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The Crime

And Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 39.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1884.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH

On the Confiscation of the Propaganda Property.

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOR OF THE HOLY SEE, ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

To the Reverend Clergy, Religious Communities, and Beloved people of our diocese, health and benediction in our Lord:

With much grief we publish the subjoined letter from His Eminence, the Prefect of the Propaganda of Rome, in which he justly complains of the attempted spoliation by the Italian Government of the property of the world-renowned Propaganda. This property belongs in no respect to the Government, and to touch it is the act of a robber. It is the accumulation of donations given from time to time for the spread of the Gospel of Christ, by Popes, Cardinals, Princes, Bishops and other pious persons. By these funds missions in foreign countries have been established and maintained. In its colleges students are educated from various parts of distant nations, speaking over fifty languages. Bibles, books of religions instruction, &c., are printed in that establishment. Delegates, missionaries and vicars apostolic are supported in their various poor missions from its funds. Erection of Episcopal sees, revision of councils, issuing of bulls and dispensations, encyclical letters and the maintenance of official correspondence attended with much expense, which would fall heavily on missionary countries, are all borne by the Propaganda of Rome. In fact they could not be borne otherwise. The Catholics of the British Empire extended throughout the world in Asia, Africa, America and Australia, besides the Islands, have the strongest interest, and claim that the property of the Propaganda should remain intact and at the disposal of its own officers. The prelates of this Dominion have considered it an imperative duty to address a respectful petition to Her Majesty the Queen, praying her to direct her Government to remonstrate with the Italian Government against the iniquitous and sacrilegious robbery of the sacred funds of the Propaganda, some of which were subscribed by her own subjects. This projected spoliation thus crippling the religious action of our Holy Father throughout the world, is another proof of the absolute necessity of the restoration of the patrimony of St. Peter to its lawful owner. It puts the climax to the crime of the Italian Government, in suppressing the convents, colleges, monasteries and houses of religious orders established by their own industry, and the donations for many centuries of religious people. By such acts the Italian Government has justly earned for itself the title of the Barrabas of Europe; but this Barrabas shall meet the fate that other sacrilegious robbers of the patrimony of Peter and of the church met in the (past) ages.

As another example of the thieving propensities of this so-called Government that succeeded the legitimate government of the Pope, we may mention that amongst other confiscations, they put their hands on \$3,000,000, the property of the Working Boys' Home in Rome, analogous to our Newboys' Home. This heinous robbery sets a noble example to the poor struggling waifs of the eternal city.

It is well known that members of this unjust and sacrilegious Government, as they die off individually, exhibit signs of reprobation. Death must come upon us all, and after death judgment and God will render to every man according to the works done in the flesh, whether as an individual or member of a government or corporation. It is one of the great deceits of the present day, as it was of the past, to suppose that a triumphant government has a right to do as it pleases with public and private property. Feudalism, enriching of self and friends by confiscations or unjust contracts are robbery and must be accounted for at the tribunal of God by the individuals that partook of them. It will not do to say I did this or that as a ruler, prime minister, contractor, comptroller or politician; for each must personally answer for his individual acts. Public men will merge into the private individual at the tribunal of God. It has been said, I hope with extravagant exaggeration, that honesty in governments and politicians is an eccentricity. Thou shalt not steal the property of another or of the public is a strict commandment, and whilst sins are forgiven in God's name in the tribunal of penance, yet the obligation of restitution remains, in its force as long as the penitent lives. Impossibility of restitution alone excuses the unjust taker or restorer of another's property. The Italian Government is notoriously unstable, and another so-called government may take its place and renege all the acts of the former government so that the Holy See has good reason to make every effort to resist the unjust invasions of its property and rights.

We have reason to be flattered that Toronto has been named amongst other illustrious cities, as a centre to receive donations and to transact other business for the propagation of the faith, pending this contest. We feel much pleasure to announce that already one charitable gentleman of this city has subscribed \$500 towards its funds. The Holy Providence of God, no doubt, will inspire the good and the just to step in for the grace and the blessings forfeited by the wicked and unjust who earn for themselves eternal death. God is merciful; but also just, and will eventually put His enemies to flight. We must pray, however, that His merciful Providence may hasten the time when God permits so many evils in this world to give an opportunity to the good to merit the more, and

to the wicked a proof that man is a free agent to do good or evil, to earn rewards or punishments.

But to return to Rome, called the Eternal City, on account of its many triumphs over its unjust invaders and spoliators. All those have gone to their account, and the Pope remains in Rome. The present unjust invaders will also pass away like their predecessors. God help these unfortunate men—puppets of the Evil One. Rome today would be but a collection of huts amongst magnificent ruins, peopled by its small and half-starved population, diseased from the malaria campaign, were it not that the Pope, throughout many centuries, in honor of the place of martyrdom and burial of Peter and Paul and innumerable others, have rebuilt and preserved it and now, indeed, the present Pontiff, in the name of the Spanish, may quote the sacred text, "I have brought up children, and they have despised me;" but God will laugh at them in return.

We will conclude by recommending our people to pray most earnestly to God for the triumph of His religion and His Church, especially on Wednesday in their visit to the Most Blessed Sacrament. Wednesday has been assigned by the authorities at Rome for prayer before the Blessed Sacrament for North America and Portugal, Sunday for England, Ireland, Poland and Norway; Monday for Austria, Hungary, Germany, and Greece; Tuesday for Italy; Thursday for France and South America; Friday for Switzerland and Catholic Missions; Saturday for Spain, Belgium and Holland. God, we are sure, will hear the prayers of many millions of fervent Catholics for the protection of our Holy Father the Pope, and the spread of the true religion of Christ throughout the whole world.

This, with the subjoined letter of His Eminence the Cardinal will be read in the Churches of the diocese and chapels of religious communities on the first Sunday after its reception.

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto. Rev. O. J. O'HAGARRY, Sec. Given at St. Michael's on the Feast of St. Mark, April 25th, 1884.

OUR POPULATION.

VALUABLE STATISTICS.

Increase of the Native-born and Decline of the Foreign Element.

Prepared expressly for THE TRADE WITNESS. The study of statistics is to the statesman, what well and periodically balanced books are to the merchant—it enables him to know how he stands, and as Burns says, "from many a blunder frees him and his nation." Goldwin Smith, in his terse way, says emphatically: "The day of the immigrant is over in Canada, and that of the native-born has begun." Mr. Goldwin Smith based his remarks on observation only; but in order to set matters right, it is the intention of this article simply to adduce facts, in order that the public may see for itself the gradual change that is coming over our population. In the following table the number of the native and foreign born is given at a glance. The calculations are made by birthplace, not by origin, taking the grounds that person born in this country is to all intents and purposes a Canadian. The census goes into uselessly elaborate tables showing the "ORIGIN OF THE PEOPLE," and these figures are taken and erroneously set down to swell the foreign population. In addition, it would be almost impossible in a mixed community like this, where marriages between the natives of the British Isles have been so many, to give with an approximate figure the origin of the people, especially after more than a century of British occupation since the conquest, when many English persons can trace for three generations their ancestors born on Canadian soil who have intermarried with immigrants. The rule in the foregoing calculation is, as before stated, that a person born in Canada is a Canadian. The following shows the proportion of those born here to those born abroad:—

Table with columns: Dominion, Foreign, Total, and Population figures for various regions including P. E. Island, Nova Scotia, N. Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, B. Columbia, and Territories.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the foreign born population is less than one-seventh of the entire population. Of the foreign population, numbering 608,881, about 470,000 were born in Great Britain or Ireland, consequently "old country people," they are called, are nearly only one-fifth part of the entire population of the Dominion. The following is the distribution of them:—

Table with columns: Dominion, Foreign, Total, and Population figures for various regions including P. E. Island, Nova Scotia, N. Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, B. Columbia, and Territories.

vinces, are elderly people, and in a few years at most their numbers will have most materially diminished, as immigration has declined in the last two decades and those who arrive settle in the North West, where they should be sent in bond, as the older Provinces have at present as much population as they can conveniently take care of. In fact it is the general impression that immigration should not be encouraged except to the North West.

POPULATION OF QUEBEC PROVINCE. French and native born, 1,073,820. Irish, 123,749. English, 81,870. Scotch, 54,923. Germans, 8,943. Indians, 7,516. Other nationalities, 8,591.

The foregoing shows there are at present in the Province only 250,542 natives of Great Britain, of whom the Scotch are the least in number, not being one twenty-fifth part of the population.

Turning from Dominion statistics, we find the population of Montreal, in regard to nationality, as follows:—

Population of Montreal. Native born, 154,156. English, 6,255. Irish, 10,919. Scotch, 3,864. American, 3,794. Other nationalities, 2,466.

Total, 181,274. Native 154,156; foreign born 37,118. The above calculation includes Hochelaga, which has a population of 40,079, while Montreal proper has 141,193. The following table shows the population of native and foreign born:—

Table with columns: Montreal, Hochelaga, Total, Native, Foreign Born, and Population figures.

141,193 40,079. In Hochelaga is included the 19 little villages surrounding Montreal, many of which are either annexed or in progress of being so. It will be seen that Montreal proper contains the largest number of foreign born or a little more than a fourth, while in Hochelaga the native born, who are mostly French, number 12 to 1. It will be seen from the above that a preponderance the annexation of the outlying districts will give to the native born element.

From this it will be seen that in the Dominion out of a population of 4,320,810 the Protestants have a majority of 755,845, but in the Province of Quebec the Catholics are six to one and in Montreal three to one.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S HEALTH.

BRUSSELS, May 3.—There seems to be a great deal of mystery attaching to the condition of the Emperor of Germany. First it was announced that he was ill, then again he had completely recovered, but that the illness of the Emperor Augusta prevented him from paying his usual spring visit to Walsleben. Yesterday it was expected that the Emperor would inspect the foot guards on their annual review at Potsdam, but he failed to attend, notwithstanding that the latest announcement was to the effect that his and the Emperor's health were excellent. The fact that he did not inspect the guards causes much comment, as it is the general belief that had his health been such as it is claimed in the recent announcement in the Gazette he would have been present. It is the first time in years that he has failed to conduct the review. It is vaguely hinted to-day by members of his household that the reason of his not conducting the review was that his sleep on Thursday night was somewhat troubled by abdominal pains, and that he refrained from being present at Potsdam at the request of his physicians.

DAVITT AND PARNELL.

DUBLIN, May 5.—Davitt has abandoned politics and will go to Australia and make it his home. DUBLIN, May 5.—For some time it has been known that Parnell and Davitt were at variance on different matters, but especially regarding the manner of conducting the coming election campaign, and a somewhat angry discussion took place a few weeks since between Davitt and Mr. Harrington, M.P., the latter being understood to represent Parnell's views, and insisting that the parliamentary party should have the selection of the candidates in the several constituencies, while Davitt urged the utmost freedom in the choice of the standard-bearers of the nationalists. It was also understood that there was a wide divergence in the views of the two chiefs on the land question, Davitt taking the more socialist side of the argument, declaring also that the present land act is utterly useless and had failed to secure the objects in view when it was framed. The reason now generally assigned for the change of residence is that the dispute between Davitt and Parnell has resulted in the success of the parliamentary chief.

PARNELL AND HIS PARTY.

BY JAMES REDPATH.

More than a score of our readers have asked by word of mouth and by mail, whether there can be any truth in the statement—cabled a few days since—that Mr. Parnell wished to retire from the National League, and that the Parliamentary Party was getting tired of him; but that the great obstacle to the Irish leader's withdrawal was his acceptance of the forty thousand pounds recently presented to him. Yes, that is a great—indeed, an insurmountable—obstacle; but not in the sense in which it was cabled. That sum, although a very small sum, compared to the mere money value of the services that Mr. Parnell has already rendered to the Irish people, was a large contribution, coming, as it came, from a nation impoverished by bad harvest, rack-rents and excessive taxation; and it was rendered the more significant from the fact that it was absolutely spontaneous—as not, in the slightest degree, the result either of the organized activity of political societies, or of a lay or clerical stimulated enthusiasm. It came right out of the hearts of the common people; and it proved both to the secret and open enemies of Mr. Parnell that he is first in the hearts of his countrymen,—without a rival or a peer.

Mr. Parnell could not withdraw from the leadership of the Irish movement to-day, without practically surrendering the Irish people to the leadership of the fiercest zealots of the physical force party. He could not transfer his authority as the leader of a bloodless policy. His resignation would be interpreted (and rightly interpreted), as a declaration that he could no longer control the more violent elements of Irish political life; that the revolutionary party had forced him—out of self-respect—to abandon a movement he could not govern, in any grave crisis, excepting as the "constitutional" sort of a conspiracy that he regards, as hopelessly impracticable at this time. Mr. Parnell has had no easy task. His position is not one to be envied. Cool, sensitive, proud, self-sacrificing, Mr. Parnell has been constantly worried, and sometimes harried, by zealous cranks and by jealous rivals,—by the timid suspicious of conservatism and by the headlong impatience of radicalism. He who, from a worldly point of view, had nothing to gain by becoming the champion of the Irish National cause,—a landed proprietor, of strong intellect, educated, of ancient lineage, and of a fair reputation,—with a great career open to him, under the British Government, if he had chosen to act the Wolsley, O'Hagan, or Dunraven—this noble gentleman had been the target, for years, of the envy and the malice of bogliques, who have neither the talent nor the education to have made themselves heard of, if Ireland had had no grievances, beyond the little droles of their shops, or brewers, or "publics," or holdings. But the uprising of the Irish people, under Mr. Parnell's leadership, carried many men out of the ditches and put them on pedestals—drifted them out of mud cabins into the vestibule of the National Pantheon. The change turned their weak heads. When these Bottoms found themselves translated they wanted to play every part in the Irish National drama.

But these petiferous demagogues were stenoed for a time by the verdict of the Irish people, as shown in the "Parnell Testimonial Fund." It taught them that the people recognised Mr. Parnell as the man who is fit to guide them. But they gnash their teeth in private yet; and they would try to overthrow Mr. Parnell, if they dared to attempt it. But, as was said of old, "they fear the people."

But while Mr. Parnell's public path is beset with thorns and infested with wasps; while it is true that by a different and not dishonourable career, honors and fame and wealth were within his easy and unenvied grasp; yet it is also true that to a man of his other ambition to which the scolded striving that is satisfied with such rewards seems ignoble, and his recompense as dress,—to the soldier of humanity who believes (however he may phrase it), in that century-wreathed truth—"No Cross, No Crown!"—to the lover of his kin, to whom the blessing of a beggar is a nobler decoration than the garter of a knight, and the prayer of the poor than the homage of a senate,—to such a man the position held to-day by the Irish leader is the most distinguished post in Christendom. What higher place can any good man ask? What higher reward? Is there any nobler concert in Nature than the curses of tyrants and the blisses of their serfs,—the snarlings of jealousy and the mumbings of an envy that is as powerless as the gnashings of hate, when they are mingled in a national symphony with the music of the quakened heart-beats of a long-despairing race,—with the whistled benedictions of the suffering and the oppressed, as they welcome the man sent of God to break their yokes, and to deliver them from their ancient taskmasters? It is by such a chorus that Parnell's fame is sung.

whom the laurels are given. It is written, "He that endureth to the end shall be saved." He only. History repeats the lesson of religion. He will not resign.

Mr. Parnell is both a patriot and a scholar. In assuming the leadership of the Irish movement, Mr. Parnell had so to act, that there should be no suspicion of his honesty in advocating the adoption of a bloodless policy; for, otherwise, the whole power of the Irish Churches, Catholic and Protestant, would have been arrayed against him; and, on the other hand, he had so to act that the revolutionary element, that yielded only a reluctant acquiescence to a trial of the "New Departure" of Devoy and Davitt, should not throw its influence against the spread of the Land League in the localities they dominated.

Mr. Parnell has stood this and every other test of leadership. No statesman in Europe has made fewer mistakes or has been more prompt and skilled in withdrawing from positions he could not hold; in standing—trusted by both parties—between Church and State organizations which did not have confidence in him when he entered on his career. He has not won this confidence by either false or feeble compliances with the prejudices of any party. He has had to defy dictation from representatives of both powers. At Cork, for example, he was once told that, if three thousand dollars of the Land League money was not given to a certain revolutionary organization, he would be shot before he left the city. Mr. Parnell sent word to shoot: for "I would rather be shot than hanged any day," he said, with the stately scorn of an independent gentleman for an upstart dictator.

Every attempt that has been made to depose Mr. Parnell, has been made by men his inferior in intellect, in capacity, in honesty, and in popularity—because he has refused to become a mere recording clerk to fox-covers of unreason and breeding-pens of treachery; or because he has won an influence with the people that they envy but are not intellectually great enough to earn, nor morally worthy to receive. Mr. Parnell could not resign the leadership of his party without being guilty of the greatest offences that a soldier, whether of war or peace, can commit—of deserting in the face of the enemy. His only course, if his maligners became too aggressive, was to act as an English Cabinet Minister acts,—to appeal to the people. This course Mr. Parnell took, at Drogheda, the other day,—with what result let the cable correspondent of the Sun report.

Ireland has been inundated with speeches by Mr. Parnell and his ever-active lieutenants. Parnell's speech at Drogheda was the most momentous he has delivered for many months. It is his first declaration against the nationalisation of the land of Ireland, and the pronouncement was in language of emphasis and lucidity. This speech places Mr. Davitt in an extremely awkward position. He has continued to preach nationalisation and to ostentatiously array himself by the side of Henry George, while continuing an active member of the Executive of the National League, which favors present proprietary. He has likewise, while professing unquestioning loyalty to Parnell and respect for his party, adopted toward him, both in public and still more in private, a policy of carping criticism; and nearly all of his recent proposals have had for their secret object to thwart Parnell's plans. All the national organs treat Parnell's declaration on the nationalisation question as decisive; and Davitt stands, practically, alone.

These cabled rumors of disaffection come from English Ministerial or other unfriendly sources. The Irish people show, in every way, that they repose implicit trust in Mr. Parnell,—that they have confidence,—not unshared only, but constantly increasing,—in his judgment, his courage, and his incorruptible integrity. If,—with his record,—Mr. Parnell ever should resign,—while the Nation still trusts him,—it would be the signal for every man, and every friend of the Irish race, who believes in peaceful remedies only, to withdraw at once from the Irish National League, and wait until another organisation should be made and adopted by the people, and properly officered, by men whom every patriotic class could trust, and whom every patriotic class actually did elect, at representative conventions, as its leaders.

Mr. Parnell's resignation would unquestionably leave the field open for a time to the partisans of revolutionary methods. Perhaps Ireland may be brought to this position yet; by jealousies or fanaticisms; in which event, I sincerely trust that what I now believe would be the result of such a situation would prove that I was mistaken in my fears. But, in the meantime, let every man of the Irish race in America closely watch such of their representatives as praise Mr. Parnell and his policy with their lips, while their hearts are far from him and his methods; whether their disloyalty is shown in their public support of men who have done their utmost,—their best and their worst,—to destroy Irish-American confidence in the Irish leader; or by encouraging the advocates and organizers of schemes that are in deadly antagonism to the policy adopted by the Irish Parliamentary party;—by Mr. Parnell and his distinguished associates.—Redpath's Weekly, May 5.

O'KELLY'S ARREST.

LONDON, May 2.—Replying to Mr. Henry Labouchere in the House of Commons yesterday, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, said that the Egyptian Government had acted within its powers in preventing Mr. James O'Kelly, the Daily News correspondent, from reaching the Mahdi's camp. The United Ireland of Dublin, said that the true cause of the detention of Mr. O'Kelly, of the London Daily News, at Dongola, is that he aroused the hostility of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, Egyptian Under Secretary of the Interior, by articles which he contributed to the Bosphorus Egyptian.

THE MISSING STATE OF FLORIDA

Some Passengers Known to be Safe.—Two Empty Life-Boats Fished up at Sea.—What a Sailing-Ship Signaled.—Dynamite said to have been on Board.—The Passenger List.—Hopes for the Vessel.

New York, May 3.—An Associated Press despatch from London says:—"The City of Rome makes the following statements in regard to the signals of the sailing vessel which she spoke April 23: The first signal was 'shipwrecked crew.' Then followed two other signals, the first of which was supposed to be 'State,' and is presumed to refer to the State of Florida."

Another London despatch says:—"The captain of the Devon reports that she poked up the two life boats of the State of Florida on Sunday evening in lat 47.25 long 34.19. He says he feels certain the occupants were taken off by a passing vessel."

THE NEW YORK AGENTS. Mr. Radcliffe Baldwin, of the firm of Austin, Baldwin & Co., the agents of the wrecked vessel, said this afternoon:—"We have no further news than that contained in the press despatches. From those reports I think there is very little doubt that the State of Florida is lost. She carried out eighty-five passengers, of whom thirty-five were cabin. The State of Florida was built in 1857 at Glasgow. She was 371 feet long, 38.6 feet breadth of beam and 28.8 feet depth of hold. She registered 3,155 tons, and was built with watertight compartments and all modern appliances for safety. She was in command of Captain J. W. Saddle, who was making his first trip in her. He formerly commanded the State of Indiana. The State of Florida carried a full general cargo, but I have no idea of the value of it or whether or not it was insured for the full value. I can form no idea on the meagre information we have of the cause of the mishap. I think it more than probable that the sailing vessel spoken by the City of Rome has all the passengers, for the international code of signals has no distinguishing sign to indicate the rescue of passengers; crew and passengers are spoken of collectively. I do not think it at all singular that the City of Rome failed to report this news earlier, for they probably reported to the company's office on the other side as soon as they arrived, and the intelligence was held back until further news was received." During the afternoon many people who had friends or relatives on the State of Florida called at the office in search of information, but were compelled to be content with the news furnished the press.

THE PASSENGER LIST. The following is a list of cabin passengers on board the State of Florida: Mr Daniel Connor, Mrs Lizzie Connor, Mrs Jane Ingram and infant, Mr Joseph Bennett, Mr Andrew Fairbairn, Mr and Mrs I. Hall, Mr David Strothers, Mr Henry Wood, Mrs E. Wood, Miss Lillian W. Wood, Mr M. E. Wood, Miss May Shackleton, of Wallington, Ohio; Mr Walter King and Mr James G. Graham, of Canada; Mr James O'Riordan, Braddock, of Pennsylvania; Mr Andrew Tarrus, Mr Abraham Williamson, Mr Thomas Williamson, Mr and Mrs Thomas Taylor, Thomas Taylor, Jr, Mrs Anna Taylor, Miss Amy Taylor and Miss Ada Taylor, of Chicago; Mr George Edgington, Mr A. Bethune, of Toronto; Mr Fennell, of Listowel, Ontario, Can.; Mrs Elizabeth Colbach and infant, of Philadelphia; Mr B. Vanderly and Mr J. J. Baker, of Philadelphia, and Mrs F. Ward, of Cleveland.

THE STERAGE. The list of the storage passengers is as follows:—Ole G. Aakra, Edward Bunton, Jonathan Benson, Alice Bowie, Wm. D. Brown, Mrs W. D. Brown and infant, Mary Burns, Francis Canlay, L. Onokuts, Mrs A. Dick, Wm. Dick, Hugh Donnelly, Joseph Foreman, William Glibrecht, James Grant, Josiah Hale, W. Hale, Bernard Hendrickson, John Hughes, James Hutchinston, Samuel Lavery, B. Johnson, Martin Jones, Lizzie Leonard, Fanny McAlpin, Susan McDermott, John Moore, Hugh Morgan, Edmund O'Donnell, James Patton, Charles Peterson, Martin Peterson, Ellen Rogers, Peter Rossing, Mrs. Jane Scott, E. J. Seegem, Martha Shannon, Mary Shannon, Edward Stewart, Mrs Ellen Stewart, Miss Ellen Stewart, John Stewart, Robert Stewart, Robert Stewart, jr, William Stewart, Elizabeth Tammily, Kate Tammily, F. Watson, Benjamin Wedlake.

THE TORONTO PASSENGERS. Toronto, May 3.—Mr. A. Bethune, one of the passengers of the ill-fated State of Florida, was a son of Dr. Bethune, Bay Street, Geo. Edgington, another passenger, was an intimate friend of Bethune, both being engaged in the orange plantation business in Florida. They were on the way to visit Edgington's father, who is a wealthy merchant in Glasgow, Scotland. Bryson, a partner of Miller, the burglar, who was sentenced in Hamilton the other day, was also known to be on board the steamer. It is rumored that Mr. Mathews, late city editor of the Globe, had taken passage in her, but this lacks confirmation.

LISTOWEL, Ont., May 5.—Mr. T. G. Fennell, barrister, of Listowel, reported to be one of the passengers on board the State of Florida, is in town all right. Wm Fennell, of Listowel, was booked for the State of Florida, but changed his mind and sailed by the State of Indiana. Intelligence of his safe arrival in Ireland has been received here.

INVINCIBLES ON TRIAL.

SUICO, May 5.—Fitzgerald and two other fugitives were arraigned to-day charged with being invincible and with the murder of landladies and others. Thos. Moran, a friend of Fitzgerald, testified that when he joined the Invincibles he was sworn on a knife, and pledged himself to secrecy, to implicit obedience to his leaders, to act when called on, by team and to deal death to all tyrants.

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THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

MAY, 1884. THURSDAY 8—Apparition of St. Michael, Archangel. CONS. Bp. Ners. San Antonio, 1881. FRIDAY, 9—St. Gregory Nazianzen Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.

Mr. FRANC. KWPKR, of St. Catherine's, Ontario, and Mr. John Mullin, of Vinton, P. O., have kindly consented to act as our agents for THE WITNESS and POST in their respective localities.

No pay, no spies—no wall-paid detectives no dynamiters.

Mr. Blake, it is rumored, will shortly leave for Europe on a pleasure tour. He deserves a period of repose, considering the gallant work he did during the last season.

Unexploded dynamite cartridges have blown more people into fat cities to look after dynamites than all this terrible explosive ever killed since it was invented.

JAMES O'KELLY, the Nationalist member for Hecocommon, was prevented by the Government from reaching the Madh's camp in the Sudan, to fill the duties of war correspondent for the London Daily News.

There is very keen competition for immigrants. American companies pay \$7 for each immigrant when the ticket is purchased. Canadian companies only pay \$4 when the immigrant is reported to have arrived in Canada, and not infrequently there is a dispute about payment.

Since three ladies have graduated from Queen's University, Kingston, in medicine, sickness is on the increase among the dude element. One of the eminent fellows was vaccinated on the leg, as there was no knowing when he might want to wear low neck and short sleeves.

Bills are now before Congress to place heavy tolls on foreign tonnage. This is done to build up American shipping. If the Dominion reduced or abolished dues upon shipping the tax imposed by the United States will have a tendency to send foreign shipping to Canadian ports. Our statesmen should not let the opportunity slip.

According to the New York agents of the Steamship State of Florida, supposed to have been lost, the international code of signals has no distinguishing sign to indicate the presence of passengers at sea. This is a matter which should be rectified by the admiralty, as it would be at least gratifying to the relatives and friends of the missing to know what has become of them for a certainty.

What is the difference between a baggar and a bogus dynamiter? A baggar is a person created for the purpose of allowing the charitably disposed to exercise their benevolence. A bogus dynamiter is a creation manufactured for the sole purpose of allowing an unnecessary army of detectives to show extraordinary vigilance and retain fat places.

The Dominion greatly needs a bureau of statistics. At present it is difficult to obtain the most ordinary facts. Many of Canada's misfortunes may be attributed to ignorance of statistics. Would all the cotton mills have suddenly waked up and found themselves manufacturing one line of goods had facts and figures regarding the product of this fabric been accessible?

Farmers and business men with political aspirations will be pleased to learn that a move is being made to have the Provincial Legislature meet in November or December. In planning time, and on the opening of navigation those engaged in agriculture and commerce wish to attend to their private business. Only lawyers and professional politicians can afford leisure for parliamentary

duties at this season, and that class is only too well represented in the Legislature.

The Fathers of Confederation in the historical picture now on exhibition have all one complexion and that somewhat pallid. Is this "white about the gills look" intended to convey the impression that a ticklish game was being played and grave doubts existed as to its success? The fathers look as if they were all of the same age and the same flesh skin.

It is rumored that there is an active movement of reorganization in the ranks of the Liberal party, especially in the Province of Ontario. Some of the younger members are advocating the construction of a new platform. Some are said to favor national independence. The report that Mr. Blake is about retiring from the leadership is pronounced unfounded. There is reason to infer that the leaders of the old hard-shell Grit party will not favor the new movement, nor will their counsel be sought.

The disallowance by the Dominion Government of the recent Act of the Ontario Legislature by which an extra fee was imposed on licensees under the Dominion Act is likely to give rise to much confusion and litigation. The Dominion Act went into force yesterday, and as the Ontario Government seems determined to enforce the Provincial Act prosecution will be pushed at once. The matter will, therefore, be placed before the Privy Council with little delay, and the license muddle disposed of.

CANADIANS are a healthy people, and many of them are enterprising enough to live to over one hundred years. Mark Twain says that we should respect centenarians, as a great many people have tried to be centenarians and failed. The Dominion possesses 188 persons whose heads are troated with the snows of over one hundred winters. They are divided as follows:—Quebec, 57; Ontario, 106; Nova Scotia, 24; Prince Edward Island, 8; Manitoba, 2. British Columbia is young yet, possessing a solitary antiquity who has reached the patriarchal age of 95.

Two sons were discovered near the American lines burying their dying father into the State of New Hampshire. When asked the reason, they said that if he died in Montreal the executors would get all the money, but if he died in New Hampshire they, as his legitimate heirs, would inherit his property. We want reform in Quebec. Heirs have no rights that executors are bound to respect. A father making his will told his son that he had left him all his property, and named two executors. "You had better," said the heir, "make me executor, and leave the property to the other fellows."

A few Montrealers, who have become ashamed of the shops of their fathers, are anxious to have a Heraldry bureau established in the Dominion in connection with that of London. If these home-made aristocrats are anxious for a coat of arms, they can be provided with beautifully fitting jackets at Longue Point. And if they wish to wear freely of the whiskey sold in Montreal's lowest groggeries, they will soon acquire the habit of seeing more curious animals than the whole College of Heraldry ever dreamt of in its most inspired moments.

Another scene has been shifted in the Ontario conspiracy case. Counsel for the accused having objected to the manner in which the counts of the indictment were framed, the matter has been carried to the Queen's Bench division, where the argument will be heard towards the end of the present month. It looks as if the defendants were afraid to face an investigation and wish to escape on a technicality. They could make no greater error. Public sentiment demands the fullest investigation. No whitewashing process will be accepted and the attempt will recoil on those who undertake it.

In the Beauport Insane Asylum, Quebec, there are 430 females and 470 males confined under the charge of 47 guardians, or about 20 patients to each guardian. These guardians are poorly paid, and consequently are not over efficient, and there are only two night watchmen to look after this vast number. Ventilation is bad, and the clean and the dirty, the idiots and the maniacs, are all mixed up together. The cost of maintaining the establishment is \$121,203, or about \$126 for each patient. It is suggested that the Ontario system of sending patients home to their relatives upon probation should be tried. Seemingly there is much need of reform.

According to the Lieutenant-Governor's proclamation, Arbor Day will be kept throughout the province on the 12th of May. There will be no division for the East and West, as last year. This work of tree planting is one of the most useful that our citizens can indulge in, and one from which great benefits can be derived. It is to be hoped that the municipal authorities and the clergy throughout the province will extend adequate patronage and encouragement to this act of tree planting, and help to make the work a labor of love.

The registrarship of Kingston, Ont., has become vacant by the death of Dr. Barker. As the position is one of considerable emolument there will doubtless be a very large number of applicants. The appointment is in the gift of the Ontario Government. A large proportion of the population of Kingston and vicinity are Irish Catholics. It would, therefore, be a graceful act on the part of Mr. Mowat to favor the application of one of his Catholic supporters, among whom there are many capable men in the "Limestone city."

The lucrative offices at present are largely held by Orangemen, and it is high time that the claims of the Catholics were recognized.

During the last session of the Ontario Legislature a license fee was passed, by which it was sought to charge liquor dealers higher rates of license to those who applied for licenses under the Dominion act than to those who took out licenses under the Crooks act only. Sir John rebelled against such discrimination on the part of the Ontario Government in favor of its own legislation, and was accordingly instructed the Governor-General to veto the license fees act passed by the Provincial Legislature. A notice of the disallowance of the act has been published in an extra of the Canada Gazette. This proceeding will have for effect to intensify the bitter feeling and increase the antagonism between the Provincial and Federal Governments.

The sub-committee of the private bills committee appointed to consider the City of Quebec Bill, which is about the worst specimen of a backwoods and narrow-minded measure that was ever brought before a Legislature, have struck from the bill clause 120, which provided that "every professional man, business man, mechanic, workman or day laborer who has not his residence within the limits of the city may obtain from the city clerk a license to exercise his profession, art or trade, or to work within the limits of the city, and pay for such license the sum fixed by the council." The committee, however, failed to wipe out the obnoxious tax upon commercial travelers. The City Council of Quebec, by pushing this bill, are taking the surest means of leaving the old capital nothing but a bare rock.

LORD COLWIDGE, Chief Justice of England, seems to have improved upon his radical notions since his recent visit to the United States, and to take a rather democratic view of his duty. During the funeral obsequies of the late Prince Leopold, when all public institutions were in mourning, his Lordship refused to adjourn the Court at which he presided, and, in reference to the matter, said:—"My own view is that of a distinguished predecessor, who on a similar occasion remarked that he thought the true way of showing respect to Her Majesty was to administer justice to Her Majesty's subjects who were anxious to have justice done to them. Whatever may be our own feelings," he added, "we have no right to keep persons in prison four or five weeks when the courts can and ought to determine upon their cases."

This announcement transmitted by cable on Monday that Mr. Davitt had abandoned politics and had determined to take up his permanent residence in Australia, should be taken cum grano salis. Indeed, we are in a position to state that there is not a word of truth in it. Mr. Davitt, to be sure does intend to visit the Antipodes in a few months' time, where he will give a series of lectures presumably on the chief political events of the day, but more especially, on matters pertaining to Ireland. It is also his intention to come to the United States and Canada, where he is assured of a hearty welcome. Mr. Davitt's tour of the world will occupy about eighteen months, a period of time sufficient to allow him to ventilate his theories, which, although many of his friends may differ with him, are in the main, sound and politic.

HENRY GEORGE says that the talk about the progress of the present century having improved the condition of all classes was not true. In the old world it had driven the poor farmers to poorer lands and crowded them into smaller holdings. Speaking at Cooper's Union the other day, of the spread of the labor movement all over the world, he said:—"I rather like this thing of alien dukes and earls coming over here and buying up our land by the square mile. I think these things will open the eyes of the American people to a principle that they may not see now. And in what is an alien landlord any worse than a home landlord? If I have to work for a man and give him my work for nothing it matters very little whether he is an American Republican or an English aristocrat." Mr. George would solve the labor problem by abolishing the private ownership of land and make the land as free as air, which he claims, is the natural right of man. His theories are fascinating.

Texas has been published a petition from the church wardens of Notre Dame to the Dominion License Commissioners for the county of Hochelega, in which a strong protest is entered against the proposal to grant a license authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquors opposite the entrance of the Catholic Cemetery at Cote des Neiges. That petition is timely and we hope the Commissioners will be governed by it. It is drawn up in the name of His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, in the name of the clergy and of the Catholic population of the surrounding municipalities. The petitioners rightly hold that a whiskey-drinking place in front of the burying ground would be a disgrace to our people, a want of respect for the dead, and a scandal to all strangers visiting the locality. There is no necessity for such an establishment. The Commissioners have but one course to pursue—to refuse the license.

Texas is quite a curious contrast in the policy of the different governments of Europe with regard to the question of emigration. England, on the one hand, not only urges and advises its people to abandon their homes, but spends millions to force them to emigrate; France dispatches her idle hands to the United States; Germany, on the other

hand, is at her wits' end trying to prevent her people from leaving the country. The mania for emigration has increased to such an extent in Germany that the town workmen and the agricultural laborers are rushing from the country en masse. New laws are being introduced by the German Government with the object of putting a check upon this sweeping tide of emigration. Those who wish to leave cannot of course be forced to remain in the country, but the Government proposes to make them pay dearly for the privilege of emigrating. All servants or persons receiving wages are to be restrained from going beyond the boundaries of German territory before they have fulfilled their term of hire. Fine and imprisonment are to be the penalties inflicted on all those who seek to steal away without the consent of the master, more particularly if the intended emigration be to any colony belonging to a foreign power. In the case of domestic servants the law is still more severe, as it gives the master power to imprison the delinquent until the term of service shall have expired. The stringency of these laws ought to be sufficient to seriously interfere with and diminish the great tide of German emigration.

THE CELT AGAIN TO THE FORE.

The six days' walking match in Madison Square Garden, New York, ended in the greatest physical achievement man is ever known to have accomplished. During its progress, the race assumed a quasi-national importance, and awakened a continental interest. The race itself was made exciting by the international rivalry which had been introduced into it. There were contestants, American, English, Irish, Scotch, Dutch, German, French, African and Indian, but the chief struggle lay between England and Ireland, in the person of Rowell and Fitzgerald. Things had gone so easily with the Englishman at the beginning, and he had made such a high record in previous races, that it was widely accepted as inevitable that he would also carry off the honors of the present contest and place an unprecedented score to the credit of England. But the "big-footed" Irishman, who got his early training and education in Montreal, was destined to give an exhibition of endurance of muscle and stomach, and a speed of limb that would astonish the world. On the fourth day of the race Fitzgerald succeeded in beating down both his rival and the record. From that out excitement at the fast and anxiety to learn the gradual results knew no bounds. In one hundred and forty hours, or four less than six days, he left six hundred and ten long miles behind him, to Rowell's six hundred and two. The achievement is a wonderful one, and is an additional proof that the Celt is about the best all-round man both in an intellectual and physical sense that the human race can produce.

A CANADIAN PETITION AGAINST THE PROPAGANDA SPOLIATION.

At the request of Cardinal McOloskey and other heads of the Catholic Church in the United States, the American Government entered a protest against the proposed action of the Italian Government to bring that portion of the Propaganda property known as the American College under the hammer, and to invest the proceeds in Italian Government bonds. Such a conversion of the Propaganda real estate would have involved a loss of nearly sixty per cent., and to this extent it would have been tantamount to confiscation. The principal grounds upon which the American Bishops urged the interference of the authorities at Washington was simply that Catholics in the United States had contributed money to the improvement and maintenance of the College, and that to force it to sale would be a flagrant violation of vested rights.

President Arthur had no hesitation in instructing the Secretary of State, Mr. Frelinghuysen, to put in an opposition to the action of the Italian Government. This prompt remonstrance drew from the Depress Ministry a humble stipulation to exempt the property of the American College from the operation of the decree against the Propaganda. In acceding to the demand of the United States, King Humbert's Government cannot be considered to have been influenced by fear, but must have acted as it did from a conviction that the decree of the Court of Cassation was not just and could not be enforced without a violation of right. Under these circumstances, it is the duty of Catholics in other parts of the world to call upon their respective governments to interfere on their behalf in protecting those portions of the Propaganda property in which they may have an interest. The Catholics of the lower provinces have concluded to fulfill that duty, for we see by the morning despatches that the Archbishop of Halifax and the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province have drawn up a petition and forwarded it to the Governor-General of Canada, urging the Government to protect their rights vested in the Propaganda. The petition shows that they have an interest in the financial affairs of the Congregation of the Propaganda, whose revenues are held and administered in trust for them; that the congregation is not a religious order in the church, and as a consequence cannot and does not fall under the law suppressing religious orders, passed by the Italian Government and as wrongly interpreted by its Court of Cassation; and finally that the threatened action of the Italian authorities would result in enormous loss, amounting to confiscation, and would cripple its power for good to the detriment of the petitioners. It is to be hoped that our Government will take the same prompt and earnest action as the United States did; the justice of the Canadian

ple is the same as the American; and it cannot be gained in one case no more than it could in the other. It may be remarked that the American Government acted with singular graciousness in the matter. The Catholics form something less than one-fifth of the population of the country, still their request was complied with, with as much spontaneity as if it were the interests of the whole body that were affected. The Dominion authorities have accordingly an excellent precedent to follow, and they should remember that it is the interests of half the Canadian population for which protection is demanded.

ABUSIVE AND INSULTING.

The Toronto Telegram has distinguished itself over the dynamite hoax in the Queen City. Among all the respectable journals of Canada it is the only one which we know of that had the utter baseness to connect the name of the Irish people with the bogus affair and to vomit its rancid bile upon their devoted heads. We expected better things, at least a little more fairness from the Telegram, but we have been miserably disappointed. The news of the discovery of the cartridges had no sooner reached the office of our contemporary in the afternoon than the Telegram editor took up his pen to dash off an article on the subject for the last edition. Insults couched in the most offensive language were dashed off as the spontaneous expression of the sentiments which animate him towards the Irish. His article smacks more of ruffianism than of gentlemanly breeding. What harm if there were any cause for its violence and its vileness? We will allow our readers to judge of this nauseous production for themselves. It reads:—

"The liberation of Ireland from the iron heel of the despot by blowing up the Ontario parliament buildings seems a roundabout way of going to work. But Irishmen are not the most logical people in the world and they always do things differently from other people. The destruction of a building in Canada would have no more effect on the British government—if that was the object those who placed the dynamite where it was found had in view—than firing a gun at the moon. But it shows what the people of Canada have to expect at the hands of men who profess to be working in the interest of a country for which Canada has done so much. When the Irish tenants were starving the people of Canada contributed one hundred thousand dollars for their relief, and the Canadian parliament passed resolutions asking the Imperial government to grant to Ireland as large a measure of home rule as it could, compatible with the integrity of the Empire. If the attempt to blow up the parliament buildings is to be the return for all this, it is just as well that we should understand it at once. O! this we may be sure, that nothing would have a greater effect in alienating the sympathy of the people of this country, Irish as well as English, Scotch and Canadian, from the Irish cause than the carrying out of some such plot as that which has been discovered."

The Telegram has spoken much evil, and should retract and apologize to the people that it has so wantonly insulted.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ORATORICAL TRIUMPHS.

The Franchise Bill was again before the House of Commons on Thursday. During the debate one of those narrow-minded haters of the Irish people, a Mr. Henry Chaplin, made a motion by which it was declared that to increase the electoral privileges in Ireland would be to take a step that would prove dangerous to the welfare of the State. Mr. Gladstone at once rose to enter his protest against the motion and to oppose it in one of his most powerful orations. The Premier laid down the principle that henceforth both countries, England and Ireland, should enjoy equal rights, and he declared in solemn tones that it would be impossible to maintain the union between the two islands unless such a policy was pursued. He pointed out that England was strong enough in wealth and population as compared with Ireland to let her be equally strong in right and justice. His appeal to the English Commons to act fairly and justly towards Ireland had its effect upon the House, and Mr. Chaplin was obliged to withdraw his motion. This is another oratorical triumph for the old statesman. The series of speeches which Mr. Gladstone has delivered in the present session are admitted to be equal to anything he has ever done, and he once more stands out in bold and unapproachable relief from his colleagues as the supreme oratorical master of the House of Commons. The old man has only to put in an appearance and make one of his great speeches and the insane exuberance of his friends, and the silence and inaction of his foes once more remind the House that there is no one like him, that he is, in fact, the keystone of the whole parliamentary structure. It is said that there has been a strange revival in him of the love of power, and that he has not, and never had, the remotest intention of effacing himself by descending into the House of Lords.

CLOSING THE LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

The Rector of the Laval University has made an announcement regarding the condition of this venerable centre of art and science which the people, not only of this Province, but of Canada at large, will receive with the deepest feeling of regret. The University has for some time past been in straightened circumstances, and at the annual celebration of its foundation the Rector explained the necessity that had at last forced itself upon the authorities of the institution for the closing of at least two of the departments—those of law and of medicine. The Rector was careful to point out that this curtailment of the University's usefulness was due to the want of funds, and not to any other motives. The University has

cost the Seminary of Quebec upwards of one million dollars for its maintenance and equipment since its incorporation, and, at the low year by year continued heavy, it was found impossible to keep up the institution in its present condition. Laval holds an honorable position among the universities of the New World, and one of which Canadians may well feel proud. It has exerted untold influence for good in this country. The range and capacity of the University have evoked praise from some of the most eminent scholars of Europe. Its appliances are of a superior standard, and its library is perhaps the most extensive and best in Canada. It is well equipped in every department. To allow a hall of learning of this stamp to be even partially closed for the want of monetary assistance would be more than a mistake—it would be a blow at the intellectual standing of the community and an injury to the youth of the country. It would, moreover, be a disgrace to the name of our French fellow-citizens, especially as the University represents their interests more directly. We have only to look around and find all the great colleges belonging to other denominations materially assisted by private means in the shape of endowments. McGill, Queen's, Dalhousie and other universities have been the recipients of bounteous offerings of gold from generous admirers and supporters of higher education; but Laval has shared but little in the prosperity of individual citizens. Private bequests to it are few and far between. The duty of the hour is to save the institution from collapse. The Quebec Chronicle has a very feeling and sympathetic article on the question, during the course of which it says: "We hope that no such calamity is to overtake the Province of Quebec. Laval University, though an ecclesiastical institution and officered mainly by Roman Catholic priests, is one of the most liberal scholastic academies in the world. Protestants and Catholics alike have been educated within its walls. Its staff of professors embraces gentlemen of the highest learning, irrespective of their creed and belief. Roman Catholic in name, Laval University has ever opened wide its doors to the children of Canada, and many of our foremost men to-day, though Protestant in religion, owe their training to this splendid school. \* \* \* Representing the secular view of the situation we have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that such a decision must prove a grave mistake on the part of the eminent Rector and those associated with him. Once close the law and medicine departments, even for a brief space of time, and the influence, the prestige and the standing of the University must suffer an eclipse from which all future hope must depart. The fact is, our Roman Catholic friends cannot afford to close Laval University. It is the scholastic institution of the Church par excellence. Laval University is a great institution in every way. It must be allowed to close. It must go on spreading light and learning among the people. Should it be compelled to close its doors, the intellectual progress of Quebec will suffer an experience from the effects of which it cannot speedily recover."

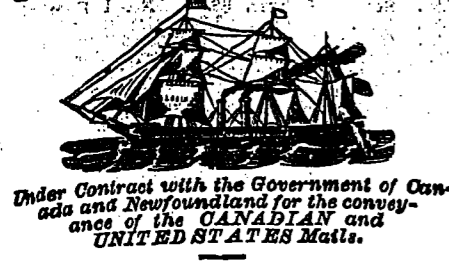
THE TREASURER'S BUDGET SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Robertson delivered his budget speech on Friday in the Provincial Assembly. The effort was a marked success and stamped the honorable treasurer as a good financial orator. It was received with general favor by the House and the ex-leader of the Opposition, Hon. Mr. Joly, acknowledged it to be a clear and convincing speech. The Province of Quebec has been for years crying out for economy and retrenchment, but it was most difficult to find a treasurer ready or strong enough to heed that cry. To-day, however, the province has in Mr. Robertson a treasurer who has looked the situation straight in the face, and who has resolved to grapple with it. He frankly admitted that there had been too much extravagance in the past and that the burden on the people had reached the station point. He intended to make a halt and break that burden. He spoke in this strain with the spirit of frank-acting, or with any wish to reflect on previous administrations. To them belonged the responsibility attaching to the appropriation and expenditure of the public funds that had been made; to him would belong the care and the duty of providing economically for the future wants of the Province. Mr. Robertson then argued that the question which should engage the serious attention of the Legislature was not so much how the country got into its present financial difficulties, as what were the best means to be devised and employed to retrieve our position, and how the annual expenditure may best be brought down within the ordinary limits of the annual revenue at the very least, and to provide for the gradual extinction of the provincial debt. The treasurer stated that there was no further use of denying the fact that for several years past the ordinary revenue, even with the addition of unexpected or extra revenue, had not been sufficient to meet the expenditure made. This open statement does not make previous treasurers out to be the most truthful financiers. The annual deficits, accordingly, as the figures were manipulated, ranged from \$300,000 to \$500,000 a year. If such a state of things were allowed to exist much longer the Province would not only be embarrassed, but it would be sunk in practical insolvency at no very distant date. This is the condition of the treasury which Mr. Robertson has resolutely set to work to remedy, and as he rather appropriately remarked, to prevent our credit at home and abroad from being destroyed and to keep dishonor from falling upon





Allan Line.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails. 1884—Winter Arrangements—1884

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engine, Clyde-built IRON STEAMERS. They are built in water tight compartments, and are equipped with strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with the latest modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest times on record.

Table listing ship names (Caspan, Sardinian, etc.), destinations, and departure dates for the Liverpool Mail Line.

FROM HALIFAX: Caspan, Saturday, April 29; Sardinian, Thursday, April 27; Parisian, Saturday, April 28; etc.

FROM PORTLAND to Liverpool via Halifax: Caspan, Thursday, April 27; Sardinian, Saturday, April 29; etc.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax: Cabin, \$20.00; Steerage, \$10.00.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland: Cabin, \$27.50; Steerage, \$15.00.

FROM BALTIMORE: Caspan, Saturday, April 29; Sardinian, Thursday, April 27.

Newfoundland Line: The SS. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a winter cruise between Halifax and Boston, N. S., as follows:

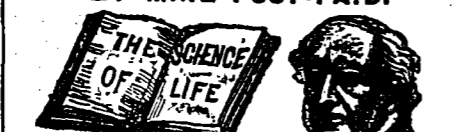
FROM BOSTON: Caspan, Saturday, April 29; Sardinian, Thursday, April 27; Parisian, Saturday, April 28; etc.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING: granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Europe and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow.

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

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

266TH EDITION, PRICE ONLY \$1 BY MAIL POST-PAID.



KNOW THYSELF. A Great Medical Work from Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indigestion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old.

It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician.

It is a member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether young, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.

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

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, adapted for the purpose of shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

30 DAYS TRIAL. DR. KANNON's Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial. TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD.

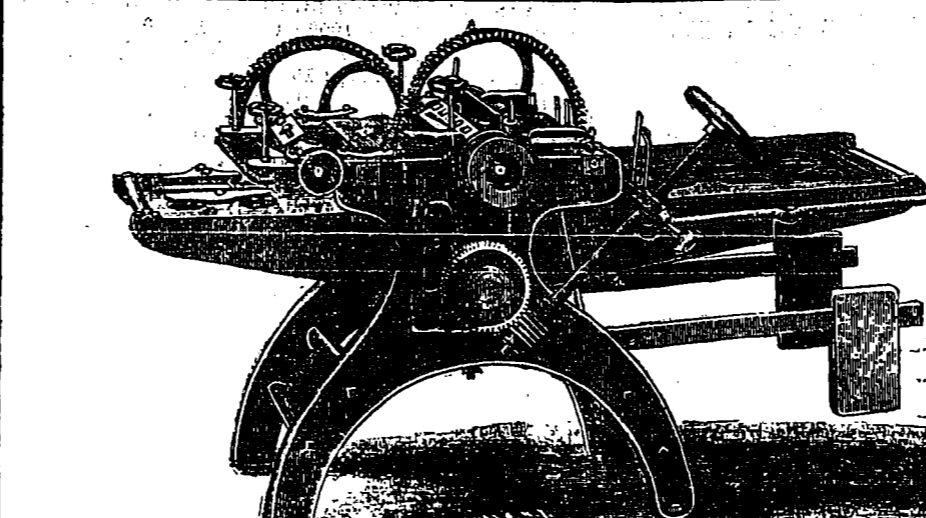
DR. KANNON. G.M.M.D., M.O.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, etc.

ITCHING PILLS—SYMPTOMS and Cure. The symptoms are a redness, itching, irritation, intense itching, aggravated by scratching.

DESTROYER OF HAIR! ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY. Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury.

A BILL WILL BE PRESENTED to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next Session.

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



PATENT CHAMPION PLANER, MATCHER AND MOLDER.

No. 1, Planes 21 in. wide, 59 in. thick, matches 16, weighs 2,000 lbs. Price, \$307.50. No. 2, Planes 20 in. wide, 54 in. thick, matches 10, weighs 1,800 lbs. Price, \$271.50.

ROSS MANUFACTURING CO., Manufacturers. FORT ERIE, Ont., Canada.

GRAY NO MORE HAIR.

Rejuvenate the Great Hair Restorer and Renewer, changes gray hair to its natural color, gradually and permanently. A marvelous invention.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL.

Burlington Route. CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY R.R. GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS.

TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line.

HOME-SEEKERS. Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

A WHOLESOME CURATIVE. NEEDED IN Every Family.

MONARCH HORSE ROE AND CULTIVATOR COMBINED. For Hoisting & Hilling Potatoes, Corn, Onions, Beets, Cabbages, Turnips, etc.

BUCKLE BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, etc.

HILL'S MANUAL! THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS, has already reached the enormous sale of 3,000,000 COPIES.

I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then to see them return again.

Sawing Made Easy. Monarch Lightning Saws. Sent on 20 Page Test Trial.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatic Lumbago, etc.

ASYLUM REVELATIONS IN NEW YORK. Albany, April 30.—The assembly committee which investigated the affairs of the Utica insane asylum presented a report this morning.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints.

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX.

It was known that a certain smart U. S. young man had studied chemistry for six months; had ordered a sectioned hand-bag and sailed for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to a clock and watch maker before leaving.

MOTOR-MAKING IN ITALY.

GIRLS OFFERED FOR MARRIAGE IN THE HOSPITAL IN PALERMO—CURIOUS SENSATIONS ON SUNDAY COURTHIPS.

The following is a description from a foreign exchange of a scene which goes on every Sunday morning in the hospital at Palermo.

THE NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 2 mo. 112 pp. Price, 25 cts.

HERBERT SPENCER has started for Australia, a long sea voyage being recommended for his health.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach.

Having given in his credentials of fitness to the guardian, he receives a card which admits him next Sunday morning to an inspection of the candidate for matrimony.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men, that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills.

THE RULES OF THE late fire in Panama cover an area of four acres.

JAMES B. KEENE, the great wheat and stock speculator, has failed.

PSALMS. [REVISED.]

HEAR THIS, all ye people, and give ear all ye invalids of the world, Hop Bitters will make you well and rejoice.

2. It shall cure all the people and put sickness and suffering under foot.

3. Be thou not afraid when your family is sick, or you have Bright's disease or Liver Complaint, for Hop Bitters will cure you.

4. Both low and high, rich and poor, know the value of Hop Bitters for bilious, nervous and Rheumatic complaints.

5. Cleanse me with Hop Bitters and I shall have robust and blooming health.

6. Add disease upon disease and let the worst come, I am safe if I use Hop Bitters.

7. For all my life have I been plagued with sickness and sores, and not until a year ago was I cured, by Hop Bitters.

8. He that keepeth his bones from aching from Rheumatism and Neuralgia, with Hop Bitters, doeth wisely.

9. Though thou hast sores, pimples, freckles, salt rheum, erysipelas, blood poisoning, yet Hop Bitters will remove them all.

10. What woman is there, feeble and sick from female complaints, who desireth not health and useth Hop Bitters and is made well.

11. Let not neglect to use Hop Bitters bring on serious Kidney and Liver complaints.

12. Keep thy tongue from being furled, thy blood pure, and thy stomach from indigestion by using Hop Bitters.

13. All my pains and aches and diseases go like chaff before the wind when I use Hop Bitters.

14. Mark the man who was nearly dead and given up by doctors after using Hop Bitters and becometh well.

15. Cease from worrying about nervousness, general debility, and urinary troubles, for Hop Bitters will restore you.



THE CHAMPION WALKER

FITZGERALD THE VICTOR

ROWELL COMES IN EIGHT MILES BEHIND

THE SCORES 610 AND 602 MILES

FITZGERALD INVITED TO MONTREAL

Table showing race scores for Fitzgerald, Rowell, and others. Columns include names, miles walked, and times.

The estimate is that there will be about \$25,000 divided among the seven contestants, the winner getting 50 per cent of all receipts...

The news of Fitzgerald's victory having reached Long Island City, that collection of factories, cemeteries and vacant lots came over to the garden in a body...

In view of the fact that Paddy Fitzgerald, who may be called a Montrealer, has again come out ahead in an international walking contest...

In answer to the reporter's enquiries, she said that Paddy was born in County Longford in 1846, and is, therefore, now 38 years of age...

Up to this time he had never been beaten in a match race and the runners were very much afraid of him. He went out West on leaving Montreal and met several first-rate men with varying success...

for that distance in over four hours. It was said that during the early hours of the morning Fitz accused his backer, Tom Davis, of poisoning him, but little attention was paid to this, knowing it came from a painfully exerted man...

During the evening the garden was packed. Fitz remained on the track walking slowly around, and was cheered almost incessantly. Panohot did some lively running. Rowell retired at 7.11, and afterward came out. He was loudly applauded. His ankle was swollen to nearly double its size, and was black and blue...

and feels very proud of her eldest son's performance. Paddy is the eldest of a family of fifteen children, ten sons and five daughters...

A prominent sporting man was interviewed this morning in regard to Paddy's success.

"I always knew he would turn out well," said he; "he showed speed and endurance when he was a very young lad, and as he always took the best of care of himself there was no fear of his getting there every time he tried..."

The general feeling in town is one of rejoicing that a Canadian has shown the world how to walk as they have how to row.

SCOTCH NEWS

Thieves broke into the session house of the parish church at Camelon, near Falkirk, on Sunday, and finding no money tore the pulpit Bible in pieces.

The ceremony of capping the medical students of Aberdeen University who have completed their curriculum and graduated took place on Tuesday.

On Sunday the steamer Lass o' Gowrie commenced running with passengers between Dundee and Broughty Ferry. The steamer was not largely patronized.

EMIGRATION TO MANITOBA.—One hundred emigrants left Benbecula on Monday, and about 200 left Benbecula and South Uist on Tuesday by the SS. Dunara Castle for the same place.

STRANGE BUSINESS AT BARRY.—At Barry, the Inverness-shire, on Monday, the parishioners revenged themselves upon the paragon who had sold their ministers' goods by wholly absconding themselves from the attempted sale of them by auction.

FARM LETTING IN EAST LOTHIAN.—The farms of Wolfston and Penciland, the property of Mr. Trevelyan, of Tyneholm, have been let—the former to Mr. King, Blair Drummond, at 30s per acre, and the latter to Messrs. Nisbet & Sons, Joppa Pans, at 35s per acre.

SCIENCE AT CROMARTY.—A melancholy case of suicide is reported from Cromarty. Mrs. Fraser, wife of the manager of the farm of Newton, had been for some time in an unsettled state of mind.

THE SKYE COURSE.—The crofters in the Kilmuir district of Skye have appointed a Vigilance Committee to carry out an elaborate system for receiving intelligence, signaling the approach of Sheriff officers, and otherwise preparing to resist evictions.

EXTRAORDINARY ANGLING INCIDENT.—Two gentlemen from the Athole Arms Hotel, Dundalk, fishing one day last week in the Tay, had an extraordinary experience.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT IN SCOTCH REGIMENTS.—By order of H. B. E. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the silver medal for long service and good conduct has been awarded to the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of Scottish regiments.

Finance and Commerce FINANCIAL. THE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1884. Consols in London sold at 101 1/2 and 101 1/4; Erie 19 1/2; Illinois Central 130 1/2; Canada Pacific 49 1/2.

General quietude has again been apparent this week in the wholesale branches of trade. We have to note the arrival from sea of the first steamers of the spring fleet and though the shipping trade is not in a very promising condition just now there is a certain measure of increased activity...

1884; 100 do 187; 140 do (ex div) 182; 25 Marconi's 108 1/2; 1 do 108 1/2; 50 do 110; 20 do 109 1/2; 10 do 110; 25 Federal 124 1/2; 20 Toronto 177 1/2; 15 Commercial 21; 1 do 120; 15 Telegraph 110; 50 Biobellen 62 1/2; 10 do 48; 10 do 49; 50 do 52 1/2; 100 Gas 175 1/2; 50 do 175; 50 do 175; 50 do 176.

COMMERCIAL

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS

General quietude has again been apparent this week in the wholesale branches of trade. We have to note the arrival from sea of the first steamers of the spring fleet...

IRON AND HARDWARE

The sale is reported of a lot of Summerles delivered at Peterboro, Ont., at \$20 1/2, which shows, it is said, a slight out. Besides the sales of No 1 Siemens mentioned by us last week several good sized parcels have been placed for delivery at country points at about equal to our quotations here, but at present business is flat.

GROCERIES

There has been heavy trading in sugar, granulated selling at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 as to quantity, and yellows at 5 1/2 to 7, a round lot of bright extra bringing 6 1/2. A lot of 625 barrels of West Farnham sugar was also placed to-day at a pretty fair price.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET

At Point St. Charles a few choice lots of cattle brought as high as 5 1/2 per lb. Live weight, while fair to good sold at 5 to 5 1/2, with some less attractive quality at 4 1/2.

THE QUEBEC MARKETS

Best quality, dressed, per 100 lbs, \$10 00 to 11 00; spring lambs each, \$8 00 to 8 00; fresh pork, per 100 lbs, \$9 50 to \$10 50; fresh hams, per lb, 15c to 16c; corn, per bush, \$1 50 to 1 60; sugar, per 100 lbs, \$2 50 to 2 70; oatmeal, per bush, \$1 50 to 1 60; cornmeal, white per bush, \$1 50 to 1 60; do yellow, do 30 to 35; salmon, 40 to 45; codfish, green, per bush, \$1 50 to 1 60; dry codfish per quintal, 50 to 55; cod oil per gallon, 80c to 85c; Labrador cod oil, per gallon, 75c to 80c; potatoes per bushel, 45c to 50c; do 54 lbs, 45c to 40c; salt butter per lb, 18c to 20c; fresh do, 22c to 25c; fresh do prints, 25c to 30c; corn, per bush, \$1 50 to 1 60; peas, do, \$1 50 to 1 60; hay per 100 lbs, 50c to 70c; straw do, 30c to 40c; wood per cord 2 ft 6 in, 8 00 to 4 00; do do 3 ft, 30 to 4 50.

THE LONDON, ONT. MARKET

Wheat, spring, \$1 80 to 2; do Delhi per 100 lbs \$1 75 to 1 82; do Treadwell do, \$1 75 to 1 82; do Claws do, \$1 89 to 1 75; do red do, \$1 70 to 1 85; oats do, \$1 15 to 1 50; corn do, \$1 40 to 1 50; barley do, \$1 10 to 1 20; peas do, \$1 80 to 1 91; rye do, \$1 10 to 1 15; clover seed per bush, \$7 25 to 7 50; timothy seed, \$1 50 to 2; beans per bush, \$1 50; spring flour, per cwt, \$3 to 3 25; roller flour do, \$3 to 3 50; family flour, \$2 75 to 3; oatmeal, fine, \$2 40 to 2 50; oatmeal, granulated, \$2 60 to 2 75; cornmeal do, \$2 30 to 2 50; shorts, per ton, \$14 to 15; eggs, per doz, \$1 40 to 1 50; do 18; eggs, round, 15c; eggs, basket, 14c; butter, pound rolls, 18 to 20c; do crock, 18 to 17c; do tubs, 16c to 17c; cheese, 14 to 15c; butter, 14c to 15c; potatoes, 45c to 50c; do 54 lbs, 45c to 40c; salt butter per lb, 18c to 20c; fresh do, 22c to 25c; fresh do prints, 25c to 30c; corn, per bush, \$1 50 to 1 60; peas, do, \$1 50 to 1 60; hay per 100 lbs, 50c to 70c; straw do, 30c to 40c; wood per cord 2 ft 6 in, 8 00 to 4 00; do do 3 ft, 30 to 4 50.

THE OTTAWA MARKET

HAY AND STRAW—Ray per ton \$8 00 to \$11 50; straw \$4 00; corn \$1 50 to 1 60; peas \$1 50 to 1 60; rye \$1 10 to 1 15; clover, \$1 10 to 1 15; eggs, per doz, \$1 40 to 1 50; do 18; eggs, round, 15c; eggs, basket, 14c; butter, pound rolls, 18 to 20c; do crock, 18 to 17c; do tubs, 16c to 17c; cheese, 14 to 15c; butter, 14c to 15c; potatoes, 45c to 50c; do 54 lbs, 45c to 40c; salt butter per lb, 18c to 20c; fresh do, 22c to 25c; fresh do prints, 25c to 30c; corn, per bush, \$1 50 to 1 60; peas, do, \$1 50 to 1 60; hay per 100 lbs, 50c to 70c; straw do, 30c to 40c; wood per cord 2 ft 6 in, 8 00 to 4 00; do do 3 ft, 30 to 4 50.

170; 100 do 187; 140 do (ex div) 182; 25 Marconi's 108 1/2; 1 do 108 1/2; 50 do 110; 20 do 109 1/2; 10 do 110; 25 Federal 124 1/2; 20 Toronto 177 1/2; 15 Commercial 21; 1 do 120; 15 Telegraph 110; 50 Biobellen 62 1/2; 10 do 48; 10 do 49; 50 do 52 1/2; 100 Gas 175 1/2; 50 do 175; 50 do 175; 50 do 176.

BIETH

O'CONNOR.—At No. 108 St. Maries street, on Friday, the 25th of April, the wife of Francis O'Connor, of a daughter.

SMALSHIRE.—At 47 St. Dominique street, on the 27th inst, the wife of Thos. Smalshire, of twins, son and daughter. [Worford papers please copy.] 103-1

MARRIED

GALLAGHER-SULLIVAN.—At St. Ann's Church, on the 29th inst, by the Rev. Wm. O'Meara, Mr. Patrick Gallagher to Miss Nellie Sullivan, youngest daughter of the late F. Sullivan, all of this city. [Toronto and Hamilton papers please copy.] 104-1

LEVY-DEBOUY.—At St. Peter's Church Cambridge, near Boston, on the 30th of April, 1884, Joseph Levy, of Montreal, Notary, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of L. E. DeRosay, Esq., of Cambridge. 104-1

COSTIGAN-FORD.—At St. Patrick's Church, on Tuesday, 29th inst, by the Rev. P. Dowd Pastor, William Henry Costigan to Mary Sarah Ford. 102-2

DIED

WHELAN.—In this city, on the 28th instant, Denis, aged one year and five months, youngest son of Denis Whelan.

DUPUIS.—In this city on Monday, the 28th April, Marie Louise Flora, daughter of Alexis Dupuis, merchant, aged 18 months and 28 days.

McGREEVY.—At St. Henri, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, William, only son of Richard McGreevy, aged three years and six months.

FINAN.—In this city, on the 29th inst., Bridget, aged 3 years and 6 months, youngest daughter of James Finan.

FINN.—At Malden, Mass., U. S., on the 31st April, Patrick A. Finn, aged 38 years, eldest son of T. Finn, of this city. 103-3

BRANKIN.—In this city, on the night of the 28th ultimo, Mr. James Brankin, aged 72 years, a native of Drumore, County Armagh, Ireland, and for over forty years a merchant in this city.

McGRILL.—In this city, on 1st instant, Hubert Augustine, aged 8 months, infant son of Thomas F. McGrill.

REDDEN.—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Edward Redden, aged 65 years.

GAVIN.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., Robert Gavin, beloved son of Hugh Gavin, aged 2 years and 6 months.

O'CONNOR.—In this city, on May 1st, Mary Burke, beloved wife of Denis O'Connor, aged 62 years, a native of the County Sligo, Ireland.

WADDELL.—In this city, on Sunday, the 4th inst., Charles James Waddell, son of the late Robert Waddell, aged 6 years and 5 months.

O'DONNELL.—In Denison City, Texas, May 1st, Mary Ann McAuley, wife of Patrick O'Donnell, formerly of this city, and eldest daughter of the late James McAuley, aged 37 years and nine months.

McEVROY.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Catherine, aged 2 weeks and 4 days, infant daughter of Patrick McEvroy.

KNABE PIANOFORTES. UNRIVALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 205 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

MAY MILLINERY

In order to secure the very latest novelties in Summer Millinery, our Millinery buyer makes a second visit to the New York market early next week.

MAY SHOW

In a few days we make a special show of Summer Millinery Bonnets of the very latest New York fashions.

HEAVILY TAXED

The workers in our Dressmaking Workroom are taxed to the utmost to get orders filled according to promise.

HEAVILY TAXED

Our Cutters and Workers in Mantle Workroom are hard pushed to get all orders out of this week, and the trade in Dolmans and Ulsters keeps increasing rapidly.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FRESH ARRIVALS. New Mantles and Dolmans, in all the leading materials and designs, and at all prices.

New Costumes and Dolmans, in all the leading materials and designs, and at all prices.

New Undergarments, in all the leading materials and designs, and at all prices.

New Morning Wrappers and Tea Gowns, in all the newest materials and designs, and at all prices.

New Lawn Tennis and Garden Aprons, in all the newest materials and designs, and at all prices.

New Mantle Clothing, in all the newest materials and designs, and at all prices.

New Summer and Seasonal Wrap Shawls, in all the newest materials and designs, and at all prices.

Ladies' and Misses' Rubber Circulars, in all the best English, Canadian and American goods, and in all sizes. Durable, reliable, indispensable.

Fresh arrival of New Goods by every steamer, direct from the manufacturers, for

S. CARSLY, Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.