brother as rather an effeminate creature. It is not the lionesses alone who have rivalries. Certain it is that. when Mejor Cleaveland had gone, and the ladies choose to praise him very highly, Melicent pronounced him to be a superior person, Mr. Yorke saw fit to greet the remark with one of his most disagreeable smiles.

"Don't you think so, papa?" asks Melicent.

"He has intellectual tastes, but no intellectual power," answered "papa" most decidedly. #He has glimmerings.

But for all that, the call was a pleasant one, the gentleman lingering half an hour, and then going with reluctance. The presence of Eiith had caused him a momentary emparrassment. He was not sure that it would be delicate to remember having ever seen her before, and yet her smiling eyes seemed to expect a recognition. But Mrs. Yorke brought her forward immediately. "Edith tells me you are an acquaintance, she said, "and that you have been very kind

Before going, Major Cleaveland placed his worked sweetly and harmoniously in fitting pews in the meeting house at their disposal, and offered to send a carrage for them the next morning. "I have two of the best pews were common things. When she gratefully in Dr. Martin's church," he said, "and since butter, we girls will have to help in the fine my boys went away to school, there has been | ironing.' cheeks, they felt more than repaid. Clara no one but myself to occupy them. There is room in each for six persons; and I sit in perately. one, and put my hat in the other. Of course, we look like two cases in red velvet desert. Do come, ladies, and make a garden of the place.

They all went out to the portico with him when he took leave, and he went away charmed with their cordiality, and with several new ideas in his mind. One of the first effects of this enlightenment was that the major appeared at meeting the next day without a crape on his hat.

It was a tatiguing day, that Saturday; but at sunset their labors were over, all but arranging the books. The boxes containing these Mr. Yorke had brought into the sitting-room after tea, and the young people assisted him. He classified his library in a way of his own. Metaphysical works he placed over science, since "metaphysics is only physics etherized," he said. One shelf, ary labor for which we should never othernamed the Brebive, was filled with epigrams wise have found time." and satires. History and fiction were indis-"And I think Pat is right," he added. "See criminately mingled. Mr. Yorke liked to

the history of Eogland." "There are certain time-honored lies which every intelligent and well-informed person is expected to be familiar with," he said. "Not to know Hume, De Foe, Fox, Cervantes, Froude, Le Sage, etc., argues one's self uu-

Carlyle, Emerson and Theodore Parker. "They are five pagans," he said of the two last.

Mrs. Yorke mused in the chimney-corner. her head resting on her hand, the emouldering fire throwing a faint glow up in her face. Edith sat by a table looking over William Blake's illustrations of Blair's Grave-a set of plates that had just been sent them from England. The daughters took books from the boxes and called their names; Carl, mounted on back," steps, placed the upper ones; and Mr. Yorke did everything they did, and more. He scolded, ordered, commented, and now and then opened a book to read a passage, or give an opinion of the author.

"Don't put Robert Browning beside Orashaw!" he cried out. You might as well put Luciter beside St. John.

"Why, I thought you admired Browning, papa," Melicent said.

"So I do; but half his lustre is phosphorescent. It is a spiritual decay and the lightnings of a superb mind. But Crashaw's an angel. Edith must read him."

Looking at such a library, a Catholic remembers well that the serpent still coils about the tree of knowledge, hisses in the rustling of it, and roisons many a blossom with his breath. Worse yet, though the antidote is near, few or none take it. Those for whom slanders against the church are written, never read the Motiev's Dutch Republic that absolutions were sold in Germany at so many ducats for each crime, the most horrible crimes, either committed or to be committed, having an easy price-how many of those readers ask if it be tine, or glance at a page which disproves the slander? Who on reading Prescott looks to the other side to see exposed his insinuations, his false deductions from true facts? How many of those countless thousands who have been nurtured on the calumnies of Peter Parley, drawing them in from their earliest childhood, have ever read a page on which his condemnation is written? And later, in the periodical literature of the day, with a thousand kindred attacks, how many of those who, within a few months, have read in the Atlantic Monthly Mrs. Child's impertinent article on Catholicism and Buddhism, stopped to see that her argument, such as it was, was them left out. It makes a bother, and takes | directed less against the church than against Ohristianity itself? or looked in Marshall's Christian Missions to find that the resemblance is simply a reflection of the early la. bors of the only missionaries who have ever influenced Asia—the faint echoes of "the voice of one crying in the wilderness"?

But it is vain to multiply names. "The trail of the serpent is over them all." The books in their places, Mr. Yorke seated his boyhood?" whispered Clara to her bro-

Her father had fallen into a dream over an old ring with a Latin posy in it; and what he saw was this: a blue sky, jewel-blue, over Florence, in whose hair, says Vasari, "lies an lilles standing guard, as if they had spring immense stimulus to aspire after fame and up since, and because she had closed her immense stimulus to aspire after fame and out since and because the last crossed her bonor." He saw a superb garden, peopled eyes, and might change to a group of tigers bonor." He saw a superb garden, peopled eyes, and might change to a group of tigers with scalars down and three men standing before an antique marble. It is Bertol- oyelashes, and she smiled in her sleep. do, Donatello's pupil, young Michael "I do not claim to be an artist, C travelled Angelo, and Lorenzo the Magnificent, the reader! but I stretch a hand to touch the glory of Florence, whose face all the people artist in von." and all the children love'; and they are walking in the gardens of San Marco, the art-diately. "And your motto is very pretty. I pompous in manner. A deep crape on his treasury of the Medici. Farther off, moving am glad to have you familiar with DeQuincy. flowly under the trees, with his hands behind his back, and his eagle face bent in thought; not overlock delicate hints, and he is respect. is the learned and elegant Poliziano. Suddenly he pauses, a smile flashes across his sometimes by a weak irony, and by explain. face, he brings his hands forward to clap ing too much; but I repeat he is good com. them together, and goes to meet the three pany." now, Polizianc," laughs the duke, "do careful not to intrude upon?" And the scholar, whose epigrams no less than his Greek and his translations are the pride of

> posy engraved on this ring over which Mr. Yorke now dreams in the nineteenth nings which came to nothing. century, in the woods of Maine, in April weather. The bright Italian picture faded. Mr. Yorke sighed and put the magical ring away, and took up a volume of Villemain's Histoire de la Literature Française, turning the leaves

the court, bows lowly, and repeats the very

idly. Melicent made a slight movement, and begged to be heard. "We girls have been talking matters over to-day," she said, "and would like to submit our plans to you. We have divided the house work into three parts. which we take in rotation. One is to be lady's-maid and companion for mamms, another is to make the beds and dust all the rooms, and the third will set the table, wash the china and silver, and trim the lamps."

Mr. Yorke looked up quickly as his daughter began, but immediately dropped his eyes again, and sat with a flushed face, frowning slightly. It was his first intimation that his daughters had not only lost society and luxury, but that their personal case was gone.

They would have to perform menial labors.
"I think your arrangement a very good one, Melicent," Mrs. Yorke replied tranquilly. She had all the time seen the necessity. "But the post of lady's-maid will be a sinecure. However, let it stay. It will be a time of leisure for each."

"Cannot Betsy do the work?" Mr. Yorke asked sharply.

"Why, papa!" Olara cried out, "Betsey can scarcely spare time out of the kitchen to do the sweeping. When we come to making "I can churn!" Mr. Yorke exclaimed des-

"My dear!" expostulated his wife.

"I churned once when I was a boy," he protested; "and the butter came." They all laughed, except Tester, who affectionately embraced her father's arm. "Why shouldh't the butter come when you churn,

dear papa?" she asked. "You must have been in very good humor.

sir," said Carl slily. "We don't mean to do this sort of work long." Melicent resumed. "There is no merit in doing servile work, if one can do fond of you. Your sweet, hopeful spirit le better. Clara and I will write and so pay for extra help. I think"—very indulgently -"that with practice Clara may make something of a writer. I shall write a volume of European travels. On the whole, looking at our reverses in this light, they seem fortunate. Living here in quiet, we can accomplish a liter

"That is true," Mr. Yorke said; but his look was doubtful and troubled. "Still, I would advise you to try a story. If would fireplace, where a hard wood knot burned in be more likely to sell. Europe rechause has a spot of red gold. One of the windows was become a drug in the market, and our experiences abroad were pretty much what those of others are. A vagabond adventurer would have a much better chance of catching pub-

lic attention." Edith gazed in awe at her companions. In a corner of the case was the Olympus She was in the mider of people were made pretty Pryche have gozed when first her hus band's celestial relatives received her, when she saw June among her proceeds, Minerva laying aside her helmet, Hebe pouring nec-

tar. This, then, is Olympus : "If you write a story, do fake one suggestion from me, Meliceut" Cwl said. " Pray give your hero and hereine brushes to dress their hair with. Have you observed that even the finest characters in books have to use a broom? The hair is always swept

Miss Yorke did not notice this triviality.

She was looking rather displeased. "I don't want to discourage you, daughter," her father went on. "But you must recollect that it is one thing to give a sketch to an editer who is a friend and dines with you, and is expected to pay for. Then he must look to the market and his reputation. Some of the finest writers in the world have described these very scenes which you would describe. Can you tell more of Rome than Madame de reader of reminding your stick! ' savs Sidney."

Miss Yorke held her head very high, and casting her eyes down.

Her father gave an impatient shrug. "Not at all!" he replied. "But you will take advice, and try to think you are not above oritioism."

" Clara has an idea," Carl interposed. had been bending over some papers with his younger sister. "She also turns to travels, hut very modestly. She calls them gleanings, and her motto is from De Quincey: Not the flowers are for the pole, but the pole is for the flowers.' Here is the preface. Shall I read it?"

"Oh! I am afraid of papa!" Clara cried, blushing very much. But Mr. Yorke, who only now learned that his second daughter was also a scribbler, laughingly promised to pels and Psalms in the prayer book, he lenient : and she suffered herself to be persuaded. They all looked kindly on her, even Melicent, in spite of her own mortification; and Carl read :

descriptive of European travel. Many, theologians, that he did not much care to great and small, have been in that field, read the book itself. He could not now some reaping wheat, others binding up tares. avoid hearing it read without leaving the These leaves are offered by one who gathered | room; and he would not have had them hear a few nedding things which no one valued, him show that disrespect to them. seeing them there, but which some one may, ing history; I know where, for I mea, Scriptures it gave an impression of grandeur

And I recognize the green ade. leaves of you, and the silver thread of a root, with a speck of rich old soil clinging yet. And, a propos, I saw there a child asleep in the shade, with a group of spotted yellow

"That isn't bad," Mr. Yorke said imme-He is good company. He is a man who does ful and just to children. He annoys me

Immediately Clara passed from the deeps to the heights. Her bosom heaved, her eyes flashed. She felt herself famous. "Now let us hear a chapter of the glean-

ings," said ber father. "Why, I haven't written anything but the preface." Clara was forced to acknowledge, Mr. Yorke smiled satirically. Clara was notable in the family for making great begin-

"But I have other things finished," she said eagerly, and brought out a poem. All her fears were gone. She was full of confidence in herself.

We spare the reader the transcription of this production. Mephistopheles had a good deal to do with it, and it was probably written during some midnight ecstasy, when the young woman had been reading Faust. It was meant to be very fearful; and as the authoress read it herself, all the terrible passages were rendered with emphasis.

Mrs. Yorke listened with a doubtful face. The reading was quite out of her gentle men. tal sphere; and Carl's haud shaded ble eyes, which had a habit of laughing when his lips did not. Mr. Yorke, with his mouth very much down at the corners, his eyes very much cast down, and his eyebrows very much raised, glanced over a page of the book in his hand.

" I chanced to-night across the first touch of humor I have seen in Villemain," he said. He quotes Orebillon : 'Corneille a pris le ciel, Racine la terre; il ne me restail plus que l'enser. Je m'y suis jette a corps perdu.
Malheureusement, Enys Villemein. malheureusement il n'est pas aussi insernal qu'il le

Without raising his face, Mr. Yorke lifted his eyes, and shot at the poetess a glanco over his glasses. Instantly her face became suffused with

blushes, and her eyes with tears. Mrs. Yorke spoke hastily. "I am sure, papa, the dear girls deserve every encouragement for their intentions and efforts. I am grateful and happy to see how nobly they are taking our troubles; and I cannot doubt that, with their talents and good-will, they will accomplish something. But it is too late to talk more about it to night. You must be tired, and my head is as heavy as a poppy.

Shall we have prayers?" She rose in speaking, went to the table, and, standing between her two elder daugh. ters, with an arm around the neck of each, kissed them both, tears standing in her eyes. "If you never succeed in winning fame, my dears," she said, "I shall still be prou! and

better than many books." The Yorkes had never given up, though they had often interrupted, the babit or jam. ily devotion. Now it was tacitly understood that the custom should be a regular one. So Hester brought the Bible and prayer book, and placed them before her tother, and her

sisters folded their hands to listen. "I think we should have Betsey in," Mirs. Yorke said; and Melicent went to ask her. Betsey and Patrick were seated at opposite sides of a table drawn up before the kitchen open, and through it come a noise of full brooks burrylog seaward, and a buzzleg, as of many been, that came from the sew mills on the river. Betsey was darning stockings, and

Pat resding the Pilot. "We are to have prayers now," Melicent said, standing in the door. "Will you come in Betsey?

Betsey slowly rolled up the stocking and to that ent otal elbern universe edt boddata yaru. "Well, I don't care if I do." the haswered motorately. "It can't do me notical harm." Medicent gave her a look of surprise, and

coursed to the sitting room, leaving the door "Come, Pat," said Betsey, "put away that old Catholic paper and come in and hear the

Gospel read. I don't bolleve you ever heard a chapter of it in your life." " No more did St. Pefer nor St. Paul answered Patrick, without lifting his eyes from the paper. He had been reading over and over one little item of news from County Sligo, where he was born. The old priest who had baptized him was dead; and with another thing to offer him a book which he the news of his death and the description of his funeral, how many a scene of the past came up! He was in Iroland again, poor, but careless and happy. His father and mother, now old and lonely in that far land, were still young, and all their children were Stael has? or paint a more enchanting about them. The priest, a man in his prime, pleture of Caprl than that of Hans Au- stood at their cottage door, with his hand on dersen? If not, you run the risk of little Norah's head. They all smiled, and Sidney North cast her bashful eyes down. Now Smith's reply to the dull tourist who held out | the priest was white-haired, and dead, and his walking-stick, boasting that it had been little North had grown to be a carewom round the world. 'Yes; and still it is a mother of many children. The man was in no mood to hear taunts. Read the Gospel? Why, it was like reading a gospel to look her color deepened. "I will then put my back on that group; for they were true to MS. Into the fire," she said in a quiet tone, the faith, and poor for the mith's cane, and they had lived pure lives for Carlet's love, and those who had died had died in the Lord "But Peter and Paul wrote," answered

Betsey. "And what they wrote is the law of God. You'll never be saved unless you read "Many a one will be damned who does read it!" retorted Patrick wrathfully. "What's the use of reading a law book if you don't keep

the law?" "Oh! if you're going to swear I'll go," Betsey replied with dignity, and went. shee took care to leave the doors siar behind

her. It was true: Patrick did not read the Bible much; but he knew the Gosand was as familiar with the truths of Scripture as many a Bible student. But be had heard it so bequoted by those who were to him not much better than heathen, and "I do not presume to write a volume so made a bone of contention by snarling

Mr. Yorke's voice had a certain if fortune favor, smile at, since they grew bitter, rasping quality, which, with there. One such might say: You're but a his fine enunciation, was very effecweed; but you grew in a chink of crumbl- tive in some kinds of reading. In the sacred

Burney James Bernell

and sublimity. Patrick dropped his paper, made a sound; but she looked at the ministened to the story of the martyrdom ter, and fired at him two shots out of her two of St. Stephen. He knew it well, but eyes. He in turn raised himself with an seemed now to hear it for the first time. He offended air at Mr. Yorke's reproof. saw no book; he heard a voice telling how the martyr stood before his accusers, with his face as the face of an angel," and flung back their accusation upon themselver, till at they were cut to the heart," and a gnashed with their teeth at him."

"What is certainly not aware that your sympathies were with the Papists, sir," he said.
"Neither are they," was the cold reply. "But I profess to be a gentleman, and I try to be a Christian. One of my principles is never in the insulation of the principles is never.

"Faith!" he muttered excitedly; "but he had them there !"

the saint, looking steadfastly upward, declared that he saw the heavens open, and the Son of Man standing at the right hand of laugh, "I don't believe you can ever enlighten God, Patrick rose unconsciously to his a man's mind by pounding a hole in his feet, and blessed himself. To his head."

And so they dropped that part of the subtion the scene was vividly clear. He rush upon their victim, drive him out of the city and stone him, till he fell asleep in the Lord.

" And a young man named Saul was congenting to his death," said the voice.

Glory be to God!" exclaimed Patrick taking breath.

The prayer that followed grated on his feel. ing. The reader lost his fire, and merely

Tue next morning Major Cleaveland's carrisge came to take them to what they called out to walk. Carl stayed at home with Edith, crack."
and cally Mr. and Mrs. Yorke and Hester The r steps of the meeting house, and found Major Cleaveland waiting in the porch for them.

Mrs. Yorks was one of those sweet, unrea-Boning souls who fancy themselves Protestant because they were born and trained to be called so, but who yield as unquestioning an obedience to their spiritual teachers as any Catholic in the world. She unconsciously obeyed the recommendation, "Don't be consistent, but be simply true." Absurdly itlogical in her theology, she followed unerringly, as far as she knew, her instincts of worship, and the opinions that grew naturally Dr. Martin's sermen. He did not find it a feast of reason, certainly; but he swallowed it from a grim seuse of duty, though with rather a wry face. The young ladies knew about as much of theology as Protestant ladies usually do, and that is—nothing. They left it all to the minister; and, provided he did not require them to believe anything disagreeable, were quite satisfied with him.

Coming home, they entertained their brother with a laughing account of their experience. The major had escorted Melicent to her seat, to the great amusement of the two sisters following. For Miss Yorke, sublimely conscious of herself, and that they were the observed of all observers, had walked with a measured tread, utterly irrespective of her companion; and the major, equally important, and slighly confused by his hospitable cares, had neglected to modify his usual short, quick steps. The result was, as Clara said, that " they chopped up the sisle in different metres," thus oversetting the gravity of the younger damsels following. Then their minds had been kept on the rack by an old gentleman in the pew in front of them, who went to sleep several times, following the customary programme: first a vacant stare, then a drooping of the eyelids, then a shutting of them, then several low bows, finally a sharp, short nod that threatened to snap his head off, followed by a start, and a manner that resentfully repudiated ever baving been

"Poor old gentleman !" Mrs. Yorke said. lulling. How could he help it?"

pinched him cheerfully.

A good many people called on them that week, and the family were surprised to find among them persons of cultivated minds. talk about with these people, they found that they had to talk their best.

They had made the mistake often made by city people, taking for granted that the finest and most cultivated minds are to be found in town. They forgot that city life fritters away the time and attention by a thousand varied and trivial distractions, so that deep thought and study become simost impossible. They neglect to ob-BBTVA that cities would degenerate if not constantly supplied thev WHE with fresh life from the country; that the fathers that achieve are followed ry the sons that dwaidle, that the artist gives birth to the dilettacte. 'Tis the country that nurses the tree which bears Its fruit in the city. But, also, the country often hides its treacures, and the post's fancy of "mute, inglorions Miltons" is as true as it is poetical. In the country, painting and sculpture and architecture are, it is true, only guessed at; but they have nature, which, as Sir Paomus Browne says, "in the art of God;" and books are appreciated there as nowhere olse. The country roader dives like a bee into the poet's verse, and lingers to such up all its sweetness; the city reader skires it like a butterfly. In the country the thinker's best thought is weighed, and pondered, and niched; in the city it is glanced at, and dismissed. In those retired nooks are women who quote Suakespeare over their wash-turs, and read the Euglish classics after the come are milked, while their city sisters ponder the fashions, or listen to some third-rate lecturer, whose only good thought is, perhaps, a bor rowed thought.

Still, all honor to that strong, switt life which grinds a man as under a millstone, and proves what is in him; which sherpens his Bluggishness, breaks the gauze wings of him, and forces him out of a coterie and into hu-

manity. One day Dr. Martin called. Mrs. Yorke and her daughters, with Carl, were out search. ing for May flowers, and there was no one at home to receive him but Mr. Yorke and Edith. Dr. Martin and the child met with great coldness, and instantly separated; but the two gentlemen kept up a conversation, though neither was quite at his ease. They needed a gentier companionship to bring them together. The minister was a man of good mind and education, and a kind heart; but his prejudices were strong and bitter, and the presence of that little "papist" disconcerted him. He soon took occasion, in answer to Mr. Yorke's civil inquiries respecting the churches in Seaton, to give expression to this feelings.

"We have, of course, a good many papiets, but all of the lowest class," he said; "I have tried to do something for them; but they are so ignorant, and so enslaved by their priests. that'it is impossible to induce them to listen to the Gospel."

Mr. Yorke drew himself up. "Perhaps you are not aware that my niece, Miss Edith, Yorke, is a Catholic, he said in this stateliest

made a sound; but she looked at the minis-

"I was certainly not aware that your

to insult the religious beliefs of another." "But," objected the minister, stifling his As Mr. Yorke went on with the story, and langer, "if you never attack their errors,

ject. But Mr. Yorke thought it best to define heard the cutory of the multitude, saw them his own position, and thus prevent future mistakes.

"I believe in God," he said. "A man is a fool who does not. And I believe that the Bible was written by men Inspired by him. But there is no one thing in it for the truth of which I would answer with my life. It is the old fable of the divinity visiting earth wrapped in a cloud. Somewhere hidden in the Bible got through this part of the exercises. Ev! is the truth, but I see it as in a glass darkly. denily, Mr. Yorke did not believe that be I think as little about it as possible. To I think as little about it as possible. To was praying. Neither did Patrick believe study would be to entangle myself in a labyrinth. It is natural and necessary for man to worship; but it is neither natural nor reasonable for him to comprehend what he worships. church. Melicent and Clara had already set To take in the divine, your brain must

y Mr. and Mrs. Yorke and Hester The minister perceived that argument was They overtook the others at the useless, and shortly after took leave. (To be continued.)

#### SIGNIFICANT SPRING.

A Dissertation upon its advent, and its effect upon mankind.

"The green leaf of the new come Spring."-Shak Everybody recognizes spring, when it is once upon us, but many persons are not familiar with the exact date of its appearance. Webster, the world-renowned lexicographer, gives us a definition, which may not be inapfrom them. It would be bard to define what her husband thought and believed of what her husband thought and believed of season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season, comprehending the months of March, April and May, in the middle latitudes north of the equator."

Thomson, in his "Seasons," and Shaks-

pears, in many of his works, have, perhaps, no peers in describing it, and yet "etherial spring" is freighted with malaris, "that insidious foe, lurking unseen in the very sir we breathe." It spreads over the fairest portions of our land; brings deuth and disease to thousands; cuts off scores upon scores of our children and youth, as well as those in advanced life. A postilence is regarded with little less apprehension, and people every-where are asking, "What is it?" "Where does it come from?" "What will cure it?"

KIDNEY-WORT, AS A SPRING MEDICINE. When you begin to lose appetite:-have a headache, a pain in your side, back, and shoulders;—to toss about at night in restless dreams;-wake in the morning with a toul mouth and furred tongue;—feel disinclined to go about your work, heavy in body and oppressed in mind:-have a fit of the blues;when your urine gets scanty or high colored; -to suffer with constipation, diarrhos, or indigestion;-have a pasty, sallow face, duli eyes, and a blotched skin; -one or all of these common complaints will certainly be evidences that your liver is disordered, torpid, or perhaps diseased. A bottle of Kidney Wort is, under such circumstances, a priceless boon to such a person.

Bare sesertions of proprietors have come to possess less force than they frequently merit. "The day was warm, and Dr. Martin's voice The cause of this condition of popular skepticism is in the main, to be found in the fact "But, mamma," Clara answered, "he could that charlatanism covers our broad land. have pinched himself; or I would have Meritorious articles are too irequently found other branches worthy of the greatest

in bad company. The proprietors of Kidney-Wort always prove all their assertions, touching the merita of their preparations. When we affirm. Beginning by wondering what they were to therefore, that Kidney-Wort is a specific for just such disorders as have been mentioned in this article, the proof, too, belongs to and

#### shall, follow this statement. A PHYSICIANS EXPERIENCE.

Dr. R. K. Clark, a regular physician of extensive practice in Grand Isle County, and a worthy deacon of the Congregational Oburch, at South Hero, Vt, has used Kidney-Wort for several years in his practice, and before the present proprietors purchased an interest in " ha bad given his unbissed remedy a know over used," says the Doctor, and, further on he writes: "I do not recollect an instance where the pstient to whom I have given it has failed to receive benefit from its use, and in some severe cases most deoldedly These are strong words. They are from a representative, conscientions, everapproachable public citizen, however, and -better still-they are true.

Kidney-Wort will bear all the ecconiums lavished upon it by its irlends-and their name is legion. "I will swear by Kidney. Wort all the time," writes Mr. J. R. Kauffman, of Lancastor, Pa. We will supplement this by asserting, as a matter of fact, and one capable of demonstration, that all honest patrons of this remedy are its friends and advocates

THE ALLEGED FENIAN BAM.

New York, April 13 .- Holland, the owner of the alleged Fenian torpedo ram, which quietly left Jersey City the other day, and has not been beard of since, says the vestel was taken away terouse it was watched by an Irishman employed by the English consulate. Holland intimates that the Fenians intend to use the

VEBPAL. "THE ONY ONE IN AMEBICA." The International Throat and Lung institute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America waore diseases of the sir passages alone are treated. Cold inhalations are need through the Spirometer an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, with proper dietatic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryn. gitis; Bronchitts, Astama, Catarrhal Deatness and Consumption have been oured at this institute during the last tew years. Write, enclosing stamp, for pamphiet, giving full particulars and reliable references to 173 Church) street, Toronto, Ont; 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, P. Q.

Jefferson wrote that "great cities are pestilential to the morals, health, and liber des of man," and to-day everybody is swarming into great citles; not encouraging for the future.

IF YOU ARE BUINED : in health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testi-monials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have Edith, standing in a window near, had not the most robust and blooming health, was

### PAPERS ON REASON AND FAITH.

(Contributed to THE THUE WITNESS.)

If we apply all those marks to the various so-called rules of faith, it will be easy to determine where and which is the genuine rule of faith. It will be easy to see that those marks must belong to a rule of divine authority, and that this authority must be visible to all mankind; that, consequently, it must be found in Goo's Church. And among all the Churches in Christendom there is only one that possesses this authority with which the marks of the true rule of faith are in perfect harmony, and that is the Holy Roman Catho-1:c Church. Josus Christ founded it, and confided to her authority His revealed word, whether oral or written. The authority of this Church constitutes the Apostolic body, or the Pope and bishops, who received power to define and promulgate all the truths that the faithful are bound to ballave, to decide without appeal, consequently without doubt, all points of confroversy, to condemn all errors in matters of faith and morels. This divine authority is stamped with the neal of infallibility and indefectibility, which are its guarantee against all error in the doctrine which it teaches.

The Holy Roman Catholic Church is therefore the divine organ of revealed truth. Her credentials are her institution, her mission, her marks, and her infallibility in matters of falth and morals. She presents these to all nations and to all peoples; she says to them, take these credentials and examine them for yourself, subject them fto the most rigorous examination possible, you may question and cross-question me, I shall give you full satis-faction in truth and justice. She holds the Bible as a divinely inspired volume. She preserves the integrity of the text. She gives the canction of her approbation to all the versions of the sacred volume which she places in the hands of her children. She presents the symbol of faith to us and requires that all alike, without exception, should accept and believe it.

The Church is at once human and divine and, therefore, subject to disputes in point of dectrine, which are settled beyond appeal by her supreme and infallible tribunal, the Sovereign Pontiff, successor of St. Peter, with or without the bishops. When this sacred tribunal defines and promulgates any point of doctrine relative to faith and morals, all are bound to receive the decision as coming from God. By such decisions the Church never introduces any new dootrine; she never mingles with the divine element, any human or heterogenious element. She is always guided by the Roly Ghost in her interpretations and tradition; she gives the true dogmatic sense of revealed truths, which is the same faith received through the Aposties from Jesus Christ. She exacts a firm belief from all the faithful in all the truths which she defines, which from that moment become an article of divine faith. Such is her office, and such is the allegiance that she requires from her children.

She ardently desires that all her operations, her doctrines and teachings may be seen by the whole world in all the light that truth can shed on them. And as science is a means by which this light is in a great measare obtained she is by no means hostile to it, holds out every inducement to advance its development, and even enlists its services on the part of the most eminent theologians to discuss the points of dogma undefined. either to give them a greater clearness so as to render them perceptible to all, or to sustain them, once defined, against the incredulity of her enemies. She invites and encoursees all who may to soar into the sublimest regions of science, historical, sacred or profane, archeological, sacred and monumental, epigraphical and numismatical, philoloancient and modern, hermenentical and Biblical exegesis, and all minds that may wish to study them, But when the Uatholic would be master of all science, the previous treasure would not constitute for him a motive of divine faith. Since this motive must be founded on the divine authority of God's Church, or the Catholic rule of falth. This rule, when observed, will preserve him from all error in matters of faith and morals during his scientific researches. According to this rule, perfect harmony reigns between the divine and human element, between faith and screnbo this rule always preserves the coullibrium. which, once destroyed, man necessarily sinks into the chaos of error and vice.

The motives of divine faith should not be confounded with its vital principal, which is the grace of God, while the motives by which a man may be brought to a knowledge of the true faith may be various and numerous Thus, Phillips, of Monloo, and the celebrated Hurter, were converted by their profound bistorical studies, especially of the middle ages. Schlegel, Stalberg, Motitor and Saith, were converted by their philosophical study of the human mind. De Coux was converted by his deep researches of political economy, Yarks by his profound study of the law While many others have been converted by the simple examination of the system of the Catholic Church, in which they readily perceive the impress of the divinity. Hence thousands have come to a knowledge of the true faith by as many different ways, but this simple knowledge of the truth would not suffice to make them embrace it. They required something more in order to believe it. And that scmething constitutes the vital and fundamental principle of divine faith, it is the grace to believe the true doctrine, in virtue of which they become Catholics. It is the grace of submission to the Supreme authority of God's church, which is like a city to which we may go by various and different router, some difficult to travel, the way of a laborious and vigorous investigation, others flowery and agreeable, the way delightful to the senses; but from all those different roads we can gain admission to the city only at one place: there is but one single door to its walls, and this door is low and narrow, and consequently we must bow lowly to enter by it. We are free to remain outside its walls, admire the beauty of its edifices and thoroughfares, but we may never hope to become its citizens or children unless that we enter by

this low and narrow door, which means a full and entire submission, without reserve, to all the teachings of the Church, which is the real city here in question. Hence the Catholic rule of faith, or the au-

thority of God's Church, stamped with the seal of infallibility, is in perfect harmony with all the distinctive marks of the true rule of faith. Hence this authority must be the true, genuine rule of faith given by God, if the same harmony is not found between the Protestant, or any other rule of faith, and the marks given to find the true rule of faith, which will form the subject of our next.

PHILALBIES. (To be continued)

FLIES AND BUGS. Files, rosohes, ants, bed-bugs, rate, mice, n Rats." 150.

ODOS AND ENDS.

A New Yorker writes that Denver is far more cosmopolitan than Ohicago. A tremendous hurricane completely stopped

the outbreak of cholors at Manilla. In the list of Irish landowners is Frederick Kennedy, 298,349 acres; value, \$4,215.

Diamond Dyes will color anything any color, and never fail. The ensiest and best way to economies. 10 cents, at all druggists. Until 1882 Bussian credit on European

bourses always stood higher than that of Austria or Hungary. Since then it has stood G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says he was

cured of Chronic Bronchitis that troubled him for seventeen years, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The late Sir George Jessel's income at the

English Bar stagnated for some years at \$3,000 a year. As Solicitor-General he earned \$115,000 a year. Backache is almost immediately relieved

by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

Prince Bismark owns some 30,000 acres but does not derive much income from them His whole income is probably \$70,000 a year, official salary included.

Hail's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a certain remedy for removing dandruff, making the scalp white and clean and restoring gray heir to its youthful color. It imparts a fine gloss and freshness to the hair, and is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen and eclentists as a preparation accomplishing wonderful results.

Mr. de Molinari, the eminent French journalist and statist, estimates that the municipai expenditure of Paris (quals that of Lendon, although Paris has two thirds less of population.

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood and the early stages of Consumption, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical facuity. While it cures the severest coughs, it strength. ons the system and purthes the blood. By druggists.

At a Hamburg menagerie this month trials were made by German military officers of how camels and dromedaries would serve ambulance purposes. The result is strongly in favor of them.

A. B. Des Rochers, Arthabaskaville, P.Q., writes. "Thirteen years ugo I was seized with a severe attack of rheumatism in the head, from which I nearly constantly suff-red until after having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for nine days, bathing the head, &c., when I was completely cured, and have only used half a bottle." -

The subscriptions raised in Great Britain after calamities are often astonishingly large. That for the relief of the families of the 167 fishermen who perished in 1882, off Eyemouth, amounts to over \$250,000.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emul. sion of God Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best as her enemies would have us believe. On Emulsion in the market. Having tested the the contrary, she encourages its progress, and different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients or for throat and lung affections."

The greatest English provincial paper is the Lee's Mercury. It publishes, besides its daily issue, an enormous weekly edition, which is read all over the north of England, and is infinitely superior to the weekly Lon. don Times.

A NERVE AND BRAIN FOOD is needed in all cases of nervous and sexual prostration. Mack's Magnetic Medicine meets this want more effectually than any other preparation, all. Read the advertisement in another declare: column. Sold in Montreal by Laviolette & Nelson.

The Paris newspaper Evenement of March 30 says: "George Eiliot, the well known English novelist, is passing through Paris in company with several friends, among whom s Sir E. Scott, grandson of the author of Ivanhoa.' "

"Many radies who had scarcely enjoyed the luxury of feeling well for years have been so renovated by using Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that they have triumphed over the ills flesh is said to be heir to, and life has been crowned with the added charm of a fresher beauty.

The population of the Channel Islands and the lale of Man remains almost stationary. They have ceased to be extraordinarily cheap as compared with many mainland piaces, and are therefore the less resorted to by families of limited means.

A nalf or whole bottle of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER mixed with the water of the bath is of great use to invalids ud all delicate or nervous pursons, as it revives and braces up the failing strength and

soothes the most irritable nervous system. This is what a circus performer does, as described in the bill, when he rides a bicycle | heart large as Errigal, and a spirit as strong up a spiral incline and back: " He makes his way slong the dizzy, curving track, seated upon his writhing, racing, fickle wheel, at a breakneck speed. The variation of an inch from the centre of gravity and the desperate man would facur instant death; but he gracefully emerges with his quivering wheel into the arena, amid the wile and deafening

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

According to the Continental journals there will contribute to the Paris Salon this year 611 French painters, 252 sou ptors, 246 arch!tects and 127 engravers. The foreign contributors will be 188 painters, 57 sculptors, 42 architects and 31 engravers Sixty lady artists will exhibit, of whom 50 are French.

made the big hit in The Louisiana State Lot-

THE PORTUNATE NEWS VENDER. Scheeffer, the book and news man, who

tery the other day, get his money yesterday per Central Express Company. It wasn't much of a package, the amount consisting of three \$5,000 bills. Mr. Schaeffer will continue in bu iness, and not allow his good fortune to spoil him one bit. Thus far he has made a great success out of a small beginophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough ning through hard work .- Allentown (Pa.) Chronicle and News, March 23.

#### A FLASH FROM IRELAND'S INMOST SOUL.

Bishop Logue's Appeal from England to the Irish Race,

"Please God we Will Save the People in Spite of the Chief Secretary."

The successor of John McHale, the Lion of the Fold of Judah, has arisen in Ireland, and his name is Michael Logue, Bishop of Raphoe. No loftier contempt, no stronger de nunciation, no more fearless defiance did patriot ever hurl against an oppressor than are contained in Bishop Logue's telegram to the Irish Ohief Secretary, and read in Patlia

"I will not abandon the workhouse test and the emigration scheme," declared the Chief Secretary from Lie place in Parliament.

From his humble home on the esplanade of the Market Square, Letterkenny, and surrounded by his starving people, Bishop Logue thundered his reply into the House of Commons:

" Please God we will save the people in spite of the Chief Secretary. He may give his emigration scheme to the winds.

" I appeal from him to the Irish race" No grander declaration was ever made by on Irishman. It will live as long as the Irish race lives, and as long as history forms part of the world's literature.

Burke never rose to the sterling sublimity; Curran or Shiel never approached the firry intensity; Grattan never volumed the sentient strength of that sentence, while O'Connell was only a babbler in comparison, "I appeal from him to the Irish race."

There is none of the rage of despair here; no mere threat of the agitator mingled with the whine of the beggar at the gates of a brutal Parliament. It is the lightning of scorn and the thunder of a grand and proud defience.

" I appeal from him to the Irish race." This is not merely a heated expression of indignation; it is the cool, calm strength of an exalted-a magnificent-soul, set to a noble purpose, like a fixed star, directed by an overmastering mind and upheld by a heart panoptied in courage and seated upon

"I appeal from him to the Irish race."

valor.

This is not merely a telegram; it is a maynetic flash from the concentrated soul of that Irish race. The current of electricity that carried that telegram to London went around the world on the circuit of Irish souls that now encompass the globe.

But it was more than all these. It was a declaration of independence, utter and unqualified, a repudiation of English sway, and a trumpet blast to rouse and summon the Irish race.

" We throw English rule to the winds and appeal from the English Government to the Irisk

race !" And this declaration of Bishop Logue will awake a responsive chord in every Irish race heart it strikes, no matter in what clime.

Servare civis, maior est virtus patris patripreserve the lives of citizens is the greatest virtue in the father of his country-is one of the political maxims of Senecs. But the English Government's policy is to destroy the lives of the people by famine, or to deport them as paupers from their own shores. The people owe no silegiance to such a government as that.

When the convention of the Irish race in the United States meets in Philadelphia in a couple of weeks why not take this declars tion of Bishop Logue as their text and inand the price brings it within the reach of spiration, and, slightly sitering the language,

The Irish people owe no allegiance to a government that is trying by the cruelest, the \$2,500 and expenses to have the Ranlan-Ross most inhuman of methods, to exterminate

We throw English rule to the winds, and appeal from the inhuman English Government to the Irish race!

As we read the words of that telegram from a letter before us, written by Dr. Logue's own hand, the picture that presents itself is indeed a strikingly dramatic one.

From the Senate chamber of England from the very foot of the throne, surrounded by all its power and tegirt by all its armies, come the voice in tones of in uman brutality, let the Irish go to the workhouse, leave their country, or die."

Way up in Donegal, sitting alone, and surrounded only by a starving and helpless people, Michael Logue, with the force of truth and the dignity of justice, makes reply that there is a God who protects his creatures; that Ireland has risen above English rule, which is flong to the winds, and-mark itthat there is an Irish race that is greater than the English Government.

Truly the echoes of Clan-Connai's war slogan still sleep along the mountain sides and in the giens of Donegal; and, with a as the Atlantic billows that best upon the oliffs of Horn Head or of desciate Tory Island. Dr. Logge has awakened and burled one of these echoes against the doors of England's legislative chamber-u thunderbolc against the blood-built tewers of tyrannic wrong and oppression.

Dr Logue, having thus flung the Government overboard, has mude a beginning of what must end in the total independence of Ireland. He relies upon the Irish race to look after all Irish affairs, thus practically ignoring the English Government.

In the present crisis of distress among his people, that Irish race to whom he so proudly appealed must now sustain him. dilure to do so would be proof of the truth of their enemy's taunt that they are not capable of taking care of themselves—are not fit to be free. Bishop Logue has thrown down the gauntlet for them. Will they not back him up and fight under his banner?-Sunday Democrat.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate, Mental and Bodlly Exhaustion, etc. DR G. KAISER, Indianapolis, Ind., says: I have prescribed it for dyspepsis, impotency and mental and bodily expansion : and in all

President mooney on the situa-TION.

cases it has given general satisfaction."

Burrato, April 11.—Patrick Egan addressed s meeting of the Land League here yesterday, recounting some of the oppressions which he asserted tenants had been compelled to submit to at the hands of the landlords. Several other Land League dignitaries addressed the meeting, among whom was Jas. Mooney, National President. Mooney said he believed Parnell would attend the convention at Philadelphia. Speaking as the President of the National Land League Association Mr. Mooney gave utterance to some expressions which might be constructed as sanctioning to some extent the O'Donovan Rossa policy. Mouney, speaking of the duty of



FOR THE

#### KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

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 dernaged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WAENER'S SAFE CUITE 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 troubles generally, this greatremedy has no equal. Reware of imposters, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good.

For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

For sale by all dealers. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

H. H. WARNER & CO.. Toronto, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Eng. 124f

Irishmen in the United States, said should they sit still and see men of their race starved, murd red and buried in the ditches? Should five militions of their race be wiped out of existence without a movement to gave them? The speaker believed not. They should meet and consult on the best methods of crushing this English tyranny. If aroused they could place obstacles that would compel her at no distant day to loose her hold on the throat of their fellow countrymen in Ireland. Every man and woman should fold in one solid phalanx to strike England in every possible way that they could to make her loose her hold on the Irish people at home. None would dare impugn the devotion of Irish-Americans to the flag under which they lived. There was a national necessity for union-for the one voice, the: one cry, " Irish unity for the protection of the Irish people at home, and destruction for Ireland's oppressors, as far as Irishmen could

#### SOMEBODY'S CHILD.

hurl it.

Somebody's child is dying-dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it-broause there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has oured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by drugglate. 86-ws.

ROSS-HANLAN BACK,

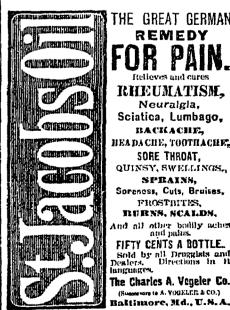
Sr. John, N.B., April 10 .-- Wallace Boss has received a telegram from Hanlan stating that Ogdensburg, N. Y., has offered a purse of race take place there. Ross telegraphed in reply that he is willing to row at Ogdensburg, on the terms mentioned, and instructed him

o close with the parties there.

"INDIGESTION." You have tried everything for it and found no belp. We are no doctors, but can offer a prescription that has cured very many, and it. might cure you as well: it will cost but a quarter, and can be had at any Druggists-Ask for Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

BRADLAUGH IN COURT.

London, April 10 .- Bradlaugh, Rameay, proprietor of the Free Thinker, and Foote, the editor, charged with publishing a sketch of the delty and a blasphemous libel, werearraigned to-day before Lord Chief Justice Collidge and a special jury. Bradlaugh, whodenied his responsibility for the publication alleged to the libel, applied for a separate trial, which was granted. The evidence showed that the Free-Thinker was published by the Free Thought Publishing Company, under which style Bradlangh and another



traded

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Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE. HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT. QUINSY, SWELLINGS.

SPRAINS. Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES. BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches, and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in Ha anguages. The Charles A. Veneler Co.

DOWNS' ELIXIR N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALBANIC Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best

remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, and all Lung Diseasesin young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE, Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR

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Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the naw Post Office.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 18, 1883

### CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

APRIL, 1883. THUBSDAY, 19-Office of the Blessed Sacrament.

FRIDAY, 20-Feria. SATURDAY, 21-St. Anselm, Bishop, Confessor Cons. Bp. and Doctor of the Church. McNeirny, Albany, 1872.

SUNDAY, 22-Pourth Sunday after Easter. Epist. James i. 17-21; Gosp. John xvl. 5 14. Cons. Bp. Lersy, Coad New Orleans, 1877. Abp. Eccleston, Baltimore, died, 1851, and Bp. Conwell, Philadelphia, 1842.

MONDAY, 23 -St. George, Martyr. TUBBDAY, 24-St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen, M. Cons. Bp. Borgess, Detroit, 1870. WEDNESDAY, 25-St. Mark, Evangelist.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

While appealing to the friends and supporters of THE TRUE WITNESS to redouble their efforts in further extending its circulation, we desire at the same time to assure them that every assistance \_\_ are capable of, will be given, so as to facilitate their work in the interests of this paper. With this object in view, we have decided to reduce the price of THE TRUE WITNESS, and thus expect that every English-speaking Catholic family in the Dominion will become a subscriber to the oldest, best and chespeat Catholic weekly paper on this continent.

For the inture the price per annum for THE TRUE WITNESS will be one dollar, payable strictly in advance. This condition of paying in advance will be strictly adhered to in all cases. At the same time we wish it to be distinctly understood that any who will allow the date of their subscription to expire without remitting will be charged at the rate of \$1.50 per annum. All those who wish to have the benefit of the reduced rate-\$1.00 per year-must first pay up all arrears of subscription. All privileges that formerly were allowed, with respect to plubs, &c., are cancelled from this date.

We hope that every reader of THE TRUE WITHESS will induce her or his neighbor to become a subscriber, and whilst benefiting and assisting us will at the same time be the medium of promoting Catholic journalism. The leaders of the Irish people in their constitutional struggie for Home Rule are systematically misrepresented; the crimes them over to a correspondent of the Globs. committed in Ireland are grossly exaggerated in number and character, and the whole people made responsible for the but turned up in the Tribune the crimes of a few, as far as telegrams and newspaper articles can make them. THE TEUE WITHERS has continually labored to correct all such calumnies, and to place the policy and conduct of the leaders and people in a proper light. We shall continue to keep our readers well acquainted with the last and most reliable news of all events that transpire both at home and abroad. But then, what will the Conservative organs

friends and subscribers for the generous sup. port that they have given to The Thue Witmass in the past, and hope that they shall continue to extend to us the same kindness in the future; and the best proof of that appreciation to us will be an effort to increase the circu. lation of THE TRUE WITHESS.

The reduction in the annual subscription of THE TRUE WITNESS will take place from 1st

April next. We are now mailing the accounts for monies due by our subscribers, and hope that they will respond freely. The amounts in most cases are small, but to us they represent in the aggregate thousands of dollars.

Remittances can be made either by registered letter, or Post Office order addressed to THE POST Printing and Publishing Company Montreal, Canada.

THE national debt of the United States on the 1st of March last was \$1,586,276,114 43 while seventeen years ago, in 1866, it amounted to \$2,773,236,173 69, the highest figure it ever resched. This shows a reduction of nearly twelve hundred millions, while the annual interest charge has been reduced from \$159,977,697 in 1866 to \$57,360,110 for the Sast fiscal year.

Cassy, the peid informer and spy of Dublin Oastle, has succeeded in sending his first victim to the gallows. The perjured statements of this villainous, pet and favorite of English rule and justice were neither sub- asylum to the malcontents and conspirators honorable stille of the Lion of average of 45544, or 66 4 per cent., on the class of persons in cities. The farmers

of more honest witnesses, but they were sufficient for a Castle jury to find a verdict of guilty and for a Castle judge to pass sentence of death. Joe Brady will accordingly be hanged on the coming 14th of May-the next.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company has exhibited admirable wisdom and foresight in its selection of solicitors at Winnipeg. These legal advisers are Messrs. Macdonald and Tupper, sons of Sir John, the Premier, and Sir Charles, the Minister of Railways, respectively. The London Advertiser innocently remarks that it has no doubt that should any dispute arise between the Government and the railway company, the solicitors will be able to do effective services for their

Ir is stated that the Hon. T. W. Anglin, the able editor of the St. John Freeman. intends removing to Toronto, where he will enter upon an active journalistic career. What will be New Brunswick's loss will be Ontario's gain, and there can be no doubt that he will be warmly welcomed to the ranks of journalism in the latter province. There he will find a wider field for his undoubted abilities, and his usefulness will be more marked than it could possibly be when so far removed from the leading centres of the

O'Donovan Rossa has received a letter from London, by which he is informed that a powerful brotherhood has been formed in England to slay all such murderers as he and his followers, and that a dagger shall be driven through his heart when least expected. This letter is signed by the Chief of the Black Cross. How will this new body of English Invincibles be treated by the press? Will they be as roundly and justly decounced as the Irish Invincibles, and will the English people and their leaders be held responsible for and saked to condemn the work of assassination by this Society of the Black Cross?

THE Irish Parliamentary party held a meeting in London yesterday afternoon, at which Justin McCarthy presided. Parnell's contemplated visit to America was considered and the discussion which ensued showed that his presence could be ill-spared at the present juncture, and that the exigencies of the situation demanded an uninterrupted attendance to his Perliamentary duties. Another reason for the Irish leader's inabilify to cross the ocean is the feeble condition of his health, which has been greatly impaired by his continued and heavy labors. The National party also put on record a resolution declaring their appreciation and recognition of the good work done by the trish people in America.

#### THE STOLEN LETTERS.

Ir is said that the Government is taking steps to investigate the lobbery of those let. ters and documents which passed between Mr. John Alexander Macdonnell and Sir Charles Tapper, in relation to the transfer of again got shead of the Government detecannounces its "find" as follows :--The correspondence between Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. John Alexander Macdonnell which was published in the Hamilton Tribune was stolen from the department some time ago. A brother of Hon. Mr. Chapleau was iu Sir Charles Tupper's department, but was dismissed for collusion with contractors. This Chapleau, wishing to be revenged, stole these papers and gave them to a rouge, who turned This was some months ago. They were never published in the Globe other day." This is a serious charge against the brother of our Secretary of State. and if it is unfourded he would do well to rise and refute it; of course, if the charge is according to facts, the best thing to be done would be to keep a discreet silence, and get the Minister, his brother, to use his influence with the Government to drop the matter. We take this opportunity of thanking our | do, who have so vigorously committed themselves to the execration and punishment of the thiei? The position is awkward.

### THE DYNAMITE SCARE.

When it is remembered that England has revolutionists, there was naturally some justification for anxiety and watchfulness on the part of the authorities after the explosion in the Government buildings and the discovery of a dynamite factory at Birmingham. Of course, as long as these bombs, dynamite, manufactured in England for the destruction of the Czar, the assassination of the French Emperor and Italian statesmen, or for the overthrow of the French Republic or the disintegration of the German Empire, or of the American Union, the British Government and police stood aloof and frowned at any proposal to interfere with the nefarious operations of those foreign desperadoes. But when the time came that these terrible missiles of destruction were to be turned against England herself, there was quite a change in her demeanour. The dread of menace and the possibility of disaster threw the Government, the press and the people into a state of panic. and the echoes of the scare sounded long

ing operations against the peace and safety of agitation; but that did not prevent him from friendly powers. The Government can no becoming an Archbishop, known to and reslonger protect and encourage Russian Nihilists, German Socialists and French 

IRISH MEASURES DOOMED. CHIEF SECRETARY TREVELYAN, who has been dubbed by the English Radical members of the House as "Buckshot the younger," is bound on carrying out his policy of extermination against the Irish people, and has given the world to understand that he will allow no measure of relief to interfere with it. Mr. O'Connor Power moved a resolution in the House of Commons in relation to the distress in Ireland, by which he proposed the expenditure of £5,000,000 for the promotion of home colonization. This money would be advanced by the Treasury and the charge for repayment would be made to fall primarily on the land settled on by the scheme, and then by way of security, on the assessable property in Ireland in such a way that the Treasury should not lose a farthing. How was Mr. O'Connor Power's proposal received? It was mercilessly rejected by the British Parliament, and this statesmanlike measure was thrown out with indecent haste and with evident unwillingness to do anything for the relief or the pacification of the people. Chief Secretary Trevelyan declared Mr. Power's plan to be impracticable for two reasons: First, that the distress in Ireland at present was nothing like that of 1847; and, secondly, that the scheme, if adopted, would be a serious blow to the work of the Government in emigrating, or rather exterminating the Irish people. These are unholy reasons for the perpetration of outrages and the carrying out of a policy of cruelty against any race. We do not wonder at the Irish Bishops advising the people to offer the utmost resistance to this inhuman work of the Government, and still less is it to be wondered at to see men thus driven to exasperation have recourse to terrible expedients for terrible retaliation.

#### LADY DIXIES TALE.

LADY DIXE's thrilling tale of her adventure with assassins at Windsor, which has sent John Brown's soul marching on, appears to be creating a little unpleasant discussion among some of our American contemporaries. When the news of the alleged murderous assault was first cabled to this side of the Atlantic many of the Canadian and American press vied with one another in feroclous comments upon the Irish Nationalists as being the authors of the outrage. When the truth was made known these papers became heartily ashamed of themselves for their foul and base attacks which were so thoroughly unfounded. Out of respect to the public some of these fanatical sheets tried to cover up their tracks and screen their blunder by asserting that u they had foreshadowed the improbability of the story the day after the news came. Others, certain school property to the Christian like the N. Y. Graphic, claim to have been Brothers in Toronto, and to discover if possi- the first to doubt the story, and declares that " every paper in New York and London with ives. It would appear that the press has the single exception of the Graphic ought to be ashamed of itself in connection with Lady tives and has already ferreted out Dixle's experiment. To this our esteemed the guilty party. The Toronto World contemporary the N. Y. Star takes exception as being "teo sweeping,' and says that "its special cable despatches discredited Lady Dixie's story the very morning the details were first given to American readers." Now, we did better than that; we not only foreshadowed the improbability of the story doubted and discredited the story, but the Montreal Post was the first and only paper on either side of the Atlantic to denounce the whole affir as a "pure fabrication" and a "malicious concoction," simultaneously with the reception of the news from England. It is needless to insist that events have more than fully boine us out in our judgment and appreciation of "Lady Dixie's experiment," as they usually do when we see fit to question the truth of cablegrams relating to Irish | ber was 74 667, and in the preceding decade, affairs.

BOGUS ANATHEMAS FROM ROME. England and her Press seem to be thoroughly demoralized over the Irlah question, and to completely lose their heads. Parliament is consuming itself in passing spicy coercion in 1876. The number of emigrants bilis, expatriation measures, explosive acts, who left Irish ports in 1882 was 89,566, an and in smothering Irish proposals for remedial legislation; while the British papers are wasting their ink and inciting to mob viclence, and setting one race against another all along been the asylum for continental | for a regular rough and tumble fight. Knowing and feeling that the atrocity of their con. duct will scarcely commend itself to the rest of the civilized world, they cause to be circulated abroad the most absurd statements, by which the Holy See is made from Leinster; 28,848, or 21.7 per 1,000, from to appear as sanctioning and approving Munster; 26,081, or 15 per 1,000, from Uister; nitro glycerine and other explosives were their repression of the Irish people. Viewed in that lightlithe following cablegram will explain itself: "London, April 14 .- It is said that the Pope has decided that no priest who has participated in the agitation in Ireland shall become a Bishop."

If that is to be the case there will be very few Bishops in Ireland after the present members of the Hierarchy will have paid the debt of nature. Why! the best priests in selves with the people and kept the English | 15 to 35 years of age was less than in 1880 wolf from the door; and they are over 90 per cent. of the whole priesthood. The more patriotic a young Irish priest showed himself to be in the struggle with England, the better | per cent. Of the total number of Irigh emi- in the rural districts, the qualifications rewere his chances for his elevation to the grant; last year 78,480, or 88.0 per cent., Quired to vote will be the ownership of prot the jurisdiction of Parliament. He quoted a Episcopacy. The most famous, and one of went to the colonies or to foreign countries; perty valued at \$200, or a lease at a rental of large number of authorities, legislative, legal, and loud throughout the world, like the cries | Episcopacy. The most famous, and one of of a frightened child in the darkness of the the most learned Bishops of the century, was night. It is to be hoped that when England cold. John of Tuam, who, by his The United States of America in 1882 ab- habitants of the country districts who dewill have recovered from her scare she will see vigorous and unreleating eppost. sorbed 65,962, or 74:0 per cent. of the entire rive an income from any trade, office or pro? posed the kincoporation, while those who the advisability of refusing, in the future, an tion to English rule, gained the number of emigrants, compared with an fession, will have the same rights as the same

pected by the entire Catholic Hierarchy, beloved by his people and esteemed by the Communists to the exclusion of English Catholic world. And his mantle has fallen on worthy shoulders, in the person of Archbishop Croke, Bishop Logue and many others. of the Irish Episcopate. All are well acquainted with the patriotic stand taken by the Archbishop of Cashel and with his unflinching attitude towards the aggressive Government of England. This role of patrict is not new to His Grace; when but a young priest he exhibited the same feelings and love for Ireland and her people which now characterize his older years. One day Gavan Duffy, found himself without a writer on the staff of the Dublin Nation, then the organ of the Young reland party, as all the editors had been marched off to jail. A youthful looking priest entered the office of the national organ and said to Gavan Duffy, "My pen is at the spoken by the future Archbishop Croke; and cable will supplement this absurdity by Irish people to offer the utmost resistance to English rule can become ac Archbishop or a Cardinal. We believe no Bishop in Ireland has brighter prospects for promotion than Bishop Logue, who, in answer to the Irish Chief Secretary's declaration "that telegram to the British House of Commons, where its reading caused utter amazement will save the people in spite of the Chief Secretary. He may give his emigration scheme to the winds for I appeal from him

to the Irish race." With this episcopal utterance ringing in the ears of the priesthood of Ireland, it would be rather fcolish to expect that they will be frightened into tame submission by bogus anathemas from Rome, which England and her press have been so busy concocting and circulating during the whole of the present agitation. Rome does not punish its priesthood for their opposition to oppression, and for their struggles in the interests of justice and humanity. The Pope has fought tyrants in every age and every clime, and England may depend upon it that this historic record is not going to be reversed on her behalf and at her dictation open, or covert.

WHERE IRELAND'S MILLIONS HAVE GONE.

Thirty-two years will have elapsed on the lst of May next since the British Government commenced keeping a record of the numbers of the Irish race who, by oppression and artificial famines, have been forced to tear themselves away from the land of their birth and their affections. And resolved to resume the systematic expatriation of the Irish with renewed vigor, it may be of interest to cast a retrospentive glance on that record and see where Ireland's millions have gone to. The Inspector.General of the English Emigration Department has just issued his annual report and it contains the latest figures on the subject. The total number of Irlah emigrants. who left the Irish ports from the 1st of May. 1851, to the 31st of December, 1882, was 2,804,740 — 1 493,560 males and 1,311,180 immediate discussion the Premier undertook

Emigration from Ireland steadily increased from 37,587 in 1876—the year in which the smallest number was registeredto 38,503 in 1877, 41,124 in 1878, 47,065 in 1879, while in 1880 the number rose to 95,-517, but fell in 1881 to 78,417. In the decade from 1866 to 1875 the average annual numfrom 1856 to 1865, the average number of emigrants per annum amounted to 88-272, while in the four preceding years, from 1852 to 1855, the number averaged 148,085 annually. The numbers fluctuated from 190,322 in 1852 to 37,587 increase of 10,847 as compared with 1881, the number of maies being 47,246, or 6,299 more than in the previous year, and of females 42,320, an increase of 3,918. Of the total number of emigrants 89,136 were natives of Ireland, and 430 were persons belonging to other countries. Of the natives of Ireland who left in 1882, 16,057 or 12.6 per 1,000 of the population of the province in 1881, were and 18,150, or 22.1 per 1,000, from Connaught -the total number being equal to 17.2 per 1,000 of the population of Ireland in 1881. It appears that 74.8 per cent. of the per-

sons who left Ireland in 1882 were between the ages of 15 and 35 years, the percentage over that age being 9.8, and of children under 15 years 15.4. The corresponding percentages in 1881 were 76-0, 9.3, and 14.7 respectively. The proportion Ireland are those who have identified them. of the emigrants in 1882 who were from and 1881, but greater than in 1877, 1878 and 1879; in 1881 it was 76.0; in 1880, 75.7; in 1879, 73.2; in 1878, 68.5; and in 1877, 67;2 be received with general approbation. Then, and 10 656, or 12.0 per cent, to Great Britain. not less than \$20 per annum. The in-

large centres their headquarters for conduct the most prominent figure in O'Connell's great Zealand, which had increased from 2,524 in Ontario, will be extended to the rest of the 1878 to 3,166 in 1879, decreased to 492 in 1881, and tell to 380 in 1882.

Canada received more Irish settlers last year than during any previous period, the number in 1882 being 7,268, as against 2,916 in 1881. There was also an increase in the number of Irish emigrants who left for Australia. In 1882 it was 4,614, as against 2,795 in 1881. In 1880 the number was 2,576; in 1879 it was 3.052; and in 1878 it was 4.251. Of the 256 persons who emigrated to other countries 61 went to Buenos Ayres, 172 to South Africa, 18 to various parts of Europe, three to Asia, and two to the West Indies. Of the 10,656 persons who took their departure from Ireland with the intention of settling in Great Britain, 4,984 went to England and Wales, and 5.672 to Scotland. The averages of the preceding years were :- England and Wales, 8,381; Scotland, 6,198. Of the 47,246 males who emigrated during the year 1882, 39,955 were districts comprising one or more constituenreturned as laborers. In I881 the proportion service of my country." These words were of laborers to the entire male emigration was 68 4, and 1880, 73.1 per cent. The instances to act, or a barrister appointed by the Govstill the British press tells us that no priest among males in which no occupation was who participates in the fight against England | specified only numbered 6,800, which includes can become a Bishop. We suppose that the | 4,983 children under ten years of age. Of 42,320 females who emigrated in 1882, 24,633 another, that no Bishop who has advised the were returned as servants, 2.534 as housekeepers, 2,088 as seamstresses, 582 as dressmakers and milliners, and 230 as millworkers. The unspecified, including wives and children, number 11,945. The question to be now asked, in face of

these enormous figures, is: What have been the workhouse test and the emigration scheme | the results of this emigration policy of the would not be abandoned," sent the following | British Government? Has it proved a pauscea for Ireland's ills? The situation does not suggest that it has. Has the expatriation and a profound sensation :- "Please God, we of about forty per cent of the race increased the comfort, welfare, and prosperity of those who remained behind and continued to live under the paternal government of England? The cries of the starving and the dying, and the emaciated forms of the evicted tenants feeding on weed do not seem to say that it has. Has the prosperity, which has attended the Irish emigrants abroad, tended to cure them of their hatred and enmity of their English exterminators? The thousand and one organizations of Irish exiles throughout the world, constitutional and revolutionary, with the late accession of the dynamite party, all established to aid the people at home to secure some measure of political and social relief, do not indicate any such change in their feelings which could be interpreted as being favorable to England. The results springing from this exterminating policy have therefore actually ran counter, and are directly opposed to the expectations of British statesmen. Every act carries its own retribution and that which promises to attend the conduct of the English Government in this matter will, no doubt, thoroughly compensate the crying injustice perpetrated against a spirited and brave but less numerous people. The signs of the times are that the multiplication of the Irish race abroad portends more danger and harm to England than little argument on their side; in fact, a pernow that Gladstone's Government has if "the Celts had never gone with a venge ance," and had been left to populate the fertile | reveal but the one special ples, that Parlislands of their country, now being rapidly turned into a grazing prairie for cattle.

### THE FRANÇAISE BILL.

A step has been taken towards the long promised reform in the electoral franchise for the Dominion of Canada. Sir John Macdonald, on Friday last, introduced in the House a bill respecting the question. Although he did not submit his measure for to acquaint the House with the principal features and out-lines of the bill. In the first place there is ample room for reform in the franchise, as it effects federal representation. There are scarcely two provinces in the Dominion in which the laws regulating their own sweet will and way. To accuse the exercise of the franchise are exactly similar, so that one class of voters voted in one province and another class in another province. This diversity in the franchise only creates unnecessary complication and gives one citizen an undue advantage over another, although both their conditions might be absolutely alike. To secure uniformity in the franchise would, therefore, be a desirable and important object. The Premier's bill aims at that object, for provision is made to grant the right of franchise to the same classes in each of the provinces. Another effect of the bill will be to materially extend the franchise on the whole, but in a few instances it will be slightly contracted in the endeavor to give it

a uniform face. Under this measure it is proposed that the voters in cities, towns and incorporated villages shall have the same qualifications. Thus every person who is of twenty-one years of age and is a Canadian citizen by birth or naturalization, and is not otherwise disqualified, shall have a vote if he is the owner of real property in the city, town or village to Europe were now trembling, and even the value of \$300. Again, every person who is a tenant in any city or town, under a lease at an annual rental of not less than \$20, shall have a vote. Residents of such cities or towns who derive an income from some calling of not less than \$400 annually, and who have resided therein for a year, shall be ontitled to the franchise.

This is a much-needed provision for the extension of the franchise, and will, no doubt. stantiated nor corroborated by the testimony of Europe who have made London, and other the Fold of Judah. In his vounger days he was four preceding years. The numbers to New sons' qualification as it exists at present in reading.

Dominion, so that farmers sons not other. wise qualified as voters, who are residents and have been so continually on the farm of their parents, shall, on the demiss of their father, be each entitled to vote if the farm be of sufficient value, that if divided among them they would be qualified under the Act. The Premier also intends to extend this same right to the sons of owners of real property in cities or towns who, having been residents with their parents, shall, after their father's death, be admitted to vote. It is with this change in the law that Sir John introduces the thin end of female suffrage. In this latter respect, he proposes to give unmarried women the right to vote if they have the qualifications such as the son has, that is, if the father's property is sufficient. With reference to the administration of the law, the Premier proposes that there shall be, after the English practice, a revising officer in cies. The revising officer for each district would be either the county judge, if willing ernment, who would hold office during good behaviour and could only be removed by a vote of the House. The principal duties of this officer would be to prepare the voters' lists and hold courts from time to time for their revision. The bill by establishing a much needed uniformity and securing a desirable enlargement in the franchise will, no doubt, commend itself to the favor of the House and to the approval of the country.

#### THE ORANGE BLLL.

The bill to incorporate the Orange Society occupied the attention of the House yeater. day afternoon and evening. As was to be expected, the debate was characterized by considerable warmth, but there was a fair ab. sence of intense bitterness of feeling, and especially of useless intemperateness of language. This Orange Bill came to the House doomed from the first. The name recalls too many bitter memories, and is associated with too much mischief to command the kindliness and approbation of those who do not belong to the Loyal Orange Society. It will take some years before the Orangemen of Onfario and of this province can get rid of that spirit of ex. treme partizanship and of absurd religious bigotry, which have been their distinctive qualities in the past and until they assume a character less formidable to the peace and order of the community it would be exceedingly unwise to afford them legislative facilities to display either their partizanship or their bigotry.

It is therefore not extraordinary to see the large majority of our representatives prefer to withhold from the Association legal powers and rights which might be availed of much to the annoyance of the rest of the citizens, probably to its own discomfiture and certainly to the prejudice of the country's good name. Only 70 mem. bers out of a representation of 211 voted for the second reading of the bill. The promoters of the bill had but very usal of all the speeches made in its favor wil ment ought not to refuse incorporation to the Association no more than to any other society. That was the one and only cry raised on its behalf, and then it was injudiciously supplemented by such language as the following :- "The House," said Mr. Tyrwhitt (presumably an Orangeman), "had passed resolutions sympathizing with assassine, and I cannot understand why it should refuse to incorporate a loyal soclety. If Orangemen can not get incorporation from this Parliament they will elect a Parliament that will give it to them." Now here is an illustration of what might be expected from the Association in the way of partizinship and bigotry if they were allowed Parliament of sympathizing with assassins and then to threaten it with annihilation, is rather rich, and is a rather peculiar manner of expressing loyalty. Orangemen are loyal as long as they are not crossed in their objects and purposes.

The arguments against the incorporation of the Association were numerous and well founded. It was, in the first place, pointed out that the Society being illegal in the Province of Quebec, the Dominion Parliament could not grant it incorporation. This plea was advanced by Mr. Coursel who, however, stated that "the House had a right to pass bills for the benefit of the Dominion, but this was not one of that nature. It was a bill to incorporate a secret society, and secret societies were entirely unnecessary in a country like Canada. If Orangemen wished incorporation as a benevolent society, they should get Acts for that purpose from the different local legislatures, but should not ask Parliament to force a secret society on the Province of Quebec. Secret societies were the curse of the world. Owing to their operation the thrones of loyal subjects of Her Majesty were, owing to them, trembling for her safety." An attempt wis made to assimilate Protestantism to Orangelsm, but it proved abortive, for Mr. Curren aptly pointed out that the two terms were far from being synonymous. He rightly said that Protestant benevolent or other institutions would receive his support and vote. He demonstrated on contrary, how Oringelem, legalized by the Dominion Government, would sflect the immigration interests of the country, and keep desirable emigrants out. He proved that the objects of the Society were illegal and that the question was altogether beyond and executive, which denied the Association a legal existence. In fact, all the arguments seemed to be on the side of those who opwere in favor of it had nothing to stand on but a weak and deceptive sentiment, the re-sult being that the bill was refused a second

### A. M. SULLIVAN

Workhouse.

"THEY SHALL NOT DIE AND THEY WILL NOT GO."

An Eloquent and Touching Address.

On Sunday evening, March 11, a lecture was delivered in Battersea Park Church, London, Eng., by Mr. A. M. Sullivan in aid of the distressed people of Ireland.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, on raising was greated with much cheering. The learned gentleman said that was the first meeting in connection with the existing distress in parts of Ireland that he had attended. He objected to appealing to the English people, not but that they were a generous people, and had before behaved nobly and generously, but because the time was past for ever when Ireland would submit to be a beggar upon the charity of the world. The Irish people at home and abroad, whether on the soil of the old country or exiles in England and America, has regolved that no longer should the name of their country be associated with mendicancy and storvation, but that they would themselves put their hand to the plough, and through meetings such as that he was addressing do what was necessary for the poor ones at home. Balleving that they were not only able but willing to do it, Mr. Sullivan confessed that he was pained and outraged when he found that any one could have submitted Ireland and the Irish to the indignity

THE CHARITY OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON His answer (said Mr. Sullivan) was only the answer that might have been expected of him as the head of the London city companies, but not an answer that properly reflects the generosity and the kindness that I know to prevail among the people of this However, the times are gone country. thank Gool when animosity can be made to prevail between the shopmates of England and their brothers from Ireland. There are other ressons why we should not appeal to the English people as a whole. It is pain. fully inopportune at the present time, because passion and prejudice, ill-feeling and hatred, are being excited against Ireland by a portion of the press of this country—mainly the press of London—in connection with some abominable and detestable crimes that have taken place. A vile attempt is now being made to alightanew the fiames that some of us can rememte: as alight at the A MORTAL SIN WAS NOT COMMITTED FOR SIX time known as the Papal aggression. It is not the press of London we have to thank for at a time. These are the people who now it that Itish homes and Irish hearts have not see the infant child drop off, then the little been fired once more. They have done the'r girl of two, then the small boy of five or six; evil best. What we have to thank for the failure of their malevolent attempts is the spread of knowledge, the generous feeling among the people of this country, and the better understanding of our difficulty which has made its way

MAINLY AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES of Englishmen. The distress in Iteland is sore and severe, but local-confined to two or three counties, mainly Donegal—and I should blush for the name of Irish if, seeing it is not a general famine, but local distress, we allow night to come and join with you in this those poor people to perish on the hillside or in the glens of our country. Though I was born in a far-distant part of Ireland, I am these poor starving people. Don't mind the concerned most for Donegal. For twenty- amount you give. The penny of the poor five or thirty years I have been associated with the efforts of the priests and people of that noble country. I have seen them in many of their sorrows and their trials. Never in my life have I seen a people more typical of the primitive virtues, more warmhearted, kindly, and hospitable than the peasantry of the hillsides of Donegal. 1 hear about congested districts, where the howl of the wolf is heard at the door, and I find the authorities are offering, to save the people from the grave, what demoralizes more, the emigrant ship or the workhouse. In 1847 I was a young man, little better than a boy. Then I saw what came of the famous workhouse test, and I declare my blood curdles cold when I hear the present Chief Sacretary offer this test to the people. I am old enough to know what the test means, and he is not. I tell you that to-night I pay the homage of my admiration to that starving people who have flung back with scorn in his teeth his famous workhouse test. I have seen the grass grown mounds by the ditch side where whole

FAMILIES LAID DOWN AND DIED RATHER than take the workhouse test. The feeling in the breasts of the people in refusing that test show forth the real, genuine, human material of which any country ought to be proud. If they were idle, lazz, indoient creatures, with no ideas beyond their stomach and the satisfaction of their appetites, they would accept the blie and the sup within the workhouse. But entering the workhouse means an end to the little home-farewell to humble indus-

intentions, and with the best of dispositions, but in this lamentable business he has shown himself to be another instance of the way in which the best men fail under the The Emigrant Ship or the slimy trail of Dublin Castle, and are dragged to its own level. A more upright, kindly man I never met in the House of Commons than Mr. Trevelyan, and I pray God to protect him even in the middle of the most disastrone mistakes he is making now with this workhous: test. If in Lancashire there was local distress, as in the cotton famine, the Government would give relief to the people in their homes. Why not in Ireland? Mr. Trevelyan knows there is distress, for he has seen it. He knows that only for the Catholic priests and their noble prelate, Dr. Logue,

THERE WOULD BE TO-DAY HUNDREDS OF GREEN GRAYES

in Glencolumbkille and Gweedore. I speak not of Mr. Trevelyan himself, but his policy desiring new or improved positions anywhere, I declare to be heartless and detestable. I should at once send for our circular, exclosing have visited some of those wretched homes where hunger is written on the faces of the little children that go to school with only two garments on them in this weather. The present Government policy meant to force those people out into the emigrant ship or the workhouse, so that when they are gore the landlord may come and raze the little cabin to the earth. The object was to sweep the people from the earth, to exterminate them, to drive them to the workhouse bastlie, or away to the plains of Minnesota or Manttoba. I will not believe that this is as clear before the mind of the Chief Secretary, but still there is the object of his present policy. But he shall fail, for the bishops and the priests of that country, aided by men and women like you, will save those people in soite of him.

THEY SHALL NOT DIE, AND THEY WILL NOT GO. Depopulation has stripped Ireland sorely enough already, but there will come a time when it shall be discovered that brave, stalwart men and virtuous women are the priceless gems of any country or State. The pounds, shillings and pence system, as to whether bullocks will pay better than God Almighty's creatures, will soon be sifted. It will be found in the highlands of Scotland and in the glens of Donegal that bullocks can carry no muskets, and that the strength of a nation has been destroyed by its fatal results. When infidelity, unbelief and irreligion in the grossest form are sapping the very foundations of society in this country, we cannot afford to banish or stamp into the earth a people who seem to preserve the very virtues of the Christians in the catacombs. In Donegal one priest had told him that there were glens in his parish where-on his responsibility as a priest he made the statement-

MONTHS

and right well the father and the mother know each morning that their ailment is not sickness, but due to their feeding on the only thing they have-seaweed. Strangers have been amongst them unexpectedly, so that there can be no imposture. Truthful English. men (God bless them!) have told us of their wants, and recounted how they had found these people boiling seaweed for their dinner. I would go to South Airica to-night, God knows, if I could save these people I am no more in public life, but I break my silence to work. From the heart of great London you will send this message of Christian love to man is as welcome and as blessed of God as the ten pound note of the rich man. What I value is this token of your sympathy with these people. A foundation has been laid during the last two years for

A BRIGHTER AND A BETTER STATE ngs in Ireland, and I prophesy that though there may again be felt the pinch of distress in one corner or another of our land, never again will you hear of the Itish people dving by famine, because they have a grip of the soil, and they mean to keep a fast hold on ir. That grip they will not go back from, but make firmer every day, until from Donegal in the North to Kerry in the South there will vanish from Ireland those equalid huts that have been a re proach, but which were the misfortune and not the fault of our people. In their place shall rise pleasant and comfortable cottage houses, inhabited by a sober, virtuous and religious people. And in that hour, at home on the soil of that Ireland we love, there will be held in grateful memory and holy benedictions the recollection of what her exiled children in London, in England, and America were ever ready to do for the mother-land in

Other speeches followed, and a collection was subsequently made.

the hour of her need.

### LOCAL NEWS.

-The receipts at the Custom House yesterday were \$12,051.72.

-During the present month the river has risen 7 feet 4 inches.

The Later Comment of

all Obristian parents in the matter of edumiss of the Church of God were making unceasing emorts to control all education. At the Grand Mass, at 10 o'clock, at which Sir Charles Tupper was present, the singing was very fine, the same Mass being sung as on Easter Sunday. An eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Pouche, S.J., on St. Joseph as the model of the working classes. In the evening the Rev. Father Grenier, S. J., preached an instructive sermon on the same subject, holding the large congregation in wrapt attention for over an hour with his eloquent utterances.

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#### NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

[From our own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, April 16. The orders of the day were rushed through this afternoon and the Orange bill arrived at a little after four o'clock. The House was tull, for all knew the long expected debate was come at last. Only a few members were out of their places. Mr. White rose at the nod of the Speaker, and after expressing his regret that neither Dalton McCurthy no Mr. Cameron, of Victoria, had thought proper to introduce the bill, the duty devolved upon him (Mr. White) who had not as much ability as the gentlemen he had named. An Orange bill had been passed by the Legislatures of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P.E.I. and Manitoba, and although some of the bills were vetoed, that did not interfere with statements. Sir Geo. Cartier voted for Orange incorporation. The great secret of Sir John A. Macdonald's long life success was because he had given everything to everybody. And after all what did Orangemen What did they ask for not accorded want? to other bodies! The right to own property. Were loyal Orangemen, staunch defenders of This was a free Paliament, and should not be afraid whether the bill be defeated or not, the debate will have the effect of letting us into the secret of who are our friends and who are our enemies. Mr. White spoke for about ten or fitteen minutes. The motion was seconded by Mr. O'Brien, of Muskoka.

Mr. Curran replied. He said he felt s great responsibility resting on him in dealing with so momentous a question, for he thought this was a critical period in the history o Canada. Those who read the papers knew the deep feeling that existed in the minds of Catholics against Orangelam. Orangeism and Protestantism were not synonymous but Orangeism and ascendancy were. There were in Montreal Catholic charities and Pro. testant charities rivall ng each other, but there was nothing charitable about Orangeism. A benevolent society it was not. Lord John Russell condemned Orangelam. Caimber's Encyclopædia, a Scottlah Protestant work, telligence, judges, governors, legislators, Protestants and Oatholics alike knew what danger lurked in Orangeism, and frowned upon it. Mr. Curren then quoted Sir Francis Rincks, Hansard, the Judge on Grant vs. Beaudry, the British North American Act, and several other authorities; but placed the greatest stress upon the outraging of Provincial rights ry the passage of an Orange In-

corporation Act He did not wish to create alarm, but once pass his Act and there would be troubte in Monits report of the proceedings in London East Orangemen to march in Montreal next twelfth, despite of all opposition. What then would result? Why, that men would come from Toronto, from Quebec, from Buffalo, and the Battle of the Boyne will be fought over again. The speaker then pointed to the Treasury benches and showed the harmony that prevailed on the Tressury benches, where the Orange and Green and the Rouge and the Bleu would mingle in celestial harmony. He then moved, seconded by Mr. Hackett, that the bill be not now read, but that it be read this day six months.

After Mr. Curran had concluded, Mr. White, of Cardwell, and Mr. Hawking, of the former caught the Speaker's eye. There was a laugh and poor Mr. Hawkins was covered with confusion which he sought to turn aside by walking up to Sir John and whispering some imaginary sentence in his ear. He then walked back again. Mr. White supported the bill in a calm, temperate speech, and quoted numerous authorities. He painted the Orangemen as lambs without spot or blemish, while as for bigotry-why it was absurd. Mr. White abounds with plati-

cation, especially in our day when the ene- in the usual manner to the Angle-Saxon race and identifying England with Orangelsm, Mr. McNelli closed his oration.

Mr. Casgrain was not sure but that if the bill was allowed to pass it would not be good policy, and we in all theless, a principle was involved that should forth such unanimous and spontaneous ap different in acts and words. different in acts and words. The leader of the Government was high up in the Masonic only by her convicts were Order and, maybe, in Orangeism. The Minister of Customs was a great Orangeman; Orangelem was an anomaly: it was not so much the ascendancy of their Church Grange. men sought but the destruction of the Church of Rome. Mr. Casgrain read an extract from a Belfast paper which excited great laughter; it called Gladstone an "Infernal Jesult, and said the Prince of Wales would never be King."

Mr. Tyrwhitt followed. He is an Orangeman; could not give a silent vote; he had to differ from the member from Bothwell (Mr. Hawkins) who said he represented the most Orange and Protestant constituency in Ontario. He himself represented the most Protestant constituency (South Simcos). [Here an enthusiast in the gallery made a loud noise.] The member for Montreal Centre said the passage of such a bill would prevent immigration to the country. He for one was not in favor of the immigration of a certain class from the old country. [Murmur.] Mr. Tyrwbitt contended that the benevolent Orange Associasion was as much entitled to incorporation as Nuns, Oblate Fathers, &c. Mr. Tyrwhitt read his speech, and was, therefore, more grammatical than olequent.

Mr. Hawkins completed of the attache made upon him by the Liberal Press. He sounded the charges on his being a Roman Catholic ad nauscum, and saw nothing but tholic delegates, who were also Conservitives, who deputed him and others to wait upon Bir John, then leader of the Oppo-ltion, with the view of having the Orange question settled for good or for aye. He referred to his loyalty, and also to a certain paper in Canada which had singled him out for attack (THE Post, I presume); but is it not better to be in sympathy with a noble body of loyal men the Crown, to be deprived of that right? then with those men in the States who are at present doing such miserable work?

Mr. Burns (Gloucester) said a few words censuring Mr. Hawkins for calling upon the Oatholic Church to endorse his weetched conduct, and making her an accomplice.

The division was taken at 10 o'clock with the following result :-- 106 for and 70 agains: amendment.

Mr. Hackett (P.E.I.) replied to the speech of Mr. Hawkins, and as that gentleman is gifted with considerable power of surcasam, the member for Bothwell was made to feel the last pretty keenly. He also resented the insult offered Irish Catholics by the member for North Simcoe.

Mr. Mackintosh, of Ottawa, followed, in support of the Act of Incorporation. He said half his constituency was Catholic, but was singular, and it was significant, that shove does but re-scho the sentements from every time such a bill as the present was ber's Encyclopædia, a Scottish Protection of extent. This is what Mr. Mackington said it meant ascendancy. The treaty of but what he did not say was, that it Paris bore against the bill. The rights of is also significant, all the favorers of the bill is also significant, all the favorers of the bill the same remarks, thereby refused the Orange Order increased to a great made precisely the same remarks, thereby it would be good to pass the bill so that Orangelsm would decrease and a fortiori, inferring that Orangelsm is bad. Mr. Macintosh is a handsome man, a good debater, but does not speak very often. His sperch, however, and for obvious reasons, was lamentably deficient in logic. Messrs. Woodworth and Sproule spoke in favor of, and Mr. Landry against the bill.

debate, by remarking that he was glad to have Joseph Galilardet; Veighton, County of Rusreal. He would refer to the Toronto Mail seen so much harmony and mutual forhear- sel, Ont., has been changed to Dickenson. of July, 1882—not ancient history—which in lance manifested; whether the bill be passed or not he will have succeeded in showing how goes to show that it was resolved by the Orangemen have been treated; at all events, the Order would not suffer, the great Protes tant heart of the country is with us. He was told if the word "Orange" was taken out the bill would carry, but this he had refused. If they would not take the bill with its name, they would not surrender the glorious nume under which they had prospered. They would get the bill by-and-bye, when the leader would have the iranchise extended, for they knew Orangemen were beuevolent, and would support the widow and orphan.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Curran's speech was equal to the occasion. He stood, as it were, between the devil and the deep sea, for while the whole of the glibe speaking Bothwell, rose at the same time, but Conservative friends looked coldly upon his efforts for religious reasons, the Liberals, of course, heard with hostile ear.

CATARRH.

CATARBH. -A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three f applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Torouto, Canada. 13-tf

within the workhouse meast on can to the little name—strewell to humble index services and the services of the t

proud privilege to form part. After referring MADAME ALBANI'S RECENT OVATION. The Montreal correspondent of the New York M-sic and Drama, in its issue of this week, highly eulogizes the magnificent reception accorded to Mde. Alpant on the occasion of her recent visit to this city. After alluding to the enthusiasm of her audiences, and

> "Mme. Albant fairly won our hearts, not only by her exquisite vocal powers, but also by her pleasing, gracious manner, and by her ready acquiescence to the wishes of her audience. In purity of style, in richness of tone, in truthful fluency of expression, in cleanliness of execution, her skili is consummate."

The ballad, "O Mon Pays!', the words of which were composed for the occasion by our Poet Laureate, L. H. Frechette, and set to such tuneful and appropriate music by Prof. Conture, is also reterred to appprov-

ingly,
Writing in regard to the instrumental portion of the concerts, the correspondent makes a very just estimate of Mde. Carreno's merits as a planiste, and notices also that great esteem in which she is held by our people. Here are his words :-

" Mme. Carreno divided the honors with the great contatrice. Carreno is an especial favorite here. She is undoubtedly one of the most glited executants of the time, whether it be in the matter of finish, delicacy or perfect command over every resource of the instrument. Her interpretations are at all times intelligent, and she possesses the happy faculty of making good selections. Ba it the ponderous tones of Liezt or the lighter emanations of other masters, Carreno's genius is equally at home. At times the Weber Grand thundered forth mighty harmonics, tising clear and bright through the spacious hall, what was good in the bill. He stated that he was chairman once of a convention of Irish Cather the descinating manipulation of this grand artists."

Concernstitude In our local attist, Mr. A. Deseve, the re-

presentative of the great metropolitan musical newspaper finds "a violicist of considerable note," and about whom, "in regard to intelligent rendition and executive ability, not a derogative word can be said." Good. Turning to the pecuniary results of the

concert and the manner in which they were managed, the following extract speaks for itself, and speaks but the truth :-

"Taken altogether, these concerts have probably been the most successful of any ever given in America, considering the somewhat limited scating capacity of the half (1,200), and that over \$17,000 were realized. Partly, this satisfactory result is due to Mr. H. J. Shaw, of the N.Y., Plano Co., lessees of the hall, who had all the arrangements and management of the concerts. The seating and comfort of such (to us) immense audiences required considerable forethought, and therefore it is highly creditable that not a word of complaint should be heard from any quarter in any particular.'

Both from the press and from private individuals Mr. Shaw has received much deserved approbation, and the quotation given

NEW POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st MARCH.

Alison, Westmoreland, N.B., Stewart A. Steeves; Bayside, Hastings, W.R., O., Jasper W. Lent; Conboyville (re-opened), Brant, S.R., O., John Atkinson; Gunter, Hastings, N.R., O., John H. Gunter; Keith (re-opened) Bothwell, O., John M. Dunston; Kingscroft Stanstead, Que., G. M. Hunt; Morven (reopened), Lennox, O., W. R. Gordonier; Mountain Dale, Kings, N.B., Jas. A. Patter-son; Pierston, Kings, N.B. Edward Piers; Stanstead Junction, Stanstead, Que., H. Mr. White, of Hastings, concluded the Healy; Walker's Cutting, Arthabeska, Que.,

### OBITUARY.

Mr. Lambert J. Brooke, of the Department of the Interior, died in Ottawa on April 12th. Francis S. Street, proprietor of the New York Weekly, is dead. He leaves an estate valued at a million and a half.

Leonard Hodges died at St. Paul on Saturday, aged 60. He was well known in this country and Europe as a writer on forestry. Mrs. Gowen died at Quebec on April 14th. Deceased was the mother-in-law of Hon. Mr. fuly and of Mr Oliver, who was builed on the

following day in that city. On Wednesday, April 11th, William Daakin justice of the peace, who lived at Benton, Carleton County, N.B., was fatally ornshed between two cars. He died on the following

Mr. Frederick Oliver, an old and esteemed citizen of Quebec, died rather suddenly on April 12th, from an attack of plearisy. Mr. Oliver came to Quebec about thirty years ago and married into the family of the late Hammond Gowen. The deceased gentleman was largely concected with the mining interests of the Province, and was on the eve of inaugurating extensive operations in that direction, when death arrested his career.

night.

The funeral of the late Mr. C A. Theriault, one of the translators of the House of Commons, took place on April 11th from his late residence to the French Parish Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was colebrated by the Rev. Mr. Charpentler, of St. Joseph's Church. A choir of 30 voices from the different churches of the city rendered the musical portion of the service. After the Libera was chanted, the remains were conveyed to their resting place, R. C. Cemetery.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Montreal Gazette announces the death of Eugene O'Sullivan, a native of Quebec, aged 28 years. He was a bricklayer and plasterer by trade, and had for the past two years been working on the King's palace at Honolniu. The sudden change from a very warm clime to Pacific fogs brought on a pulmonary complaint, and he died after a short lilners. Deceased was a first cousin to the Shea Brothers, pork-packers, of Quebec, and of Conductor Edward Crean, of the Grand Trunk Railway, well known to all Canadian travellers. He leaves a widowed mother and a

brother to mourn his lose. Mr. William Topliss, well known in journulistic circles, died yesterday in the Montreal General Hospital after a lingering and painful illness. The deceased was born in the parish of Matlook, Derbyshire, England, in or about 1837. He was early the subject of deep religious impressions, and conceiving that the proper sphere of his life's labor was the Christian ministry, entered the Wesleyan College at Didsbury, near Manchester, through which he passed with great credit. For several years he labored most acceptably, being?nearnest, devout, and withal a good preacher. His natural proclivities led him to analyze the writings of the philosophers of the Gorman school. tentions and arguments, he concluded that the doubte which had arisen in his flower,

is the

mind rendered it impossible for him conscientiously to continue in the ministry. He, therefore, resigned; but, at a later period, having seen his way more clearly, joined the Church of Eugland. He came to Canada about 1867 and connected himself with newspapers in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Port Hope. His accomplishments and many smisble qualities made him much esteemed by his circle of intimate friends, among whom he was a general favorite.

Mr. R. Gallagher, formerly night editor of the New York World, died at Chicago on April 16th.

P. R. Critchton, an extensive and well known shipbuilder of Kingsport, N. S., died at that place on April 16th.

place on April 16th.

It is with deep regret that we announce to-day the death of Mrs. William O'Brien, the beloved wife of Mr. William O'Brien, the well known stock broker of this city. The deceased lady, who had reached the age of 62 years, had only been ill for about a week, and although her malady was of the most pelnful nature her demise was not expected so soon. Nevertheless, Mrs. O'Brien passed away somewhat suddenly yesterday, surrounded by the members of her family, to whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement. The funeral will take place to morrow afternoon from her husband's residence, "Hillside," Dorchester street West, to St. Andrew's Church, and from thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

The many friends of Mr. M. Conway, the Superintendent of the Lachine Canal, will learn with deep regret of his sad bereavement in the death of his eldest daughter Miss Sarab Conway, in religion Sister Mary Gertrude, of the Order of St. Ann's, the announcement of which was received in the city this morning. The good Sister whose death is announced, has been the iumate of a convent since early childhood. Deprived by death of a loving mother's care at the early age of four years, she was placed by her father with the Nune of the Congregation, at Chumbly, where she received her education and became first entranced with the holy and penceful life of a religious, of which she was in the future to become such a distinguished and beloved member. At the ago of 18 she entered the Order of St. Ann's, at Lachine, and from that time until the moment of her death her life was devoted to the eervice of her Divine Spouse, Jesus. Sister Mary Gettrude was for two years Mother Superior of the house of her Order at Oswego, and it was there she contracted the fell disease, consumption, of which she died. Finding that her health was falling, she returned to he, convent home at Lachine, and only two months ago, even then against her own wishes She gave up the active duties of a religious, and last night at ten minutes after twelve, with perfect resignation to the will of her Divine Master she fell asleep to awake no more on earth, but in that heavenly home where she goes to meet the merited roward of a well spent life. To say that she was beloved by all who knew her would be superfluous, and it was only necessary to witness the grief of the good Sisters of St. Ann's to know that in the death of Sister Mary Gertrude they have lost a treasure, and a bright star and ornsmont of their Order. At eight o'clock on Thurday morning a Mass and Office -ill be held in the chapel of the Convent, after which her funeral will take place to the parish church of Lachine, where a special service will be held at nine o'clock by the Rev. Fr. Piche, rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. Fr. Hogan of this city. The deceased lady was in her 26th year at the time of her death. We subjoin the letter of the Superior-General of St. Ann's, announcing the fact to her brother, who is a member of the engineering staff at Lachine:

J. M. J. A. ST. ANN'S CONVENT, LACHINE, April 17, 1883.

MR. JOHN CONWAY, Lachine:-MR. JOHN CONWAY, Luchine:—
Afficied Friend,—The ofiging of my paper, topether with the silenced fears we were forced to entertain, has somewhat prepared us for the trying moment of parting, but instinctively prepared as we were, we waited not the sudden and deep sleep that midnight brought. Yes, your dear beloved sister is in her last slumber; she drew her last breath at ten minutes past twolve. Well may we say that she sleeps, for no workings of agony, no acute sufferings, nothing marked her last moments but peaceful resignation and charite. A broad smile was on her lips as she joyously went to meet her Divine spouse and the fond, loving Mother from whom she found separation so hard.

sponse and the fond, loving Mother from whom she found ask you to break the sad news to your highly respected father, as by writing it would be too late, and by despatch too abrupt. The Community units in offering you feelings of deep and sincere sympathy, with assurance of prayer for our lost one and for our grieving and affilted friends.

With wishes of courage and resignation to the will of the All-Wise, of whom I ask grace to beat your aching heart.

With wishes of the All-Wise, of whom the wirl of the All-Wise, of whom to head your aching heart,
I remain, with profound sympathy,
Your devoted friend,
ER MARY ANASTASIA,
Sup. Genl.

THE ICE IN THE RIVERS.

Point DU Lac, Que., April 16 .- The ice on Lake St. Peter is still good; water risen two feet since Saturday.

THREE RIVERS. April 16 -Ice firm here water rose about three feet since Saturday morning; wherves all covered this morning;

water still rising.

Batiscan, April 16—The ice is not very strong; no more crossing on it; water risen three feet since yesterday. The whatves are nearly all covered with water.

BERTHIER, April 16 -Water rose 111 inches during the last twelve hours. The water covers an immense tract of land, as all the low levels are overflowed. The wharves here are all covered; also the streets in the lower parts of the town. The ice is still

Songl, April 16 -Beports from upper parts of the Richelian state that the river is partly clear as far down as St. Ours Locks. The ice le moving opposite St. Cars Village. Hardly any change opposite this town; slight rise of water with several openings alongside boats. ST. Ann's, April 16 .- Water still rising ;

lake ice not moved yet. RISAUD, April 16 .- Ice not yet broken;

water three feet higher Point Fortunn April 16.—Ice has shoved, but people still crossing on foot; water rising fest.

GRENVILLE, April 16 .- Biver clear; water still rising rapidly.

OTTAWA, April 16 .- A heavy shower of rain fell this morning and started the ice in the Ottawa. The water rose one foot. No further damage is reported from the spring freshet on the Rideau.

### BREVITIES.

The Quebec Government has signed the contract for the care of laustics for ten years with the proprietors of the Beauport Lucatio

Asylum. The employers in New York have granted the demand of the carpenters for \$3.50 a day, and that eight hours constitute a day's work

on Saturdays. High Constable Bissonnette, of Montreal, has brought down to the new Industrial School at Levis 25 of the youngest inmates of

the Reformatory Prison. Thursday next will be the second anniver-

sary of the death of the late Earl of Beacons-field, and in accordance with the custom in-Becoming impressed with their con- engurated last year, his admirers in England will wear the primrose, which was his favor-

R

[Cincinnati, Irish Citizen.] EUREKA! -

READ AND JUDGE FOR YOUESELF. As a general rule we do not pin our faith to specific remedies; but there is no excuse for skepticism in well developed and authenticated facts. Since its introduction to the American public, the great German Bemedy, St. Jacobs Oll, has advanced with more rapid strides in the estimation of the public than any thing of a similar character ever brought into notice by the aid of extensive advertising. We write this for the benefit of those who may be saliot. ed with the divers silments for which the oil is announced as a specific remedy, and we are induced to do this in consequence of the proof of its curative power brought to our notice; proof voluntarily and grate-fully brought by people who have tested its melit and are anxious to acknowledge the great benefit derived. In the enumeration of such people it is necessary to be specific, and to this end we have obtained their permission to give their names and addresses, in order that the afflicted may have the advantage of a personal interview or postal correspondence, and in evidence that what we write is a candid statement and not a mere puffing advertisement. Mr. Frank Letcher, of No. 4323 West 5th street, assures us that for a series of yours be was prestrated with theumatism until life became emphatically a burden. He had exhausted the advertised remedies, and had lost all faith in the efficacy of any thing to afford rollef, when a friend, who had tested the virtue of the oil, made him a present of a hottle, and, to Frank's wonder and delight. the first application afforded sensible relief; while before the bettle was exhausted the pains and aches had disappeared. He is a new man, and a walking advertisement of the infallibility of St. Jacobs Oll. Aloyus Reidy, on the corner of Esstern avenus and Lewis street, was afflicted for three years in a similar manner, and is now bale and hearty, although he still continues the use of the

C. O'Callahan, of 171 Sycamore street, is another grateful witness to the infallible power of the remedy, which, he says, has made a new man of him.

Thomas Lewis, of 62 Butler street, was for seven years efflicted with that dreadful malady, Eciatica, and being induced to try St. Jacobs Oll, found almost immediate relief therefrom, and is now perfectly oured. He is prepared to substantiate this statement under

John Miller, of 54 West Fifth street, was cured of a complicated case of rheumatism of ten years' standing, and George Hollinger, who lives on the corner of Torrence and Columbia avenues, adds his estimony to its efficacy, and has asserted us that his pains were selieved as if by magic.

The above statements are by well known and respectable citizens of Cincinnati, and with all who know them will carry convic-An upon the face. Hence it is we deem it natter of duty to suffering humanity to give them all the publicity in our power.

THE TROUBLES OF AN ANTIPODEAN. Boston, April 11.—Dr. Tucker, Government agent of New South Wales, who is inspecting the lunatic asylums in this country, visited the Toronto asylum, and afterwards moke of the deficiencies and defects of the management of the institution. Daniel Clark, superintendent of the asylum, thereon issued a circular to every asylum in the country warning them against Tucker, and when the latter arrived in the vicinity of New York he was met coldly at several asylums, which was inexplicable. He was finally apprised of the circular, and Clark has been asked to retract; he has not done so, and legal action was taken.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

When Dr. Pierce, of Buffaly, N.Y., anwould positively cure the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, some coubted, and continued to employ the harsh and caustic local treatment. But the mighty truth gradually became acknowledged. Thousands of ladies employed the "Favorite Prescription' and were speedily cured. By druggiste.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

ROME, April 11.-Oavalotte, a Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, in a published letter, says it is perhaps a fact that the triple alliance was inspired through fears that republican ideas would obtain deeper root and spread throughout Europe.

In the Senate to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs said the sole object desired between Italy, Austria and Germany was the preservation of peace. He emphatically denied that the exterment was characterized by any spirit of hostility towards France. It was useless to seek the manner or form of this agreement. The Senate must be content to know that Itsly withdrew from her position of isolation. The agreement with the Germsn powers allowed perfect reciprocity of right, and left free luitiative to each.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, KID-NEY, LIVER OR URINARY DISEASES.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretanded cure.

BAILWAY TIME.

ST. Louis, April 11 .- The general railway time convention opened to day. A large attendance was present. A through time schedule was read and adopted. The changes are to go into effect on May 1st. It was resolved that east of and adjacent to Washingtop trains shall run by the seventy-fifth meridian; between these points and Kansas Oity the ninth meridian, or one hour slower then the Eastern; west of Kansas City by 105th and 125th meridian, or two and three hours slower respectively than Eastern time. A committee will be appointed at the next meeting on the rignal system.

FOR AGUE, ANEMIA, INTERMITTENT FEVER, CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c.

BAVERNA, MERCER Co, Mo., May, 1879.

THE FELLOWS MEDICAL MANUFACTURING CO. GENTS .-- We have used your Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophospites with gratifying results in our practice, and cheerfully recommend it to Physicians, and others, as a reliable, and agreeable preparation in ague, Intermittent Fever, first and second stages of Pulmonary Consumption or Anemia or General Debility. We would recommend it as the best thing we know of. [Signed,]

J. E. CALLAWAY, M.D. JOHN L. GRIPLEY, M.D.

The cherry tree which Mr. Gladstone felled fin a snow storm during the Easter recess has been presented to the Burslem Liberal Club. "whose members purpose holding a bazzar in September next, and intend to have a number of articles made of the wood mem the

#### NATIONAL AMATEUR LACROSSE CONVENTION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The annual convention of the National Amateur Lacrosse Association of Canada opened Friday afternoon in the rooms of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. Mr. Ross McKenzle, Vice-President of the Association, presided, in the absence of the President, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn. The tollowing delegates were in attendance:-Messrs. V. Girouard and A. Gibeau of the Le Canadien ; M. J. Polan E. Thouret and Dr. Guerin of the Phamrock; C. E. McGregor, Dr. Kannon and John Lewis of the Independent; E. O'Sullivan and H. Raines of the Mechanics'; R. B. Ross, W. L. Maltby and Angus Grant, of the Montreal; Fred Garvin, R. B. Hamilton and C. H. Nelson, of the Toronto: John Hughes and Henry Stafford of the Young Shamrocks; G. M. Harrington, of the Toronto Press Club; Wm. Craig and J. W. McCracken, of the Cornwall Club; and J. J. Manning, of the Exceleier or Brantford. After routing busi-

Mr. Wm. K. McNaught, seld that several matches had been played for the district championships as arranged for at the last meeting, and medals had been distributed. It was the intention of the Association to encourage the country clubs, and the city clubs therefore could not compate at these matches.

Mr. Malthy presented the following list of clubs that had applied for admission to the Association:—The Independent of Toronto, the Beaver of Seaforth, the Victoria of Norwich, the Boyal of Gaelph, the Dafferin of Orangeville, the Renfrew of Renfrew, the Olympia of Milton, the Uxbridge of Uxbridge, the Toronto Press of Toronto, the Athletic of Montreal, the Excelsior of Lancaster, the Mechanic's of Montreal, and the Junior Shamrocks of Montreal. Their applications had been considered favorably at the Council meeting, and he moved that they he balloted for en bloc.

Mr. J. B. I. Flynn seconded the motion, which was passed, and Messrs. Gardner and Hughesappointed scrutineers. The clubs were all admitted to the Association.

The Secretary gave a brief resume of his annual report, showing the Association to be even more prosperous than last year. During the year their expenses had been rather heavy, \$60 daving been spent on district championship medals alone, and they now own over \$400 worth of property, in pen-nants, medals, etc., which may be classed as assets. It was proposed to publish a list of the clubs in the Association, with the addresses of their secretaries, which would facilitate the sending of challenger.

The meeting then adjourned till 8 o'clock.

EVENING RESSION. The Convention re-assembled at 8 30 n.m. when there was a large attendance of dele-

gates. Mr. Maltby moved, seconded by Mr. Polan, that Mr. C. P. Orr be admitted to this Convention as the representative of the Louisville, Ky., Lacrosse Club. Carried.

Mr. McNaught, the Secretary, then pre-

cented the eleventh report, of which the fol-

lowing is a synopsis :- After referring to the

the Dominion and the Western tour of thing in the heart of the Irishman which the Montreal Lacrosce team last summer, the establishment of "local cham-pionship" in Ontario, and the division of that Province into four districts down to the passing of the Catholic Emandfor that purpose the report goes on to say : \_\_ pation act has left a memory of wrong which The "Championship of Canada" was held Ireland refuses to obliterate. throughout the entire season by the present holders, the Shamrocks, of Montreal, and although the competitions were few in number. they have never been exceeded in scientific this hatred, it is well to refer to the panel play, or the enthusiasm evoked amongst code. In Ireland a schoolmaster was the spectators. In connection with ished with imprisonment. The Oatholic nounced that his "Favorito Prescription" the championship your council are clergy were hunted down and rewards were would positively cure the many diseases and sorry to know that on more offered for the discovery of their meetthan one occasion during the past season the champions were challenged by clubs belonging to this Association, who afterwards refused to play thereby creating animosity where nothing should have existed but honorable rivairy. Your council would be derelict in their duty to the best interests of the a third. No person, being a Catholic, could Association and the game did they not publicly express their disapprobation of such conduct, and they trust that a like action may never again have to be recorded in connection with the history of our national championship. The junior championship was successfully held against all comers dur-

> cent. of their matches were won by them in three straight games. The report was adopted. Mr. McNaugut then read some amendments to the by-laws approved at the Council meeting in the afterpoon. They were as follows:-That the captains should nominate the referee in writing; that the referees should obtain from captains the declaration and list of their terms, and assure themselves that the players are bone fide members of the clubs to which they pretended to belong and of no other: that the captain shall furnish the referee with such a declaration; that on a foul being made the men shall be placed in the position they were in before the foul and allowed a free run; that in case of any dispute as to the proceeds of a match, the president and recre-

lug the past season by the Young Shamrock

Lacrosso Club of Montreal, their record being

an unusually brilliant one, as fully fifty per

Mr. McNaught then moved the following amendment to the constitution: 1. That if a club send only one delegate he shell have power to cast the full vote allowed

tary shall make a statutory declaration.

to the club. Lest.

Mr. McNaught moved, seconded by Mr. Flynn, that a silver medal be provided to be played for by the champion olub of each province not competing for the Dominion championship, the medal to become the property of the winners.

Mr. McNaught then moved that district medals be provided in Quebec and Manitosa.

Mr. Maithy gave the following notice of metion: "That the present conditions under from voting in England for members of which the lacrosso 'champlopship' is now held are susceptible of improvement, and towards that end the Montreal Lacrosse Club gives notice that at the next annual meeting of the Association they will move that the constitution and by-laws relating to the championship be amended as follows: That the ing, or admit any need for conce sion, until championship be held from the let of November in one year to the 30th of October in the murder shakes to its centre the heart of following year, by the club winning the mejority of a series of matches held throughout the season between a certain number of tors for an alternative policy. Would clubs, who shall be recognized as 'first class' they govern Ireland with the bayonet? clubs, and that the present laws governing Should Ireland be disfranchised and martial the championship be altered to provide for

the change. Dr. Bours suggested that the first twelves be compelled to have a copy of the by-laws. At a match where he had been referee, ten of miserable patches upon which families must the twelve did not have a copy and seven out, struggle for bare subsistance. These evils he is in receipt of numerous pressing desof the twelve had not seen them.

The Chairman then announced that Mr. McNaught had decided to donate a handsome gold medal for long-throwing. He had drawn not wonder that even Mr. Gladstone's great due to the condition of his health, and beout a list of rules, and he (the chairman) measures of mercy and justice do not hear caus; he desires to attend the discussion in

Dr. Beers moved, seconded by Mr. Starke, that the Association accept the medal with thanks, and that the rules drawn up by Mr. McNaught be adopted as the rules governing all long-throwing competitions under the I am sure I would be tempted to feel in the

auspices of the Association. by the Montreal Club for the past three years.

tion, as accuracy was more wanted than mere long throwing. They wanted science as well | Chief Secretary for Scotland was an Irishas strength.

The motion was then carried. Mr. Multby then moved that the Moutreal Club rule be added, with the exception that the poste be 100 feet spart.

Mr. Hamilton moved in amendment, Tust the ball must alight within two imaginary confidence and affection can exist. We have parallel lines of 120 feet apart. Mr. Malthy accepted the amendment, and

the motion as amended was carried. Dr. Guerin suggested that the constitution he suspended in regard to the calling of the next meeting, and that the next meeting bo held on the second Friday in April.

Mr. Malthy moved that the constitution by amended at once. A long discussion took place as to the legality of the meeting and the best means to

make it legal. Finally, Mr. Lewis seconded the "illegal motion." as the chairman styled it, and it was carried. The following gentlemen were then elected efficers of the Association for the ensning

vear :- President-Mr. McNaught, First Vice-President-Dr. Guerin, Second Vice-President\_Mr. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer\_ Mr. D. A. Ross, Council-Messrs. Maltby, Gibeau, McCracken, Lebrun, Hamilton, Hughes, Orchard, Burns, Kiely and O'Loughlin.

Votes of thanks were accorded the M.A.A.A for the use of their rooms and for other kindnesses to this Association, and to the retiring officers for their services.

A committee was appointed to draft an address to Mr. McNaught for his valuable services as Secretary. The meeting then adjourned, to meet in Toronto in 1884.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disord-red Liver. Only one pill a dose.

### AN HONEST ENGLISHMAN.

He Tells Why the English in Irelandare Hated.

It is a painful thing to know that we are hated. Yet it is well to know the worst. It is always foolish to shut our eyes to facts, however humiliating to our pride. I have for many years looked earnestly at the problem of Irish Government, and I have become convinced, reductantly, but surely convinced, that the chief cause of the want of success of all our plans is that in the inmost beart of Ireland, England is hated Good laws, just concessions, the best intentioned increasing popularity of the game throughout | legislation, all are spurned. There is somecries against all offers of friendship. It is a deep but universal hate. The cruel opprer-

Centuries of orime do not cease to bear fruit because it suits us to forget the past. As an explanation, I do not say as an excuse for ings with their people for wor-Any Protestant suspected .qtda was liable to fine and imprisonment. No tenaut, being a Catholic, could hold a farm if the produce exceeded the rent by more than own a horse of more than £5 in value. Jurymon in such cases must always be Protestants. Protestants who had landed property could not leave it by will to Catholic heirs. It passed to the nuarest Protestant

A Protestant was forbidden, if he held landed property, to marry a Catholic. Childrea were encouraged to disobedience, bacause Catholic fatters lost all parental contro! if their children declared thomselves Protestants. The Church offered thirty pounds a year to every priest who became a Protestent. The Parliament of England, in addition to all this, set itsuf deliberately to destroy the Irish todustries. Woollen yain might not be spun and exported by the Irish. The wool must be sent to Eng-land and span there. No trade in which the Irish were likely to excel was a'lowed to develop. It was nipped in the bud. The Protestant colculate of the south of Ireland were forced to emigrate even, and the men who won American independence were the Irish settlers who had been first forced to abandon their hard won little industries, and tixed by the English Government, which pursued thom with relentless injustice in their now homes over the wide Atlantic. Nor has England ever till the time of Mr. Giadston- lifted her rod of oppression except from fear. In 1778 indeed the penal code was softened, because America unforled the standand of independence.

Justice and humanily coupled in valu with the infatnated Government of England and terror only inspired ungracious concessions. Even then penal laws were left to stain the statute book of Engiand. No Roman Catholic reer could take his seat in the House of Loids. No Roman Catholic could sit in the House of Commons. The law excluded all Catholics being members of corporations from office, except futertor offices in Ireland. Paritament, from endowing any school or college, and so on. Nor was Catholic emancipation given as a concession to reason, or justice, or humanity. It was granted because there was no alternative but civil war. No. sir, men will even now listen to any plead-Fenian scare, or a Land League, or open England. It is easy to find fault with Mr. Gladstone, but I ask his detraclaw again proclaimed? Mr. Gladstone did not destroy Irish commerce, and did not thus create the system of agriculture which divides the land into hundreds of thousands of

, each the core of the malady of Ireland.

Hatred of England is the religion of Irishmen. They carry it to the ends of the earth and their expatriated children suck it with their mothers' milk. If I were an Irlahman same way. Fancy even now an Irish peer Mr. Maltby stated that the rules were the living at Holyrood, and an Irishman, acting same, with one slight exception, as those used as Lord Advocate for Scotland, and the mem bers for Scotland swamped by Irish members The one exception was that the Montreal in a House of Commons meeting at College Club fixed up two posts 100 yards distant Green, Dublin. The liveries of the Lord from the mark and 40 feet apart, and the ball Lieutenant would be distasteful to us in had to pass between them. He thought this Princes street. The Irish noble, however was an improvement, as in lacrosse the object was to throw to a point.

Mr. Starke thought this was a good suggestion, as accuracy was more wanted than mere were filled by Irishmen from Dublin, and the man and a Catholic, we could never be expected to feel represented.

The golden rule has been forgotten -"Ail things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them. Sir. it must come to this before peace and gotten no fiat from the Almighty to govern, far less to misgovern, Ireland. would not propose to abandon Ireland to the eavage passions which have been created by conturies of misrale. But, sic, I would not force even just laws on a people that hate us Iroland must be made to feel the responsibility of her own errors. Even if she injures herself, she must be allowed to determine what is best for herself. It is pure amogancy in us to dictate, as if we knew better what was good for her than she knew herself.

The central system of the Castle must be abandoned, Ireland must be governed by Irishmen in the same sense as Scotland is governed by Scotohmen. Municipal and County Boards must be made to feel that they themselves must keep the peace, repress crime, and restore the confidence which will make capital flow upon the lands left now desolate. Irishmen must be made to know that it is their affair more than ours that their country should be peaceful, contented, and sate. Why, sir, from the one town of Dundee has been sent to America as much capital as would have blessed her with new industries, and with flourishing farms, and herds and

We must abandon the arrogant assumption that we are the governors of Ireland. A good measure loses half its power to do good just because it emanates from us. The Irish nate us. It is a painful thing to write, but it is a fact nevertheless. Let us not like fools shut our eyes to the fact. Let us own it and act accordingly, and in a sense broader, wider than any politician has as yet dared to announce it; let us leave Irish questions to Irishmen, mind our own social evils (which we have been eadly neglecting), and with all our hearts wish Ireland wisdom to guide, and success to crown, her efforts to unravel the skien which we have done so much to taugle, and which all our well-meant efforts have done so little hitherto to make straight. - Stirling (Scotland) People's Journal.

DEOLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Deblity, cured by "Wells' Health Benewer." \$1.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Dublin, April 11 .- The Irish National League met to-day. Five thousand pounds were reported to have been received from Irlsh sympathizers in Australia. A letter from Bedmond, who is agitating the question of Irish wrongs in Australia, was read. It says the developments of the Phoenix Park murder case are doing the League much irjury there, and have stready materially interfered with his success.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882.

Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vege able Balsamic Eijxir, by express. I have s of bad cold. as has almost everyone else here, holding property in trust for a Catholic but cannot find the Elixir, which I use fro quently 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, Vt. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Caunda.

TAFFY.

LONDON, April 11.-At a banquet in the Mansion House this evening Lord Alcester enlogized Admiral Nicholson, and said :-"Although representing a country a thousand miles away, he is still very near England in blood. I will never forget the cheers with which the men on the gallant admiral's ship greeted the English whiles eteering around our squadron at the bombardment of Alexanoria. He did everything in his power to aid us, for which I am afraid he will not receive the thanks of the Irish-American party."

The most reliable preparation yet inroduced to the public, for the immediate relist and cure of Caughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Boarreness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Thront and Lungs, is SPRUCINE. In oustinate Coughs, Pulmonny Cousumption, &c., &c., where Cod Liver Oil is recommended, a close of SPRU-OINE taken with a dose of the former will incke an agreeable and convenient vehicle for the adminstration of the Oil, and largely pro mote its efficiency. SPRUCINE is put up in Bottles at 25 and 50 cents encb.

Girls of all ages above two and under 17. wear their front hair in a straight Vancyk band, and the back hair slightly orimped and flowing on the shoulders.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incominence Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Bachupaiba."

A MILLIONAIRE'S FORTUNE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10. - The death of Thos. H. Blythe, last week, leaving a fortune of four millions, is said to have raised up an army of claiments. No will has been discovered. Alice Blythe claims to be his widow and that the only other heir is a daughter aged 10, living in Manchester. England. The claimant 14 known as Alice Dickinson, who, prior to Blythe's death, served him as housekeeper. Another claimant is said to be Nellie Turner, who, a few years ago, sued Blythe for alleged seduction. It is said that still another alleged wife will be heard of from England shortly.

THE IRISH LEADER.

LONDON, April 10 .- Mr. Parnell is suffering from a carbuncle. He was in the House tonight but left early. Notwithstanding that were the resorts of the orimes of the past, patches against him to attent the Irish con-The degradation is the misfortune rather vention in Philadelphia, Parnell has decided than the fault of the people. But, sir, I do not to leave London. The decision is partly thought they were very good and they should fruit in a day. I doubt if legislation can the House of Commons of the Criminal Pro. on file at office of

NIGHT CRUCIFIXES! NIGHT CROSSES! NIGHT STATUES!

ARE VISIBLE

-IN THE-

# Darkest Room

WHEN NOTHING ELSE CAN BE SEEN THEY SHINE OUT LIKE GLOWING STARS!

HIS CRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA

# LUMINOUS GRUGIFIX!

It is a Great Incentive to Devotion."

# READ!

TESTIMONIALS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE

### CROSSES and CRUCIFIXES

R

Rue Rivole, 41. MONSIEUR—As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so doe the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose embless the solemnity of the solemnity o shines and overshadows my sleeping moments. Yours in X,

From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February 16, 1881.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell & Co., proprietors of M. Cerqui's Chemica Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded, and in the darkness, where first I saw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in space, as it were, then or either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while dooming up in the foreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. If ever a feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the scene was so novel and reverential Jpon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the darkness of night it seems to say, sleep safe, His cross watches and guards you.

We also have the honor to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters:

Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh Avenuc, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N.J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; Convent of Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md.

### \$1.00 EACH!

If you possessed a Cross or any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily see how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed a night, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then like protecting figures, insignias of our faith, beautifully bright, uninfluenced by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the

last thought or word before sleep overcomes us.

We are now mannfacturing such Crosses, and a number of different Statuettes, Crucifizes, and the usual Church Ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a nominal cost, any articles of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day.

• For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a torch of faith in the blackness of night, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession one gives in the silent hours of the night.

\$1.00 each for Crosses. \$2.00 for Crucifixes, 9-inch figure. \$3.00 " " 17 "

Crosses \$9.00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per half dozen.

hen\_Send money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge.

J. R. MAXWELL & CO. No. 719 Sansom Street, Parladelphia.

DIAMOND DYES.

Best Dyes Ever Made. FOR SILE, WOOL, OR COTTON. TO DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RACS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fibric or fancy article canly and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Searlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive

Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have rever used Dyestry these once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fincy cards sent for a 3c. stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT. Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.

For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10cts. a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT.

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

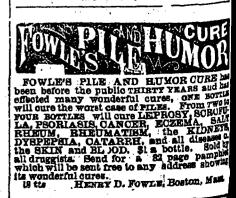
Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 60 cts, per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE,

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DR. E. O. WEST'S NEEVE AND BRAIN TREAT
MENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Disiness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgis,
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8. E. McGALE, Chemist. ST. JONNER MTHREE, MONTREAL RESPRESENT OF CHARGE THE STATE OF THE



Baby and little girls' caps show the sim variety in style that appears in the bonnell of old people. Some have pleated poke brimi others resemble capotes, Fanchons and Great

RICH BLOOD. And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LININE NT (For Internal and Ex-Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Distribute, Chronic Dysentery, Ch. Icera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lamo Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist.

now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle 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 far like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Desc. I tensory-not to I plut shock. Sold everywhere, or sent by trail for statute statute. It is the property of the pr

KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL

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HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

#### COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and abortening, calcussed to do the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a least region.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn

CAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000 TE Tickets only 85. Shares in proportion.



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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of the Louislana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with nonesty, 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 advertisements."



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

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Stouchly.

place Modelly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORCUME. FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS F, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, May 8th. 1883-15614 Modelly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75.000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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1967 Prizes, amounting to......\$265.500 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For incider information write clearly, giving

full address. -end orders by Express, Register-ed Letter or Money Order, addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, Lo.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 27 4 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. N.B-In the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing of Lext June the Capital Prize will be

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Distributed by the property court for lower Canada. The superier Court for lower Canada. The stinday of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty three. Present: The Hon, Mr. Justice Jette. Cyfile Benoit, of the Parish of Longuand, in the District of Montreal, Phintiff, vs. Anguesity Guertin, formerly of the parish of Beleeth but bow absent from this Province and of parts unknown, farmer, Defindent.

IT Is CORDERED, on the motion of MM. Preforsine & Major, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Michel Adelard Campeau, one of the sworn balliffs of said Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicie in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice Incerted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Patris, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the Baid city, called The True Witness be notified to appear before this Court and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last invertion of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand such as in a cause by default.

Hydrent Honey & GENDRON, **D**ROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dis-

By the Court,
HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON,
P.S.C. A Leading London Physician establishes and Office in New York for the Cure of for the Cure of EPILE PTIC FITS.

The Ab. Meserche (late of London), who makes a specialty it Epilesy, has without doubt treated and cured mere case lian any other living physician. His success in the large strong, we have heard of cases of over us years' standing success fully early to the success fully early in) cure freeto any sufferer who may send their P. O. Address. We advise any one wishing a cul-ss Dr. AB. MESCROLE, No. 90 John St., New Y

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Commercially



A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN. (From the Boston Globe.)

Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by ail Druggists.



Messrs, Editors :-The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia F. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," assome of her correspondents love to call her. She is zeniously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is resommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One gave: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus. Lone orthoga, irregular and wainful Menstruation all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequents; inal wealment, and is especially edapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and viger. It removes faintness, fatulency, destroys all graying for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Promination, General Dobility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and hackache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It elects only \$1, per bottle or six for \$5,, and is soin by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetal le Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply.

at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Ridney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant tistimonials show
"Mrs. Finkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are

the best in the world for the cure of Constination. Biliousies; and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifice works wonders in its special line and bids fair to central the Commound in its nonclarity Ad must a geet her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole

Philip To do good to others.

Mrs. a. M 2), The 8ad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a multiy medicine, sed it is positive groof that the remedy imitated is of tosted and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the ontest, best and most valuable teroily medicine on carry, many lmitations spring up and began to sieul too notices to which the press and p-ople of the country had expressed the meets of H. B., and to every way trying to frauce suffering invalids to use their staff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name. of H. B. Many others started nostroms put up in similar style to H B , with variously devised names to which the word "Hop" or "Hope" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remodies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those wit the word "Hop" or "Hops' in their name or to any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterielts. Bewsre of them Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white lab-1. Trust nothing else Druggists and desiers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits





THE NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICION, April 12 -The Lical Logislature ressiembled this afternoon. The Speech from the Threne was as follows :-

Mr. President and Honorable Centlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of

Assembly: A change of administration having taken place during the last session, I deemed prorogation advisable, and now meet you, fully confiding in your desire and ability to con-

sider and dispose of the public business Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

An account of the revenue an i expenditure for the past fiscal year will be laid before you with the estimates for the current year, a further statement of revenue and expenditure since the close of the fiscal year will be submitted to you accompanied by a detailed statement of the financial condition of the Province.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The facts embodied in the finance statements laid before the Assembly will suggest legislation of a fiscal character, and I invite your consideration to the measure that will be proposed bearing upon that object. It is important that an early effort be made to reduce the expenses of legislation of the Executive Government and of the administration of the law, in so far as the same can be effected without impairing the efficiency of the public service, and I feel convinced that the initiatory measures which shall be laid before you looking to that end will be favorably received. The subject of resting all legislative powers in one Chamber has in recent years occupied the attention of the Legislature and the country without any decisive action being taken in regard thereto. My Government will introduce a measure upon this subject. The various claims of New Brunswick upon the Dominion Government, with which you are familiar and which are still unsettled, may again demand your attention, and all papers and correspondence in reference thereto will be laid before you. Information relative to the working of the stock farm will be submitted. The facts will enable you to judge how far that experiment, made in the interest of the farmers of our Province, is giving an adequate return for the expenditure which it involves. The subject of the collection and circulation of reliable information regarding our large areas of choice and admirably situated farming lands, together with the best means of facilitating and promoting their occupation by industrious settlers, more particularly by the youth of our own Province, has engaged the attention of my Government, and you will be asked to take steps to secure this

highly desirable object. The conservation of our forests in accordance with the best methods is a matter of the greatest importance, and your co-operation will be sought in promoting that result. My Government will keep in view the necessity of securing an adequate return from this our most important source of local revenue. The protection of the inland fisheries, the rights of riparian proprietors, and the collection and diffusion of information in regard to the mineral resources of the Province, are matters of public interest which are receiving the attention of my Government

The approaching exhibition, which is to be held in St. Joh , and which will be at once of de Centennial and Dominion character, will afford another opportunity of making known the resources and capabilities not only of the Province but of the great Dominion, of which it forms an important part, ot manifesting and stimulating the patriotism and enterprise of our people. A suitable grant will be asked in aid of this important undertaking. While, owing to circumstances, you have been convened at a period of the year when private business must soon make urgent demands upon your time. I feel confident that these and other matters involving the best interests of the Province will receive your earaest, in-telligent and partiatic consideration, and my sincere desire is that in all your deliberations you may experience Divine guidance.

### MINING ACCIDENT.

Nonway, Mich., April 11 .- At Keelevdge mine, Menomee range, in the Michigan from district, yesterday, 90 feet of ground between the main engine house and No. 1 shalt caved in. The engine house, in which were nine men, and all the mine machinery and four large beilers, went down 1,000 to 2,000 feet. All the men were killed out ight or buri-d the pighest value. As soon as it had been glive except Edwicks, who went down three hundred feet and then remained on the top of the debris with his leg broken at the thigh and one of his ribs fractured. His recovery is doubtful. A pamp and a bolter must be put in before the other bodies our be recovered. This will take a week or more. The mine was about to be abandoned as the ore body was exhausted. All the men were on the surface, holsting steam pipes out of the shaft. The accident is the most disastrons that has ever occurred in the Lake Superior

CANAL FREIGHTS TO MONTREAL.

New York, April 11 .- A permanent organization of Northern Caust post captains was effected to-night. Two hundred were prescent. Each signed an agreement plecying himself, under a penalty of \$25, or, if necessary, the fortelture of his boat, to abide by the rates fixed by the association for freights between this city, Montreal and Lake Champlain ports. A New York agent will be appointed, through whom all business must be transacted. Freight rates to Montreal fixed at \$1.75, were formerly \$1.25.

Epp's Cocoa - Grateful 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 Occos Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping oursalves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished trame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (4 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homospathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of EPPS CHOCOLATE Es-

The Italians are not credited with making much of a fuse over their babies diet. Bir Wm. Jenner says that in Italy, children when not nursed are fed on a pap of boiled bread, mixed with garlic and oil, washed down with sour wine and water,



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

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

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and Carter's Little Liver Phils are very man and very casy to take. One or two pills maken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or ourge, but by their gentle action please all who are them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City.

bare been cured. Indeed, sorroughthy had interest with a VAL that I will send TWO BOTTLES FIEE, together with a VAL UABLETREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Sive Ex-press & P. O. address. DR.T. A. SLOUIM, 161 Pearl Fo., K. N.



in order to invertise HOUSE AND HOME, and secure authoribers premptly, we have decided to make the following most princely and magnificent offer to each and every reader of this paper. It is the common practice of the gold and silver refiners of England and Switzerland to purchase from the pawhorkers of the properties countries all the gold and silver watcher which have been unredeemed, simply for the sake of the gold and alliver cases. The works are then sold to a celebrated watch firm who have made a specialty of this business. The firm places the works in the hands of skillful workmen, who set to work and put them in a good condition as passible. These works into made and the many of movement, some of them being very fine and perfect timekeepers, all handsomaly cased. We have just purchased the sinter stock (15,900) of a hankrupt concern of the above described watches at less than the first cost of the raw material.

On receipt of \$1,500, the subscription price of House and Bonne, and \$1.00 extra to pay for packing, postage, and cannot make the state where, postary to can year 52 numbers, and one of these watches, roarrand, to any addressin the United Sates. Watches mailed the day the order is received. The watches were purchased specially to go with House and Home, and will be furnished only to subscribers to that publication. In order to introduce it at one or make this unusual client, which could not be made were it not for the fact that we bought the watches at one-quarter cost of manulacture.

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no notoro received every day.

N. B.—The popular and hematiful weekly publication known as 100 SE AND HOMY, illustrated newspaper (mabisted 1990, is one of the best and most elegantity illustrated weekly newspapers of the day; full of News, Art, Science, Fashion, Made, factory, full of News, Art, Science, Fashion, Made, factory, Charming Stories, Wit and Omner. Useful Lieuweledge, and Ammement for every American home, fact, a pictorial history of the world from weekly week-science may be heavilable. I humanical sales as Harper's or Leelight Him travel weeklies.

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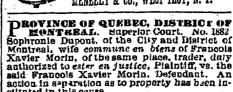
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said Francols Xavier Morin, Detenuant. An action in s-paration as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 18th Merch, 1883.

MERCIER, BEAUSOLETT & MARTINEAU, 285.

Attorneys for Plainiff.

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## N. Y. PIANO CO.,

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC-DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Elizabeth William Webter, of the City of Montreal, wite of Charles Childs, manufacturer, of the same place, duly anthorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, and Charles Childs, of the City of Montreal, manufacturer, Defendant An action on separation de biens has been instituted in this case on the twenty-seventh day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-three. elghty-three. Montreal, 27th March, 1883.

WOTHERSPOON, LAFLEUR & HENEKER, 345 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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

AXEX. BORS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England

PROVINCE OF QUEBEU DISTRICT OF ST.
HYACINTHE. Superior Court. Marie
Louise Danis, of the Village of Richelleu, in the
Parish of Notre Flame de Bonsecours, in the
District of St. Hyacinthe, wife of William
I obselle, trader, of the same place, and daily
suthorized a ester en justice Plaintiff, vs. the
said William Leiselle, Sciendant. An action
for separation as to property has been instituted
in this cause. n this cause.

LAREAU & LEBEUF, Attorneys for Phintiff. St. Hyacinibe, March 184, 1843. 30.5

"THILL WARNED, OR BY A EXPERIENCE TAUGAT" people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater purifier and group thener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the Medical Specialities Manusche Turing Co., Montreal Price 25c. 51 ii

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## -IN-

MINNESOTA:

For Circulars of information, for 1883, on MINNESOTA CATHOLIC COL /NIES, address CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU. ST. PAUL, MINN.

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, DISTRICT OF MONTREE CAL. Superior Court. No. 1833. Dame Margaret Frances Brennau, wife of Alired John Whitton, of the City and District of Mostreal trader, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, against the said Alfred John Whitton, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause, Montieul, 12th March, 18'3.

CURRAN & GRENIER,

33.5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINGE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Sup-rior Court. No. 1920. Sophrible Levigne, of the City and District of Montreal. wife commune en biens of Gilbert Gascon dit Lalonge, of the same place, trader, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Gilbert Gascon dit Lalonge, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. 15th March, 1883. MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIG & MARTINEAU, 335 Attorneys for Plaintiff

Bells, &c.



McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those cele-brated CHIMES and BELLS brated Chines and Brlist for Churches, etc. Price List and circular sent free, Address: HENRY Mc-SHANE & 00., BALTIMORK, Md., U.S.

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30 G Bells of Pure Copper. 1 The for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

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This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Recessories of Life.

These Famous Pills Parify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowelz. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing variety in a local rather than the limit in the singity of the cause, has become inneared or coalened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all allments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a OENERAL SAMILY MEDIUINE, are unsurpassed.

#### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are

Enown Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breams, Old Wounds,

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Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as sait into meat, it Cures BORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to iall.

Both Pills and Gintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 553 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at is. lid., 2s. 4s. 6d., ils., 12s., and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. .-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.



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IVE DOLLARS FOU CAN BUY A WHOLE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT BOND

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Three Times Annually, Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw a Prize, as there are no BLANKS. The

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16th of APRIL, 1883. And every Roud baught of us on or And every Roud bought of us on or before the little of April in entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and enclosing Five Boltars, with secure one of these Bonds, for the next Drawing.

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No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the Titts Witness. AP The above Govern each Bonds are not to be compared with any Lattery whatsoever, and do not a filled with any of the laws of the United States.



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

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By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any discase which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AVER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

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

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### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## WALSH IN NEW YORK

The Story of His Escape From English Hands in France.

ACCUSING THE CONSUL'S CLERK OF TRYING TO DECOY HIM ABOARD AN ENGLISH STEAMER.

HIS EXPERIENCE WITH A DETECTIVE.

His Faith in the English Democracy, and His Hope for the Future of Ireland.

NEW YORK, April 14 .- Mr. John Walsh, the Irish suspect who had been arrested in France, arrived here yesterday by the "France." Mr. Walsh is a tall man of milltary beating, with iron gray beard and mustache and very intelligent face. He is twice a widower. He was born in 1833, in County Cork, and his business was formerly that of an ironmonger. He went to Manchester in 1866, where he was arrested at the time of was a home ruler, and when the marriage ceremony. Lang League started succeeded in organizing in Eggland 160 tranches. To a Herald reporter he vesterday gave an account murder trials in Dublin. He had two exnineteen days was liberated. His treatment, he said, was on the whole tolerable, although he had to associate with common criminals. Several rules were relaxed in his favor, such as those relating to the introduction of news. papers.

"How came you to leave England so suddenly, Mr. Walsh?"

Well, the fact of the matter is, having seen in the papers that Carey mentioned my name as one who had gone to Dublin to start the Invincibles,' I determined at once to put myself out of the power of such a lying wretch. I had recourse to the hospitality of kind friends, who assisted in facilitating my escape to France. I would go back to-morrow to England if I thought I would be tried by an impartial jury. But there are too many men hanged in Iroland nowadays, which fact precludes the possibility of my being able to escape from the hands of what is called 'justice, even though I am as guiltless as Glad. stone is of the charge made by Carey."

"Do you think that the men whom Carey swears against will be convicted?'
"Convicted! Why, their conviction is

already a foregone conclusion and the trial that you hear is commenced is only one of those and farces to which the Irish people have become so accustomed."

"What did you do on arriving in France? "When I arrived in Havre I lived for some days in complete solltude and was so heartily sick of lensliness that I had no objection to making the acquaintance of the man who, as turned out afterward, was the converse of a friend-Detective Murphy, of the Liverprol force. He was one of the special men detailed to took after the movement of Irishmen in France Murphy is a man totally devoid of education, but is eminently fitted for the position he occupies. Repulsive in appearance, he has, nevertheless, a certain charm in his conversation and speaks with a rich Limerick brogue. He told me while he was renting a double-bended room in the Albion that he was a devout Catholic, and that he was a canvasser belonging to the publishing house of Blackle & Co. He said, moreover, that he had had a spinal complaint, which, however, was cured some time ago in Knock. He was then staying in Havre for a only too happy to have met a man from the sarue old sod' as himself. In this way he tried to inveigle me into giving my conficomplete failure. ort was s as I had no secrets to communicate."

"Did you ever meet this informer Carey, and is there any ground for the charges he

made against you?'

"I have no recollection of ever having seen the man at all. His charges against me are totally devoid of foundation. I regard Carey as the most unblushing perjarer to be found in the English lists of hired informers." "Is it true that an effort was made to decoy you on board an English steemer after your

"Yes. A clerk of the British Consul and another Euglishman addressed me, saying that a number of letters from friends of mine were in the possession of the captain of the Southampton boat and that they would be delivered to no one but myself in person. I asked if a friend of mine could not got them. He answered, 'No, positively no.' That unless I went on board the steamer the letters would be returned by it, as she was about starting. It was the spider and the fly business. I saw the trap and declined to walk into it. The French local authorities were much excited

over the disgraceful attempt." "What do you think of the prospects of Ireland?

"I believe they are hopeful. If Irishmen don't get the right of self-government peaceably, I think they will seek it by

"What, in your opinion, is the best method of obtaining self-government?"

"I think it is the duty of Irishmen to have recourse to every method that will work out Ireland's independence. I believe England will not grant anything to Ireland merely because Ireland asks it. I am therefore a be-

liever in a vigorous policy."

Mr. Walsh believes that the English people entertain very friendly feelings toward the Irlsh. He repudiates the idea of an uprising of the English people against the Irish

in England. "I am convinced," said Mr. Walsh, "after a long residence in England, that we can find very strong support in our fight for Irish nationality in the ranks of the English working classes. I have never found friends more true than I found among these people, and were it not for the Government clique and landed oligarchy togther with the rabid press. the relations between the two countries would be quite friendly. On my arrival in Havre my warmest welcome was from Englishmen, who congratulated me heartily on my escape.

A granger whose name is Bob Shield, Was mowing the grass in his field, By a snake he was bitten, And he has just written, "8t, Jacoba Oil has the Lite healed."

A I me Chinaman on the Pacific, Of pains and nohes was prolific; He limped all around, Until he had found St. Jacobs Oil, the great specific.

The London Economist says: "It is beyond all doubt that India has enormous capabilities as a wheat-producing country, and the contention of those who have investigated the matter is that she can produce much more cheaply than America."

CHICAGO, April 16.—Immediately after his last election Mayor Harrison called the City. Hall reporters into his room and told them that he proposed to convince the people that the newspapers had traduced him by asserting that he gave free rein to vice. "He proposed to make his present term a moral one. He began work in that direction to-day by ordering the police to close every house of evil repute, and all Italian restaurants and disreputable saloons on State street and Wabash avenue and on Clark street as far south as Polk, which is nearly two miles south of the business centre. The section covered by this order has been the The most dangerous and disreputable portion of the city since the fire.

THE BRIDAL ROBES FOR THE SHROUD. BALTIMORE, April 16 .- On Thursday evening the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in this city, was thronged with society folks to witness the nuptials of Miss Mary Griffith, daughter of the late John A. Griffith, a former leading merchant of this city, and Mr Vivian Neale. The bride is a beautiful young woman of about 21, and for the past two seasons has been a belle in Baltimore society. the Fenian troubies, but was discharged. He The Rev. John A. Maloney performed the

Three years ago, when Miss Griffith was living in Oincinnati, she fell down a flight of stairs, and received injuries which were conof his arrest in Paris in connection with the sidered fatal. Several physicians called to see her, and pronounced her case hopeless. aminations before a procureur, and after She afterward grew much worse, fell into a comatose state, and, as it was thought, died. The body was prepared for burial and lay for two days in a casket. On the day appointed for the funeral, when the carriages and hearse were at the door, just as the coffin was being closed, it was noticed that the lifelike appearance of the supposed corpse became more pronounced, and there were slight signs of returned vitality. A physician was called, and after an hour or so Miss Griffith returned to consolousness. The solemn gathering was turned into one of joy. The girl recovered, and has since been in better health than ever

#### MIDNIGHT MEGRANICS.

TWO PROFESSIONAL CHACKESMEN RUN TO EARTH IN BELLEVILLE - THEY CLAIM TO BE CANA-DIANS.

Belleville, April 14.-A most dering burlary was perpetrated at the axe factory on Mill street, at about four o'clock this morning, the safe in the effice of which was blown open. Nothing, however, rewarded the burglars, as the safe contained only the books and a silver watch. After operating somewhat successfull in Baker's carriage factory, they were surprised by a workman at 4 a.m., who was going to his daily labor. Van Norman, which was the man's name, asked who was there, and the result of the inquiry was that two men jumped from the window and ran southward. Van Norman ran after them, and by Messrs J. R. Maxwell & Co, of Philadelseveral others of the workmen, some of whom | phis. They are especially suited for chamwere in the factory and others of whom were arriving from various quarters, joined in the religious communities. Their luminous propursuit. The pursued crossed the upper perty emits a subdued light which produces bridge, ran about a mile along North Front streat and entered a piece of woods to the tor, and presents a pleasing object for the west of the road, half a mile behind the city eyes to rest on before closing in slumber, limits. As their tracks were easily followed while at the same time it excites in one senlimits. As their tracks were easily followed in the snow, they turned toward the city, and after running about two miles further, entered the Holloway street Methodist Church through | ples, and we feet sure that no one who orders a window in the basement, and made their way up to the top of the steeple. The pursuers, whose numbers had been very largely added to, surrounded the church, and after about two hours the police induced them to eurrender. They were taken to the police BISHOP MORAN AND THE PENINSULA station, where they gave their names as short winter holiday, he fold me, and was Frank Johnson and Thomas White. Two hours later they were brought up in the Police Court and remanded for a week. These names are no doubt ficitious, and the fact that a paper with address "O.O. West Randolph street, Chicago," was found on White, leads to the belief that they are professional burglars from that city. Both claim to be Canadians.

### SITTING BULL CONVERTED.

THE GREAT SIOUN CHIEF TO EMBEACE THE CATHO LIC FAITE-THEN TO SETTLE DOWN AS A FAR-MER-FOUR HUNDERD OF HIS TRIBE TO FOL-LOW HIS EXAMPLE -THE CEREMONY TO BE HAD ON JUNE 1.

MILWAUKEE, April 14. - This morning Bishop Marty of Datots, who is spending a few days in the city as the guest of Archbishop Heiss, imparted the information to the correspondent of The Sun that he had succeeded in converting the great indian chieftain Sitting Bull to the Catholic falch, and will receive him into the Church the coming summer. The chief, with about 140 of his followers. has been spending the winter at Fort Randall, on the Missouri River, midway between Yankton and Chamberlain, Dakota. On the 15th just he will join his tribe, the Uncapapae, numbering some four thousand, in the Standing Rock reservation. Sitting Bull has announced his intention of teking a farm on the Grand River, where two hundred Indian familles will benceforth turn their attention to agricultural pursuits the present season. There are two Catholic chapels on the reservation, and two more will be erected this summer, one in the vicinity of Sitting Bull's home. Each chapel has a school house, where the Indian youth are educated. The Bishop had no difficulty whatever in imparting religious instructions to Sitting Bull, who never before had an opportunity to receive such teachings. B shop Marty pronounces the chief a thorough Indian, about 50 years of age, and of magnificent physique. He does not speak any other but the Indian language, and the Bishop characterizes the many storts published concerning Sitting Bull's education as mere fables, especially referring to the story to the effect that he had been educated by a Father Smith, and also had attended colloge in Canada. He is very smart and adroit, which is evidenced by his action at the time of the surrender at Fort Buford. He had often declared that he never would surrender his gun, and, in a certain sense, kept his word by handing the weapon to his little son, explaining that he did so to teach whites. He is said to be thus considerate in all things. Bishop Marty who speaks the Indian language finently, says be found it very easy to learn, but exceedingly difficult to express abstract and his commendable example in joining the collowed by nearly all of his tibe. The Bishop thinks from the satisfactory results already achieved in this manner that it completely solves the Indian problem, and is satisfied that the Northern Indians will never a substitute of the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June teachings. B shop Marty pronounces the chief a thorough Indian, about 50 years of

MAYOR HARRISON'S NEW DEPARTURE and great preparations are being made for the event. Four hundred Indians will follow his example and join at the same time.

TEWKESBURY ALMSPOUSE.

Boston, April 16 .- In the Tewkesbury Almshouse investigation to-day, Mrs. Fops testified that she saw French take an insane woman by the back of the neck and bick her along the yard, the woman screaming loudly. Upon the visit of the committee Captain Marsh spologized for preparations made in half an hour, when, in fact, a week was spent in getting ready. It was the custom to take children, except small babies, from their parents when received, and a woman, for crying for her child, was put into a cell three days, and after that in the insane hospital. A woman was about to be confined, and was kept steadily sewing, and died in labor. It was said that she would have lived had exercise been granted ner. Mrs. Marsh visited the foundling hospital and insane building but once during the witness' stay; she was sure Mrs. Marsh appropriated the clothing of the inmates.

Frank Baker denied that he had ever taken stockings or any property from the almshouse, not even bodies Dr. Sanborn testified that while a student

in the dental college here in 1878, a man with

s covered waggon sold him the body of a female from Tewkesbury for \$14. John McGovern, tanner, said the skin of a negro was brought to his tunnery by W.F. Morrison, who wanted it tanned. The latter said he brought it from Howard, and It came originally from Tewkesbury. Morrison

claimed to be a student. Pieces of the skin

were shown. F. Barker, recalled, said a female patient was put in a cell hardly ventilated. Dr. Lathrop paid her no attention. Capt. March said if Lathrop did not attend the patient to let her die. The woman was finally sent away so crippled that she could not walk straight. Another patient was put in a cell; Marsh said to let her stay there till she would rot. She was not insane. Witness thought one patient noisily insane; Dr. Lathrop said he kept his wife awake, and ordered witness to give him medicine which would quiet him, and if it failed, to choke him till he stopped. A woman was chained to a post all day. Some eighteen or twenty women were crying for clothing; Capt. Marsh said he gusssed they had enough clothing. One woman had to be carried nostairs; Dr. Lathrop helped her along with the toe of his boot. Witness understood the trustees visited the almshouse to get a good dinner and go home. One of them acknowledged such was his duty.

BEAUTIFY YOUR APARTMENTS.

it is always pleasant to have the rooms of your dwelling supplied with tasty and pleasing ornaments, and we know of nothing that gives more satisfaction in this respect than the luminous religious articles manufactured bers of Catholic families and for cells in the a scothing effect on the senses of the spectatiments of devotion. We speak from experience. Messes Mexwell have sent us sem. them will regret doing so. The low price at which they are supplied places them within means of almost every one .- The Catholic Mirror, of Baltimore, March, 17th, 1883.

Sydney Freemans Journal.

From the New Zeeland Tablet we take the following address itsued by the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop o Dunedin. N. Z., to the electors of the Peninsula:—

From the New Namina Tablet we take the following address issued by the Right Rev. Dr. Moran. Bishop o Dunedin. N. Z., to the electors of the Peninsula:—

"GENTLEMEN.—There are two candidates before you, whose principles of the most important question that can engage your attention are in direct opposition to those held by a considerable number amongst you. Mr Donnelly (an alleged Catholic) has declared himself an opponent of Mr. Pyke's Bill, having tated in his first speech during his canvass that, had he been in Parliament last year he would have voted against it should it be brought forward during the persent Parliament. Now, Mr Pyke's Bill, bough extremely meagre as to its provisions, proclaimed and embodied the just and equitable principly that men who educate their own children should not be compelled to pay for the free education of well-to-do jeople's children; that Catholics, for example, and all others who build and support schools of their own are entitled to, at least, aid for their schools from the faxes which they pay; and that it is monstrous injustice to compel them to pay for the iree education of other people's children, and refuse them aid from their own moneys for their own schools. This is the principle against which Mr. Donnelly declares he would have voted, and will yote, if returned to Parliament. And yet Mr. Donnelly blushes not to ask the support of Catholics and all others who object to the present unjust and one sided system of education. Mr. Larnach, the other candidate is in favor of introducing Bible reading to his speech is the only change he would be disposed to make. All the other provisions of the present system of education, so fer as he is concerned, are to remain unchanged. He wishes to bring be kithed in the coid and rain whilst the teacher and his the coid and rain whilst the teacher and his blue reading scholars were comfortably seated within around the fire provided by a generous oid Otago system would be added compulsion, not merely by the influence of the teacher nor t

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to paim off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine DR. THOMAS' EQUECTRIC OIL. Beware of these similar named articles. If their originators had any falth in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to Eclectric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of Northbop & Lyman, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

#### Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, April 17, 1883 In the local money market call loans on stocks are made at 6½ to 7 per cent., and on commercial paper at 7 to 8 per cent. In sterling there was a moderate business reported, and rates may be quoted unchanged as follows :- Sixty-day bills between banks, 9 3.16 to 91 premium; demand nominal at 93 prem.; counter, 9 5 16 to 9 premium. Cur rency drafts on New York were about } pre-

mium. The stock market at the morning Board was active and generally strong. The demand was a general one and not confined to a few stock as is often the case. Toronto continues to be well supported, as the bank has lost nothing in recent failures. It is expected to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. for the year. If it does not pay a straight fiver for the present half, or 4 per cent. and 2 bonus, there will be trouble in the "bull

camp. Stock Sales .- 5 Montreal (ex.div.) 1982 25 do 1983; 50 (regular) 202; 3 do 2013; 250 Ontario 115; 94 Merchants' 1 251; 30 do 125; 180 Toronto 190; 165 Commerce 1343 10 do 1341; 5 Exchange 150; 50 Telegraph 1211; 25 St. Paul 1671; 25 do 1671; 860 Richelieu 73; 50 do 731; 100 Gas 1682; 50 do 168\*; 115 do 168; 25 do 168; 25 Passenger 143; 25 do  $143\frac{1}{4}$ ; 50 do  $143\frac{1}{2}$ ; 100 Northwest 73s; 250 do 74s.

In New York today Manitaba Railway stock sold at 168 and 168½, and fell to 167.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE

MARKETS. The weather has continued fine since our last, and summer scenes close upon us. The ice and snow has disappeared from the streets, but the river is not yet clear here. We may state, however, that the ice is expected to drift out of the harbor during the ensuing week. The usual interviews have been had with shipping merchants and others in-terested in the commerce of the port, and they speak hopefully of the prospects of the year's trade, which they hope will be slightly in excess of last year when our grain exports fell below the usual average. As to remittances from, and trade with the country, they have both improved, but only in a elight ratio. Many general storekeepers appear to be hard up and few are paying in full. With improvement in the condition of the roads we

shall probably have better things to report

Wool, furs, hides, leather, boots and shoes,

fish, liquors and drugs and chemicals are quiet.

Want of space this week forbids us reviewing them. Day Goods .- Quite a number of Western and local buyers have visited the city and have made free purchases, causing a respectable diminution of stocks. This, in conjunction with improved payments, has made a the whole more cheerful impression upon tone of the market, and the general feeling is that the critical point is past and that any changes now will be for the better The warm spring like weather of the last few days has also tended to materially strengthen the situstion, and our merchants feel that they have now comething more tangible to build their hopes upon for a good year's business after all. Most of the buyers have now left for England to select fall goods and latest fashions. A few sorting up orders by letter are being received and a fair seasonable trade is experienced. A slightly improved demand exists for Canadian cottons, and as the weather improves this class of fabrics

will, no doubt, come luto more general requisition. IRON AND HARDWARE, - Reported sales of pig iron are about 1,300 tons of Scotch, principally for the West, on the basis of \$22 for No. 1 Cottness, \$21 50 for No. 1 Gartsherrie and Calder, \$19 50 for No. 1 Dalwellington and \$19 for No. 1 Eglinton. Freights from Glasgow to Montreul are still quoted at 12s. Scotch warrants are quoted by cable at 463 10d In Siemens pig there is no change, orders being booked considerably In har iron there has been nhead. more stir, and we hear of several contracts for round lots of about 200 tors having been put through at \$1924 and \$195 for Stuffordsbire and equal brands delivered at Western points. On spot sales have taken place at \$2 for Staffordenire and at \$2 25 for Siemens. Tinplates have ruled dull and prices are easy, I. C. charcoal being quoted at \$5 25, and I. C. coke \$4 40. In Canada plates the only sale we bear of is a lot of 50 boxes Penu at \$3, and prices range from \$3 to 3 15 according to quantity. Ingot tin has been placed at 24c, and ingot copper at 19c for Canadiav. In London the price of tin bas advanced 15s during the week, being now cabled at  $\pm 97$ , and copper remains steady at  $\pm 70$  10s for best selected. In hoops there have been a few transactions at 21c to 23c. Spelter is unchanged at 43c, lead at 4c, and antimony at 14c.

GROCERIES. - A fair enquiry exists for refixed sugar, and granulated holds steady at 8% of or round quantiles from refiners Yellows remain quiet at 6 for to 7 fc as to quality and quantity. In raw, the sale of a lot of new oright Porto Rico has taken place at 7c. The New York market is firm, and the feeling here is steady. Molasses are quiet, and syrups meet with slow sales. In mult the movement is very limited, good brands of Valencia raisins being heliat 71c. Currents are steady at 5% to 6% for Provincials. The tea market continues to drag along in the same dull and unsatisfactory groove, the chief enquiry being for low grade Japans at from 14c to 20c. A large lot of low grade Japans, which has been held on speculation, is now being pressed to sale. Fine teas are steady, but there is no large business doing. Coffee is firm, but no movement of any consequence is reported. Prices are quoted as follows:-Jamaica at 81c for common up to 15c for choice, Ric at 71c to 9c, Java at 17c to 25c, Mocha at 30c to 330. Plantation Ceylon continues scarce at 200 to 23c. Spices remain firm and prices are stiffening. Black pepper, 16c to 17c. Rice is firm at \$330 to 350. The first steamer cargo of rough rice has left British India' direct for Montreal. Cassia is firm at 18c, and Cochin ginger at 15c to 16c.

Ons. - Spirits of turpentine is easier, and we reduce our quotations 21c to 5c per gallon to 77½c to 80c. Linseed oil is also dull and easy, although we make no alterations from last week's rates. Fish oils are very dull and values have a drooping ten. dency, the large catch of seals having produced a decidedly weak teeling in seal oil, prices of which are purely nominal. Lard oil is steady. In refined petroleum there is a moderately fair business at about former values. Sales of car lots are reported at 16s. We quotes prices "as follaws :- Spirits turpentine, 77 to 80c; linseed, bolled, per imperial gallon, 65c to 68c, and raw 62c to 64c; olive, \$105 to 110; cod, 60c to 65c; seal, pale, 75c to 77½c; do, refined 85c; do, straw, 60c to 62½c; brown, 55c to 571c; lard, extra, \$1 05 to 1 10; do No. 1, 95c to \$1; palm, per 1b, 9c to 95c; cod liver, \$1 70 to 175; petroleum, refined, 16c; do do in broken lots, 161c to 17c; do do in single

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barrels, 17% to 18c.

Salt.—Until after the opening of navigation the salt trade will remain quist, spot supplies having been well taken up. A few small lots of coarse continue to change hands at 70s to 75s per bag for elevens. Factory filled is quiet and unchanged at \$1 40 to 1 45, and Eureka at \$2 40, \$1 20 and 60c.

Canada short out pork is firmly held at

\$22.50 to \$22.75, below which it is impossible to buy as the stock is small and well under control. Moderate sales of western mess are reported at \$21.50 to \$22, as to size of lct. Lard moves in a jobbing way at 1410 for western and 141c for Canadian. Butter-The offerings of new butter were somewhat larger, but considerable quantities are held back by the bad condition of the roads. Prices ruled firm at about 26c for new, while old stock ranged from 16c to 22c, as to quality. These quotations are occasionally exceeded. Cheese-The absence of supplies leaves the market in a nominal condition. We quote 13c to 15c as to quality. The public cable was unchanged at 71s. Eggs— A moderate demand keeps the market barely steady, and it is difficult to make sales at over 18c per dezen. Ashes-Receipts are very light, and under a brisk enquiry the market for pots has advanced 10c. We quote \$5 to \$5.10. Flour-Reported sales were :-125 bils superior extra at \$4.90; 125 do at \$4 90; 175 brie extra at \$4.75; 125 do at \$4.75; 125 bile strong bakers' at \$5 10; 100 brls fine at \$4 10; and 125 brls middlings at \$3.72]. We quote:—Superior extra, per brl, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Extra Superine, \$4.70 to 4.75; Spring Extra, \$4.65 to 4.75; Superine, \$4.40; Strong Bakera' (Canadian) \$5.15 to 5 25; Strong Bakers' (American) \$6.25 to 675: Fine, \$390 to 4.00; Middlings, \$375 to 3.80; Pollards, \$3.50; Untario bags (medium) \$2.35 to 240; do (spring extra) \$2.25 to 2.30; do (superfice), \$2.15 to 2.20; City bags (delivered) \$3.10. Grain.—For a cargo of No. 2 Canada spring \$1 12 was bid and refused. other grains the market is a complete blank. We quote: Canada red winter wheat, \$1 15 to \$1 16; Canada white, \$1 10 to \$1 12; Canada spring, \$1 11 to \$1 13; peas, 945 to 955 on spot, and 98c to 981c May; oats, 40c to 41c; batley, 55c to 65c; rye, 70c, and corn 70c in hond. At Little Falls yesterday sales were 1,600

boxes factory cheese at 10 to 13 to; one lot 13}5; bulk at 12}c to 1230; 125 boxes parm dairy 10c to 135; 150 packages butter at 20c to 25c

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

At Point St. Charles the offerings were readily taken at 50 % 6c per lb live weight. For really choice butchers, cattle 51c was made. At Messrs. Acer & Kennedy's yards fully 1,000 head of export cattle are held until the nece-sary amount of frieght room can be secured. Shipping sheep are scarce, and are quoted at 50 % cper lb. At Viger market about 2:0 head of butchers' cattle were offered, for which an improved demand existed at steadier rates. A few strictly choice brought 51:2. Good cattle sold at 5c % 5jc; medium to fair at 4c % 4]c, and inferior at 3jc. Calves were in light supply and feror at 3/c. Calves were in light supply and good request at from \$3 @ \$10 each as to quality. Sheep and lambs were not offered. Live hogs continue scarce and have advanced. We quote \$6 @ \$1c per lo. There is great activity in the cattle market in the southwest. The grass is starting well and the cattle are reported in good cradition, in consequence of which prices are high, yearlings ranging from \$12@\$13, and older ones in proportion. The grand gathering of cattle this year is expected to take place in the Cherokee Nation, I.T. whome 200 660 head will probably be shipped to the various northern and ferior at 3/c. probably be shipped to the various northern and eastern cities

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET

At the new Point St. Charles Horse Exchange, the business of the week was as follows:—On Tuesday, 30 horses belong ng to P Lane of Lachure, and J. Flanigan, of Montren lows:—On Tuesday, 30 horses belong ng to P. Lane of Lachute, and J. Flanigan, of Montren, changed hands, the lowest price being \$150, while two pairs realized \$1,000. On Wednesday, 12 horses owned by the Exchange were sold at from \$100\%\$195 each. Un Thursday, four were placed at an average price of \$160 each, and on Friday another lot of lour at an average price of \$175 each. To day, one pair of fine French horses brought \$3.5, one grey working horse, \$150 and one brown mare, \$150. Mr. S Cotton, of Rowmanville, has disposed of a car load of fine draught horses at the Exchange, and so thor ughly is he satisfied with Mr. Kimball's method of conducting sales that he proposes bringing down another car at once. At College street market a fair trade has been done. Mr. James Magaire reports the following sales:—Ore brown horse at \$155; one brown horse at \$125. Mr. Maguire offers for sale a very fine pony which has been effers for sale a very fine pony which has been effers for sale a very fine pony which has been effers for sale a very fine pony which has been ding April 14th, 1881;—April 9-2 horses \$1,000. April 10-1 horses, \$125; 18 do. \$2857; 6 do. \$622.50. April 11-1 mare, \$180 April 12-3 horses, \$40; 1 mare, \$155; 1 stallion, \$30; 1 horses, \$40; 1 mare, \$155; 1 stallion, \$30; 1 horses, \$40; 1 mare, \$155; 1 stallion, \$30; 1 horses, \$40; 1 mare, \$151; 1 stallion, \$30; 1 horses, \$40; 1 horses, \$225. April 13-21 horses, \$3339. April 14th-20 horses, \$2.231; 17 do \$1.50.

"CANADA GAZETTE." OTTAWA, April 15 .- The Canada Gazette of

yesterday contained the following:—
The liabilities and assets of the Montreal City and Distric Savings Bank on 31st March were as tollows:-Liabilities, \$6,472,205.45; assets, \$7,290,474 02. Of the Calese d'Econo mte de Notre Dame de Quebec : liabilities,

\$2 843,619 27; assets, \$3,145,926.03. New post offices were established in the Province of Quebec during last month at Kingscroit, County Stanstead; Stanstead Junction, County Staustead, and Welker's Cutting, Arthabaska.

The Finance Committee has reduced the fees of local auctioneers from \$150 to \$100. The City Council to morrow night will be asked to purchase the exhibition grounds. A gentleman named McKeller offers to advance \$20,000, provided the city makes the purchase. The property is at present in the bands of a

loan company.		1	
The statement of circulation	and	вре	ole
shows the following:-		_	
Fractional notes	176	,183	00
Provincial notes	934	228	13
Dominion fours	288	064	10
Montreal issue	7,423	484	50
Toronto issue	5,248	366	50
Halifax issue	1,820	634	00
St. John issue	740	846	25
Victoria issue	39	,963	БC

Total for the month previous, \$15,634,463 73 Excess of specie and guaranteed debentures, \$1,350,846.02; excess of unguaranteed debentures, \$898,672.51; total excess, \$2,249; 518.53.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENTS. Loans decrease \$816,800; specie increase \$2,442,400; legal tenders increase \$1,761,400: deposits increase \$3,168,600; circulation decrease \$35,200; resource increase \$3,411,650.

Rew Advertisements.

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