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TIS RASY TO DIE!

Tis easy to die when one's work is done! To sink to the grave, as a summer sun When his golden course in the sky is run! Tis easy to die when one's work is done!

Tis easy to die when one's heart is pure! Tis easy to die when one's soul is sure Of a blessed lot that shall e'er endure! Tis easy to die when one's soul is pure!

Tis easy to die when one's Faith is strong, For this life shall then in the next prolong, To bless or to curse for our right or wrong! Tis easy to die when one's Faith is strong!

'Tis easy to die when one's Hope is great! When presumptive not, with a trust in fate-When deepairing not of the joys that wait! 'Iis easy to die when one's Hope is great!

Tis easy to die when one's Love is true! Tis easy to die when one's sins are few— When the heart is lit with a holy hue! Tis easy to die when one's Love is true! VI.

Tis easy to die in the grace of God! To go on 'long the way that the Saviour trod, And to at ep in peace 'neath the tunted sod! 'Tis easy to die in the grace of God!

VII. Oh, would I could die as I'd wish to die! Oh, would I could rest as I'd wish to lie! I would ask no tear, nor a uselessigh! Oh, would I could die as I'd wish to die!

VIII. Ah! then I would rest 'neath the waving grass!
And then would my friends, as they wend to
Mass.
Breathe a short prayer for my soul—and pass!
Oh, I would sleep 'neath Canadlan grass!
JOSEPH K. FORAN,
Laval University, Quebec.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

THE MONTH OF MARY AT THE MIS-SION OF THE IMMACULATE VIR-GIN, NEW YORK.

The poet-priest, Father Faber, asks: "Can we help a certain jubilee of heart in thinking that the month of God's Mother has now day," the 2nd inst. About 6 a.m. a procession took place in the spacious lecture-hall, in honor of the "lovely Queen of May," at 53 and 55 Warren street, New York—the Mis-sion of the Immaculate Virgin. First came four of the youngest children, dressed in field of flowers, under a gorgeous canopy. Father Drumgoole and a score of altar and choir boys followed, singing the Litany of the came from Gabriel's lips long ago. Next in order came between 300 and 400 inmates of the Mission. After walking round the hall a chapel, which was dazzling with floral glory. The usual splender of decoration was brought into requisition, and

Mary's shrines were deck'd with roses, Bright and beauteous, sweet and gay!

The Holy Sacrifice was begun at 6.45 a.m. The singing was first-class; an original poem on the "Month of Mary," set to soulstirring music by the organist, was exquisitely rendered. An able sermon, reviewing the devotions of the beautiful month dedicated by the Church to the Mother of God, and a glowing panagyric of the "Purest of creatures, sweet Mother, sweet Maid," was preached by the pastor. At least 250 of the inmates approached Holy Communion, and the day was afterwards spent as a "field day" by the youngsters, who were provided with a good breakfast, and regaled dors of France, Austria, Spain and Portugal, with ice cream at dinner. Hundreds and other members of the Diplomatic Body visited the chapel during the day, and the altars, over which ran in letters of blue and gold the legend: Mary conceived without sin, pray for us that have recourse to thee, were very much admired. It will please the members of St. Joseph's Union to learn that work has been resumed on the magnificent build. ing, now in course of erection at the corner of Lafayette Place and Great Jones street, New York. Father Drumgoole hopes it will be enclosed by the 15th August, next. He expects to be able to transact the business of St. Joseph's Union, now grown to colossal proportions, in a wing of the building, next lanuary, and he will be in full possession of the first House of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin about a year from now.

T. DE C.C.

The Pope has issued an order decreeing the formation of an ecclesiastical commission to investigate the apparitions at the Church of Knock and report upon the same.

.-It is rumored that the Pope is about to issue, or has issued, a Papal manifesto based on the political struggle in Ireland It seems that the Supreme Pontiff has, according to his instructions, been kept informed by telegraph of the course and progress of public affairs over there, and that he has been profoundly impressed by the unprecedented success of Mr. Parnell's war with the priesthood. The Parnell victories are considered to mark a new departure in the relations of the priests movement. Of all men living Bir Charles and their flocks. The Vatican is expected in this crisis to thunder against Mr. Parnell and

be raised on the site of the Brompton Oratory, are exhibited in all the print shop windows in London. If the edifice corresponds with the presentment, if will be the most impos-ing religious building in the metropolis, next, The style is ornamented Gothic, years.

most florid, but most effective; and as the structure will be very large in size and detail, the character of its architecture will give it all the nobler aspect. Operations are actively proceeding on the building, which, it is said, has been very prudently taken in hand, not a sod having been turned or a stone cut until the full amount of the estimated cost was in hand. The treasurer has in hand two hundred thousand pounds.

On the 19th of April the Queen signed the charter of the new Royal Irish University and named its Chancellor and Senate. The Cancellor is the Duke of Abercorn, K. P., and the Senate is composed of the following pre-lates, noblemen, and gentlemen; Dr. R. C. lates, noblemen, and gentlemen; Dr. R. C.
Trench, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin;
Dr. Edward M'Cabe, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin; the Rt. Hon. J. T. Ball the morning. Thrice blessed summer, I hail the morning the morning of Land the morning than the state of the morning of the morning than the morning than the morning of the mornin Plunket (Protestant Bishop of Meath); Dr never grow less, only I know thou art a Woodlock (Catholic Bishop of Ardagh): beautiful disembodied spirit, bright and joy-Lord O'Hagan, Lord Emly, Lord Chief Justice Morris, Mr Justice Barry, Sir Robert neither before nor behind. I wish it were Kane, Very Rev H F Neville, (Rector of the always summer, or that on the approach of Catholic University); Very Rev. J. B. Kavanagh, D D; Rev J L Porter, D D: W. K. Sullivan, Ph D, and T W Moffett, L L D; (the Presidents of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway); Rev Robinson Scott, D D; Rev Gerard Molloy, D D; George J Allman, L L D; John T Banks, M D, (Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in lreland); Frark R Cruise, M D; Thomas Hayden, F R Q C P; R D Lyons, F R Q C P, (the new member for Dublin City); A Macalister, M D; W A McKeown, M D; Peter Redfern, M D; Rev W S Stevenson; Mr Edmund Dease; Mr Arthur Kavanagh; Mr. Christopher T Redington; Mr. Robert Scott; Mr Edward D J Wilson; and Mr. John Young .- London Tablet.

Among the distinguished Jews who have within the past number of years embraced the Catholic faith are included names renowned for ability and learning, and of all grades and professions, such as physicians, barristers, and even rabbis, which may easily be concluded from the names Cohen, Levy, Lessmann, Lehmann, etc. We give here a list of the most prominent begun?" Father Drumgoole must have Jews who have become sincere Catholics:—asked himself the same question, for he gave A Drack, called a deen well of science, whom A Drack, called a deep well of science, whom it a very satisfactory answer on "May Sun- Gregory XVI made librarian of the Vatican, and whose son, now a priest, is at present engaged in editing an immense work of com-mentaries on Holy Writ; Rev. Father Liebermann, founder of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost and of the Sacred Heart of Mary, who was declared venerable by Pius IX; father white, bearing floral tributes in their little hands. Next came a dozen altar boys in during the last Franco-Prussian war, fell soutanes, surplices, and blue sashes, followed by four boys handsomely attired, who bore a beautiful statue of the Mother of God on a Dominican, Rev. Father Levy, who atterwards gave his life for the faith in Mesopotamia; the Abbe Olmer, at Paris, whose entire family tollowed his example, two of Blessed Virgin and those immortal Aves that | his sisters entering the religious state; the pious and eloquent Lehman brothers, both priests; the two Abbes Level, one of whom was Superior of " Saint Louis of the French," few times, the processionists passed to the at Rome; the famous Father Voit, one of the most eloquent preachers in Austria. To these may be added such names as Rothschild, Miers, Pereire and others, who have vielded to the divine attraction, and become devoted Catholics.

> IMPOSING CEREMONY AT THE VATICAN .- Yes terday, 18th April, at the Vatican a grand philological fete, or, as it was called by the originators, a polyglot academy, was given in honour of the exaltation to the Pontifical Throne of his His Holiness Leo XIII. The great hall of the Consistory was specially adapted for the occasion. On a throne sat his Holiness, surrounded by the personages of the Pontifical Court, two cardinals, a number of archbishops, bishops, and other prelates, the ambassa-dors of France, Austria, Spain and Portugal, accredited to the Holy See, the heads of the religious orders, and a number of members of the Roman nobility. In the presence of this distinguished audience the scholars of the Propaganda recited short poems in forty-nine different languages in the world, on various themes, celebrating, according to the programme, the Pope's name, his deeds, lofty purposes, the holi-ness of his life, his unconquerable zeal for increasing the lustre of the Catholics, the well-being of human society, and the advancement of learning. After an introductory address by Don Michele Camilleri, the recitations, commencing with that on the theme of the Roman Pontificate, in the Hebrew tongue, were made and were interluded; as they continued, with the singing of national songs in the Chaldeau, Arabian, Turkish, Cingalese, Armenian, Greek, Georgian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, and other tongues, and, in conclusion, the Sixtine choir sang the Apparent of Baini. London Times.

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY-A HIS TORY OF 48. [From the Melbourne Advocate.]

By the ss. Assam, which sailed for Europe on Wednesday, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy took his departure!! He visits the old country for the purpose of superintending the publication of a work which he has written on the 48 Gavan Duffy is the best qualified to deal with that 1 have no soul? Did you come here to that eventful epoch in Irish history, when a his lieutenants as revolutionary propagan-body of young men electrified their dists, whose aim is to transplant to Irish soil countrymen into national life and at the same continental socialism and infidelity .- W. F. time won for themselves world wide fame together, and then you must come and see and for their country universal sympathy. Sir me some other time."

—Large prints of the new Roman Catholic Charles has been many years engaged on this. "Look here, my friend, what do you say to Cathedral at South Kensington, which is to work, and he intends to leave it as a legacy to becoming my partner in a splendid news-be raised on the site of the Bromoton Oragina, the Irish race. It will contain a full history paper enterprise. I have tried your opponent, the Irish race. It will contain a full history of the movement, and will no doubt, give Blatherskite, but he was too chicken hearted good reasons for its failure. The work con to go into the spec. Now, if you are on the tain two volumes in one to be published this make, here is a fine opening. Where you year and the other next year. Sir Charles only take in a dollar at this present business, of course, to St. Paul's and Westminster will be absent from the colony about two you would make ten if you would accept a sons and daughters many Catholic husbands

LETTER FROM LACHINE.

THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN.

Mr. Editor,-I don't know how you and the generality of the public feel about it, but the broken heart of the future editor of the Scarecrow is rejoiced that summer has come with the grass growing greener, and the trees budding, and the streams running and singing as they run, while the frogs and the darling little pollywogs join in the chorus, and even with the dust the churlish winter your correspondent could be metamorphosed into a bear, to sleep away the long cold months in a hollow tree, with his wages all the while running on in the Lachine Canal works. But I suppose it cannot be, and so carpe diem, Myles O'Regan,

carpe diem, while you may.

Nevertheless, Mr. Editor, when May morning dawned I resolved to have one week's holidays at least, and so I hid away my pick and shovel and strolled down town to purchase a few personal adornments, for I am yet a young man and a bachelor. I entered a Lachine dry goods store and called for a cardinal red and sky-blue necktie to suit my complexion. After selecting one that took my fancy I enquired the price, and was told it was seventy-five cents. It was too much, I thought, and beat it down to half a dollar. While the accomplished and gentlemanly clerk was wrapping my purchase in brown paper, I asked him innoceatly if he gained

anything by the transaction.

"Oh," answered he, "just a small profit of twolve and a half cents."

"But, my friend," said 1, "if I accepted your first price you would have gained thirtyseven and a half cents, and as the twelve and a half is a fair profit I consider you were trying to cheat me out of a quarter dollar when you asked seventy-five." To this he made no reply, but I submit to you if I was not right and if cheating has not become almost as common as hypocrisy and the use of gin cocktails in this Christian land of

Canada? When I was dressed up in my gala costume I looked quite a swell, I assure you, especially in my magnificent new tie, so much so, in fact, that I was a good many times taken for a bank clerk living on several hundred dollars a year. Long before I came close to the young ladies I could observe the impression my tournure and general appearance created on their little hearts, and a flash of pride swept across my classic brow as I observed. When, for instance, I turned a corner and came suddenly in sight of a charming blonde or brunette (as the case may be) I noticed that she trembled a little, then cast a rapid glance over her habiliments to see that everything was in its place, then assumed an easy, insouciant air, as she thought (poor thing) and, then, with her nose towards the heavens, pass me by with a throbbing heart, and the black of her eye concentrated in that corner of the socket which happened to be next your modest correspondent. As a matter of course, all the flutter and trepidation was an implied tribute rendered to my personal attraction, but, as I am by no means proud, let us say no more about it.

On Tuesday I took a trip to Montreal to see the sights generally, but principally to see a fellow-lion in the person of the Rev. Mr. Hammond. He preaches in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, but after the singing he holds a levee. I found it was not easy to gain access to the worldrenowned pulpit orator, but I sent up my card and waited patiently. After waiting three-quarters of an hour a pious-looking youth approached the group of sinners of which I was one, and announced that the Rev. Mr. Hammond was now prepared to see the Rev. Mr. O'Regan. "I am that reverend gentleman," I said, with my politest bow; "lead the way, I follow." I thought I noticed the pious youth stuff his hand in his mouth as he preceded me; but I may have heen mistaken, or, perhaps, he was merely smothering a text of Scripture. Be that as it may, he ushered me into the presence and left me. The great evangelist was sitting on a chair as I entered, wrapped in deep meditation, but when he looked up and saw me he started. "Hem, I thought—but, surely, you are not the Rev. Mr. O'Began; that tie—that moustache-"

"Well, I really don't know what difference a tie or a hirsute appendage can make in a man's calling. Not only am I reverend, my dear sir, but I was very near establishing a new religion in my time; and, were it not for a hat that had too many holes in it—" "May I enquire, without offence, when you

"Certainly you may. Why not? I have an uncle in Labrador—" "My dear sir, my reverend and dear sir, my time is precious; there are a great many souls to be saved, and I"---

were ordsined?"

"Why, hang it, do you mean to insinuate insult me?" "Be calm, my son; I see you are excited. It is you who came here. Let us sing a psalm

position in my church, and on my paper."

"Here," said the great evangelist, calling for the pious youth, "bring a policeman; this man is mad.'

And so I was, but it was because of his stupidity. "Oh fortune, fickless goddess!" I exclaimed in my agony, "When wilt then cease persecuting a simple child of genius whose only object in life is to run a newspaper, become a bank director, ewn a stone house on Sherbrooke street, obtain Government patronage and stand for Parliament on strictly independent principles." I went out.

As I was walking along Craig street in a fit of gloomy abstraction, undecided whether to have a glass of beer or go back and challenge the great evangelist to a religious controversy, I struck against a gentleman turning the corner. "I beg your pardon." "Oh, never mind, can't be helped; why, hallo! is that you Myles? Where have you sprung from, or have you been sacked from the canal?

It was the Yankee who so strongly advised me not to despair of my religious movement at Lachine, against whom I struck, and I was glad to see him for I felt lonesome. We adjourned to one of the twenty-seven thousand saloons that grace Craig street, and I told him my troubles and how Blatherskite and the evangelist refused to have anything to do with my journalistic enterprise. "No matter Myles," said the Yankee, "never say die, persevere man, persevere, and affairs will the ground in the interest of the advanced come out all right. But if you are really beginning to despair I'll tell you a good the field all to themselves. Nor were they in life the interests of those who adopt it. which all right-thinking men deplored. You go and murder some helpless old woman, run off her only cow, and burn her house. You will be put in the penitentiary and your fortune made. When you get out you have nothing to do but join the wealthiest church, you have a big mouth, use it for singlug psalms, keep the whites of your eyes exposed and my word for it you will at last fall on your feet. You need not matter about the particular creed, they are all the same in the respect that a scoundrel who is converted is thought more of than a thousand saints. You will be prodigal son No. 2, you will become a church member and a respectable member of society at the same time. Au revoir.

He went away, but his idea remained behind and filled me with hope. I resolved to go into the penitentiary and emerge a saint.

But what old woman shall I operate upon? There is the difficulty. Mayor Rivard is surrounded by an army of detectives, who, though unable to obtain Mr. McNamee's money, would very soon dispose of me if I came along with a mountain howitzer, or a mitrailleuse or catapult, or other engine of war, which cannot be easily concealed. True, there is Dr. Larocque who is not as brave as Achilles, but even he might resist slaving an attack of small-pox, which he has always on hand for emergencies. I would dearly love to assassinate either the Orange lady or the Catholic female of the Witness, but if I mistake not, both of these Amazons are fully competent to take their own part, and I might come off only second best in the struggle. It is all very well advising me to murder a helpless old woman, but where is she to be found? Now, if it was a helpless old man I was to assail, the difficulty would vanish, for the Senate would furnish me with all I required, and besides, no jury in the country would be cruel enough to find me guilty of killing a Senator, or if they did, no judge would give me more than a week's imprisonment with hard labor for such a trivial offence. That, I need scarcely say would never answer my purpose, for in order to be taken up by the wealthy churches, it is necessary to have been at least three years in the penitentiary.

Dear Mr. Editor, I am in a fix, I am on the horns of a dilemma, and there I shall remain until next week.

Your cheerful friend, MYLES O'REGAN.

THE FAMINE UNMITIGATED.

DUBLIN, May 9 .- A deputation of the Mansion House Relief Committee walted on the Hon. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, on Saturday, to call attention to the continued distress in Ireland. The Lord Mayor said the distress was not likely to be mitigated before the end of July, and as the Committee have no reason to hope their resources would suffice until that time they left the matter in the hands of the Govern-ment, stating that if immediate relief were not given, the people would die by the score. Mr. Forster replied that Government fully recognized the extent of the distress, and added, "We are doing our utmost to alleviate it by loans to landlords." Subsequently the deputation from the Capadian Committee asked Mr. Forster to urge upon Government the necessity of directing the Lords of the Treasury to advance funds for the construction of fishery piers, etc. Mr. Forster said they had made a strong case, and he would lay it before the Government.

To WHOM IT APPLIES. The Catholic Columbian, which among its other good features has that of speaking right to the point, says:—" Even when people are dying of starvation individuals seeking notoristy are very plentiful. The continued spreading of one's name, whether citizen, soldier, monk or nun, before the world becomes disgusting, to say the least .- Chicago Post .

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster were not present at the marriage of their son, Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, with Lady Adelaide Forbes, the Earl of Granard's daughter, in the Catholic church at Newtown Forbes, notwithstanding several newspaper reports to the contrary. We are sorry to see the example recently set by Mr. Abney Hastings on a similar occasion, when he was conspicuous by his absence from the wedding of his son, followed by other Protestant parents whose and wives .- Liverpool Catholic Times.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANCE OF NATIONAL SENTI-MENT.

DUBLIN, April 18, 1880 .- Notwithstanding the want of a thorough system of organization, the popular party in Ireland have secured a complete and crushing victory all along the line. Even the apparent failure to carry Cork and Leitrim does not take from the correctness of this statement, for the former county was lost to the active section only by the over-confidence of the electors, and the want of sufficient time to place the real issues before that huge constituency, while Leitrim was lost by the bitter divisions which for the moment transformed the National party into two hostile factions. The causes at the bottom of those two failures were want of money and want of time as well as a scarcity of candidates of a reliable character.

MR. PARNELL'S VISIT TO AMERICA. while pregnant with ultimate good to the national cause, was a source of weakness in the contest which has just closed, because it was to him that the constituencies looked for the selection of men to fight the battle of Ireland in the British House of Commons. In his absence it was impossible to prepare which never fails to advance slow to take advantage of the situation With a promptitude well worthy of emulation they addressed every doubtful constituency, and so entrenched themselves that only by a pitched battle could they be dislodged. Unfortunately they found powerful ailies among some of the Catholic bishops, who took up a position of hostility to Mr. Parnell and the men acting with him. This unlooked-for obstacle created serious difficulties for the national party; but fortunately they had a large number of the clergy heartily on their side, and it was felt that the cause of tenant-right and nationality was superior to all other considerations, and hence a resolution was arrived at to combat Whiggery, no matter by whom protected. The result was

COMPLETE VINDICATION OF THE NATIONAL PARTY

by the electors. This spirit of independence was especially manifested in Rosecommon, Sligo, Wexford, and Mayo, where the candidates of the advanced party defeated their opponents by immense majorities.

The want of a truly national press in sympathy with the people was much felt during the struggle, because those who defended the right of the people to choose freely their poll- the Government of the day will have a pleastical representatives, found themselves constantly exposed to misrepresentations of a very damaging character. One of the immediate results of this state of affairs has been the proposition to establish in Dublin a daily paper in sympathy with the views of the advanced party, and if money enough can be secured in Ireland and America this project will probably be carried out. There can be no doubt as to the necessity for this reform, as the Freeman's Journal is under the control of a man thoroughly unreliable and not over scrupulous. Mr. Edmund Dwyer Grey aspires to the leadership of the Irish movement, and ridiculous as his claims must appear to all thinking men acquainted with his personal history he is encouraged in this wild hope by all the disguised Whigs who have secured a place in the Home Rule party by unfurling the national flag. Now that the Liberals are in power with an overwhelming majority, which promises a long lease of the sweets of office, all the corrupt elements of the Irish national party are desperately anxious to get rid of so uncompromising a leader as Charles Stewart Par-nell. Could they succeed in effecting this only too happy to sit down at the Liberal feast and

RLESS THEIR STARS THAT THEY HAD A COUNTRY TO SELL.

Fortunately for Ireland, however, their electoral campaign has proved a miserable fiasco, and the constituencies have made it clear even to the most obtuse minds that anything savoring of political treachery will meet with condign punishment when the members of Parliament are again obliged to present themselves for re-election. Even the protection of the bishops will no longer suffice to save them, as has been splendidly proven by the results of the elec-tions in Roscommon, Sligo and Mayo, where the whole clerical influence was exerted to save the O'Conor Don, King-Harman and Browne, all wealthy and influential men, whose only crime was that they were Whigs, and not in sympathy with the popular cause. Three months ago a man who would pretend that any of the three could be driven from his seat in the House of Commons would have been regarded as insane, and even up to the moment the polls were declared, so secure appeared their position that heavy odds were given by their parti-sans on the result. The truth is that Irish public opinion has developed within the past two years with giant strides, thanks to the Land agitation inaugurated by

MICHAEL DAVITT AND CHARLES STEWART PARNELL,

and such is the confidence those two men in--spire in the minds of the people, no pressure will turn the masses from supporting the policy they advocate, and which the rural voters especially are convinced is for the best interest of the opressed Irish tenants. Unfortunately there has been considerable difficulty in procuring the right class of candidates. Very lew young men belonging to the popular ranks are able to incur the expense of an election contest, or can afford to live in London and neglect their business, and it is next to impossible to find among the farmers. The generous aid given to the afraid of being boiled."

Irish cause by the American people would have been of the greatest use could it have been utilized, but the Land League, with the very best intentions, had announced what none of the money collected for the purpose of the land agitation should be used to send members into Parliament. Some of the best men at this side doubted the wisdom of the resolution at the time, but it was generally conceded that the resolution bound the hands of the Land League, and so the popular candidates were obliged to furnish the money to meet the election expenses out of their own pockets.

THE EXPENSES OF THE ELECTIONS.

This has in many cases been a great hardship, and many of the men who may be depended on to do the very best work in Parlia-ment will find themselves financially crippled for a long time unless the Irish in America come to their aid, and for a distinct fund to help the more impecunious members. Indeed it is generally understood that Mr. Parnell has been obliged in many cases to advance money out of his private means to enable men whom he wished to see in Parliament to pay the necessary fees. If this should turn out to be true it would be a great disgrace for the Irish people to allow Mr. Parnell to sutter pecuniary loss in fight-ing their battles, and no doubt measures would be taken to make good whatever sums Mr. Parnell has felt called upon to expend for the common good. It is very difficult to obtain money for this object in Ireland, because the people have grown so accustomed to see men willing to spend large sums of money to obtain a seat in Parliament that they imagine the National party ought to be equally ready to pay for the honor of representing them. They do not seem to fully recognize that there is

A WIDE DISTINCTION

between going to Parliament to fight for Ireland and going to Parliament in order to sell out the interest of the Irish people for personal gain, but no doubt they will understand it better by the time they will be called upon to elect a new Parliament. The present Irish party is full of promise. It is composed not alone of a large number of devoted men, but a very large proportion are men far above the average ability of the House. Their strength will not however, be seen at first, as it is generally conceded that no active opposition should be offered to the new Government until time has been given the Liberal Ministry to bring in the important measures of reform for Ireland to which the Liberals stand pledged. Should they fail to meet the popular demand the old system of obstruction will be renewed, and as 36 of the new members are

PLEDGED TO FOLLOW MB. PARNELL

ant time of it trying to get through the -public business, especially as nearly (80) of the Irish members are pledged to very radical measures of land reform. the experience of the present general election before them, the Irish members will not be likely to desort the active party, for each one will feel that should be do so his political life will terminate with the present Parliament. The lessen taught to the O'Conor Don by the Irish-American member for Roscommon, Mr. James O'Kelly, has struck terror throughout the Whig ranks. Scarcely a man in Ireland, outside of Roscommon, believed that he could have been elected. At the last moment even Mr. Parnell telegraphed him to retire, but the Roscommon electors would not permit him, and his victory over " the descendant of the last King of Ireland" was as great a surprise to the National ranks as it was to the Whigs and Tories.—Boston Pilot.

THE NEW MEMBERS FOR IRELAND.

Most of the new men that Mr. Parnell has forced in are connected with the London and nell. Could they succeed in effecting this flank movement many of them would be only too happy to sit down at the Liberal short, quite short, of acres—but are wealthy feart and in brains. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, the member for Westmeath, is proprietor of the Nation; his editor-in-chief, Mr. Sexton, is member for Sligo; and his sub-editor, Mr. Healy, is Mr. Parnell's private secretary. Sligo has also returned Mr. D. M. O'Connor, a writer, I am informed, for a London daily paper. Mr. Gill, the Irish bookseller of Sackville street, member for Westmeath, is a B. A. of Trinity College. John Barry, of Manchester, was a follower of Mr. Butt, and Mr. O'Byrne is a man of the English press-both of these represent rebel Wexford. Dr. Cummins, who beat the O'Conor Don out of Roscommon-O'Conor Don the descondant of King Roderic O'Conor—is an Irish exile from Liverpool, was a doctor first, then a lawyer, and now a Home Ruler. His companion member for Roscommon is Mr. O Kelly, lately a staff writer on the New York Herald. Mr. Mc-Coan, who won Wicklow from the landlords, is a press man; so are Dr. John Dillon, member for Tipperary; A. M. Sullivan, for Louth, who has resigned; J. M. Mc-Oarthy, for Longford ; Lysaght Finigan, for Ennis; O'Donnell, for Dungavan; O'Connor Power, for Mayo; T. P. O'Connor, for Galway, connected with the London press, author of "A Scarafying Life of Lord Beaconsfield;" and lastly, Edmund Gray, pro-prietor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

HOME RULE MEETING.

There will be no meeting of the Home Rulers in London during the approaching recess of Parliament.

Wm. Shaw has returned to Ireland. On the reassembling of Parliament, the Home Rule party will meet as usual to consider the measures announced in the Queen's speech.

A little fellow in turning over the leaves: of a scrap-book came across the well-known picture of some chickens just out of their shell. He examined the picture carefully, wealthy classes representatives sincerely and then with a grave, sagacious look, slowly anxious to advance the interest of the tenant remarked; "They came out cos they was

One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes F emirg.

say he is worse, do they?'
'By no means. He only fancies he is. They tell him to avoid excitement, to go on with the drops as before, to take gentle carringe exercise, light diet and wines, and he may linger ever so long. Now, have you finished, my dear,? because I want to show you the things.

But he is not worse? The doctors don't

Sydney had-finished, and putting her arm around mamma's walst familiarly, went with her up-stairs. The bridal apartments were first abown-sitting-room, bed-room, dressingroom, all in different colors, all of different degrees of sumptuousness. Pretty pictures, gilded books, stands of music, a new piano and work-table, knick knacks, pretty trifles, costing hundreds of dollars, and making an elegant whole. Everything was the best and rarest money could buy.

Sydney went into raptures-school-girl raptures; but her color came and went, for the first time. For the first time she was beginning to realize that she was really going to be married. The trousseau was displayed next. Dresses of silk, black, brown, blue, pink, white, all the colors that blende girls can wear; dresses of lace, black and white; dresses of materials thick and thin-all beautifully made and trimmed. Then heaps of linen, ruffled, laced, embroidered, marked with the letters 'S. V. O.' twisted in a monogram-Sydney Vaughan Owenson.

Gradually, as she examined and admired, silence fell upon her. She was beginning to feel overpowered; her life of the past and present seemed closing forever, and another of which she knew nothing about to begin.

A sensation, akin to dread of meeting Bertie Vaughan, was inexplicably stealing over her. She shook it off indignantly. What nonsense! Afraid to meet Bertie! Bertie with whom she had quarrelled and made up, whose ears she had buxed scores of times, whom she had laughed at and made fun of for his incipient young-manish airs years ago -afraid of him! It was all very fine, and must have cost oceans of money, still she was glad when the sight seeing was over and she could nestle up to her father's side and kiss him a little, silent, grateful kiss of thanks.

Hew do you like it al', Mrs. Vaughan Owenson?' he asked, patting the cheek, from which the eager flush had faded. 'It is all lovely-lovely. Papa, how good

you are to Bertle and me!" ! You are all I have to be good to, child,' he answered, sadly. Let me make you happy—I ask no more. You think you will be happy with our boy, don't you, pettie?'

'I like Bertie very much, papa. 'In a sisterly way-ch, my dear? Well. that is a very good way-much the better way, in a little girl of seventeen. This time next year he will be something more than a brother to you. He will be very good to you, that I know.'

'It is not in Bertie to be bad to any one, papa He always had a gentle heart.'

Yes, my dear, I think he had. There may be nobler qualities than gentleness and softness, but we don't make ourselves, and, as young fellows go Bertie is a harmless lad, a very harmless lad. Be a good wife, Sydney, and don't be too exacting-men are mortal, my dear—the best of 'em very mortal. Be happy yourself, and make your husband happy-it's all I ask on earth.'

'I'll try papa, Sydney sighs, in a weary way, leaning against his chair, 'but—'
'But I wish I need not be married at all.

I wish I might just live on as I used, with you and amma, and have Bertie for my brother. It is very tiresome and stupid being married, whether one will or no, at seventeen.'

That is what she would have liked to say but an instinctive conviction that it would displease her father held her silent. But what, little one?' heasks.

'Nothing, papa.' There is a silence for awhile. The gray, cold evening is falling over wood and ocean; a star o: two glitters in the sky. Both sit and look at the tremuleus beauty of these frosty stars. Suddenly Sydney springs to her feet. Papa, I would like to go and see Hetty.

Hetty was once Sydney's nurse, very much tyrannized over, and very dearly loved Hetty was married now and living in the suburbs of the town.

Papa glances at the clock. It is close npon seven, drawing near the time when Master Bertle may be looked for, and it will do him no harm to find Miss Owenson has not thought it worth her while to wait for him. So he gives a cheerful and immediate assent,

'Certainly, my dear. Hetty is a good creature, a very good creature, and strongly attached to us all. Take Ellen or Katy, or drive over if you like, or Perkins, the coachman, will attend you, or-

Oh, dear, no, papa!' laughs Sydney. 'I don't want any of them. As if one needed an escort running over to the town! Besides, I've been watched and looked after so long that a scamper for once on my own account will be delightful. May I?'

'It will be dark in ten minutes, Syd.' 'I will be at Hetty's in ten minutes, and she will come back with me if I want her

P—please, papa, may I? Why do you say 'may I,' you witch? You know you can do as you like with me. Run away. Wrap up, the evenings are chilly and don't stay more than an hour.'

Not a second. Good by, papa; au revoir. She ran up to her room, tied her dainty travelling hat over her sunny curls, threw a new and brilliant scarlet mantle over her aboulders, and in the steel-white, steel-cold set of for her walk.

CHAPTER XII.

"ABLAN-DALE TO HIS WOOING HAS COME,"

HETTIE, otherwise Mrs. Simpson, lived, as has been said, on the outskitts of the straggling town of Wyckliffe, about three-quarters of a mile from the gates of Owenson Place, supposing you took, the high road. Supposing you took instead the short cut, skirting the sea side you shortened the distance by half. Both were perfectly familiar to Miss Owenson, both perfectly safe, and without deliberating about it, she at once struck into the 'sbort-cut,' running along the high rocky ledge skirting the ses.

It was a rough, rock-bound coast, the steen rocks beetling up in some places almost perpendicularly, from fifty to two hundred feet.

The steep sides were overgrown with stunted spruce reedy grasses, and wild, flame-colored blossoms waved in the salt wind. A wild belt of yellow sand was left bare at low tide; at high tide the big booming waves washed the cliffs for yards up. In wild weather the thunder of these huge. Atlantic billows could be heard like dull cannonading to the farsthest end of the town as It was a lone some path, but one that always had a faccination for Bydney, as far back as she could remem-

crags, and look sheer down two hundred feet into the secthing waters beneath, had ever been her dangerous delight. She walked along now, rather slowly and soberly at first, thinking in her childish way, how prosy and humdrum it was to be married in this mannumdrum it was to be married in this man-ner, the very moment one left school. All the married ladies she had ever known were staid and grave thouse-mothers, not a frisky matron among them all. Was she expected to be a solemn and steady-going house-mother too? It was a little tro bad of papa Ede thought, with a reproachful sigh. If he had only let her have a good time first, for three years at least—twenty is old, but it is not too old, after all, to be married. She might have come out, had a winter in New

York, another in Washington, a trip to Europe, and a couple of seasons at Saratoga and Newport. But of course poor sick papa must be obeyed; so with another heavy sigh the little bride-elect put aside her grievance, and wondered where Bertie might be at that particular moment, and whether he really would

be at home to-night at all. It was satisfactory—very satisfactory, Miss Owencon mused gravely, that he was so nice-looking, and was a 'clothes—wearing man,' and was fastidious, as mamma had said, about his nails and teeth and sleeve-buttons. Li mited as her knowledge of the nobler sex had been she had known gentlemen....Colonel Delamere and sundry officers of his staff notably among the number-who were not.

Miss Owenson, musing thus over the serious things of this very serious life, continued her way, as you have been told, at first slowly and soberly, but accelerating her pace gradually, and brightening up. It was so good to at home, to be free from school discipline; now and forever done with lessons and lectures. It was such an exhilarating night too. The stars sparkled brilliantly and numberless. There was no moon, but a steely radiance skimmered over everything. Down below the pretty baby waves lapped the rib-bed sand, and the great ocean melted blackly away into the sky. She paused, leaning over Witch Cliff, and gazing with fascinated eyes at that illimitable stretch of black water. She was still lingering there, when there came to her voices and footsteps on the high road beyond. She glanced carelessly over her shoulder-carelessly at first; then she started swiftly upright, and looked at the two advancing, with keen, surprised interest. A man and a woman, both young, going toward the town, the woman an utter stranger, but the man-surely the man looked like Bertie Vaugban.

bhe caught her breath. Could it be Bertie. It was his height, his walk, his general air and look. His hat was pulled over his eyes, and in that light, and at that distance, she could not discern his face. His head was bent slightly forward, moodily as it seemed, and he traced figures in the dust with his cane as he walked. His companion, a small, stylish-looking young lady, with a ringing voice and laugh, was rallying him as she leaned upon his arm.

'That's all very fine,' Sydney heard ber say. Very easy for you to tell me you only went to see a friend; but how am I to be sure it is true? I know you men-deceitful every one of you. How am I to tell you hadn't a flirtation on hand up there? Only,

if you have——' The man raised his head and saswered her, but in too subdued a tone for that answer to be audible. It was the refined, the educated tone of a gentleman, and markedly different from hers.

She laughed again at his reply, whatever it was, and began to sing, in a low, mellow

"It is good to be merry and wise, It is good to be loyal and true, It is good to be off with the old love Before you are on with the new."

The last words were faint in the distance. The pair-lovers, it would seem-passed out

And Sydney roused herself, her heart beatwas so like Bertie. Could it be?- Then she broke off. What a ridiculous idea! Bertie was doubtless on his way from New York, and she was idly loitering here after promising papa not to stay a moment longer than she could help. She hurried on, and in five minutes was in Mrs. Simpson's cottage, and in Mrs. Simpson's arms.

Bless the baby!' her nurse cried, a buxom woman of forty, with the pleasantest of faces; how she is grown! As tall as her mamma, and as pretty as a picture!

A shower of kisses wound up the sentence. When did you come home?' Mrs. Simpson asked, placing a chair for her young

ady, and removing her hat. About two hours ago, and have run over to see you the first thing. No, thank you

Hetty, I won't take my things off. I promised papa not to stay but a minute.' Which he's been that worriting about your coming, Miss Sydney, that I thought he

would have gone after you himself, sick as he is. And now your home audgoing to be married to Master Bertie right away. Oh! my dear, darling Miss Sydney. I hope it may be for the best. The pleasant face clouded a little as she

said it, the pleasant eyes looked with wistful affection into her pursling's face.

'Certainly it will be for the best, Hetty, Sydney responded, brightly, and yet with a certain reserve in her tone that told Mrs. Simpson the matter was not to be discussed; and you shall have a brand-new brown silk you always sighed for a yellow-brown silk, I remember—to dance at my wedding. How is the baby, and how is Mr. Simpson, and

how are you getting on?' Mrs. Simpson's face grew absolutely radiant. The baby was well-bless him! Miss Sydney must see him at once; and Simpson was well, thank you, and that busy, and making that money, all thanks to the start her papa had given him, and she was the happiest

and thankfulest woman in America, with not a want in the world. 'Only the gold-brown silk,' laughed Syd-

ney; 'that's a chronic want, isn't it? Let me see the baby, and then I must be off.' Mrs. Simpson left the room, returning in a moment with a six months' old ball of fut, rosy and sleepy, in her arms, trying to rub two blinking blue eyes with two absurd little

fists. 'Oh! the darling!' cries Miss Owenson, jumping up and snatching at it as a matter of course. Oh, o love! Oh, oo little pet-sy-wetsy! Here a shower of kisses. Oh, oo little beauty! Hetty, he's splendid! What

is it's name?" Which we've took the liberty of naming: him after your par, Miss Sydney,' responded the blissful mother; 'his name's Regineld Algernon Owenson Simpson, at at its christening your par presented him with a silver mug-a; real silver mug-and your mar with

a lovely coral and silver b-lis. Sydney had a true girl's maternal instincts, strong, though dormant. Baby was smothered with kisses, which naturally taking baby's breath away, Reginald Algernon Owenson Simpson opened his cherubic mouth, and set up a howl that made his mother spring to the rescue.

'Poor little pets, did 1 scare it then?' cooed

rocks—you remember?'
'I remember, Miss Sydney it was the terror of my life that you would break your ror of my life that you would break your. She sits down and obeys. She plays fairly neck over Witch Cliff. Ah! that path isn't well, and sings very nicely, in a sweet and as quiet now as it used to be; they've got to carefully-trained voice, and is duly praised call it Love's Lane of l'ate. All them factory and applauded. girls and their young men go a courting along that way Sunday nights, and the actors and actresses at other times. I suppose you know they started a theatre over in Wycliffe?

'No, I didn't know it. Have they?'
'Yes; and the best actress of them all boards in Brown's, next cottage to this—Miss Dolly De Courcy she calls herself, a fine, fat, black-eyed, dressy young woman, with more young men running after her than you could shake a stick at.'

'Happy Miss De Courcy! Well, good-by Hetty. I'll run over to-morrow, or maybe next day. Dood-by, baby—div Aunt Syd one more tiss.

'How fond you are of bables! Ah! wait until you've got 'em of your own,' says Mrs. Simpson very prophetically, at which Sydney laughs and blushes, and runs out, and starts more briskly than she came on her homeward walk.

She encounters no one this time; it is the oneliest walk conceivable, but she does not feel lonely. She sings as she goes; she is singing as she enters the gates of The Place, singing, as it chances, the refrain of the ballad she had overheard, half an hour before:

"It is good to be off with the old love Before you are on with the new."

The belated moon has arisen as she emerges from the shadowy drive, upon the broad belt of sward that encircles the house. On the portico steps stands a tall, dark figure, smoking a cigar. Her heart gives a quick beat, but she sings gaily on.

With the last words she runs up the steps ınd stands beside him.

He has not offered to move-he stands coolly waiting for her to come to him. Bertiel' she exclaims, her frank glandess at seeing him overcoming her new and disagreeable shyness, and she holds out both her

He removes his cigar—holds it carefully between his finger and thumb, takes the two proffered hands in one of his, bends forward and kisses her.

'Ah! Syd. I thought it must be you. How cruel of you to run away when you knew I was coming as fast as steam would bear me. Stand off and let me look at you. By Jove! how you have grown and how pretty!

He says it a tone of admiration, languid but real, and Sydney laughs, remembering it is the twentieth time within the last four hours she has been told the same. With that laugh every shade of embarrassment vanishes. After all it is only Bertie-the old Bertle-a trifle more manly looking, but as affected and nonsensical as ever.

· Certainly after all your efforts to improve me, could I do less? And you—I don't see much change or improvement in you, Bertie, except that I think you also have grown! Then she pauses and regards him doubtfully. When did you come?' she asks.

'Ten minutes ago,' responds Mr. Bertie Vaughan, and was crushed to the earth by the announcement that you hadn't waited Only one thing could have enabled me to bear up under the blow-a ciger. May I go ch with it? It's a capital cigar-cost tifty cents in New York, and you must own-you really must, sis, it would be a pity to throw it away.

'A sad pity,' says Sydney gravely. 'Pray, don't do anything so madly extravagant, Mr Vaughan. You came ten minutes ago, did

you? Hum-m! that's odd, too.' 'What's odd? My getting here ten minutes ago? Explain.'

'I fancied-I was sure, almost-that I met on half an hour ago with a young lady on your arm. She looks keenly at him as she speaks.

is a fortunate thing, perhaps, for Mr. Bertie Vaughan that the newly-riseu moon does not shine on the spot where he stands. He has the blondest of blonde comprexions, and it reddens like a girl's as he stoops to knock the ash, with care off his cherished and expensive cigar.

It was very like you, pursues Sydney, slowly; the hat, the height, the walk, the gray overcoat-I could have sworn it was you, Bert.'

· Daugerous thing to swear rashly,' says Ber tie, with that affected drawl that always exas perated Sydney; 'must have been my wraith -have heard of such things. May have been my double, and I may be going to die.

It wasn't you, Bertle?' 'It wasn't I, Sydney. Your own common sense might tell you a man can't be in two places at once; but then, common sense, I am told, is not one of the sciences taught at a

young ladies' boarding school.' 'Let us go in.' Sydney says, abruptly, She feels disappointed, she doesn't know how, or in what. It begins to dawn upon her dimly that Bertie is shallow and affected,

weak and unstable. The idea has long been taking shape in her mind; as she looks at him to night, languid and nonchalant, she is sure of it. They go in. Captain Owenson's room is brilliantly lit with clusters of wax lights. Gas may illuminate the other rooms-old-

fashioned tapers shall light his. Mrs. Owenson has exchanged the tatting for a novel, and sits near a table, reading. A small Broadwood piano that, ten years ago, came from Eugland, stands open in a corner. The invalid is in his great chair, holding a paper, but listening for his daughter's footstep in-stead of reading. As she enters, Bertie behind her, his whole face lights.
'Well, puss,' he says, 'you are back safely

after all. Did you come and go alone? 'All alone, papa. Who was it said: 'Lam

never less alone than when alone?' .. It was my case to-night. I have had a surfeit of surveilance during the past three years. Freedom is sweet. 'You hear, Bertie?' says the squire;

strong-minded notions, eh? She lets you see what's in store for you betimes.' Strong-minded notions, are very pretty from pretty lips, Mr. Vaughan answers, and he gives Sydney the most thoroughly, admir-

ing glance he has given her yet.

She looks brilliantly well. Her walk in the frosty air has flushed her cheeks and brightened her eyes. She stands upright and slim, her scarlet closk falling back, her yellow-brown carls falling loosely over it, the coquettish hat, with its long plume setting off the fair, starlike face beneath. The old

sailor's doting eyes linger on her. . She has improved in her dull Canadian school-don't you think so; Bertie? And shot up like a bean stalk, little witch! Inc. i

Improved is hardly the word, answers languidly, Mr. Vaughan. di I wouldn't mind going there myself, for a year or two, if they would turn me out, 'beautiful forever like Syd.

He lays himself out upon the nearest sofs, long and slender, and very handsome, in a Der. To lean over the steep top of Witch Sydney, pecking daintily at one little paw; fair, effeminate way. He has hair in hue. Oh, yes, a young lady. In point of fact little paw; the highest point of all these high. Aunty Syd shall fetch it something pitty and silkiness like the pale tassels of the corn, my my consin shome from school.

next time she comest. Now then, Hetty, I large, freamy, fight blue eyes, a faintly really must not give another minute. I spronting moultache, and a Dundrearyish ought; to be on my way home new, but I draw! A Beauty Man beyond dispute—lingered in my old fashion to look over the Narolszus, helpless in love—with himself rocks—you remember?

for a little music. And sing us a song."

Ah! you should hear Cyrilla Hendrick. aing, Bertiel' she exclaimed, twirling round-on her stool. 'There's a voice and a player: If you like! By-the-by, papa, you're to write to her Aunt Dormer, and ask leave for Cy to come here and be brides—.'
She stops suddenly short, meeting her fa-

ther's knowing smile, and Bertie's glance, and blushes vividly. Bertie probably understood, and the blush was contagious, for he too reddened through his thin, fair skin.

'And be brides-oh! yes, we know what she's to be-eb, Bertie, my boy? What I you blushing too! Bless my soul, what a bashful pair. Char, shove that writing case over this way... I'll do it now.. Comes of a very good family, does your triend, Miss Hendrick, on the distaff side. Her mother was third daughter of Sir Humphrey Vernon—ran away
—disinherited—ham-m: The. Aunt, Miss Dormer, very wealthy old lady, engaged once to nephew of the Earl of Dunraith-hum-m-m My dear Miss Dormer.'

The letter was speedily written, folded and sealed. More music tollowed, more talk. Mr Bertie Vaughan was rather silent through it all, rather tired-looking, rather bored, and it might be a trifle anxious. Certainly his face were anything but the expression of a rapturous lover. He lay on his sofa, pulled the ears of Mrs. Owenson's favorite pug, Rixie, and

watched Sydney askance. Early hours were kept at Owenson Place. Sydney, accustomed to going to bed at nine, and fatigued with her journey, was struggling heroically with yawns before the clock struck ten. The striking of that hour was the signal for prayers. The servants filed in, the squire in a sonorous bass voice led the exercises. Then good-nights were said, and lean ing on his wife's arm, Sydney going before, the master of the bouse started for his room.

'And I will smoke a cigar for balf an hour, outside,' said Mr. Vaughan, rising leisurely. Virtuous as I am, and always have been, the primitive hours of this establishment are a height I haven't attained. Good-night, governor : good-night, Aunt Char ; good-night,

Syd. Sydney must cure you of smoking cigars after ten o'clock,' the squire answered, goodhumoredly. 'Good-night to you, my lad.'

Good-night, Bertie, said placid Aunt Char put on your ovorcoat, my dear boy, and the a scarf around your neck, or even your pocket handkerchief will do. Consider these fall nights are chilly, and you might catch a cold

in your head. By-by, Bert!' laughed Sydney, flashing a mischievous glance over her shoulder. For goodness sake don't forget to tie your handkerchief round your neck lest you snould catch that cold in your poor, dear head. Tell him to put on overshoes, mamma—the ground may be damp-and hadn't Perkins better hold an umbrella over him to keep off the dew?

She ran off, her mocking laugh coming back to him, and vanished into her own room. And Mr. Vaughan did put on his overcoat, and button it up carefully to the throat, before going out for that last smoke. It might be fun to Syd, but Aunt Char was right—he would take the proper precautions against a cold in the bead.

He lit up, and walked and smoked, a reflective frown on his face, and saw the light vanish from the upper windows. Mr. Vaughan was doing what he was constitutionally unfitted for and unused te—thinking.

'She's very pretty-uncommonly pretty, some fellows might think'-a pause and a puff-and to to think of her secing me to-

He looked up again—Sydney's light winked and went out. 'Yes,' Bertie mused, 'She.s' pretty, and

she's doosed good style, and she's an helress, and a very joily girl so far as 1 can see, but He seemed unable to get any farther. He looked uneasily up at the house once more.

All was dark and quiet. He pulled out his watch and looked at that. It was twenty minutes past ten. The moon was shining brilliantly now, silvering woods, and fields, and house. His eyes went slowly over the silver-lit prospect. 'It's all hers, every inch of it, and mine the

day I marry her. It's a confounded muddle, lock at how you will. Sometimes I wishyes, by George, I wish I had never seen-

Once more he abruptry broke off. This time he flung away his smoked out Havana and started rapidly for the gates. They were bolted and a huge English mastiff stood on guard, a very unnecessary precaution in that peaceful place, but of a piece with the squire's general fussiness.

'Here, Trumps—quiet, old boy, he said, and Trumps hoarse howl rumbled away into silence. He slid the bolts, opened the gate. closed it, and struck at ence into the rocky path by which Sydney had come and gone four hours before. He met no one until he left it and took the first street leading to the town. Here all was quiet too, the stores closed, a few bar-rooms alone sending their fatal light abroad. He drew near a large building, at whose entrance lamps burned, and from which strains of music came Turning an angle of this building, he came upon a young girl standing alone, her shawl wrapped about her, her back against a dead

wall—evidently waiting.
'Am I late, Dolly?' demanded Mr.
Vaughan, in a breathless tone. 'Awfully sorry, upon my honor, but I couldn't help it.

I couldn't, upon my word. He drew her hand, under his arm and led her off, bending down affectionately to catch a glimpse of her face, A piquant face, lit with bright restless eyes, and plump as an apple. There wes rouge on hor cheeks and lips, and powder, thick everywhere rouge was not, but the face he looked at was pretty in spite of that, with a certain chic and dash. Are you angry Dolly? "Upon my soul,

I'm sorry, but I couldn't help it in By Jove, Dolly, I couldn't and help along the waite Angry? Oh, dear, no hanswered Miss Dolly, with a flash of her dark eyes—I not I, Mr. Vaughan! 'Only when a young gentleman tells a young lady hell meet her a quarter of ten, and doesn't come till a quarter past eleven, it's time for that young lady to find another escort home. It isn't pleasant waiting three-quarters of an hour out in the cold, and I won't try it on again I can:tell;you

hat leave pay and in now you not a reflected of Come now, Dolly, you don't mean to quarrel with me, do you? I couldn't stand that. I told you I positively couldn't get away, and I couldn't. There was —a momentary hesitation-!a visitor at the house and I had to stay and do the civil. had f tay and do the civilibre for a hope the regra MA nyoung blady, Bertie ?hd asked Dolly,

quickly, with a sudden, swift, jealous change i projecti i karen pirketik kojir de kao

Your cousis! Res layer told me you had a cousin before Retains. I forgot every thing and everybody in the world but you. I suppose, when I am withlyou. That is all very fine, have Miss. Dolly whose strong point evidently, is not retort. Is she pretty, this cousin? Still harping on mystiamenter! laughs Bertie. Bot stall, my dear. A skim-milk school-girl, palld, delipate; no more to you than a penny candle to the moon.

'And then she's your cousin, besides vays Miss Dolly in a musing tone; and I suppose you wouldn't fall in love with your cousie even if she was ever so pretty. I've heard English people are like that.'

'Fall in love with my cousin ha! ha!' laughs Bertie again. 'That's a good joke.'
Oh, no, Doll; one young woman's enough to "And then she's your cousin, besides vays this Dolly in a musing tene; and I suppose you wouldn't fall in love with your cousin. But sydney came bravely to the rescue. But sy

'And that's me,' says Dolly giving his arm a tender little squeeze, her adger totally gone, and the twain walk in delightful silence on for some yards. I suppose that grumpy old uncle of yours wouldn't consent to your marrying an actress, though?' the girl asks again, with an impatient sigh.

'Well, ne, Dolly, I am afraid he wouldn't. My nucle is a man of tolerably strong prejudice, and tolerably strong selfishness. I bate selfiab people!' says Mr. Bertie Vaughan,

savagely. 'He would cut you off with a shilling, I suppose as the heavy fathers do in the

pieces!' suggests Dolly.
'Precisely, cut me off without a shilling; and, by Jupiter, Doll, I haven't a penny, no not a halfpenny, but what the old duffer gives me.

Well, you could go on the stage, says Dolly, reassuringly. With your face and your figure, and your aristocratic air, and your education, and everything, you'd make a tip top walking gent.'
'Don't say 'tip-top,' Dolly, and don't say

gent, corrects Mr. Vanghan. Yes there's something in that. I could go on the stage, and I always liked the life. Well, if the worst comes to the worst, who knows?—I may don the sock or buckskin. Meantime, here we are at your lodgings.'

And oh! by-the-by, Bertie, I nearly forgot! cries Dolly, keeping fast hold of his We're to have a sailing party over to Star Island to-morrow afternoon, after 1ehearsal, a clam chowder, a dance, and a good time generally. I've retused everybody, because I wanted to go with you. You'll come? -half-past one sharp.'

'Really, Dolly, much as I would like to, I'm afraid

'What! You won't come?' 'I'm atraid-'You must stay home and make love to the boarding-school cousin. Oh, I see it all! cries Miss Dolly, in bitterness of spirit.

'Nonsense, Dolly! Make love—nothing of the sort; only my uncle---' 'Oh! your uncle, of course,' cried Dolly wouldn't think of coaxing you for the world. Only I can tell Ben Ward I take back my refusal and will go with him. I hope you'll have a good time with your uncle and way. The mill-owning cad wants to marrocousin! The sneering scorn with which the ber, and will if only to spite me. And if Syd. have a good time with your uncle and not to be described. 'A real good time.

Good night Mr. Vaughan.' Ben Ward is the richest and best-looking roung mill-owner in Wyckcliffe, and Miss Dolly De Courcy's most obedient humble servant. As she says good-night she turns to go, leaving him standing irresolute at the gate. She is balf way to the door, when he

lifts his head and calls: 'I say! Look here, Dolly. Don't ask Ward, confound him. It'll be all right. I'll

CHAPTER XIII.

"ALLAN-A-DALE IS NO BARON OR LORD." It is the morning after, half-past eight, crisp, sparkling sunshine lies over land and sea; the orange and scarlet maples and hemlock glow and burn like jewels. A few gorgeous dahlias yet lift their bold, bright heads, where all the summer flowers are dead and rowan-trees like bunches of vivid coral. In the table all are assembled—no tardiness at a trifle fagged and sleepy, and struggles man-fully not to gape in the face of the assembled company. Sydney, who has been up and doing since half-past six, sits down with eyes like stars and cheeks as rosy almost as the

of the goddess Hygea. And we used to think her delicate! Upon my word, a Canadian boarding-school, long lassons, and short com-mons must be capital things for health. Bertie, my lad, what's the matter with you this morning? . Didn't your last digar sit well last night, or had you the nightmare? You look

rather white about the gills?
'Delicacy is my normal state,' Mr. Vaughan answers, languidly. Aunt Char, I'll trouble you for another steak and a second help to those very excellent fried potatoes. I am but a fragile blossom at best, that any rude wind may nip at the bud. never tasted better in my life.

He meets Sydney's laughing eyes with pensive gravity, and the squire booms out a great laugh in high good humonii 👊 🔠

'I'll tell you what it is, my fragile blosnot too delicate expression, 'without a shirt to his back,' than Ben Ward or Sam Hacker, som, he says, a we will try if change of air won't do you good. Bydney, I've a treat in store for you. One hour after breakfast let all he ready in the in very best rigging-the carriage willibe at the door and we will go him; and loved him; and was pessionately jealous of every lock; or smile given to the and make a day of it at the Sunderlands. We'll see if we can't blow the wilted roses humblest and homeliest of her sisterhood. back into the lily-like cheeks of our fair, This Bertie knew and Howe then, would it be fragile, Mr. : (Vanghan // VAII - (NAI // III)

Oh, how nice of you papa! cries out Sydney, in her school-girl way; how glad I shall be to see Mamie and Susie Sunderland again: And we can have a row in the afternoon across the bay to Star Island ... You are the very best and kindest papa that ever Lived diperson of course, best of smen and fathers. , Hey, Bertie, what do, your say?

had heard his death sentence. By don't you want to go?!... might have intimidated, a tolerably, strong man. A strong man mentally morally, or physically-Bertle Vaughan was not. His tone was deprecating and subdued to a degree

Confound the lad! he looks as glum as, if he

when he spoke i most filly it contributed to be ally, sir, nothing, would give me, more pleasure, but -- emilin all sel superor have Lout Burnly proton but mark though an inte-

I have another engagement—that is all I-I might break it, of course, says Mr. Vaughan, rather aghast.

Oh-hi You might break it, of course Then will you have the very great goodness.
Mr. Albert Vanghan, to break it! When I propose a pleasure excursion in honor of my daughter's arrival, no one pleads a prior engagement in my house. At half-past nine, sharp, young man, the will be ready?

An angry flush arose, hot and red, into the delicate face of Bertie Vanghan. He set his delicate face of Bertie Vanghan. He set his delicate face of Bertie Vanghan.

would propose this? Let him keep his engagement whatever it is, and afterwards let him join us. I am sure that will do every bit as well.' 'Humph!' growled the squire, 'you are taking up the cudgels for him, are you?

Well, lad, let us hear what this wonderfully important engagement is all about, and if it really is worth noticing, we will let you of duty. Come-speak up.' But 'speak up' was the last thing Bertie

could do on that subject. Good Heaven! he thought, his blood absolutely chilling, if this fiery old sailor really knew. A lie Mr. Vanghan would not have stuck at a second. but he was not quick-witted enough to invent a lie. So there was but one way to get out of the dilemma.

'It is an engagement of no importance,' he said hurriedly, that sensitive conscious color deepening again only a trifle. I'm sorry

menionedit at all. So am I,' said Captain Owenson, curtly and then profound and most uncomfortable silence tell.

Bertie has no tact, Sydney thought, a provoked feeling rising in her mind against her good-looking feeble fiance. If his engage ment really was an engagement, why didn't he keep it through thick and thin—papa would have respected him for it, even if it did cross his will. If it was only a trifle, as he says, why did he mention it at all? Now he has spoiled everything beforehand."

The meal ended with a sonorous grace, said with lowering brow and suppressed, angry in. tonation by the master of the house. he arose and glared defiance across at Bertie. Be off to your rooms every soul of you!' he ordered, in what Sydney called his 'quarter-

deck voice, and woe betide that one who is two minutes later than half-past nine? All dispersed-Sydney with fun in her ever linger-d long enough to give her irate tather's grizzled mustache an audacious little tweak; Bertie looking pale and uneasy; Mrs. Owenson, slow, sedate, and serene under her thery

lord's wrath, as under all subluvary things.
'What shall I do?' Bertie thought, biting again, with ever increasing bitterness. Very his lip and getting himself hurriedly into all well, Mr. Vaughan! do as you please. I the purple and fine linen the law allows his sovereign sex. Dolly will raise the devil Yes, by Jove she will, and Ben Ward-hang him-will cut in and have everything his own actress brings out these two family titles is ney insists on going over to Star Island in the atternoon, as she will be sure to do, with the confounded contrariness of her kind-by Jove, what an infernal muddle! Ten to one: Dolly sees me there, with all those girls, she

will make a scene on the spot. But I won't go to Star Island-no, by George! wild horses won't drag me to that

beastly little twopenny-ha'-penny island! But what could be do? At half-past twelve precisely Dolly would be awaiting him, and to wait for any human being sat as illy upon the imperious little actress as though she had been Grand Duchess of Gerolstein in her own right. He had kept her waiting last night, and with this added she would never forgive him-never. She would go off in dire wrath, and breathing vengeance and breakfast time. Out of doors, yellow, that clod-hopping mill-man, Ward, and the odds were he would lose her forever. To lose Dolly De Courcy was to Mr. Vaughan's mind, this morning, about the bitterest earthly loss that could befall him. As far as a thoroughly weak, thoroughly selfish, thorgone, and the scarlet clusters hang from the oughly shallow man can love, any one, he loved this black-eyed, loud-voiced, sharpdoors, the breakfast-table is spread, and silver tongued, plump, dashing dazzling, sprekling and china and crystal flash back the sunlight actress. She sang the most audacious songs, cheerily. A fire suaps on the hearth, and dance the most andacious dances, played the makes doubly cozy the whole room. Around | French Spy and Mazepps, and set all the men in the house crowing and clapping over most meal times will be tolerated in the household | audacious double entendres and the air of in-Squire Owenson rules. Bertie Vaughan looks | nocence with which she said them. Three weeks ago he had lost his head—on the first night indeed on which he had seen her at the little Wyckliffe theatre, in the dashing role of Jack Sheppard. For the matter of that a dozen other young men had lost their heads clusters of rowan berries in her lovely leose on the same auspicious occasion, but among them all the blue-eyed, fair-haired, aristo-Look at that child! says the squire, his cratic-looking, young English gentleman whole face aglow with the love and delight proved the conquering hero. Pretty, plump he cannot hide; she might sit for a portrait | Dolly had, a romantic, if rather fickle fancy, and he captivated it. Any one exactly like him, with his slow trainante voice, his soft, languid laugh, his gentle, obsequious man-ner, the provincial actress had never met before, and all the rich young mill-men had been nowhere in the race. They might eneer at ' Miss Vaughan's pretty white hands, curl ing Hyperion locks, soft little moustache like the callow down upon goslings back, his lav-ender and lemon kids, his scented and embroidered handkerchiefs. Miss De Cource liked all these elegant and patrician things, because she wasn't use to them. He was t gentlemen pure and simple, born and bred A second cup of coffee, Aunt Char, if you and that is whatthey were not; plebeian, unplease. Really Katy is a cordon bleu; I educated, and ignorant to the core herself, Dolly had an intense admiration of these things in him. In point of fact, Bertie Vaughan was a thing of beauty and a joy torever in her eyes, and she would rather have married him, to use her own forcible, if

> staying ilaway from her i pic-nic to attend another, and play chevalier servante to his cousin lidea to seems on it as [Mare: will beathe very dickens to pay. grouned poor Bertie, and sooner or later the whole thing will blow up and reach the governor's ears, and then-

when the found him breaking his promise.

or any other mill-millionaire of them all

hung with diamonds! She took his bouquets,

and his costlier presents, and smiled upon

A cold thrill ran through him, he could not pursue the horrible subject. Admin at Illi write her as note and send it with Murphy, he thought, after a moment's profound cogitation. It's the best I can do-the only thing I can do ... Confound the governor! It's the first time since I have known him such a frisky idea as this ever came into his head, and to think of his pitching upon this day of all days! Hang it

Mr. Yaughan completed his tollet in a greatly perturbed state of mind, hanging? of tone. Oh, yes, a young lady. In point of fact, ous voice, what? No stammering—speak and confounding things and people gener-Continued on Third Page.

their formanment distinct out

ally, and constionally using even stronger anathemas. His neglitie was tied at lest to his satisfaction, and salary pen and paper he dashed off this note to the lady of his heart :

Drawer' Dotty:—I can't go to the picale den't expect me to-day. Got to stay on duty at home. I'm awfully scorry, but I can't get out of it. Now don't fire up, there's a dear girl. You know there is nowhere in the world I would as soon be as by your side; but there's a destiny that shapes our ends, rough -as some fellow says - how them how we will. I'll be with you to-morrow after rehearsal, and tell you all about it. And, meantime, I am yours yours only. BERTIE.

PR. Don't flirt with Ward or Hecker, B.

that's a dear girl. Mr. Vaughan hastily folded and sealed this eloquent epistle, and went off in search of Murphy.' Murphy was a small boy of twelve, and errand-runner in general to the household. An understanding—strongly comented by dimes and quarters-had been established between him and Master Bertle; and Murphy alone, perhaps of the whole family, knew how his young master was run-ning after the actress. It still wanted ten minutes of the appointed hour, and without loss of time Murphy was hunted up.

1 say, Murphy! called Vaughan, softly whistling him aside, 'I want you.' 'Yis sur.'.

1 want you to deliver this note before twelve o'clock,' said Bertie, slipping the note and the customary fee into the youngster's grimy hand. rimy hand. Murphy's grin broadened. He could not

read, and it was the first time he had ever been called upon as letter-carrier; but he understood it perfectly.
I will, sur. It's to them ye know, sur,

isn't it?' cried Murphy, shutting one eye and cocking up the other. It's to Miss De Courcy, and must be delivered before twelve. You will wait for an answer; and mind, Murphy, not a word to a

hiving soul.' Not a sowl, sur, livin' or dead! I'll be there an' back in a pig's whisper, sur. Long life to ye, Misther Bertie!

Hil there-you, Murphy. 'Old the 'osses eads, will yer?' cried out Perkins, the Cockney ceachman. Beg parding, Mr. Bertie, didn't see you, sir, but the hoff 'oss is a bit restive and fresh this morning. I say

Murphy held the frisky off-wheeler, and Mr. Perkins mounted to his seat. Fquire Owensou, leaning on Sydney's strong young arm, appeared, Mrs. Owenson following. Bertie sprang forward to assist him in; then Mrs. Owenson, then Sydney; then with one parting glance of intelligence at Murphy, sgrang atter. Perkins cracked his whip and away they went at a rattling pace down the avenue.

The gloom of Bertie's untoward remark still hung over the horizon of the squire. His Jove-like front lowered portentously. Bertie saw it and fidgeted rather uneasily, essayed small remarks, and looked in the intervals out of the window. But Sydney, radiant of face and toilet, set herself assidnously to restore sunshine and harmony. She talked nonsense and laughed at it, made small jokes and laughed at them, and the laughter was infectious if the humor was not. By the time they reached the Sunderlands, general geniality had been restored: 'the squire smiled, and peace reigned.

A lively welcome awaited them. Two tall daughters and two taller sons blessed this household-all were rejoiced to see Sydney and Bertie; and in the midst of laughter, and talk, and good tellowship, young Vaughan's last trace of uneasiness vanished—like mist before the son. He was one of those people to whom it is a sheer physical impossibility to be unhappy long-who shake off all thought of evil to come, and will eat, drink, and be merry to-day, come, death and doom to-morrow.

The voi the girls played the piano, and did like-Sydney's approaching marriage, was discussed in all its bearings, and the Misses Sunderland were invited to make two of the five bridesmaids to officiate upon the occa-

(To be Continued.)

SHOOTING IN VALLEYFIELD. A STRIKER MORTALLY WOUNDED-HE DECLARES HIMBELF THE GUILTY PARTY.

VALLEYFIELD, Que., May 5.—Last Friday, Frank Alexe, agent for the South Eastern Railway, arrived in this town, in order to hire the hands now on strike at Valleyfield to go to work in the manufacturies in the Eastern States. This afternoon he was in his carriage opposite Salaberry Hotel when one Leopold Tessier alias Lavine, asked him to hire him; Alexe answered that he only wanted families and could not hire young men; some angry words' ensued and Tessier told Alexe to go to the D--, asking him to come down from his carriage and fight him if he was a man. Alexe gave him a slap and Tessier then picked up stones and throw them at him, not striking him: However, Alexe drove off, and Tessier followed him, accompanied by one of Francols Dion's sons; he reached him at Pierre Leduc's residence and tried to jump in Alexe's carriage, provoking him and using threatening lan-guage, stating he wished to kill him. Alexe drew his revolver and fired, the ball lodging in the upper part of the thigh Tessier, supported by Dion, managed to walk about one hundred and sixty feet, till he reached Leon Quenneville's house, when he fell on the steps, losing an immense quantity of blood. Alexe, who was accompanied by one of J. St. Onge's nephews, drove back to the hotel Tessier was taken into Quenneville's house, and Dr. Sutherland was immediately sent for and attended him. High Constable Bissonnette, who has been at Yalleyfield for the notified, immediately drove to the shop with Dr. Lesage; Father Pelletier, parish priest who was also sent for, heard the confession of Tessier, and administered the sacraments of the Catholic Church. Over five hundred people had been gathered 10und the house. Mayor Plants, with his clerk, Mr. Brodeur, N. P., received the ante mortem declaration of Tessier, who declared that he was the guilty party, and wished Alexe not to be troubled. Tessier is suffering greatly; and there is constantly somebody near him with their fingers on the wound, and order to kinder the blood from escaping; he has lost an immense quantity of blood, his clothes being literally saturated of his recovery, Alexe has given himself up, to the authorities, and he is under guard at Larocque's Hotel. Great excitement prevails at present in the town, apparent, sympathy being manifested in favor of Alexe, especially after the dying man's declaration. The strike

The average number of United States sea. men transported across the Panama Railroad

is not yet ended.

THE CONTEST IN COUNTY CORK

EXTRAORDINARY SORNES

[Ulster Eraminer.]

Cork, Monday. To-day, being fair day in Macroom, Colonel Colthurst and Mr. Kettle attended there for the purpose of forwarding their candidature. Mr. Kettle, accompanied by Mr. Finigan, had arrived by the early train from Cork. They were met at the station by a small crowd, who escorted them through the town. The Rev. Canon Cullinan, the Rev. Mr. Foley, P. P. Ballyvourney; the Rev. William O'Donovan, and the Rev. Mr. O'Donoghue were at the station. The crowd swelled, and both gentlemen were urged to go on to the fair field and address the people there. They were followed by the clergymen mentioned, and the clergymen were accompanied by a small crowd of farmers, who were evidently sympathisers with Colonel Colthurst. Mr. Finigan and Mr. Kettle having mounted one of the carts in the field, amidst great cheering, the priest endeavoured to force their way to the cart for the purpose of preventing them from speaking, calling for cheers for Colonel Colthurst, and asking to have the strangers put down.

Mr. Finnigan, amidst cheering from the crowd, said he had come there as one of the lieutenants of his leader, and Ireland's leader -Charles Stewart Parnell. [Great cheering.] He determined, so long as there were no religious question intervening, to dispute the right of the priests to interiere against the interests of the people. [Cheers.] He was a Catholic, and relied upon the authority of the late Dr. Kean of Cloyne, for the principle that after their duty to God came their duty to their country. [Cheers.] It was a shame and a disgrace that their priests should come there and attempt to repeat the Enniscorthy bludgeon men.

There was cheering at this point, and cries of "We will have no Enniscorthy here."

The clergymen called for cheers for Colonel Colthurst, and the calls were responded to by the small crowd of tenant-farmers around them, but were hissed and "bahed" by the Murphy! look alive, will yer. Ere's the great majority of the people. Cheers for Mr. squire. Finigan, Mr. Kettle, and Mr. Parnell were called for and responded to, and there were continuous groans for the "English pensioner," as Colonel Colthurst was called. An attempt was made to roll away the cart on which Mr. Finigan and Mr. Kettle were standing, but the attempt was frustrated by the crowd.

Mr. Kettle then came forward, amid cheers and called for fair play for the people. [Cheers.] He came to fight the people's battle. He came there not against the priests, but against the landlords and English domination in Ireland. [Cheers.] He was proud of the spirit displayed by the people of Macroom that day, and be had no doubt whatever about the issue of the election. [Great interruption, and continued cheering.] He was of the people, and was prepared to fight for the people. He had no doubt, notwith-standing all opposition, that he would be returned on Tuesday as a member for the county. [Great cheering.)

Mr. Kettle, and Mr. Finigan were then lifted over the heads of the people, and chaired for a short time until they begged to be let rest on terra firma. They then proceeded to the Victoria Hotel, accompanied by a large crowd, who enthusiastically

Colonel Colthurst arrived shortly after, in company with the four clergymen mentioned, and escorted by a number of farmers from the pared notes of their doings for the past year every now and again for Mesers. Parnell, this meeting. (Cheers.) Kettle, and Finigan. The farmers themselves did not interfere actively for or against at this stage of the proceedings, but a constant stream of them kept pouring in and out of the hotel for the purpose of interviewing Mr. Kettle and Finigan, and promining the tenant-farmer candidate their sup-

port.
At helf-past one o'clock Mr. Finigan and Mr. Kettle, with green ribbons flying from the handles of their umbrellas, which were hoisted on their shoulders, left the hotel and proceeded to the platform erected for their convenience in the square. It was intended that they should address the meeting from the hotel, but the proprietors having expressed a wish that they should not do so, they acceded to it. They were immediately surrounded by a large crowd of farmers and townspeople and escorted amidst great enthusiam to the place of meeting. Just as they reached the platform, and as Mr. Denis Lane was being moved to the chair, the Rev. Canon Cullinan and the Rev. Mr. Donovan were seen issuing from the house of Mr. O'Connell, solicitor, and forcing their way through the crowd to the platform. They were im-mediately met with cries of "No priestly dictation," and "Who supported Hussey? amidst the great confusion that prevailed.

Mr. Finican called loudly—Order, order. The priesta have no right to come to disturb this meeting. [Cries of "Turn out with the priests.") We are assembled here to-day unthe green banner of our country. (Mr. Finigan here waved his umbrella, from which, as already stated, green streamers were flying, and great cheering took place for several min-

Mr. KETTLE-Groans for the poor-rate col-

lector's son. (Grosning.)
When the confusion had somewhat sub-

Mr.Finigan said-I am here as the lieutonant of Ireland's leader ... (Great cheering.) 1., The Rev. Canon Cullinane and the Rev. Mr. Donovan having been making great exer-tions all this time to force their way to the platform through the surging mass of people, the great confusion and excitement still con-

Mr. Finican (to Colonel Colthurst)—You are false to your profession, sir, to come here to disturb this meeting. I am here, men of Macroom, as the humble lieutenant of Charles: Stuart Parnell. (Tremendous cheering for Mr. Parnell.) I have not been afraid of the German Gatling guns or the German bayonets, "I am not afraid now to stand here for Ireland. (Cheering.) L'am afraid of no man. (Cheering.) I am the grandson of a rebel of '98. (Great cheering.) I am the son of a '6t a rebel of '48—(cheering for the Finigans) with it, and the doctors entertain small, hopes of a record of the unsullied flag of Ireland is entrusted to my care It will do my best, as my forefathers did before me, to serve Ire-land. I will stand or fall by that flag. They slander me foully who say that T am opposed to the priests..... Ories of "They are liars We will not believe them. (). I am not opposed to the priests—(no, no; you are not)—and I regret that you, Eather Donovan, that you who were the supporter of Mr. Hussey-(groans for Hussey, lasting for some time should the past 25 years has been 500 per year at a come here to this meeting and desecrate your meditin cost of \$250 a head, making about holy office by, standing between the people \$300,000 expended by the Government for and the people's interests. (Tremendous chest-

tempted to force his way to the platform; man in the centre of the crowd who raised a Church in Cork. cheer for Col Colthurst was immediately hustled out of it.)

Mr. Finisan-If it were a question of faith or morais I would humbly follow the priests, but not in a question of the people's interest.

The Rev. Mr. Donovan having still continued his exertions to reach the platform, there were cries of "Turn him out," and a section of the meeting pressed forward to eject him.

Mr. Finisan (at the top of his voice, and amid great excitement)—Leave the pricets alone. Father Donovan, you will have the support of and aid of an Irish soldier. (Cries of "Away with the disturbers.") 1 will not allow any of the priests to be touched or injured here, and I will extend to them the guardianship of an Irish soldier. (Great cheering.) I am deeply pained as a Catholic to find the cause of the people opposed by the priests of this country. (Cheers for Finigan.) The Rev. Mr. Donovan -You are opposed to the bishops and priests of Ireland.

Mr. Finigar-When I went down to the fair field to-day there were cheers raised to Murder Finigan." (Great excitement, and cries of "No one dare say that in Macroom." The Rev. Canon Cullinant here rushed ax citedly through the crowd to the platform, and demanded of Mr. Finigan who it was that raised the cry of " Murder Finigan."

Mr. FINIGAN-I will tell you, sir. The Rev. Canon CULLINANE-Tell me.

then. Mr. Fixicax-lam going to tell you if you come near me, but do you think, sir, that it would be compatible with public interests to mention it here? But why do you come here sir. to raise your bludgeon against me?

The Rev. Canon CULLINANE-I did not, eir. Mr. Finidan-But you did, sir. Mr. KETTLE-Your bishop, surely, did not send you here as a bludgeon-man.

The Rev. Canon CULLINANE (loudly)-Who raised the cry of " murder Finigan." Mr. Finidan-If you want to know, Father Donovan did it, sir, and I have evidence to

prove it. Again I ask you why did you come here to disturb this meeting? The Rev. Canon Cullinage-This is my parish, sir.

Mr. Finigan-Well, then, I am here as an Irish soldier to fight against this English pen sioner. I am here, as one of the people, to stand by the people. (Tremendous cheering during which Canon Cullinane retired, and spoke with the Rev. Mr. Donovan.) The Rev. Mr. Donovan, who, after great exertions, was able to lorge his way through

the thick mass of the people to the front of the platform, here cried out-Stop a moment. Mr. Finigan-I ask the priests to retire in quiet and order, and not interfere with this meeting, just as I and my friend did not interfere with the meeting they held. I will stand by the priests of my Church in faith and morals, but I will stand by my country's

cause whatever it may cost. (Cheers.)
The Rev. Mr. Donovan-What authority had you for saying that I called out, "Murder Finigan?"

Several Voices-You did say it. Mr. Finican-I will give you my authority, sir, and will write to your bishop on the sub-

The two clergymen then retired to the outskirts of the crowd, amidst cheers for Finigan and groans for "Hussey's supporter."

Mr. Finigan-And now, in the name of Catholic Ireland, and recognising the right of every man to worship God as he thinks fit, I hereby, in the name of your leader and my leader, Charles Stuart Parnell, lift aloft the colours of the Irish nation. (Mr. Finigan here waved overhead the umbrella from which the green streamers were flying, and there was Bally vourney district. They were im- a wild outburst of enthusiasm.) Now (Canon mediately surrounded by a large crowd of Cullinane here re-entered the crowd), now I townspeople and farmers' sons, who hissed ask those priests to go to their church and and hooted them vehemently and cheered | mind their duty, and not be interfering with them that compensation-

A Voice-That they gave us. (Laughter.) Mr. Finidan-Which is fair and equitable; but we must reduce the rents. (Cheers.) The man who tills the soil should have a right to live on the soil.

The Rev. Canon Cullinane-Sure that is what Colthurst said. Several Voices-No, no; he would rather

give us the "cat." Mr. Finican-Would it not suit your reverence to attend your own meeting and leave this. (Cheers.) There is no religious question being discusted at present, and even if there were, it was the Obstructionists in Parliament who fought for the priests and fought tor the Catholic University measure. (Great cheering.) But while we fight for our holy faith we will also fight for our own holy land. (Renewed cheering.) We want the farmer, be he large or small, to have his family properly fed, housed, and clothed. We want

him to pay his debts to the shopkeeper, and after that it will be time enough to think of the rent. (Great cheering.) The rent must come last. -(tremendous cheering)-and we will fight and struggle for this in the Saxon Parliament. Celonel Colthurst, in company with two or

three clergymen, here entered the crowd. Mr. Finigan-I am accustomed to hisses and yells in the Saxon Parliament, and I am not afraid to meet them anywhere. Now, people have told you also-the enemies of Ireland have told you—that we are anxious to get rid of Mr. Shaw. (No, no, and cheers for Mr. Shaw.) No, no; we do not want to do that. Mr. Shaw and I are on friendly terms. I ask you why did not Mr. Shaw come here to support this English colon-1? (Cheers.) You must vote for Kettle and Shaw, and you must send to the right-about this! English pensioner and old useless Whig—this man who, by, private charity, is endeavouring to buy up

your public spirit. (Cheers, and cries of "He will never be able to buy us.") Colonel Colthurst and the clergymen attempted to address the people, but were received with repeated interruptions, mingled with grouns. Colonel Colthurst having failed

to obtain a hearing. The Very Rev. Canon Cullinant addressed the crowd from a window. There are some biackguards here... (Cheers for Parnelli) You are always in the habit of listening to me with respect, and I always gave you advice for your good. (Interruptions.) I want to say a word to you. This Mr. Finigan that has come here— (interruptions and cheers for Parnell.)
He said the other day in Ranis, "Down with
the priests." (Cries of "He never did," and
cheers.) I will tell you what another of Mr. Parnell's followers said. He boasted that he ate meat on Good Friday, and that he was the follower of Garibaldi, the assassin. (Groans and interruptions.) Will you follow fellows that announce doctrines of that kind? (no, no, and interruptions.) Would you like the Catholic that would boast that he ate meat on Friday? (No, and renewed interruption.) You saw this Finigan up at the fair field as if he was a pions fellow pulling out his cross. (Cries of Stand by the Cross," and cheers.) We won't stand by Finigan's cross ... (Interruption.) Finigan's cross is the cross of hypocrisy, and we will have no hypocrisy. (No. no, and groans.) "Now, boys, they are following amidst which the Rev. Mr. Donovan at- ers of Parnell. (Interruptions.) What did a Treaty of Berlin.

young fellow from Clonakilty say the other There were loud cries of "Turn him out." A day in Cork? He sneered at the Catholic

Mere the interruption, which lasted for onme time, became louder owing to the conduct of some men in the crowd who gesticulated at the window at which Colonel Colthurst and his friend: stood.

Colonel Colthurst then spoke, and was frequently interrupted. He said he was not afraid of Mr. Parnell nor of his lieutenants. He did not wish to say a word against Mr. Parnell, but he had not conducted this contest in a tair or honourable manuer.

MR. SULLIVAN AND MR. CALLAN. A SERIOUS CHARGE

Dublin, MONDAY MORNING. The following extraordinary letter from Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P, to the Editor of the Freeman's Journal, upon Mr. Lowther and Mr. Callan, is published in to-day's (Morday) Freeman.

10th April DEAR SIR,-In reference to the election ontest in Louth which has just terminated, I have to-day to ask your attention, and the attention of the Irish people, to a fact which throws a lurid light on the secret relation which may exist between the Government and professing members of the Rome Rule party. Passing through Collon on Thursday last, I was handed some letters bearing the London post-mark, which had been lying there apparently for some days. At first I was at a loss to think who could be writing to me at Collon, but I recollected that a letter of mine published in the London Times about a week ago was dated from that place. On opening one of those letters, I found it contained direct, precise, and absolute informetion of a fact previously made known to me in a less positive manner, that within the then past week Mr. James Lowther, the Irish Chief-Secretary, had received from Mr. Philip Callan a communication, offering himself to oppose me in Louth, and asking Mr. Lowther for money to carry out this purpose. Now, sir, this is a very serious statement and not to be lightly made. I am in a position most solemnly to pledge myself in the face of the world that I know it to be true. I think you will agree with me, sir, that the matter cannot rest where it now is; that it is due to the charecter of the Irish representation, and to the purity and deenency of Irish political life, that it should be challenged, investigated, proved, or confessed. I hereby undertake to prove it by the evidence of just one witness -namely, Mr. Lowther himself. He is, at all events, a gentleman, and will truly tell if this damning story be a fact or fiction. As for a denial from Mr. Phillip Callan, we know the high esteem in which that should be held; and the point at issue is not as to whose cheques are chashed for the occasion, or who else may be financially confederated in the The one plain and simple statement which I hope you, sir, as one of the public guardians of public morality, will insist on being answered is-Did Mr. Lowther receive from Mr. Phillip Callan an application for money to contest Louth against me .- Yours very truly, A. M. SULLIVAN.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

The French Canadians are hard at work organizing for the celebration of St. Jean Baptiste day, the 24th of June, 1880. It is to be a national affair on a grand scale. The race throughout this continent will be represented by delegates from Massachusetts, Illinois, California, the Canadian Northwest, the Acadian settlements in the Maritime Provinces and from the coast of Newfoundland. The gathering will be held in the city of Quebec, the cradle of the race, and the spot rendered

racred by its glorious past. It may be asked: What have they to celebrate? First, a marvellous history that may he said to date from that spring morning in 1535, when Jacques Cartier and his little And sang the the apotheose of Bessy's bairns, band attended Mass in the Cathedral of St. She had not harried us, the wanton—witch, Malo, while their craft, the Grand Hermine, the Petite Hermine, and the Emerillon, waited for them with sails set in the roadstead. Three hundred and forty-five years have passed since then, and it is safe to say that no people on the face of the earth have achieved more in the same length of time, and in the face of as cruel a fate, than the French Canadians. The original settlers in New France numbered 25,000 souls; their descendants number a million and a half. They were the pioneers of religion and settlement in North America. While the rest of the Mother Country gave itself up to the corruption of the age, the nobility of Normandy and Brittany sent their sons as soldiers or missionaries to New France, and corried the elements of civilization from Quebec to the Rocky Mountains, and from Lake St. John to New Orleans with intrepid, daring, and unfaltering steps. Marquette penetrated the far West and discovered its secrets. DeBrebouf and Lalement suffered martyrdom on the shores of Lake Simcoe: and the Company of the Hundred Associates opened up avenues of trade and commerce everywhere. Champlain, Montmagny, De Tracy, D'Aillebout, Frontenac, Vandreuil, Beauharnois, Longueuil and Galisonniere, among the French Governors, have won an immortal place in Canadian history. The Jesuits and Recollets, the early apostles of the country, receive homage from all who admire courage and devotion to duty; and Laval and his successors in the See, who reaped what the missionaries sowed, were men of wonderful energy and tact. It is true, the Canadians, after keeping the Iroquois at bay, subdaing the forest and carrying the Gospel into the wilds of the continent for a century and a half, were conquered, and that they have since quietly accepted the nevit-able; but their fall is marked by no stigma of disgrace. On the contrary, there is not a more brilliant chapter On the in their history than the records of their deeds when all but abandoned by their leaders. they fought Wolfe and General Murray until Quebec was no longer habitable, and then loyally sided with the conqueror in his struggle with the revolted colonies. The name of Wolfe does not overshadow that of Montcalm; and if Brock was the hero in Upper Canada in the war of 1812, De Salapery was not behind him either in skill or courage. The era of peace dawned in 1815, and since then the French Canadians have prospered amazing, y, albeit the Province for forty years afterwards was weighed down by the feudal system. In politics they have given Canada Papineau, Laton.

while Hamel in art, and Lajeunesse (Albani) in song, have a world-wide reputation. It is often charged that the French Canadians are degenerate race; but the mere fact that in spite of two centuries of feudalism, of Indian wars, of foreign invasion, and of association with the dominant Anglo-Saxon, they exist today a million and a halt in number, with their ancient faith and language ever fresh, is proof of unparalleled vitality.

taine, Morin and Cartier; Garneau, Ferland,

Casgrain, Gaspe, Tacke, Sulte, Fabre and

Lemoine are worthy names in literature;

The Golos is satisfied that Bismarck will

WHAT THE SPIRIT SAID TO THE PRINCE. 87 # G."

PROLOGUE.

Lift up, O Celt !-- lift up thy rebel soul! Caper with joy, ye verdant, soft ôereens! Erin, happy waiters on the workhouse dole: A Prince is coming, and he is our Queen's! Georgius, Gulielmus, Alfredus. Dax, ducis, admiral and Feldsenemeister!

Sing out, ye lofty crage, where Marlin Head Ye waves, immortal coolsers! sing th royster!

He's husband to great Alexander's daughter Hight Bomanoffski Vladimira,

alaughter; His courtiers say 'tis but a chimera,) The babies born unto this princely pair, By preconcerted act of noble senate Needs must choose holy Russia, (as it were,) To make their debut on this plebeian planet.

(The Tartar's self just now is dodging

111. Two hundred thousand guineas doth he pocket; Low, hungry peasants' sweat marks every

shilling. And were not peasants made to fill a docket Or Prince's pouch, instead of beastly swilling? The poor bucolic dogs were just created

To feed our gilded swarm of princely paupers To strew their path with flowers, vile breath abated, and cheer "Is 'Ighness," the rerbaric yawpers!

O happy, happy Erin, be thou grateful! Didn't Tommy Moore indite a lay to Georgie Ah! Denis Florence, thou poetic pate full, Shall not another Prince to idylls urge ye? Come, tuneful Mac, Apollo's lyre be twang

ingi Can nothing glorious to Parnasaus call ye? The welkin's full of cheers,-great guns are banging,

Conceive, O Mac, a classical "Come all ye." v. WHAT THE SPIRIT HAID

Sure Slievnamon and Kerry's hills are reel-Old Wicklow's shamefaced mountains hide

the verdant: Mark you the Sprite from Staffa's white foam stealing. Who speaketh myst'ries :- " Darlin' l'rince,

your servan; Tis pity, Prince, this treasonable famine Should stalk betwixt the wind and your desar-

vin': But, softly, now; sure, Prince, we're only rhammin'. He blames the knife who's ignorant of carvin'!

"Tis mighty mane for beggars to be atin', We know it well,-or even to be livin'; The gintlemen are kilt with tax and ratin' And, troth, dear Prince, one soon gets

VI.

tired of givin'! By coorse, all things were made for lords and princes,

Farm laborers, poor peasantry and cottier; -'Old!' cries the Prince, "Sir, 'ave you lost vour senses?

Now, w'y the dayvil 'ave the wretches got 'ere?'

Ah! if we had but sworn our troth to Harry. And pawned our souls to that damned lustful satyr;

If Erin's prelates sold their God to marry, Like the pot-bellied, poltroon Saxon Pater If we had broken shrine and sacred niche, She had not harried as, the wanton-witch, That she might caper in her lordly harems!

YIII. By herrin's, Prince, we are a curious people! If we said 'Yes,' you'd change our rags to

ermine; All that you ask is jist a change of steeple, Four bleak, bare walls and Bishop Jocelyn's sermon! To sing 'God Save the Queen' on Sunday

morning; To pray for kings, landlords, queens, process servers,
With Hanover damnation—lofty scorning

For Parnell's pack of property disturbers!

Och, by the seven-league club of Fin ma Coul! We're a quare pack,—as obstinate as bo ncens;

Tis pity, faix, we have no Saxon school To tache us how to kneel to British shoneens! To crook a shank by royal regulation,

To shade our eyes before a crown and scepter To cheer the mistress of an alien nation Whose starving hinds for forty years have kept her!

Ah! would we had a Famine every saison! This royal pity's sweet to us poor sinners; Tis betther to our stomachs—(and good raison 1)

Than gorgin' for a month on Windsor dinnerg.

'Tis strange, dear Prince, that spite of all sich kindness, Which lays our gratitude a heavy tax on, We Irishmen are troubled with a blindness

Dread, princely figure—head of naval thunder!

That cannot see the beauties of a Saxon!

Don't stick a Tract in every bit of bacon, Tis indigestible, and, sure, no wonder! It's hated hard from Pethersville to Pakin ! It won't assimilate, as say the doctors; It's not a healthy kitchen to our lumpers; It has an ancient flavor of tithe-proctors, A faint suspicion of your Bible-thumpers!

Didn't Aristides write his name to glory Upon an oyster or its shell, the crathur? And to his wife, didn't Cumberland, the gory Do what he never did to foemen-bate her? Magnanimous as Aristides Justus! Write thy great name on this our latest famine -

Ye turn your head away !—Ah, jewel, trust us What? All our loyalty is "blawsted gammon!

XIII. Most gracions Prince! though your ances tral triremes Through wreathing foam rushed on ou coasts in anger,

We, eager, watch where Albion's pennant streams, With beer and bacon, not with balls to bang her!

And, on the ragin' wilds of roarin' ocean (Sure, don't you knew), you'll write yourself a Thriton,
And carve upon Brittania's brow the notion—

Though Neptune rise up from his sounds billows,

Tis pity, Prince, our los sire is ... Nego ! Potatoca hilghtest tomete mene our pillema Than open kings must terrible Ques age. That is, if we had pillows, which we haven't; Good blocks for robel heads is only proper; Hard thumps is what we want, we Colts de-

prevent The sharp arbitrament of Calcraft's chopper !"

XV. Wild Statia's spirit saw a lovely vision,-Saw moonlight chased by ruddy, rosy dawning: Then muraturing caverns liquid fields Blyslan

awning, The crested waves, like lambs upon green mendows Ran meerily to hide themselves in caves

Stole, emerald, forth from rocky nook and

'Is 'Ighness watched the flashing lights and shadows, The spirit left as she passed neath the waves.

WHAT THE PRINCE SAID : "By Jawge! you know!"

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

Gathered ruffles made very narrow and double of the silk are on Paris dresses.

Grenadine dresses, entirely black, are made over glossy Surah skirts to make them light. Plaited skirts, forming double kilts, are very fashiouable for foulards and for thin wool

dresses. The gay cotton dresses are quite as effective as those of foulard, and are secured for Newport and Saratoga.

A new fancy is that of using creamy white India muslin shirred inside of open necks of grenadine and foulard dresses.

Hoods are about being revived, and are made on round capes that reach only to the elbow, as well as on the long straight gowns that form over-dresses for suits.

The satin-striped granadines, also plain canvas grenadines, are used in Paris for trimming plain black silk dresses; when the plain grenadine is used there are usually narmw panels or tongues of silk on satin falling upon them.

Tea gowns, pilgrimage suits, Spanish costumes, dersoy bodices, matinees and Hoglish driving cloaks are the novelties displayed on opening day by exclusive modistes who remain late in Paris in order to secure the newest fashions. The matinees, or morning costumes, are

most dainty toilettes, made with a pettionat

and long unlined sacque of Surah silk of cream white, pale rose, heliotrope or light blue, trimmed with gathered ruffles of the same edged with Breton lace. Some-Spanish costumes made by Worth represent the most bouffant styles, and also give new suggestions for black granadine dresses, as they are made of black broomled

pale Isabelle yellow silk or else with bright Jacqueminot red. There are beautiful petricoats of Surah and of satin-pink, white or blue-with two puils stuffed with hair placed at the top of the back, which thus answers the same purpo e as Peter Cooper's air cushion; plaitings

and jetted grenatine, lined throughout with

of Breton lace trim the edge of these dainty skirts. Directoire collars and square cuffs are made of jetted net and edged with a rew of out let beads like those used on the brims of bonnets; these trim basques of black grenadine, and also of sitk suits. Surplice and square necks of such dresses have black beaded tulle draped

inside of the opening. Creamy muslin embroidery and white Languedoc lace are lavishly used on French costumes of Turkey-red calico, very delicately painted by hand. Other cretonne, satine, and mummy cloth dresses are made up in the Wattenu designs that are used for fewlards and are elaborately trimmed with lace.

Jet netted aprons or else fringe half a yard deep, trim the fronts of many grenadine dresses. Sometimes the sleeves come only to the clbow, and below this are half-sleeves of jetted net that fit the arm smoothly, or else wrinkle like a thread glove, and are finished at the wrist with rufiles of lace and loops of

sutin ribon. Two kinds of black grenadine are in the same dress; that for the plaited flounces is striped with satin, and the stripes are made to go around the figure, instead of being lengthwise. For the body and overskirt satin grenadine with transparent open figures outlined with jet is used, also the large satin balls and polka dots.

The apron overskirt, plain or in diagonal plaits, is one of the popular fashions (or grenadine dresses, while the new black drapery is formed of two loops, one above the other. These are made of a single breadth, with both ends plaited to the belt, and the curved lower edge trimmed all around with a wide plaiting. Below this is a longer ourve that is similarly trimmed.

There are most graceful sacques of black Surah imported to wear with black silk or grenadine skirts in the house These are not lined, and are as cool as muslin. They are trimmed with white plaitings of the black Surah, on which is laid a band of old-gold, red or heliotrope Surab, and this plaiting is edged with black Breton lace. A plaiting six inches deep lies around the neck like a cardinal collar.

Spanish dresses are very elaborate, and are meant for dressy occasions, yet they have short skirts, measuring two and a half yards at the foot, and this may be said of nine out of ten of the imported dresses; very few demitrains are shown, as these are restricted to bouse dresses, while for full dress evening toilettes court trains of great length with full flowing breadths are used.

A Spanish dress is of black Sicilienne made over a cherry-red shirt, trimmed with two wide plaitings of satin-striped grenadine. On these plaitings rest squares of embossed velvet that are edged on three sides with frills of white Languedoc lace and some jet tassels. The elegant combination of black, white, and red is very effective made in this way.

UNMITIGATED DISTRESS.

DUBLIN, May 4.—Captain Potter, of the Constellation, was to-day presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin. Lord Mayor Gray, who presided at the ceremony, stated that the distress in Ireland was as great as ever, and he feared that during the next three months it would prove most severe. Captain Potter signed the Burgess Roll amid cheers. He returned thanks to the citizens, and the crowd cheered the officers as they were leaving the City Hall.

Advertising Chests.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows: aid England and Russia in carrying out the (It is of brass)—that you're a pretty bright their value will ever use anything else. Providence Advertiser.

Parliament was dissolved and an appeal made

True Witness

AMD CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

-AT-

761 CHAIG STREET, MONTREAL. BY THE

Post Printing and Publishing Company Torms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advan-City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

CALENDAR.

MAY.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Address all correspondence and make money orders payable to the Post PRINTING and Pub-LIEHING Co., Montreal.

WE have very cheerfully to acknowledge the handsome sum of \$201.38 for the Post Irish Relief Fund, subscribed by the residents of the Township of Hemmingford. In glancing over the names of subscribers, we find them to be comprised of all the nationalities, in so far as names can now be accounted an index, and the letter of enclosure, which will be found in another column, directs that the mony be distributed among the sufferers irrespective of creed. This is surely just and fair, the more especially as the money has been bestowed in the same spirit.

THE Ottawa Free Press, 4th inst., informs us, among a whole lot of other excellent things. that important Cabinet changes are in con-Council, Dr. Schultz to obtain a portfolio, Mr. temporary qualifies its announcement by saying "the rumor was current on the streets." Now, as we know Cabinet changes are not as a general rule effected on the streets we permit ourselves the luxury of breathing more rumor current.

head-quarters. In reference to this the London Tablet says :-

"The Roman correspondent of the Standard tributed the following item of intelligence:--Cardinal Mauning, though living in much retirement, is, I am assured, labouring assiduously for the attainment of special power which would give him, in fact, the supremacy of the Catholic Church in England. He will not, however, succeed.' We do not know which is the greater, the stupidity or the Wales labouring assiduously for a supremacy which he already possesses by virtue of his position is sufficiently absurd. A constantly recurring, and, we fear, malicious misrepresentation of this matter has been going on for sometime in the public press.

In this connection it may be added that Monsignor Capel, vilely traduced by the same correspondents, has completely vindi-Roman correspondents are no better than they should be.

THE war so long threatened between Russia and torpedoes, although their fortifications have not been advanced in a corresponding fice of blood and treasure in driving the degree. If a real Russian army came down Turks from Bosnia a few years ago. it would make short work of the Celestial Emperor and his subjects; but when it is

auxiliaries, the chances against the Chinese are not so great. It is generally thought that Beaconsfield's finger has been in this pie, but if so, Gortschakoff has not been idle, for it is highly probable that Japan will be an ally of Russia.

WHATEVER the present Government may really think of free trade and protection they are protecting British Columbia as well as they can. If they go on protecting it as they are at present the white population of that favored province will not require to work, but nevertheless the Government might still more simplify matters and allow the British Columbians to draw the money in a more satisfactory and equitable way than shovelling it in by the contract system. In plain set terms, we would respectfully make this suggestion to the Government: Let them at once take \$20,000,000 and distribute it among the heads of white families so much THURSDAY, 13—Octave of Ascension. Cons. Bp.
Moore, St. Augustine, 1877.
FRIDAY, 14—Feria.
SATURDAY, 15—Vigil of Pentecost. Fast.
SURDAY, 16—Pentecost or Whit-Sunday. Less.
Acts. ii. 1-11; Gosp. John xiv. 23-31.
Monday. 17—Whit-Monday. Montreal founded, 1642,
TUESDAY, 18—Whit-Tuesday.
WEDSESDAY, 19—Ember Day. Fast. Of the Octave. St. Prudentians. Virgin.

among the heads of white families so much per capita. Allowing that there are two thousand such on the golden slope of the Pacific this sum would give each man \$10,-000, an amount which, if put out at interest at six per cent, would afford an income of \$1,200 per annum. We are aware that this comparatively miserable pittance is not at all equal to the merits of the British Columbians, but the times are hard, and if the Government would promise to increase the stipend as trade and business improved, and at the same time express themselves ashamed of their seeming niggardly conduct, we are of the opinion that the patriots of Vancouver would accept, with a little grumbling, true, but still they would accept, especially if a Chinese servant was thrown into the bargain. We do not pretend to any great financial ability in advancing this suggestion to the consideration of Sir Charles Tupper and others whom it may concern, but we modestly think if the plan is carried out it will effect a saving of \$100,000,000, no small trifle in times like the present.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. SIR CHARLES DILKE, the cable informs us, has permitted himself to be interviewed by the correspondent of a French paper, and has certainly let himself out considerably. Making all allowances for the buoyancy of the French newspaper correspondent and the liability to exaggeration of newspaper correspondents generally, there is enough common sense running through the interview, and enough of a likeness to what the Radical minister would say, to throw an air of probability around the whole thing. If the interview be genuine, and if Sir Charles is speaking the mind of his colleagues, it must have the effect of throwing European diplomatists into fits, and reorganizing the Holy Alliance on its ancient basis. There are three illustrious persons in Europe who will not draw comfort from the utterances of templation. Mr. Masson is to retire from the the over-frank British Under-Secretary for Ministry, Sir John is to be President of the Foreign Affairs, and they are Bismarck, Gortschakoff and Andrassy, the Ministers or O'Connor to be elevated to the Bench, and | Chancellors of the three despots who are Mr. Mousseau to take his place as "represen- making of the continent of Europe one vast tative of the Western French Canadians." | camp. It may be that Sir Charles If so we wonder who will represent the Dilke has merely given his own ideas Western, Eastern, Southern, and Northern as a private individual to the correspondent, Irishmen? Fortunately our energetic con- but the probabilities are the other way-a member has no right to entertain opinions while in office other than those he is prepared to enunciate in Parliament. But Sir Charles may be one of those simple republican spirits, who think diplomacy and secrecy a sham and freely, and think that the Free Press is in a humbug. He is, besides, thoroughly indea state of excitement about nothing. Perhaps | pendent, and cares not what his colleagues Tom Kinsella may know something about the | may think; if they do not agree with him so much the worse for them; it is time (he may imagine) that a new departure be taken in THE Roman correspondents of the London Britain's foreign relations as well as in the papers send curious items of intelligence to manner of setting them forth. If, for instance, it is the intention of the new regime to create a confederation of free States between the Danube, the Adriatic and the Grecian sea" where has surpassed himself this time. He has con- is the use of disguising it and going around the world of diplomatic expressions to conceal one's thoughts. It is time that a spade be called a spade in diplomatic as well as in the language ordinarily used for business purposes. At least so thinks the Under-Secretary, evidently. What gives a greater malignancy of the statement. The idea of the | air of vraisemblance to the interview is the Archbishop and Metropolitan of England and | fact that the ideas expressed are those actually entertained by the English Radical party. The English Radicals hate Bismarck pretty cordially, and Sir Charles is K scarcely in official barness when he takes the first opportunity of snubbing that fat and illustrious individual. The reference to "Republican France and Free Italy" has also a radical impress; but what cated his character and proved that the must the Queen think of it, and what will the dainty, diplomatic Granville say, who would not offend a nation or an individual though he was conspiring to make war upon them in twenty-four hours? Evidently Sir Charles and China is now almost inevitable, notwith- cares as little for the opinion of Her Majesty standing that Russia has really made con- and his chieftain, Granville, as he did for the cessions with the object of keeping the peace. opinions of the world when he cremated the Somehow or other a warlike feeling has late Lady Dilke, or when, in his place in entered the very unwarlike heart of the Parliament, he said a Republican Govern-Chinaman, and he is vaunting of his powers ment was better than a Monarchical for and making a noise with his shields. It may England. What can they do but force certainly be that the valor of the Chinese has | him to resign, at which he would be delighted, | improved—if such an expression is allowable as it would give him an excuse for leading an ous. The names of those making the reports, -since 1860, when a small division of independent party in the House. England French and English troops marched through did not go to the trouble of electing one hun- There are in all over 100 of such reports, and their country and occupied the capital with dred and thirty Radicals for nothing; the very little loss and very little honor, for no Radical voice must be heard in foreign as one thought it much of an achievement to well as home politics, and who is better fitted conquer China. Still it must be confessed to give it expression than the Republican the Chinese have made immense strides since | Under-Secretary? "Neither Bosnia nor then, especially in the art of war. They Herzegovina shall belong to the Austrian, have the latest improvements in rifles, cannon | Turk or Russian," said Sir Charles. This must afford comfort to Austria after her sacri.

But nevertheless its boldness must strike

everybody, and its justice must com-

oppressed Sclaves, who have warred against oppression so long, so gloriously, and, until lately, so successfully, fall beir to the inheritance of the Sick Man. It is certainly refreshing to have an Under-Secretary of State who is prepared to speak out his mind and defy the devil and Bismarok and all their works and pomps, in language remarkable for its want of diplomacy.

The State of Ireland.

The Mansion House Committee have is sued an exhaustive report of the country now going through the ordeal by famine. Subjoined to the report is a map, colored to show the localities most afflicted, and from the map we learn that the districts entirely iree are limited. The West is altogether colored black, as is the North, West, and Southwest, while the East is comparatively clear. Nevertheless there are dark spots all over, and there are dark localities in the favored regions of Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Down, Armagh, Meath, Louth, Carlow, Kildare, Dublin, and all along the East coast.

The report furnishes a statement giving extracts from the Sub-Committees, duly authenticated of which the following are a

600

Ballymachugh.

Bailieborough

Extracts from Appeals of Local Com'ittees, duly authenticated.

In need of the

first necessaries of life. Last week a mar who held six

acres died of want; if no re-

	1		lief, many po
			to the w'rk hou
Killeshandra	650	210	eating their se
			store of mea
	l	-	thing to mai tain themselv
Enniskillen	1000	In'g.	Our funds e
\$ P - 13 to	500	07.	hausted; all deep distress.
Mulleck	500	631	Mostly s m a farmers, subsi- ing by turf-mal
	ł	}	ing; sad to s
	ł		ed at committe door, waitin from 12 o'cloo
	}		noon till 8 o'cloc
	1		at night, under
			men and me
		1	came to priest house and fain ed with hunge
			and exhaustion The appearance
3len e olumb-		2850	of the poor is appailing. Distress is be
kille		2.20	coming dail
,			some are eatin
Lem pleorone			weed. The poverty of
Arranmore		5886	the people isuch, that if im
Island			mediate steps b not taken to alle viate the distres
			death from hun
			immediate re suit. Distress at tributable to al
	!		most total fall
	ł		ure of the crops reduction in the price of cattle
	- 1	Ì	and kelp, want o
			fuel, caused by rains, reduction in labor marks
ļ	İ		of England and Scotland, Renta
Ì			stated at £900 but one cow or the island; pas
	j		ture reserved for sheep.
astleblayney	••••	400	In dire distress suffering every
1	Š		hardship tha poverty and des
longehm OFRA		500	flict
Onaghm oyne. Orum	:::: }	650	Fever of a viru lent type ha broken out from
lydavnet	150	800	sbeer want. Every shilling
			from ever
	i		lies to-day with
Fortin	1200	wiii	help them. Great distress
		inc.	no feel no note
j	Ì		toes; a miser ably scanty oa crop; no credi with shopkeep'r
Ballina & Bohir		400	Laborers and
nagh	365	759	small farmers in dire distress. With one ex
			With one exception, the land is owned by non
71113	1284	1485	priators.
Cillard	1201	T400	The people are now absolutely without food
	ł		and have no pro
Kilshanny	450	605	ment. Morethan ninets
	ļ		families all in
	- {		and helping
	1		hunger pangs a their hearts Nay, more; poor fathers and mo thers, in addition
•	1	1	
	. !	- }	to their own suf ferings, must be
ļ	ļ		hold what to them is ever more heartrend
		1	more heartrend ing—the child o tender years
			tender years nay, the little infant, crying for
į	{	}	infant. crying for food—e v e n the poorest—and the little hungry
	1		mouth orying in vain.
onvent of Mercy, Galway	500 child	••••]	These children
-3.0,, 0.0, 110,	ren.		are depending on the Nuns for daily food.
Such startes at	43 6		

Such stories as the foregoing are so common and so frightful as to become monotongenerally parish priests, fare authenticated. we have only taken a few at random. One great cry is that the landlords are absent, and another is that the bailiffs are present. Reputedly wealthy tradesmen are suffering, and yet the Times says the famine is almost over:

The Opposition Leader.

House of Commons looks ridiculously small considered that the Russian force will consist mend itself to the understanding of so powerful in the country. It has now a is true that a majority of the people of this Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and Sheffield, destroyed; the vines and fruit frees and green.

to the country, the Conservatives gained power on the Protection cry, which was, perhaps, so much the better for Canada, as protection was much needed. But it is doubtful if the following of Sir John A. Macdonald would have been so large in the new House if differences did not exist among the Liberals. It is in fact almost certain if Mr. Blake had nct thought fit to be travelling in Europe while the contest was going on that his talents as a public speaker and his great personal influence would have materially lessened the Conservative majority and given his party a better chance to fight the Government on their Pacific Railroad policy, country, notwithstanding the Conservative majorities on the divisions which have taken place. When we say his party, we are, however, slightly in error, for Mr. Blake has never been a sincere Grit; his intellect is too broad for such a narrow party. When they were in office he never took kindly to them, and has always been restive under the dictatorship of the Hon. George Brown, their real chief. If it were not so he would scarcely absent himdrawing near. To be sure, a plea of ill health has been advanced as an excuse, but any one looking at the splendid physique Mr. Blake towards the Grits and George Brown, it is necessary to take a retrospective glance. After Confederation a new departure in politics had to be taken, and the enthusiasts, in order to give eclat to the new order of things, advocated a Coalition Government, so that it would be really a national administration which would commence to rule the new Dominion of Canada. The Hon. George Brown, Ferguson-Rlair, McDougall and Howland represented the Reformers in the new Cabinet, of which Sir John A. Macdonald was not made paramount; he cried out "treachery," and commanded his political friends to follow him, but they politely refused. It was then that the Globe became so intensely bitter against certain Reformers, succeeded in driving them into the Conservative ranks. After Confederation Messrs. Ontario House in 1871, and dedicated all their attention to Ottawa. In 1873 came the astonishment that Mackenzie it was who was ada. It was also seen that although Mr Blake acquiesced in the arrangement, his soul chafed against the injustice, the perpetration really looked to the Globe office for instructions. After this a sort of civil war raged bebut was always active. The former grew pettish and resigned his office after awhile on the plea of ill health, accepted a portfolio once more without salary, and played fast and loose in a way that showed he with his party altogether it would fatally iajure his prospects, and the Globe would drive him after William Macdongall. Fortunately for Blake-who was comparatively a young man and could therefore afford to wait-the Reformers were beaten on a question of tariff, and still more fortunately the clear Grits, Brown's faithful henchmen, were swept away completely, never to return. Those who were left, real Reformers, tinctured with a dash of nationality, immediately looked to Blake as leader, got him elected for West Durham, and dethroned Mackenzie as soon as they could gracefully do so. Mr. Blake is now leader of the Opposition, and it will be very surprising if he be not leader of the next

Honorable George Brown hung on a thread, the expectations of his friends alternating between hope and despair until Saturday, when it was announced that his state was beyond hone. When, therefore, his death was announced on Sunday no one was surprised, although the great and universal sorrow manifested was none the less. Nor is the grief at the death of one of Canada's foremost statesmen confined to personal friends, or political. adherents, the feeling of sorrow is widespread throughout Canada, for at such a sciemn time political enmities are forgotten and little remembered except that the honored dead had rendered undoubted services to his country throughout his eventful carreer. If death had taken possession of the illustrious Senaeven the priests are sometimes hungry, and after all Mr. Brown was not a young man, but it is remembered that while in the full possession of his great intellectual powers and physical energy Though the number of Liberals in the the unworthy bullet of the assassin cut short a career useful to himself, his family and his on a division, nevertheless the party have country, the grief recomes all the more

Death of Senator Brown.

During the past ten days the life of the

orable Edward Blake, a leader, who need fear Mr. Brown, and that as a politician he was orable adward place, a lease, when the last less few there are who will be unwilling to half a century later, when the first reform bill admit that he was at least honest in his aims according to his light, and that his love for Canada was firm and sincers, and his efforts to serve her were unremitting and School of that modern Athens. He was little aptitude and less liking. Mr. Brown, sr. came to the United States in 1838 accompanied by his son, and started the British who found in journalism his true vocation. The teachings of the Chronicle were, as the self when the time for a struggle at the polls was name implied, decidedly British, and it had be-Those two qualities attracted to it the attention of the Presbyterians of Canada, who just of the man will at once smile at the absurd- then required an organ, and the Browns came ity. In order to understand the position of to Toronto and started the Banner. In 1844 of the Liberal party and has even since advocated liberal measures, tinctured, as might be supposed, with Presbyterianism, but of a milder type than that of thirty years ago. For a long time, and more espacially after the defeat of Mr. Brown at Haldimand, in his contest with William Lyon Mackenzie, the Globe, under the direction of Mr. Brown, was bitterly hostile to the Catholic religion, but in 1860 it became milder, and since the was the chief. After a few days Mr. Brown advent of the Mail has been very liberal in retired from the Cabinet because his policy religion as well as politics. The career of Senator Brown has been so varied so chequered, and almost so dramatic, that it would be impossible to go over even its leading events in the limited space at our disposal in this journal. He was, for years, the leader of including his late colleagues, and ultimately | the Reform party in Upper Canada, long, indeed, before Blake or Mackenzie were heard of and into politics as well as into religion and Blake and Mackenzie led the Opposition in journalism threw all his bitterness, his narthe Dominion House, and also in the Ontario | nowness of spirit and his great intellect and Legislature, until they defeated the Sandfield energy. He, in conjunction with the present Macdonald Government, when they assumed | Chief Justice, Sir A. A. Dorion, was called office, Mr. Blake as Premier and Mr. Macken- upon to form a government for the late Prozie as his first lieutenant. In order to fight the vince of Canada, but while the members of Conservatives with both hands free, those the new administration were before their two leaders threw up their positions in the constituents for re-election a vote of want of confidence was passed, and an appeal to the country having been refused, Mr. Brown and Pacific Railroad scandal, Sir John's Govern- his colleagues resigned. In after years he was ment was upset, and the Reformers came into | once more member of a cabinet, but somehow power. It was then that it was seen with or other he could never get along with John. A. Macdonald. Perhaps his aspirations were too called upon to form a Government, and not | high, perhaps his views were too impracticable, Blake, the man of greatest talent and the but at all events he hated Sir John cordially natiural leader of the Reformers of Can- to the last, that is to say, politically. In 1867 he was defeated for South Oxford, and we hear of him no more as a legislator until he was made Senator, and then very little. He was of which he attributed to Mr. Brown and the also eminently unsuccessful on two occasions Globe and the Clear Grit following which in carrying on negotiations with the States for treaties of reciprocity. Perhaps it was all the better for Mr. Brown's family that he was tween Blake and Brown, which smouldered | not successful as a politician, for success would have drawn kim away from the business which he left in such a flourishing condition. It is claimed for Mr. Brown that he is the father of Confederation, and that long before the subject was discussed in the halls knew not what to do. If he broke of the Legislature it was advocated in the Globe. One event in the life of Mr. Brown, in our opinion at least, should add lustre to his character, and that is the refusal of the doubtful honor of Knighthood. In this he was sincere and consistent, as well as his political friends, Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie. The Globe never approved of such mushroom and ephemeral titles, and when the time came to put the editor's sincerity to the test he stood the strain bravely. Taking him all in all, George Brown was a man, and one whose name will obtain a place in the Canadian history even of a hundred years

from now. The Wave of Democracy.

Democracy in England has made vast strides forward within the past twenty years, and it is likely to advance still further, gathering force as it goes, like the waves of the ses, until its momentum is resistless and everything is swept before it, including a good deal of what is bad, and, perhaps, a little of what is good. It is with a smile that we of the present day read in Grattan's glowing eulogy of the elder Pitt how " with one hand he wielded the democracy of England and in with the other smote the House of Bourbon," for we know that the democracy of a hundred years ago was voteless and volceless and powerless to do anything politically except to hurrah for Whig or Tory candidate. The British Empire was then ruled by the most selfish, the most exclusive, artistocracy, the world has ever known. ... The franchise was in the hands of a few, and it is no exaggeration ment. It don't mind a stitch. tor in the ordinary manner the regret, though to say that the great lords were almost as as great, would be more subdued, for paramount in the House of Commons as in the House of Peers. It is true such a man as and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test Wilkes did manage to be returned from a of many; many years, and never known to metropolitan constituency through the in- pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, fluence of a few wealthy merchants, but cures wind colic, and gives rest and health. saving him and perhaps one or two others to the child, and comfort to the mother. who now and then obtained seats almost by a a miracle, the people of England might have on a division, nevertheless the party have country, the grief recomes all the more a miracle, the people of England might have part of West Hungary. Almost all the windows and roofs in the towns and villages were

brought Bright and Cobden to the surface Even after the passage of the great measure just referred to the really democratic members of Parliament, excluding the Irish foloften successful. It may be said of the lowers of O'Connell, could have been counted Honorable George Brown that while his on the fingers of a man's hand. But views of liberty in Canada were often er. the times have changed and the England ratic, and at times peculiar, the newspaper of to-day contains one hundred and thirty whose destinies he wielded with so much force Radicals, genuine Democrats who go in for was always ready to defend dectrines of right great changes. But, besides this large num. throughout the world, and condemned what | ber, there are sixty-four Home Rulers-Radiwas wrong, and if occasionally narrow and big. | cals to all intents and purposes; both comoted as its proprietor, the fault lay with the in- bined comprising a third of the Imperial tellect more than with the intention. George House of Commons. It is evident Grattan's Brown was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on idea of democracy was a limited one, and the 20th November, 1818, and re- not at all agreeing with the ideas of Siwhich it seems, 4 as is not acceptable to the ceived his education in the High Charles Dilke or Mr. Chamberlain, or even Mr. Gladstone. But the end the son of Peter Brown, an Edinburgh mer- is not yet. The democracy is marchine chant, and was himself intended for mercantile on, and it is only a prophet who can foretell pursuits, for which, however he displayed very where it is to stop. The present Government is committed to the assimilation of the county with the borough franchise, a measure which will still further swell the voters, Chronicle, in which he was assisted by George, list, and it is also committed to extend the same franchise to Ireland as a matter of abstract justice. As if this were not enough to cause a Tory of the old school to grow black sides a learning towards Presbyterianism, in the face, the Government—the Liberal Government, which is not yet radical_ gromises to wipe the laws of primogeniture and entail from the Statute Book, and thus break the backbone of the landlord the Globe succeeded the Banner as the organ aristocracy forever, and abolish one of the last abuses of feudalism. But even that is not all. No matter how good may be the intentions of Mr. Gladstone, he will be very soon compelled to take the Established Churches of both England and Scotland in hand, and deal with them as he did with the so-called Irish Church, which will be the means of inflicting another blow on aristocracy, and killing Toryism as dead as a door nail. If Mr. Gladstone is either disinclined, or does not live long enough to accomplish those sweeping reforms, it is certain some of his present followers will do it cheerfully, for once the democratic wave is rolling. we know from experience nothing can stop it but physical force, if even that can possibly do it. After the next general election in Great Britain and Ireland we shall hear no more of Whigs and Tories; they shall have been numbered with the historical expressions of the past, and in their places such names as Left and Right, with their compounds, shall be heard, or, perhaps, the more ominous ones of Royalist and Republican. That this forecast is not strained any intelligent student of current events will admit, and especially any one who has taken the trouble to observe what affect political events in France have upon England, although, to be sure, the English are the last people in the world to admit they can be drawn after any other nation. Large concessions to at least one portion of the Empire were granted after the French revelution of 1789. Again, the reform measures of 1832 were passed two years after the revolution of 1830, and if no result followed the '48 upheaval it was because of the advent to power of Louis Napoleon, to whom the English people of the day bore a traditional dislike, not to say hatred, the democracy as well as the aristocracy. But who will venture to say that the consolidation of the present Freuch Republic has not something to do with the spread of democratic opinions now going on in England, and the sweeping changes about to be inaugurated, changes which, if predicted twenty years ago, would have been scoffed at as the ravings of political dreamers. Whether these changes will be productive or not if ultimate benefit is not so certain, but what is nearly certain is that if they do not take place the temper of the English people will not improbably, impel them towards seeking them by other means than the ballot box. The world moves and Conservative England is forced to move with it, in spite of the still powerful Tory element, which is, however, receding fast before the advancing

were in Pitt's time unknown, and the Man

THE Limerick Reporter says :-

wave of democracy.

"The Very Rev. Dr. Cleary, P.P., V.G., Dungarvan, has been for the second time offered a bishopric in Canada by Cardinal Simeoni and the Holy See, and for the second time he has declined accepting the dignity. It is probable that Dr. Cleary shall be compelled by the Court of Rome to accept, though he does repeat "Nolo Episcopari."

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache, is Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILLIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, FOR PULMONARY and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy, by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from

eminent men who have used them. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST WHAT IS THE BEST punisher of worms, and the easiest taken, and he will reply, BROWN'S VERMI-FUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are so powerful and so popular, are pleasant to taste, and do their work speedily and

theroughly." A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE MAY BE true, but a stitch in the side, resulting from colds or, otherwise, is not so nice. It often prevents a, long breath and causes intense pain, but all may be made right in a few minutes, by rubbing in BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Lini-

TO MOTHERS MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING BYRUP for children is an old

A hailstorm has devastated the greaterlargely of Tartars and other Central-Asian Europe. If Turkey falls to pieces, let the recognized leader in the person of the present centres of democratic thought, corn were crushed to the earth.

PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND.

Brought forward...... \$1,189 00 Hull Relief Fund. Evening Post.....\$10,00

J. A..... 5 00 John Norton, Laching..... 1 00

"True Witness" Irish Relief Fund.

\$10 00 Henry Mills, Grand Pabos, Que ... 1 00 John Doody, St. Mathias, Que.... Jas. Mullins, " " Wm. Lacy, " " Chas. O'Connor, " " 5 00 1 50 J. Gallagher, St. Marthe, Que.... 2 00 Mrs. Garragher, " " f. Burke,
Friend of Ireland. u Contributed by the residents of St. Patricks, Tingwick, Que.....

Contributed by the residents of St. Marthe, Que., per J. & E. Mo-Rockburn, Que., per Henry Duffin From the residents of Chambly,

27 00

48 75

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Que.... Patrick Duggan, Carden, Ont.... Thos. Dwyer, Three Rivers..... W. Cooper, L'Epiphanie..... W. Leblanc, Three Rivers..... Thos. Daley, Lorette..... L. Telfer, L'Epiphanie Jean Cloutler, Three Rivers..... E. Many, U. Walsh, Quebec.... R. J. Flanagan, Quebec.... Thos. Powers, Piles Railway..... J. J. Rogers, Three Rivers Jas. McCaffrey, Three Rivers....

And. Hickey, " "
M. J. Hogan, Quebec
E. Reynolds
David O'Grady, Lombardy, Ont. M. O'Mara, 4 4 James Murphy, J. H. Leblanc, 547 Craig street ... O. McCarragher, Mongenais, Que.. From Rev. F. Woods, St. Joseph of Huntingdon, Q, per William Hassam, jr..... From Rev. C. J. Duffus, Kempt-

ville D. J. Curry..... J. Lynott..... From Pembroke, per M. Dowaley. Jas. Dunlavey, West Shefford, Q... Parish of St. Patrick of Beauviage, Q., per Rev. L. A. Gauthier.... From Carrillon (2nd list)

From Trenton, Ont., per Mr. F. J. Maguire.... Cash from a Lady..... Farish of Rigaud, Q., per J. Madden M. Sweeney, Sr., Kemptville, Ont. E. Donahue, Farnham.....\$

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George Mullin,

Thomas Landers,

John Ryan,

George Derby,

Joseph Rowen,

John Kavanagh, Patrick Brennan, S. Choquette, Frank Howie, do ****** Jas. W. Donohue, Wm. Kinehan, W.A. Kinehan * * * * * * * * * * * Frank Mullin, ****** Piere Bierau, • • • • • • • • • • The. Berard, E. Audette, do * J.B.Archambault, do **** A. Ouimette, J. J. Trudeau Aug. Demers, 0 25 A. Tarte, M. Robidoux, **** ****** Patrick McQuillen, do ********* Richard Buck, B. J. A. Burke. 9 50

do To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS.

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Sir,—Enclosed herewith you will find two hundred and one dollars, thirty-eight cents (\$201.38) collected in Hemmingtord for the poor of Ireland (Irish Relief Fund), entrusted to you to forward to that part of Ireland in greatest distress, to be dealt out without distinction of creed, as all denominations have contributed thereto. I send you also the names of the contributors, which you will please publish in the Evening Post and TRUE WIT-NESS. I also send you ten cents, for which you will send me as many copies of the Post as you can for that sum. Hoping compliance,

I remain, Sir,
Yours truly,
P. CLANCY. Hemmingford, 3rd May, 1880.

Contributions by the residents of the Township of Hemmingford to Irish Relief Fund:-Collected by Thomas Nolan and Patrick Clancy.

Nolan 5, F S Proper, Esq, 3, John Byan 3, J A V Amirault, N P, 3, P Clancy 3, Dr Wm Glover 2, Samuel Slavin 2, Antoine Joyal 1, James Latham 1, Thos Figsby 1, E Richardson 1, M E A Sweet 1, R & N Wood 1, Finlay McFee 1, Joseph Latham 75c, Thos Orr 75c, Thos P Clancy 50c, John McNaughton 50c, H O'Neill 50c, Wm Curry 50c, A N Bedell 50c, Dr Charbonneau 50c, Miss Margaret Childs 50c, Alex McCrea 50c, Donald McNaughton 50c, Wellington Wark 50c, Wm Reay 50c, J Clayland, jr. 50c, Henri Lavole 50c, J Diotte 50c, Louis Monetta 50c, Mrs Brennan 50c, Madame Pepin 25c, Joseph Cartier 25c, Mrs P Floody 25c, John M Clancy 25c, Mrs C Brad ford 25c, Mrs Naney 25c, Jeremie Gongeon 25c, S Lussier 25c, J Tourangeau 25c, James McLean 25c, small sums 35c-\$75.35. Collected by James Hurley and Narcisse

Stringer OVO James Hurley \$5, James Archer 5, John Murnane 4, Edward Kennedy 2, Nicholas Brazel 2, Narcisse Stringer 1, John Ryan 1, Donald McFre, Esq. 1, Duncan McNaughton 1, Terrence Dowd 1, Miss W. McDonnell 50c, Patrick Down 50c, O W Baskin 25c, John Merlin 25c, R Nayer 25c, J B Lemaire 25c, Joseph Demera 25c, A Campbell 25c, Q Dauphinais 25°, Small sums 30c-\$26.05.

Nancy Morrison 50c, John Clayland sr 50c, Humphreys Nashitt 50c, 8 Goodspeed 50c, Charles Wilson 50c, George Kingsbury ar 50c, Mrs Ellen Rodgers 50c, Miss Ellen Ryan 50, James Fisher 50c, Mrs Antoinette Smith 50c, W N Thompson 50c, Joseph Jackson 50c John Kingsbury 50c, Mrs Kenny 50c, Ed. Kenny 50c, Wm N Kearns 50c, Daniel Ryan jr 50c, Alfred Fisher 25c, George Tappin 25c, Mrs Clark 25c, Mr Meader 25c.—\$27.25.

Collected by James Maguire and Patrick McAleer. Patrick McAleer \$4, James Magnire 2, Mrs Hannah Maguire 1, Michael McAleer, Req. 1, Wm Hamilton 1, Michael Heffernan 1, Eusebe Lacasse 1, John Ford 1, James Blair 75c, John Dolan 50c, Thomas Keddy 50c, Chas Ellerton 50c, Alex McKerryher 50c, Mrs Dolan 50c, John Quest 50c, Patrick McCann 50c, Mrs El-len McCann 50c, Finlay Fisher 50c, Miss M McCann 25c, Mrs Catherine McCann 25c, John Kavanagh 25c, Michael Kavanagh 25c, Robt Woods, sr, 25c, Robt Woods, Jr, 25c, Patrick Perry 25c, George McCrea 25c, small sums 48c-\$19.73.

Collected by John Ryan and Edward Stringer. Jeremish Ryan \$10, Mrs Ellen Ryan 4, Patrick Dwyer 1.50, John Stringer, ar, 1, Edward

O'Connell. Wm B Johnson Esq \$5, Michael Tohin 2, Timothy O'Connell 1, Wm Brogan 1, Patrick Byrne 1, James Merlin 1, John Brogan 1, Mrs John Brogan 1, Mary Tobin 1, Edward Tobin or yet remains to be told hereafter, observe , Michael Connors 1, Ambroise Laparre 50c, Stanislas Desautela 50c, Jeremiah O'Connell 50c, Matthew Brown 50c, Joseph Robinson 50c, Thomas Kyle 50c, James Emmerson 50c, Thomas Boyce 50c, Mrs George Hall 25c, Joseph Brault 25c, Thomas Hall 25c, small sums 25c-\$21.

Collected by James Curran, Covey Hill. James E Curran \$1, Robert Hamell 50c, Charles Brisbin 50c, E M Gates 50c, C Mc-Diarmid 50c, Charles Barr 50c, Daniel Downs 25c, 8 Churchill 25c, W N Kelley 25c, C N Gates 25c, A Friend 25c, A Friend 25c, L Gates 25c, A Friend 25c, A Friend 25c, Thos Waddell 25c, Jos Waddell 25c, E T Houghton 25c.—\$6.50.

Collected by Thomas McAleer. Thomas McAleer \$2, William Keddy 1, Rev. James Patterson I, George Jackson 1, Narcisse Hebert 40c, John Hebert 35c, Richard Clarkson 25c, Francis Clarkson 25c, Joseph Clarkson 25c;-\$6.50. Total amount collected \$201.38.

FAREWELL TO MARS.

AN INTERESTING PAPER BY AN EAST INDIAN PRIEST.

[From the Indo-European Correspondence.]

What has become of that bright red star which only a few months back simply startled one by its fiery brilliancy, set off by the sombre hue of the darkening east. Where is he lurking, this god of war? Sharpening some new-fangled deadly bolt, or framing some bloody design? Just look up to the spangled south. Here are your old friends, the Pacific Three Kings, whom you will at once recognize in the un-22 00 30 00 altered calm majesty of their modest splen-1 00 dor; their thrones in one row, sloping eastward towards the dazzling blue Sirius, 2 00 another of our old acquaintances; and westward to . . . a dazzling, yet brilliant red star. Might this be our looked for planet? Not quite, though very closely resembling it 0 50 at the present time in color, size, and posi-

2 00 | tion. THIS IS ALDEBARAN, OR THE BULL'S EYE, a fixed star of the first magnitude, which I

term of comparison. One step higher in the same direction, and here he is in person, midway between the Bull's Eye and the beautiful Neck. But alas! Quantum mutatus ab illo! Of a truth he has not parted with his ruddy complexion, and even now vies with his neighbor Aldebaran. Yet, if you recollect the days of his glory, what a falling off! No wouder. Not only has he receded from us to nearly three times his former dis- will doubt it highly probable that in most, if tance, so as to reduce his apparent disc and light to one-ninth of what it was, but, of this and animal life, as well as mineral active his reduced orb, he turns away from us about inertia, exists or has existed, or will exist and one-seventh of the illuminated half. (1) And develop itself at some period or other, just as the falling off will henceforth be yet more rapid, and soon cause our biennial visitor to vanish from our sight altogether, not only on account of his increasing distance and decreasing size, but also because of his waning light getting immersed and lost in the refulgent splendor of the god of day, thence to emerge again only after a long twelvemonth, and even then, for several months more, show himself only at impossible hours of the deep night or the early morning. If then you feel anxious to get more intimately acquainted with him, it is high time to take the matter in hand. What yet remains to be said might fill many a column,

* MARS BEING OF ALL PLANETS,

and indeed all celestial bodies, except our moon (2), the best known to us. The difficulty is to determine what not to say, now to make a choice among so many interesting points, to abridge without mangling, and compress without squeezing out all the interest. The reader then must bear with the writer if he prove either too long or too dry, or may be both, and give credit for it not to the subject matter, but to the writer's in-Julius Scriver, Esq. M.P., \$20, Rev Charles adequacy to handle it as it deserves. Our Collin, priest, 10, Mrs Maria S Cook 5, Thos TO THE VERY THRESHOLD OF THE PROMISED LAND and from our stand-point at the telescope, we had just time to catch a glimpse of the glowing round disc, at present a little out of shape, and, as Herschel would have put it, somewhat gibbous. We might then already have remarked that the reddish glow seems paler to the naked eye-orange rather than red-and moreover, far from being uniformly diffused over the whole surface, is largely interspersed and intersected by irregular and far less luminous tracts and blotches of greyish green or greenish gray, besides. being capped at two almost diametrically opposite points, with dazzling white patches. (3) According to the current opinion of astronomers the fundamental ochre-y tinge which give the tone to the whole of

(1) The planet has just past the quadrature, when its direction as seen from the earth is at right angles with the direction of the sun, in consequence of which he turns towards us a greater portion of his till item inted Hemisphere than in any other position. For further particulars on this and other points, of. I., E. C. 1500. pp. 902, 923, 943 and 982.

(2) Even the mood it one respect stands at a disadvantage as compared to Mars, since a great portion of, her surface is perpetually turned away from us, whereas Mars brings to view in turn every single particle of his surface.

Dauphinais 25c, Small sums 30c—\$26.05.

Collected by James Dunigan and Michael Ryan.

Michael Rvan \$4, James Gettens 1.25,
James Dunigan 1, Patrick Smith Sr. 1, A. J. C.

Roberts Esq. 1, Patrick Smith Jr. 1, Hugh
Ledwich 1. Daniel Gettens Sr. 1, Mrs. Mary A.

Fisher 1, Patrick Conroy 1, Lawrence Conroy
1, Thomas Kenney 1, Thomas Morrison 1,
James O'K-1v 1, William Barr 50c, Miss der for Indige of

the planet, is owing to the color of only one moon, whereas Mars has two, Jupithe soil, resembling our red sandstone dister four, Saturn eight. (7) Lastly, all does tricts, though same think the cause might be not depend on the distance of the illumina-A RED VEGETATION INSTEAD OF A GREEN ONE. You are welcome to adopt either of these surmises, neither being destitute of a certain amount of probability—unless perchance you prefer explaining the fact by the peculiar hue of the Martial inhabitants' hair and ish tracts, some looking all the greener from their contrast with the reddish ground, a cergiving the idea of moving clouds or other atmospheric disturbances; whilst others are permanent, and are probably the Eartial seas and oceans. Certain it is that, as Webb remarked. "the surface is usually mapped out in a way which at once gives

THE IMPRESSION OF LAND AND WATER." As for the white brilliant patches, they are now generally considered to be produced by the accumulation of ice and snow near the planet's poles. And this opinion is borne out by the fact that they increase or decrease according as one pole or the other is turned towards the sun, so that, when and climatology? That Mars is surrounder Byan, sr, 1, Mrs Patrick Dwyer 59c, Patrick in a favorable position, we may watch Lahey 50c, James McDonnell 50c—\$19. Collected by Wm. Brogan and Timothy away from day to day, and shrinking up O'Connell. the many striking points of analogy with our own terrestrial planet. To the inhabitants of Mars the latter must, in many respects, present very much the same appearances that Mars does to us, though on an almost double scale. Her poles, like his, are slightly depressed, and all glittering with ice and snow; neither do her poles of greatest cold, more than his, exactly coincide with her poles of rotation. Again, her most frost-bound pole is likewise the southern one, and for the same astronomical reasons. Our seas and clouds must offer the same aspect of greenish and greyish streaks and blotches, some regularly revolving round and round every 24 hours. Only they bear a much greater proportion to the rest of the surface, being rather more than I of the whole, whereas on Mars the proportions are nearly equal. Even our dry land itself must present a somewhat greenish and less fiery tint, on account of our green vegetation and mainly yellow soil. Lastly in place of Mars' twin telescopic and all but invisible moons, here is

OUR FAIR AND BEAUTIFUL SATELLITE, whose brilliancy, even from that distance, must appear more than double that which Mars displays to our view at the present time. A truly lovely spectacle this radiant pair of indissolubly united planets, never parting company, nor increasing their mutual distance beyond one-quarter of a degree, or half the Moon's apparent (to us) diameter (5); meanwhile, exhibiting besides all the various phases which Mercury and Venus present to our eyes, rendered more interesting by their constant mutual proximity; likewise those mutual eclipses and transits which make of the Jovian world so splendid and wonderful an object; and all this again on a much larger and more magnificent scale.

BUT WHAT MANNER OF MEN ARE THEY who enjoy the red shade, or till the red soil and plough the green deep? Our telescopes, I am sorry to state, are not yet perfect enough to allow us to descry their faces and discern their various pavilions, nor indeed to at Mars' next visit, we shall be among their ascertain whether pavilions and faces there number. be. Nay, a categorical answer to such a question is of course beyond the reach even of the less material telescopic eye of either philosophy or theology. Suffice it to say that no serious objection from these lofty now first introduce to you, as an interesting sciences, no more than from any other sciin favor of the hypothesis. In fact, it might perhaps safely be asserted that in the present state of science

> NO SCIENTIST OF COMMON SENSE AND THINKING MIND

is the case with our Earth; aye, not animal life only, but also the all-crowning rational life, without which all the rest would appear unfinished and truncated, a body without head or without soul, a kingdom without a king. And it may afford some relief to all such as are not lost in egotism and self-admiration to think that the rational beings of millions upon millions of other worlds perhaps are less wicked and ignorant than the great bulk of the human race; knowing and loving their great Creator, praising and serving Him better than we do; murder and theft, on a small or a large scale being there unknown, and leaving the mind and heart free to employ themselves in loftier and more useful pursuits than the inventing of fire-arms and iron safes. But, you will perhaps object, in these other worlds so much closer to or remoter from, the central source of light and heat, would not man and beast and plant get frozen to death or grilled to ashes

GROPING IN BLACK DARKNESS, OR BLINDED BY

THE BLAZING GLARE? There is Neptune receiving nine hundred times less of both heat and light than we do, whereas Mercury gets six times more, not to speak of Vulcan and other possible intra-mercurial worlds! To this objection we shall reply first that the nature and organization of life may be very different to them from what it is here, as even without leaving our sublunary planet, we meet in this respect with such vast diversity. Would not our glacial climes prove fatal to many of the animals and plants which live and thrive in the torrid zone? Night birds are simply blinded by that light which is indispensable to other animals to enable them to see. Some microscopical animalcules are known to resist, at least for a time, hard frost or boiling water. Then as regards light, let it be observed that so intense is the sun's illuminating power, that even though reduced to one nine-hundredth part of what he lavishes on us, it is yet equivalent to the light which would be shed on the earth by nine hundred of our full moons thining all together. Again, the remoter the day luminary, the greater, also, as a sort of compensation, the number of night luminaries. We have

(4) Some—as Lockyer—have also proposed to explain the color of the spots by the refraction of the sun through Mars' atmosphere—some—thing like what takes place in our own atmosphere when the sun is near the horizon. But Arago has given of this hypothesis an easy and decisive refutation, remarking that if such were the atmal cause, since at, the horders of the disc the luminous rays have to traverse a thicker layer of atmosphere, and more obliquely, there also should the coloration be deepest, whereas the reverse is observed. It may be added that neither would the hypothesis account for the red tint not being general.

(5) Not Always remaining at the same distance, as an American author of some standing would have it. But Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.

(6) The title of one of Proctor's Essays.

ting and heating focus. Is not the Sun's distance from the Earth greater by three milloins of miles in summer than in winter? The nature and conditions of the atmosphere, perhaps the internal heat of the planet itself, and sundrp other circamstances, may have a telling influence in this respect. If this be beards. (4) Of the darker greyish or green- true of the planets in general, it will be much more so for Mars; for in none known to us are the conditions of life more similar tain number are variable and shifting, thus to those the Earth herself enjoys. True it is that even at Mar's mean distance, the heat and light are reduced to less than one-half of the amount which reaches us. But then this only confirms what we were just now promising. For, were there no other influence brought into play, not only would its polar snows never melt, but its equatorial seas would themselves have been turned into anun broken mass of ice, which, as far as we can judge, is not actually the case. TO LEAVE THE FIELD OF CONJECTURES,

what in fine are the chief features most positively known of our neighbor's meteorology by a substantial atmosphere in many points similar to our own, is inferred, among the rest, from its shifting and transitory spots and his polar snows already mentioned; and this is further confirmed by recent spectroscopic observation. The invariable and permanent spots, on the other hand, by their regular displacement, their periodic disappearance at the eastern and reappearance at the watern limb, apprise us of his regular rotation and axis, of the position of his poles of rotation, and the inclination of the axis on its orbit: thus furnishing us with a ready means of measuring the length of his days and the variation of his seasons. Mars' mean solar day is found to be longer than ours, only by 39m. 35s. (6) and 668 sq such days, or nearly 687 of our own days, make up one Martial year. His axis, and consequently his equator, being more inclined on his orbit than is the case with us, by nearly 3.50° by so much do his torrid and his frigid zones encroach on the temperate zones, the breadth of either of the latter being consequently reduced by nearly 7\square degrees. Mars' has four seasons, bearing a close analogy to our own. Yet not only are they longer, on account of the almost double span of the Martial year, but there is more difference between the length of one season and the other. (3) This is a more marked difference between the length of one season and the other. (4) This is a more marked difference between the temperature of his summer and his winter on the southern, and a less marked on the rest, from its shifting and transitory spots and his polar snows already mentioned; and ture of his summer and his winter on the southern, and a less marked on the northern hemisphere, than on the corresponding portions of our globe, unless haply some southern Gulf-Stream or other such factor tempers and conclusion, we should be acquainted with the constitution of Mars' atmosphere; and the this life, and in spite of every possible progress and appliance of modern and future science, even the most favorably situated of tants of this world. But who knows whether

AND WHO KNOWS.

seeing that wherever God can be enjoyed through the Beatific Vision, there is Heaven, for those who are admitted thus to enjoy Him; and seeing that wherever there is anything, there is God-who knows but that the ence human or divine, has ever been adduced | blessed, whose society we carnestly hope and against the probable existence of rational trust some day to join, are allowed to visit in beings in "other worlds than ours," (6) turn not only Mars, not only Jupiter and the will materially affect. little cluster of the Pleiades in Ahe Bull's whereas much, and very much, may be said other known stars and planets, but myrlads upon myriads of unknown ones "which the eye hath never seen," and there admire in detail the surpassing beauty and endless variety of the Creation, and praise and love the All Wise, All Powerful, and All Good Creator evermore.

A. DE PENARANDA, S. J.

(7) Of Uranus till new only four sattelites have

CAUTION.

The pianos advertised by some of the Montreal actioneers to be sold in private houses Rome, France and other places. The amount this spring as "Weber" pianos are not of indebtedness was over \$3,000,000. With "WEBER" planes. The advertisements appear to be intentionally worded so as to mislead the public. There is probably no piano maker in the world who has had so many imitators, both of his name and style, as "Weber." Several parties, particularly country people, are deceived by these advertisements, supposing that these low grade pianos are really made by Weber, whereas none of his planos have been sold at auction at any of these sales. It the parties interested would use the style "Weber & Co.," or "G. M. Weber & Co.," which are adopted by the two factories in Kingston, we would not have so much reason to complain, but suppressing the style adopted by these firms, using the New York Piano to palm off imitation resewood planes, selling at from \$100 to \$150, as "WEBER" is manifestly unfair, and carries with it the appearance of deliberate fraud.

NEW YORK PIANO Co., Agents for "Weber." Montreal, 1st May, 1880.

TRADE WITH BELGIUM.

Hopes are entertained of an interchange of trade between Belgium and Canada, shipments of grain last year from Canada having met with ready sale in Belgium. The kind of grain which the Low Lands will want is rye, for they grow almost enough of wheat to supply the demand their land yields for distilling purposes. The Netherlands ought also to take considerable grainfiles of lumber from Canada, though there are most convenient to the Norse and Swedish markets, to which they send vast quantities of season and liquors, but it is perhaps not going too far to say that Canada buys from Belgium and Holland considerable of as and liquors, but it is perhaps not going too far to say that Canada buys from the countries are not likely to increase much, even if it is possible to have direct return cargoes instead of sending the vessels with cargoes of lumber to Buenos Ayres or the Brazilian ports.—whence wool, hides and tallow are taken to the Nether-lands as return cargo.—Toronto Telegram—the interest in the Balkan programme. The present Ministry will give a public definition of its whole policy on the Eastern question the European Government is the Austrian affair and other matters. Earl Graville has shown markets, to which they send vast quantities of governments in the Austrian affair and other matters. Earl Graville has shown markets, to which they send vast quantities of being affected by vague menaces. Diplomatists applaud the promptitude shown in respect to the Montenegrin difficulty, Earl Graville having in a few days secured a constitution of sending the vessels with cargoes of lumber to the Nether-lands as return cargo.—Toronto Telegram—the length of the Library provided the Czar respects the dian frontier—he is free, so far as ever he can. This is forecast and, of course, time only can tend the provided the provided the continuation of sending the continuation of the benefit of the Montenegrin difficulty. Earl Graville having in a few days secured a constitution of sending the continuation of the provided the cou Hopes are entertained of an interchange of

THE FREE PORT QUESTION.

At a meeting of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, held on Friday, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved.—That the letter from the Secretary of the Harbor Commissioners, under date 6th inst., having been read, this Council accept with satisfaction the assurance therein given that the Government have officially informed the Commissioners that they will be prepared to submit to Parliament, at its next session, a scheme for the relief of the trade by the St. Lawrence route, which will include the removal of the Lake and River debt now resting on the Harbor Trust; and this Council returns its thanks to the members of the Trust for the exertions they have made to achieve this satisfactory result."

The letter above referred to was written in reply to one saldressed by Wm. J. Pattersoo.

The jetter above referred to was written in reply to one sudre-sed by Wm. J. Patterson, Secretary of the Board of Trade, to the Chairman of the Harbor Board, and states that, previous to the session of Parliament now closed, informal communications had taken place between the Harbor Board and the Government on the subject of making Monireal a free port, and that since the commencement the Board have had repeated interviews with the Government; but the above mentioned promise is the answer given to the request for the introduction of a Bill to enable the Commissioners to abolish the topnage dues on sailing vessels, and in view of a Bill to enable the Commissioners to abolish the tonnage dues on sailing vessels, and in view of this measure the Commissioners have been recommended by the Government to abstain from pressing any change in the tonnage dues till after the Bill is passed.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE. LONDON, May 3.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says:—" Deliveries of English wheat have again been limited, and business was confined to best

TELEGRAMS.

A Dublin despatch to the Times says Parnell paid a farewell visit to Navan yesterday, modifies the natural outcome of the above and announced that he had definitely resolved causes As for the average intensity of heat to sit for Cork. A conference of Roman and cold, before we can arrive at any positive | Catholic bishops and clergy unanimously resolved to accept Parnell's reason for leaving Meath, and by a majority decided to adopt A. diathermanous powers; perhaps also with M. Sullivan as his successor, provided he felt many other circumstances of his geography, or at liberty to co-operate cordially with Parareography, and areology. All this and nell. A public open air meeting was held much more will perhaps never be known in in the evening, when the announcement of Sullivan's name elicited cheers and cries of " no. ' Several hand to hand fights among the partiall planets is likely ever to continue, in a van, occurred, and the police were obliged to Theologically speaking, blasphemy is great measure, a scaled book to the inhabi- interfere several times to protect Drake's essentially evil—malum in sc—always evil partisans from being severely maltreated.

fears the days of free towns in Germany are numbered. Proceeding are now begun agains. Bremen, which threatens the deprival of that receive its death warrant. This new and determined policy on the part of Prussia is regarded with the utmost interest by many as against the laws of Canada, and should be English and American merchants, whom it | dealt with as criminals. This is clear. It is

in India and those promised in the budget courts have decided this question. And as in February. The difference is estimated at no man would speak against God unless he the expenses of the Afghan war.

Simla, May 5.—The Indian Government

and paying interest. The money was not | Bigotry | intolerance | persecution | How used for his or the Archbishop's personal benefit, but for building churches and orphan asylums, for charity, and to educate priests in the exception of a few important creditors who got mortgages, the debts were all unsecured, it being understood the diocese was liable. The Archbishop has testified that has no right to our property to help him. He none of the money received from depositors has no right to our press. He has no right to was applied to any personal use.

AN APOLOGY TO AUSTRIA-MR. GOSCHEN'S AP-POINTMENT.

London, May 9. - The Tories assert that Austria demanded and received an apology for Mr. Gladstone's language respecting the Austrian Emperor and the Western policy in regard to the Balkan principalities. The contrary is true. No formal demand was made, but a suggestion from Vienna that an explanation would be acceptable elicited a English Government intends to hold Austria to a strict compliance with the treaty of Berlin. and will require the ultimate evacuation of development and independence of the nationalities. Mr. Gladstone caused the Emperor ward him, while meaning no personal disrethe Albanians and then deliver it to Mon- little rosebud" or "My own darling sugar

Goschen as ambassador to Turkey further signifies Earl Granville's determination to enforce her treaty obligations on Turkey. Mr. Goschen accepted the appointment most reluctantly; finally sacrificing his own personal objections and those of his family, because he was convinced that he would be enabled to carry out an energetic policy. The new Ministers are all busy. There is similar activity in the other Covernment departments. It is believed that Lord Hartington has already reversed Lord Cranbrook's decision to separate Candahar from Afghanistan. Mr. Forster devoted the week in Dublin to a careful examination of the condition of Ireland, and to deciding whether to continue the Peace Preservation Act or allow it to expire. Mr. Gladstone, amid the duties of organizing the Administration, determining its policy and settling the business of the coming session, finds time to institute a minute enquiry into the national finances. Each Minister is expected to master the condition of his own department before next Wednesday, when the Cabinet meets to decide its course and provide a legislative outline for the Queen's speech. It is understood that a Burials bill has been determined upon, but it is doubtful whether any other measure except the necessary administrative bills will be undertaken at the present session. Lord Selborne is unlikely to adopt Lord Cairns' land scheme without modifications.

The Princess Pauline, of Wurtemberg, has been married to Dr. Willem, medical practitioner, of Berlin, with the consent of the King of Wurtemberg. In a short address preceeding the ceremony, the officiating clergyman reminded the bridegroom that in marrying him the Royal bride had surrendered a good deal that was esteemed, grand and valuable in life. When the bride's turn came to make the marriage response she added to the syllable "yes" the following words in a quiet tone: "I declare I give up nothing that can at all be valued in comparison to the happiness awaiting me, and I consider my lot a most enviable one." The clergyman who was thus snubbed subsequently excused himself while lunching after the ceremony at the Ducal table.

Prince Leopold, with a suite of several officers, sails next Thursday on the Sardinian for Canada. His royal brother, the Duke of Connaught, met with an accident a few days ago, in being violently thrown from his dogcart close to a public house called "Tumbledown Dick," near Aldershot. No harm was done.

The Queen is seldom seen in public. She may possibly open the exhibition of Indian collections at South Kensington this month, but it is very uncertain.

THE BLASPHEMY OF INFDEL LHC-TURERS.

THE LEGAL PENALTY FOR COMMITTING THE OFFENCE, OR FOR " AIDING AND ARETTING."

Blasphemy, as cognizable by the law of England, is described by Blackstone to be denying the being or providence of God, contumelious reproaches of our Saviour Jesus Christ, profane scoffing at the holy scripture, or exposing it to contempt or ridicule " " The Christian religion is received as a part of the common law in the United States, as well as in England, and to revile it or Several hand to hand fights among the parti-its Author is deemed to be blaspiemy, sans of the rival candidates, Drake and Sulli-and an indictable offence."—Burrill. and cannot be otherwise than evil. Its punish-London, May 5.—A Berlin correspondent ment by the Jewish law was death. In Catholic countries it was punished by the civil power as a crime. In Canada blasphemy is a crime as much as it is in England or the town entirely of its rights as a free port. The correspondent supposes Lubbreck will shortly citizens coming into Cauada to speak or lecture against God, are committing a crime against the laws of their own country as well also clear that no man, or company, or cor-LONDON, May 4.—The Standard admits the | poration can rightly or legally rent a hall or truth of the rumors of a glaring discrepancy | room to any one to enable him to commit between the financial results actually realized the crime of blasphemy. Our Canadian from three to five million pounds, originating had an audience, those who form an audience in the fact that the financial members of the for such blasphemers are guilty participators Viceroy's Council grossly under-estimated in their crime. Newspapers also become aiders and abettors of those criminals by advertising or reporting their lectures. It

(7) Of Uranus till new only four sattelites have been discovered, and one, or at most two. of Meptune. But considering the immense distance of these planets, no one can tell whether this empirical law of progression in the number of satellites is not verified also with them, especially if we reflect that even the two moons of Mars, so much nearer to us, have been discovered only so very lately.

(8) From this it may be interred that the centrifugal force at the Equator of Mars is about one-half only of what it is at our Equator. Hence, granted that the polar depression of all planets is owing to a primitive state of fluidity combined with the centrifugal force developed in them by their rotatory metion, of all the valuations made by astronomers of Mars's polar depression, Mr. Kalser's i-118, which is the smallest of all, seems the most easily reconcileable with the laws of hydrostatics.

(9) In the Northern hemisphere the 6881 days of the Martial year are distributed as follows:—Spring Bill, summer 181, autumn 1819, winter 187; so that spring and summer taken together least of the said he did a sect of banking having interest. The money was not the sequence of the set of say, we published to find the cost of the Afghan war will probably exceed the estimates by £4,000,000. A despatch declares the military department is solely blameable for the mistake; they believed the estimates by £4,000,000. A despatch declares the military department is solely blameable for the mistake; they believed the estimates by £4,000,000. A despatch declares the military department is solely blameable for the mistake; they believed the estimates by £4,000,000. A despatch declares the military department is solely believed the estimates by £4,000,000. A despatch declares the military department is solely a crime and then try to undo the evil effect of its afterwards. It is no palliation of the cifence to say, we published the countries of the Afghan wards. You have no right to combine the crime the said seventher the solely and intoler Because you will not place your property at the disposal of a criminal, to help him to commit his crime? Singular persecution

> indeed! Seeing that blasphemy is a crime against God and against the laws of the land, the very utmost the blasphemer can claim is to be let alone—thus on his own grounds. He our money. He has no right to our time. Let him carry on his war against God without any help from us. This is not persecu-

tion, but common sense. M. STAFFORD, P. P., Lindsay.

BUSSIAN ADVANCE ON MERV.

It is stated that all is in train for the Russian march to Merv. We hear that the Russian general has actually summoned the chiefs courteous but a firm declaration that the of the Tekke in the district adjacent to his base of operations to join him in punishing their brethren. It seems, moreover, that his invitation has been successful. If this be so, Bosnia and Herzegovina, being in favor of the | we have another instance of the venerable and familiar trick of war by which conquering races in all ages have simplified the labor of to understood that the language he used to subjugating inferior peoples. The Muscovite is dividing the Tekke amongst themselves, in spect, required no excuse. Subsequent semi- order to profit by their suicidal quarrels and official telegrams from Vienna indicate that the weakness they must produce. In the meautime the growing opinion is that we will let Russia do just as she pleases in Central Asia. She may occupy Merv, or she may seize on Herat. That is none of our affair since the Liberal Government has come into other matters. Earl Granville has shown power. Provided the Czar respects the Inmarked firmness in dissipating already the dian frontier-he is free, so far as we are concerned, to sweep away all neutral zones, and advance as far as ever he can. This is the forecast and, of course, time only can tell if

Cincinnati lovers don't say, "My sweet

HINTS FOR THE MORTH-Continued.

dollar AGRIOULTURE.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY. Planting should in general be finished before the first of May; but trees that have been care-fully beeled in may be set safely for some time to

Grafting can be done now, but great care is necessary. As the bark peels easily at this season is should be out through with a knife, and the saw made to follow he cut, otherwise the bark may be peeled and a bad wound made. It is not flest to remove all the buds from the stock becre the graft starts, as there will be then no nducement for the say to flow upwards. After he union of the graft is made and the buds upon that stock helow should be removed, in order that the graft may have the full supply of sap.

Insects.—An increase of insect life will come with the warmer growing weather. The eggs of the

The caterpillar will hatch into the "worms" which will begin at once their ravages upon the follage. Fortunately these destructive caterpillars put up "a sign." without which they might escape notice. They pitch their "tente" at once, and though these are at first small they may be readily seen in the early morning when the dew makes them conspicuous. Take the tent when the whole family is "at home" and crush it under foot. Various devices are suggested for this, but the hand, with or without a glove, is the best. For the higher limbs a pole with a swab attached may be used.

Curculio of the plum stings the fruit while it

Curculto of the plum stings the fruit while it is quite small. The troes should be jarred in early morning, beginning when they are just passing out of flower, and the sluggish beetles caught on a sheet opened beneath the tree for the purpose. Afterward those caught on the sheet should be burned.

Borers.—Their presence is known by the saw-dust they make. The only effectual method of reaching them is by probing with a wire; cut-ing the tree with a knife as little as may be

Canker Worms.—Bands of stiff paper put wound the trunks, upon which is smeared a ring of tar or printer's ink, will keep the wingless smales from ascending the trees. The bands vill need new coats of tar or printer's ink now put terms.

Plant lice, which often crowd upon the grow-ng tips of the branches of cherry and other fruit rees, are removed by syringing with tobacco

Thinning Fruit.—The sooner the fruit is thinned after it has set, the better it is for the tree, as all growth of fruit costs efforts for the tree to make and is therefore exhaustive. No one who desires the choicest fruit will fail to thin an overoaded tree.

Blight is a quick comer which gives no warn ng. The best that can be done is to cut away he portion "s'ruck." down to he live wood. If he tree is badly affected it is best to remove it

Seed beds of fruit and forest trees need close attention to keep the soil loose and the weeds rose establishing themselves. The beds, especially of evergreens, will need shelter from the hot sun, which may be provided by a lattice work of lattis, or brush may be used, but less

work of laths, or brush may be used, but less convenient in weeding.

Planting in orchards.—There is a general reluctance to give up the soil of the orchard entirely to the trees. While the orchard is young it is best to cultivate it thorougly, and heed crops, like potatoes, roots, etc., can be grown as a present pay for the trouble, but sathe trees get older an shade the ground, nothing else but fruitshould be expected from the orchard. It is a good practice to pasture hogs in the orchard in clover sown for the purpose, as it is one of the best methods of enriching the soil and at the same time destroying insects. at the same time destroying insects.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

Blackberries and raspberries may still be planted, but as they start early they should have been set before this. Stakes or trellaes should be provided to which the canes are to be secured. Novices fall to understand that it is the new canes that grow this year that are to bear the fruit the next season. All suckers are to be treated as weeds unless new plants are desired, when the best ones may be saved.

Currants and Gnoseberries. — Cultivate the ground thoroughly and give a good mulch a little later in the season. Watch for the worms" which come from eggs laid upon the under side of the lower leaves, and use white bellebore, a tablesmoonful of powder to a pallful of water. It is best to scald the hellebore with a little hot water before adding it to the water in the pail or watering pot.

Strawberries.—Keep the soil free from weeds and mellow. So snon as the fruit is well set give the bed a mulch, which will keep the berries from the soil. Hand pull any large weeds that may appear. Set out new bods, if plants are to be had.

Grapes.-One healthy, vicorous cane upon a Grapes.—One healthy, visorous cane upon a newly set vine is enough. The it up securely to a support. Vines are trained so variously that specific direction can not be given. Whatever the method of training it should keep in view and prowide for the crop of next year. Generally the fruit-bearing shoot for the present year should be stopped! that is, have their further growth in length prevented, by pluching off the end of the shoot at one, two or three leaves beyond the uppermost cluster of grapes; this should be done very early, as soon as the clusters of buds (often mistaken for young grapes) and the young leaves can be distinctly seen.

Marketing Fruit.—Provide all the appliances

Marketing Bruit.—Provide all the appliances of quick and proper marketing before the fruit is ready. So much depends upon the aprearance of the fruit at the market that neatness ance of the truit at the market that neathers and care in so packing it that it will show at its best, will pay. Caution should be given to the pickers that no ovar-ripe truit be put into the basket or craies. If the distance to market is considerable the fruit should be in a less mature state than when the market is but a short distance away. Watch the market. (To be Continued.)

OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] London, April 23, 1880.

THE ENGLISH HOME RULERS

are as busy as men can be to have their plans well arranged for the meeting of Parliament. The Liberal leaders are well aware of the influence exerted by Irish electors in Eugland at the recent elections, for in a number of constituencies they were, undoubtedly, the balance of power. This was shown in Southwark, Sheffield and York. A few weeks before the general election Mr. Clark, a Conservative, who promised to support Irish measures, was at a by-election returned for Southwark in preference to Mr. Dunn, a Liberal, who would not promise; but on the question of the reduction of the franchise in Ireland, Clark turned tail, consequently at the general election out he went. Exactly a similar case in Sheffield. Mr. Waddy, a Liberal, was, after the death of Mr. Roebuck, elected in preference to a Conservative put forward by the Duke of Norfolk, the ground landlord of the town and principle owner in the neighbourhood. As the duke is a Catholic every exertion was made to induce the Irish to vote for his nominee, but no, they would not begause he declined to assist the Irish party in Parliament. Waddy did promise, and they returned him, but in the House he forgot his pledge and consequently, like Clark, at the general election out he went, the wish of the Irish of Sheffield voting dead against him. At York also Jemmy Lowther, Beaconsfield's Irish Secretary, has been fairly floored by this terrible Irish vote. A number of other seats have, also been turned topsy-turyy by this new power, and now the Home Rule organizations are having a loud crow over the work. Last night the executive of the Central Confederation met and determined upon issuing a manifesto on the expediency of granting to Ireland the management of her own affairs. To draw up, this important document a sub-committee of three members of Parliament were appointed, namely, Frank Hugh O'Dennell, Dungarven; Arthur. O'Con- and sweep the tracts of Russian conquest into Longford, three exceedingly able men, who, lifted to prevent the act. There is reason to no doubt, will produce one of the most impor- auticipate that fate will take Mr. Gladetone

immediately tollowed up by a series of public meetings in the various parts of London, the first of which will be held in Southwark on the 10th of May with the member for Queen's County in the chair. By the aid of

TRE IRISH YOTE

in Great Britain and Ireland the Liberal party are returned to power, and unless Ireland is properly dealt with the same power will turn them out, and to enable them to understand this fact clearly the Irish in England are losing no time in taking the necessary steps. You in Canada could do semething in this matter by passing at public meetings or in your societies resolutions on Ireland's right to self-government and forwarding for publication copies of those resolutions to the Secretary Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, 3 Adelaide Place, London Bridge, London, England. Those resolutions would doubtless go into the English press and would on the public opinion of this country have a most potent effect.

seems to be, in general estimation, occupying a much better place than she did two or three years ago. : What to attribute it to I don't know, unless it is to the increased travel of hoth peoples. In the many articles of one of our big dailies last week the Grand Trunk was spoken of as one of the best rallway properties in the world. This was flattering to Canada and her great artery, and, no doubt, on the public mind will exert a very beneficial influence. The Americans never cease blowing about their great natural resources. lands, mines, timber, railways, &c.—and to see that the Dominion is at all noticed is very pleasing. Yesterday I met two gentlemen who are going out in the latter end of the summer just to look around to see what the Dominion is like, and, if they can find an opening, to invest a few thousand pounds. One of them is a cheese merchant, and if, from his standpoint, there is anything like a prospect of a successful investment, he will purchase largely. This I mention to show the bent of the public mind, which, like many other things, ebbs and flows, and, as Shake-speare says, taken at the flood, it will lead on to success—and, judging from all the sur-roundings, that flood for Canada seems to be

gradually coming on. OUR PUBLIC PARKS in and around London are now beginning to look really beautiful, and are of an evening crowded with people of every class, degree and condition; nusremaids with perambulators wheeling young hopefuls about to take the air, lads stripped in their shirt-sleeves playing rounders or cricket, the ladies strol ling round talking the latest chit-chat, men, with a little time to spare from toil and care, sitting reading their evening papers, the loving couples meandering round in a listless manner, and repeating to each other the old, old story. Truly, to a stranger in London, our parks of a fine day would present an interesting and instructive sight. He would see one of the best sides of English social life, a kind of intermingling of people without the least rudeness or vulgarity. As a rule the English are a stolid, stoical race, a characteristic in my opinion more acquired than natural; but now the example of Paris and other continental cities in the direction of dispersing this gloominess is rapidly prevailing. In and around London there are fourteen large parks kept in order at the public expense, besides a number of other open spaces, such as the Gardens, on the Thames embank the squares in the west ment, end, the churchyards, that have been converted into pleasure grounds, and other nice places that are utilized for walks and promenades. The trees are now wearing an emerald hue-not the dark green of two months hence-but a lively light green which they only wear for a short time in the early summer. Flowers, shrubs and bushes are in full verdure, purifying the air and enabling at least some of the people of this forest of houses to see portions of the beauty of nature. Hyde Park has an area of about 1,000 acres; divided from it by a road is the Green Park of 60 acres, and divided from that again by a carriage drive is St. James' Park of 100 acres. Then there is Regent's Park of 500 acres, Victoria Park of 270 Battersea Park and Botanical Gardens of 400, Southwark Park very large, Boursbury Park, Kensington Park, &c, and in all those parks there are play-grounds, gymnastics, and seats for visitors to rest. Most of those open spaces so necessary for the public health are the result of modern ideas and improvements, yet there are those who would say, give us back the good old days of narrow streets and allevs.

CELTO-CANADIAN.

LATEST MAIL NEWS

Sin Arthur Guinness.—We understand that the title by which Sir Arthur Guinness will be called to the peerage will be Lord Ardillan.

At the next meeting of the Limerick Cor poration a resolution will be moved to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Parnell, MP. A counter resolution will be moved to conten the same honour on Mr. Shaw, M.P.

It is rumoured that the programme to be submitted by the Land League Conference as a settlement for the present of the land question, will include compulsory purchase of all waste lands and several of the northern Corporations by the Government, and the establishment upon these lands of peasant proprietary upon equitable terms as to payment of purchase money, to be spread over a num ber of years.

Colonel Colthurst, M. P., does not intend to cry quits with Mr. Parnell. At the meeting of the Cork Farmers' Club, he said he would always warmly support Mr. Shaw in whatever policy he adopted. He appealed for a verdict against the conduct of Mr. Parnell, M. P., and said, that until Mr. Parnell either retracted or proved the accusations he made against him he would hold no further personal communication with him, except in so far as their Parliamentary, duties brought

them in contact, - Ulster Examiner. THE TURKISH QUESTION .- There is important news from Turkey. It seems that both the people and the soldiery are fast verging: idea that Europe is at the bottom of their distress, and believing Christendom in a conspiracy to drive them across the Bosphorus, they are beginning to breathe furious determination to die fighting. beeing there are under arms nearly 150,000 Turkish veter ans in European Turkey, all splendid veterans, "thoroughly well equipped with the Krupp, the Peabody, and plenty of ammunition, seeing also that they have been muttering vengeance against the Serbs, the Bulgars and the Roumelians, some fear is felt lest in their despair they should make a dash nor, Queen's County, and Justin McCarthy, the Danube before a foreign arm could be tant documents yet put before the public in at his word; and present him with a version

tends to know in the art of statesmanship to deal with successfully.

Not the least noteworthy fact in connection with the movement in Australia for the relief of the distress in Ireland is the donation of £100 from the Christian Brothers and their pupils in Victoria. "This," says the Mel-bourne Advocate, "is exclusive of what has been done in the same deserving cause by the Brothers in the adjacent colonics. Under any circumstances the sum is a very respectable one; but when it is considered that the parents of the scholars had all contributed to the relief fund whilst their children were in vacation, and consequently before the Brothere had started the list in the schools the amount received will appear more creditable." The Irish Christian Brothers, wherever they are-whether at home, or in distant landsare always true Irishmen, and never omit any legitimate opportunity of serving the land they love.-Nation

BURNING A MAGISTRATE AT ARDBOE. (Correspondence of the Belfast News)

On Monday evening the people of this quiet locality were aroused into merriment by a fife and drum band parade. In front were two men, acting in the capacity of constables, dragging along with them an effigy ot a well known individual residing near Omagh, and who holds a commission of the peace " for the historic County Tyrone." After a considerable parade, the crowd was brought to a standstill, and the culprit brought before a judge and jury of his native country. The foreman called on the constables to prove the charge, which was as follows:—That he was guilty of using language calculated to rouse the feelings of one class against another, at a recent meeting assembled after the return of Macartney for Tyrone. His words on the occasion were :- "Fellow-countrymen,-Now that you have again returned Macartney at the head of the poll, the cham-pion who will inquire into that ill-famed system called idle nunneryism, we have taught the Papists a lesson, we have put our foot on their neck, and can and keep them down, as they ought to be." He characterised the inmates of the nunperies as ladies who could not be bound by any parental obligations, and so took to these secluded places where there would be no control over their actions. The counsel for the accused pleaded . insanity; but a witness stated that the day before he used the language, when an application for work had been asked and granted, but when the accused became aware that the applicant was a Catholic he refused employment, so that the plea fell to the ground. After hearing the evidence for and against the prisoner, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the judge proceeded to pass sentence, which was-" That as the language used, coming from a man who was commissioned to deal out justice, there could be no plea of ignorance, and that the plea of insanity having fallen through, the dreadful sentence of the law must be put in force, that he be taken from thence to a fire kindled in the immediate vicinity and burned until he be consumed." The sentence having been carried into effect amid the booing and yelling of the crowd, and three hearty cheers given for Parnell, Davitt, Daly, Killen, and Brennan, the crowd quietly dispersed. Similar trials took place at Clonce, Coalis-

land and most other districts of the county. IKISH RELIEF FUND.

CENTRAL OFFICE "PARNELL IRISH RELIEF" FUND," 32 PARK PLACE.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1880. The Secretary of the Parnell Irish Relief Fund begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions since last statement: Amount already acknowledged . . . \$209,210 50 Per Irish World, New York 799 50 Muskegon, Mich., P. P. Leonard,

Treasurer Lowell, Mass., Land League..... Middletown, Conn., proceeds of

McGraw, Mayor..... New York City, A.O.H., Div. 21, per S. J. Meany, Esq., N. Y. Star... Covington, Ky., "Florence Club" entertainment, E. J. Hickey,

Kennedy..... Providence, R I, per Bernard Doyle.....Boston, Mass, Non-Commissioned

Rev James Hanley..... N Y City Boot, Shoe & Galter Fitters Society, per W Bartlett,

North Easton, Mass.... Margaret Lynch..... Wm-Lynch..... Patrick Flynn, Rockland, Mass...

F......Widow, St Johnsbury, Vt.....

THE IRISH PARTY AND THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Total.....\$211,768 99

(From the Times.) The representation of Ireland in the new Parliament will not constitute the most striking or the most potent element in the striking of the most potent element in the political problems of the immediate future, but it is, nevertheless, worthy of attention. It was supposed that when the dissolution was precipitated the Home Rule vote in the new House of Commons would be largely reinforced, and that Conservatives and Liberals alike would almost disappear from among the representatives of at least the three southern provinces of the sister isle. The Irish returns are now complete, and the event has not been found to justify those anticipations of aweepto desperation, and that they have taken the ing changes. It remains to be seen what position the moderate section of the Home Rulers will assume in the House of Commons when the Liberal Government. be supposed, will pursue with more or less contempt for consequences his former policy, and will give the moderate followers of Mr. Shaw an opportunity, if they chose to avail themselves of it, for separating themselves from the band of Irreconcilables. If the latter be promptly and vigorously encountered they will have no more chance of

twenty five than they had when they were only seven. Mr. Shaw has spoken since his

but his utterance is oracular, and may

is not only charitable but credulous, after the experience through which he has just passed. He hopes, too, that the Liberal majority will listen to and grant the demands of the Home Rulers; but if not the Home Rulers will not "subside into the ranks and become part and parcel of the Liberal majority." Nevertheless it is not Mr. Shaw's way, as he says himself, to take the majority, whether it be Whig or Tory, "hy the throat and to say, stand and deliver!" Mr. Shaw believes that more is to be obtained by quiet tactics, and a great many Home Rulers, doubtless, will now be ready to agree with him. It must not be forgotten that a Liberal government will have many ways of gratifying the Irish members without rising to the lofty constitutional issues of the Home Rule controversy. Under a Conservative administration Irish patronage has for the most part been retained in Protestant hands. Liberalism has an old and intimate connection with the Roman Catholics, and Mr. Parnell's denunciation of the Whigs bas not altogether broken the bond. Without any palpable deflection from the orthodox standard of Home Bule, not a few Home Rulers, we imagine, will begin to look with greater tolerance upon "the Castle" when the practical effect of the Ministerial change is felt in the lower regions of administration.

IRISH LAND FOR IRISH PEOPLE.

THE COMING CRISIS-BRIGHT, FORSTER, AND GLADSTONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK SUN-Sir: Charles Stewart Parnell had in the last Parliament a following of 7. He enters the House of Commons on the opening of the new Parliament with a following of 36. As the entire Home Rule party numbers 61-a gain of 8-he commands a majority in its councils, and will exercise a dominant direction in its policy. Then, while the favorers of the old Butt organization, over which Mr. Shaw presides, are nearly all old and timid, Mr. Parnell's party are full of youth and vigor, many of them being young London journalists, penniless, but bright and eager to make a mark. As a matter of course, after a while, if not immediately, the Parnell party will absorb the more advanced of the constitutional Heme Rulers, aided by a gentle pressure from their constituents, and the remainder will either gradually glide into the ranks of the Liberal party, or, drifting rudderless about, will become mere useless Home Rulers unattached. The Parnell party must become the national party, and the Parnell policy the national

What that policy is becomes at this moment a question of much interest. It seems to have been shadowed in several of the speeches of Mr. Parnell on his crusade through this coun- session before, has declared that "the man try, and has found a still clearer and bolder exposition since his departure in the addresses of his companion pligrim, Mr. John Dillon, who seems to possess much of the same openness of soul and royal frankness which looked through the noble face of his father, made him almost from the moment he entered the House of Commons, beyond any Irish member it had seen, master of its respect and even affection, and marked him distinctly for the future leader [had he lived] of the Irish nation. The Parnell policy may be defined as tion and the advantage of the tiller of the "Irish land for the Irish people." A home Parliament may shine splendidly in the distance as the sequence, but for the present home rule, denominational education, and the various other equality measures, some of which them, constitute one of the great bases for a doubtless Mr. Forster, the new Secretary for Ireland, will at once introduce, must bow before this one vital question of "Irish land for the Irish people," and be used as tributaries to
the lrish people," and be used as tributaries to
the conviction that on accepting such a change this which gave Mr. Parnell his power at the they cannot fly to a greater evil than the one late elections, and which lay behind the vic- they now know .- AN OLD OBSERVER .- N.Y. tories of Roscommon, Mayo, and Wexford, and the deteat, equal, when the circumstances are considered, to a victory, in the county of Cork; victories won, be it remembered, for the first time in the history of Inland, in on-353 75 position to the open and declared opinions of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the dioceses in which the contests were fought. Even the venerable plume of the "lion of the fold of Judah," which for half a century had floated in the front of so many battles for the national cause, found the dust in Mayo before this young land champion's spear. These four elections mark a revolution and a new era in lrish politics.

But, it is asked, will not this "Irish land for the Irish people" prove, like the Repeal so often promised, another splendid phantom which an imaginative people, living beside the melancholy ocean, are asked to follow in similar weary chase and wasted hour? Will not the people's heart grow taint again with long waiting? At first and superficial sight the Parnell policy would seem similarly im in France dubbed "Malbrooke," possible of, at all events, present accomplishnot very far from the grasp of a near success. When Mr. Parnell opened his land campaign in Ireland last autumn, without absolutely adopting Proudhon's maxim that "property is theft," he touched its fringe when he advised the Irish tenantry to first reserve sufficient to feed and clothe themselves for the year in comfort, then discharge their shopkeeper and other small debts, and if any thing was left to throw it to the landlords. This advice, so unwontedly bold, which some years since would have subjected its utterer to instant arrest, fell on the ear of the Irish tenant as sweet as the sound of laughing waters. The yearly rents in Ireland are paid in two gales. one in November and one in May. Many of the Irish tenants, we believe the greater number, adopted Mr. Parnell's advice in its full spirit, and paid no rent. The remainder compromised by paying upon the concession of a reduction of 20 or 25 per cent. Now, there are very few properties in Ireland, certainly very few of the smaller properties, which are not encumbered with mortgages, or with charges to younger children and dowers, and from which a large class, judependent of the landlord, do not derive support. Last fall they were compelled to share in the general depression, and have been during the winter "taking what they could get," and many of them enduring much suffering. May, which should bring the next payment, will find the great body of the tenantry equally unable and unwilling to pay rent; and the larger tenants refusing to pay without the reduction of 20 or 25 per cent, previously accorded. November coming again will bring, it is hoped, to the tenants new and increased means, but will find them with the same unchanged, anti-rent comes into office. Mr. Parnell, it may spirit, grown bolder and bolder even by success. And then will come the crisis. The landlords, pressed from without, and in

sheer battle for life must press the tenantry even where disinclined to. But they will find it impossible to process an entire people. They can evict a village, but not eradicate a race. The Land League, too, fortified doubtless by strong monetary aid from the Irlah on coercing Parliament when they number this side of the ocean, who, having given freetwenty five than they had when they were ly when they begin to scent strong practical only seven. Mr. Shaw has spoken since his results, will give battle foot by foot of the election on the afuture of his party; cumbrous machinery of the law will be made but this bits since his party; difficult of movement. The service of a proconveniently admit of several interpretations, cass will become a labor of expense and danthe interest of the Home Rule cause. This of the Turkish question which it will take him public declaration of principles will be all the multifarious wrinkles which he pre-

tions take place, and the evictor held up to condemnation of mankind. Public opinion will not permit farms from which tenants have been evicted to be tenanted. In a word, the collection of rent will become impossible. On the other hand the mortgages and the holders of charges must, for sheer life, press the landlords. What can they hope for from this rentless race? They can sell their estates. But in the present condition of preperty in Ireland a buyer will be found as rare and be looked on with as much cur osity as a rhinoceros. The last estate put up brought an offer of only fifteen years' purchase. The Landed Estates Court, should even a stray wild buyer be about, will not permit property to be sacrificed. Thus the whole land sys-tem in Ireland will get into a deadlock. The handwriting can easily be read upon the wall.

Irish landlordism is doomed. "Old Marley is dead as a door nail." In this condition all parties, tenants, land-

lords, mortgages, holders of charges, will alike call out for a remedy. What is that remedy to be? The Land League at its last meeting proposed one-"The establishment of peasant proprietary by advancing the whole of the purchase money to tenants at five per cent. per annum for five years." Now this proposal differs very little either in scope or spirit from the land measure proposed by Mr. Bright in his recent great speech at Birming ham, and which was accepted by Mr. Forster Mr. Gladstone's special selection for the Irish Secretaryship, in a subsequent speech at Bradford, as the expression of his creed; both members, mark it, of the new Cabinot. Of the two Mr. Bright's and Mr. Forster's measure is more liberal and sweeping than that of the Land League. Then Mr. Gladstone is different being in toto from Lord Beaconsfield. The latter has no sympathies in common with the masses, and only one solitary conviction that " Eastward the course of empire takes its way." The vehement expression of Mr. Gladstone, delivered with such eloquent ferver in the reform debate of 1868. "Remember, they are our fiesh and blood," is hung upon a printed card in nearly all the workshops of Manchester and Birmingham. And there is no one who has watched the works recently of Mr. Gladstone's mind, as mirrored in his speeches, but can detect a nervous desire to settle the Irish difficulty, though uncertain how to do it-the workings of a mind wander. ing in search of truth. Everything seems to point to the establishment of an Irish peas. ant proprietary.

Not many weeks before Sir Robert Peel in troduced the measure for the repeal of the Corn laws, and not many months before he pronounced Richard Golden one of "the most unselfish benefactors of mankind," he had denounced him as "an incendiary and inciter of assausination;" and Lord Melbourne, who, the who would propose the repeal of the Corn laws deserved to have his head placed on the block," voted for it with gay inconsistency. Need it overcome us, then, like a summer cloud, should we see, at the opening of the session of 1881, a measure introduced by Mr. Forster, founded on his and Mr. Bright's declared views, for the establishment of an Irish peasant proprietary?

Whether such a system or the landlord system best conduces to the prosperity of the nasoil, has been long a subject of discussion. But it has been recently shown, and is now practically proved, that small farms, cultivated by those who own and actually occupy provident plan which assures that the people from whose labor comes national wealth shall be at least well fed, well clad, and well housed,

HISTORY OF A TUNE.

than "God Save the Queen," with the history of which, not one in ten thousand of its many singers and whistlers is acquainted. It is known in France as the "Malbrooke," in England as "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and in America as " We Won't Go Home Till Morning." In Arabia it has a different name. Strange to say, the simplest of drinking songs have been stolen from the Arabs. It existed among them as early as the time of the Crusaders, about A.D. 1100, and no one knows how much earlier. The Crusaders soon caught the melody, and set it to words of their own, celebrating the deeds of a knight named Mambron. Through an error of Queen Marie Antoinette, who learned the tune from a nurse in the royal family, it was soon became a burlesque history of the ment. But on a closer ex mination it will be found not only not impracticable, but even doings of the great Duke of Marltorough, found not only not impracticable, but even a song very much in the humorous pathetic style of our own "Lord Lovell." The tune is still intensely loved in Egypt. Many years ago a concert was given in Cairo, before the Khedive had made European music popular, and the band, after performing selections from Mozart, Haydn, etc., grand, simple, lively and solemn, found each selection greeted with the same "tumultuous silence," and were at their wits' end to find some tune to move the stolid anathy of the audience. Finally the giver of the concert, Monge by name cried in despair, "Give them Malbrooke, it's all the brutes are fit for." The tune was played by the grand orchestra, and the result was marvellous; a thrill of pleasure shot through the listening: Arabs, and all was life and animation where a moment before had been callousness. Some could scarcely refrain from dancing and hopping in time with the music. Monge, the giver of the concert, did not know the reason of this enthusiasm although he found it always followed the performance of the tune. The sact was that it had for centuries been dear to the Egyptian hearts, and he had unconsciously given them some of their own national music. To sum up—if an Arab fresh from his desert, and a Crusader direct, let us liope, from Paradise, should come to the metro-polis at midnight, and hear a baccha-nalian crowd rictously sing "We Won't Go Home Till Morning", they both would join in the chorus; the one imagining that he was singing a country song of his native land; the other that he was helping to swell the praises of his good comrade, the Crusader

> Mr. A. O'Connor, of London, new M.P. for Queen's County, was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw: Capt. O'Shes, of Limerick, elected for Clare, was educated at Oscott, preparatory to entering Dublin University. Mr. J. W. Foley, of Kingstown, elected for New Boss, was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.

Mr. John Pope Hennessey, Governor, of Hong Kong, has been made a Knight: Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George In a very short time Mr. Hennessy will be entitled to his retiring pension and will return to take possession of a charming residence, which was once inhabited by Sir. Walter Raleigh, in the neighborhood; of A Losing Joke:

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was com-plaining of her continued ill health and of his inability to cure hen, "Try Hop Bitters!"
The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.—Harrisburg

Holloway's Pills and Ointment .- Glad Tidings.—Some constitutions have a tendency to rheumatism, and are throughout the year borne away by its pretracted tortures. Let such spfferers bathe the affected parts with warm brine, and afterwards rub in this soothing Ointment. They will find it the best means of lessening their agony, and, assisted by Holloway's Pills, the surest way of overcoming their disease. More need not be said than to request a few days itrial of this safe and soothing treatment, by which the disease will ultimately be completely swept away. Pains that would make a giant shudder are assuaged without difficulty by Holloway's easy and inexpensive remedies, which comfort by moderating the throbbing vessels and calming the excited nerves.

Medical.

DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES

Approved of by the Medical Faculty

Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest; and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

They are Purely Vegetable.

They are Agreeable to the Taste. They are Pleasing to the Sight. Simple in Administering and Sure and Certain in their Effect.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

CAUTION-The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine, stamped "DEVINS,"

To Mothers.-Should your Druggist not keep them, I will send a box of DEVINS' WORM PAS-TILLE by mail, prepaid, to any address on ceipt of 25 cents.

R. J. DEVINS DRUGGIST, Next to the Court Horse, Montreal If you are troubled with

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DEVINS' TAPE-WORM REMEDY

Will Drive this Parasite from the System SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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USEFUL STAIR CARPETS 10c VD

Good All-wool Stair Carpets, 35c yd. Good Printed Felt Carpets, 38c yd. Wide Union Carpets from 56c yd. STAIR OILCLOTHS, 15c YD.

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Wide India Matting, 40°, yd. Wide Hemp Carpets, 121c. yd. Cocoanut Door Mats from 63c yd. MARCELLA TOILET QUILTS, 95c. EACH.

Marcella Toilet Covers from 15c each. Useful Heavy Colored Cullts, 75c. each. Good Useful Star Linens, 84c. yd. LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, \$2,10 EACH.

Good Useful Curtain Poles, \$1.25 each. Useful Lace Curtains, 75c pair. MUSLIN OURTAINS FROM 550 PAIR.

Good Useful Curtain Muslin. 85c piece of 12 yards sufficient for 2 pair of Curtains 8 wards long.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR CURTAINS. S. CARSLEY'S BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Just opened, new line of Black French Brocaded Cloth, for dresses, in all the newest designs, to be sold at 350, 400, and 60c per yd.
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Just opened, new line of Black French Cashmere, fine make, for summer costumes, to be sold at 39c, 42c, 48c, 55c, 68c, 75c, 85c, \$1.10, \$1.15, \$1.25 and \$1.43 per yd.

BLACK FRENCH DEBEIGES. Special line of new Black Debeiges, to be sold at 37c; 42c, 58c and 55c per yd.

Splendid line of new Black Sateen, for summer costumes, to be sold at 49c, 52c and 67c per yd.

BLACK PARAMATTA.

Special line of new Black Paramatta, for summer dresses, to be sold at 21c, 28c, 23c, 35c, 35c, 39c, 44c, 52c, 58c and 85c per yd. on H. ma7# , marake™ . , at mared west yet S. CARSLEY.

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MONTREAL HINE W. To beauthough to the country

Stove Polish.



Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—a cut of the Rising Fun. LYMAN, BONS & CO.,
Montreal Agents.

INTERVIEWING BIR CHARLES DILKE. AN BURNATIQUE, CONTRACTON IN AFGHANGTAN Com to dell Die GREKOE. AND TURKEY .. . IL BUYER

Lordon, May 6.—Sir Charles Dilke, the newly appointed under-Secretary for Foreign
Affairs, has permitted himself to be interviewed by the correspondent of a French
paper, and his utterances created much surprise and no little indignation here. Speaking of the foreign policy of the Liberals, the baronet treated this grave subject with considerable frankness; he said: "We have succeeded to the political estate of Lord Beaconsfield, and have made an inventory of importance to the carrying out of the policy bequeathed to us; we are compelled to make some reserve; the Afghan question pussies us a good deal, and it is to be hoped that it will be settled in accordance with our own interests. There is the Zulu King Cetewayo; we would like to release him, but it is out of our power; we may grant the Boers semi-independence and thus dispose of the African problem.

Correspondent-" How about the Eastern Question? Will you cease to uphold the interests of Turkey if she fails to carry out the reforms which she has so repeatedly promised?"

Sir Charles Dilke-" Depend upon it that Turkey shall carry out these reforms; we will compel her to execute all the clauses of the treaty of Berlin even in spite of Prince

Correspondent-"But then your foreign policy will be precisely the same as that of Lord Salisbury?

Sir Charles Dilke-" Exactly; you have said it; those who funcy that we mean to pursue a feeble policy abroad are strangely mistaken; we shall not hold aloof from Europeen politics; Our voice shall be heard and shall command respect in the councils of nations. We will be careful, however, to raise it only in behalf of liberality, and will promote the welfare of all alike. In concert with Republican France and free Italy, we shall endeavor to cut the Gordian knot of the Eastern question by establishing a confederation of free States between the Danube, the Adriatic and the Grecian seas. Correspondent-Then you are opposed to

the encroachments of the great powers 1 Sir Charles Dilke—Decidedly. We shall not tolerate the encroachments of either Austria or Russia; neither Bosnia or Herzegovina must belong to Austrian, Turk or Russian; they must be free or self-governing powers.

Our programme is unrelented hostility against oppression of every kind. As for the power of Russia, let me tell you one thing; it would be far easier for us to raise Central Asia against Russia than for her to array India against us. The Russian foreign department, in which German is principally spoken, has been for the past ten years manipulated by two Prussians and one Swiss. They are Messrs. Westpann and Hamburger and Baron Jomini. We detest a power which oppressed Poland and handed Hungary over to Austria. However, we hold in high esteem the young Russia party, which at Prague and Moscow has resuciatated the patriotism and generosity of the Sclav."

Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had 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, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German. rench, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherara, 110 Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y. 9-G—eow

DEATH OF AN IRISH PRINCESS.

From Vienna comes intelligence of the glance, the news seems foreign to Irish affairs, but that opinion will be changed when we state that this lady was a daughter of the famous Austro-Irish general, Field-Marshal Count Nugent. Hence, the Continental press, which notes the fact of her death, notes also that this event will not only place her Austrian family in mourning, but will also cause deep regret to ber kindred "in France and in The Princess Beatrice de Croy-Dulmen was no distant connection of Ireland. She was the daughter of an Irishman. Count Nugent was born in Ireland during the Penal times, in 1777. Entering the imperial (Austrian) army in 1794, five years after he was made a military knight; at Marengo he became a major; in 1805, a lieutenant-colonel; in 1809, a majorgeneral and plenipotentiary to the Congress which preceded the marriage of Maria Louisa and Napoleon. Thus, in the brief space of fifteen years—and at the early age of thirty-two—the youth whom England would have kept a slave rose to be one of the most distinguished men of the Austrian Empire and of Europe! It is needless to tell how his subsequent career was in conformity with his early achievements, for his exploits are yet fresh in the memory. How he drove the invaders out of Illyria, and defeated Murat himself in Tuscany, is known to all who read history. Finally, it should be stated that this banned Irishman wedded a descendant of Augustus III, King of Poland—the Duchess of Riario-Sforza. This being remembered, it should excite no surprise to read of the princess, for whom the noblest families in France and Austria mourn, being the daughter

Epps's Cocoa—Graterur and Cumporting.

"By a thorough knowledge of the instural laws which govern the operations of direction and nutrition; and by corred! Application of the fine properties of well-selected cooperations of the fine properties of well-selected cooperations. The properties of well-selected cooperations and nutrition; and by corred! Application of the fine properties of well-selected 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 for suble meladdies are floating around, as ready to attack whorever these 4s a weak point: "We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well forthed with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only to packets labelled. "Jasis Epps; & Coc. Homosopathic Chemists, London, England.

LONDON, May 1.—A Dublin correspondent, commenting on the land meeting at Trishtown, County Mayo, on Studay last, says :--"This is the beginning of the agitation promised at the recent conference of the Land League .- Parnell, O'Kelly, Davitt, Daly and Louden have taken the field and are urging the people to support the efforts of their friends in the new Parliament to force on the Government the land scheme adopted at the want of nurses to foster the discontinuation. conference. Parnell said that if the farmers would renew the pledge they gave a year ago would renew the pledge they gave a year ago by the peasants as one of profit and consult to take a firm grip of their holdings and continue the struggle until all the laid has engaged in the special art of nursing 50,000 passed into the possession of the people, he promised them victory, as money was pour. The question of providing for these children with the provided them victory, as money was pour. tinue the struggle until all the land has engaged in the special art of nursing 50,000 momen are passed into the possession of the people he promised them victory, as money was pouring in from Australia and America to help them defend the tenant farmers.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article—Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Read on every 11-0

HOW MARSHALESPARTERO WON A VICTORY.

A writer in an English paper says that he has perused many an obituary notice on Marshal Espartero, but he has seen nowhere the real story of the great achievement of his life, the pacification of Bergara. The Carlist army had suffered great losses, but could still have held the field for some time; on the other hand, the Liberal army, after seven years' campaigning, felt truly sick of the business. Don Carlos had gone to France for a heliday; on each side the leaders had a general desire of following his example. It was under these circumstances that Espartero had a conference with Maroto, the Carlist general, for the purpose of negotiating a truce. They were old chums of the South American wars, but since that time they had exchanged only cannon balls, in addition to more than one fierce proclamation. When they met in a lonely farm at night, in the greatest secrecy, it was feared by many lest a quarrel, or even perhaps a personal encounter, might arise from the occa-sion. Both entered a lower room, in which a to trace the identity of the defunct child, table had been disposed with candles, paper, whose only appellation is a Christian name, pens and ink, and were then left alone. For more than five hours they were closeted. What were they doing all this time? Simply this:
On seeing Espartero, whom he knew well for the greatest gambler that ever lived, Maroto John, only survived five days .- Wontreal Posts had taken out of his packet a pack of cards and challenged his foe at trentlo. He won first all the cash of his opponent; then, he won his terms for the truce; then, article after article he won the entire submission of the Carlist | agony. army. Maroto paid his debt, like a gentleman, within twenty-four hours, and so ended the first Carlist war.

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has passed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake of larger profits.

THE CRADLE AND COFFIN.

HOW OUR DEATH LATE IS AUGMENTED-REPRES-SIVE MEASURES WANTED.

Montreal is essentially a superficial city whether viewed from a social standpoint or observed from the broad base of generalness reserving for closer scrutiny an investigation of its many diversified components.

One class of society, and one that forms an important factor in our integral relations, escapes the casual observation of our citizens, or, if noticed, is dismissed with a flippart remark as deserving of no more than a passing notice. This class—that of foundlings we have to deal with—every week from ten to twenty bodies, unhonored by a name or titular designation, find a quiet resting place in our cemeteries. The question naturally suggested by such a frightfhul mortality is an death of an illustrious lady, her Highness the Princess Beatrice de Croy-Dulmen. At first supply and the care and attention bestowed on the hapless beings from the cradle to the coffin, a transition of easy and rapid progress. The questions involved are exhaustive and in many instances nauseating to a degree, so we will only deal with facts and figures sufficient to engage the attention of the cha-

ritable. During the week ending Saturday at noon the mortality among abandoned infants reached the total of thirteen. This high death-rate riveted the writer's attention and induced him to make enquiries which revealed a most deplorable condition of affairs, detrimental to the fair name of this the "City of Churches." The fame of our charitable institutions being widely disseminated, has attracted to the portals of our asylums and hospitals a most undesirable class of beings, foisted off on Montreal by municipatities with less pretensions to re-ligious distinction. Foundlings constantly arrive in undiminishing numbers, in charge of nurses, who convey their charges to the Grey Nunnery, Guy street, where the waifs of misfortune are received. Sometimes one old woman comes with seven or eight-

INFANTS IN BOXES AND BASKETS. disposed promiscuously without the feeblest attention to comfort. This grim ogress rings the door bell, and when the proprietress appears in answer to the summons the babes are committed to her care without any comment. The infants are unpacked and trausferred to the nursery, where a kind, motherly Sister receives them. They are then treated to a tepid bath, probably the first laving ever administered, and subsequently installed in a trim little crib in the dormitory, where numerous other unfortunates are gathered. of an Irishman. But what a satire is this history on the English Government of Ireland !—Irishman.

In the image of the country of the land !—Irishman. But what a satire is this this this country of the country of th every possible care is adopted to prolong the little sufferer's life.

In one year 719 infants were received in this manner from, as close as could be accertained, the following districts:--81 from Quebec and Rimouski, 96 from Ontario, 44 Ottawa, 47 United States, 1 France, 2 Ireland, 37 environs of Montreal, and 421 from this city. "At the latter place 304 infants received from rural districts were credited to this city for lack of information, 631 children, or over three-fourths, expired during the year. The chief cause of this terrible mortality is attributed to the condition of the infants on arrival. It is a matter of common occurrence for babies to be received in a dying condition or, suffering from scroulous afflictions and cutaneous deorders, which speedily release them from a life of authoring and torture. The amount of misery to which the infants are subjected previous to striving at the institution if almost incredible.

COVERED WITH PLUERS AFD BORES (1) Lui they are thrown on the doorstep of the hospital or conveyed in sacks the bollers, kees, In France the nursing industry is recognized

majority of the imports come from foreign municipalities. The health of the city is impagned, as the infantile mortality goes to is the report of the Government Analyst on impagned, as the infantile mortality goes to Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this swell the weekly returns of the cemeteries, article may just as well buy the best. This is which credit. Montreal with a maximum death the only pure brand in the market, all others rate. In Europe the Governments expend being what is called "Mustard Condiments," large sums of money for the succor of that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.—and foundlings, and, by educating them, do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour rear them into respectable citizens. But in Canada the matter is entrusted to the charitable efforts of a few noble ladies, who devote their lives to the good cause of charity. The massive stone erection front- PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR ing on Guy, St. Catherine and Dorchester, and known as the Grey Nunnery, is indebted partially for its origin to Rev. Sister Youville, jounder of the order. In 1754 the Reverend Superior found the bodies of two young infants in the creek that existed at that time on the site of St. Ann's Market. A frightful gash, inflicted with

A DAGGER, WAS VISIBLE

in the throat of one of the bodies. The sight so affected the sympathetic soul of the good sister that she determined on a plan that would afford heartless mothers another recourse than abandonment for their offspring. The Ste. Pelagie department of the Grey Nuns' Hospital was then instituted, the burden thus assumed every year becoming more onerous and exacting. The sisters with characteristic self-abnegation, devoted their time bravely to task, and now after a lapse of nearly two centuries' faithful application the good work is continued with unabated vigor. The list the family or surname being unknown Last week the eldest child succeeded in attailing five weeks and ten days, while the youngest, who bore the ubiquitous title of

PAND'ANXIRACT, for b th men and animals. In all swellings of the joints, whether arising from disease or accident, it alleviates the

POSTERS.

-u Oh, I've seen George," cried a little girl at Cleveland: "he came and leaned over me at the piano." George was a boy who had recently died. The mother, hearing the words, fell dead from heart disease.

-M. Jules Grevy has bought a very fine hotel on the Boulevard Malesherbes for 1,300,-000 france, and Marshal MacMahon has just sold his house in the Rue Bellechasse in order to pay debts contracted during his Presidency. -The Princess of Wales, notwithstanding

storms and winds, insisted on reaching Copenhagen "for papa's birthday,' and papa prettily said that he couldn't have had any birthday gift which gave him so much pleasure as a sight of his daughter's charming face. -The business of whaling in the vicinity

of Provincetown, Mass., has assumed large dimensions of late. Eighteen whales were killed outside the harbor in one day, and twenty-three have been landed during the last few weeks, which will yield 350 barrels

-Ireland is, it seems, to have a Quaker Chief Secretary, Mr. Forster being of an eminent family among the Society of Friends. There is a considerable amount of Quakerdom in Ireland, and it need scarcely be added that it forms a most respectable and wealthy element in Irish society. Mrs. Forster is a daughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby

-Almost the whole of the vast estate of the Duke of Portland, in which was included more than \$7,000,000 of personal property, passes under the will to the fortunate youth who is now Dake of Portland, although he was only second cousin to the testator, who had numbers of nearer relatives. A vast Scotch property, which came to the late Duke nowise related to the present Duke, is nevertheless bequeathed to him.

Incomparably the best means of relieving the nauses to which married ladies are at times subject, is Milk of Magnesia, the most agreeable, prompt and wholesome pacifier of the stomach in existence. Children are also greatly benefitted by it. This valuable medicine is . ndorsed and prescribed by the leading physicians and should be used in every family.

Miscellaneous.

CATHOLIC Men and Women furnished em-loyment. 85 a day. T. F. Murphy, Augusts Maine

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court.

Dame Margaret McCare, of the City of Montreal, Wife of Peter Higgins, of the same place, Bollermaker, Plaintiff, vs. the said Peter Higgins, Defendant.

A suit for separation of property has this day been instituted returnable on the Nineteenth day of April, instant.

Montreal, 2nd April, 1880.

COURSOL, GIROUARD, WURTELE & SEXTON,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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THE COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder

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INFLAMMATION AND HEM-OBRHAGES.

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Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is ing, cooling and cleansing. Use our Olintment in connection with the Extract 11 will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air,

Burns and Scalds. For allaying it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A direction of our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent

Inflamed or Sore Eyes.
It can be used without the slightest fear of harm quickly, allaying all inflammation and sorene without pain. Earache, Toothache and

Faceache. When the Extract is need according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful. Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching.
Piles, It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curius when other medicines have folicit.

Fand's Extract Medicated Paper for clear time, is a provoutive against Chaing and Files. Our Outment is of great service where the remeval of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so cleanly and effections that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Continents is the best circlinet that can be applied.

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

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bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis. Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE. has never been known to fail.

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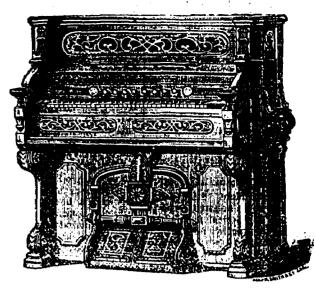
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Wanted.

300 the culters to cut lies on the line of the extensions of the Denver and Rio Greede Railway from Alamosa to Silverton, Col., from Alamosa to Albuquerque, N.M., and from Canon City, Col., weatward. Price 'paid' per tie, 8 cents. The culters can board themselves at a cost not to exceed \$1.00 per week. Sleady employment during the next ten months can be secured. In anticipation of enquiries it is here stated that free transportation will not be furnished, but parties of ten or twelve can undoubtedly secure reduced rates of first to Denver or Pueblo on application from Denver to the end of the D. & R. G. track will ke furnished the cutters intending to go to work.

ing to go to work. R. F. WEITBREC, Tressurer, Rio Grande Extension Co., Colorado Sprincs, Col. 80-C

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AND S AND

PLUMBERS'SLABS, de. MADE TOORDER

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post DEAR SIE: I have 25 acres plowed land. Last

year I planted 10 acres potatoes, 3 acres turnips, and the remainder was sown with oats, peas, corn and buckwheat. The potatoes and turnips entailed a good deal of labor and expense, not only in cultivation but also in being a considerable distance from market. This year I intend to curtail expenses, and would wish you to inform me what you consider the most profitable and least expensive method of arranging the above 35 acres. It is said to be good grain land. A YOUNG FARMER.

St. Therese, May 4th, 1880. Will some of our agricultural friends give the necessary information.—E.E.P.]

ON FARMING.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

Sir,-If your correspondent, "A Young Farmer," will consult some neighbor, who is a sensible man and a practical farmer, he will get more useful information for his purpose than if he were to read a whole volume of newspaper correspondence. Different soils require different treatment, and general rules do not always apply to particular cases. Farming is learned by practice and by observation, and not by reading books. I can see no great trouble in cultivating ten acres of potatoes if the farmer has a double moulding plough and a drill grubber; and as to selling them, if he comes to an understanding beforehand with a few provision dealers and ships a car-load at a time to Montreal or elsewhere, he will not have too much trouble, and he will have more profit in the end than if he sold them by the bag on the market. But as "A Young Farmer" is probably very green at the business, perhaps he had better sow grain and some timothy and clover seeds. and turn as much of his land as possible into meadows. With a few years' experience and observation he will be able to decide all these matters for himself. Your obedient servant,

AN OLD FARMER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, May 11.

Financial.

It is reported that the Provincial Government have closed negotiations for a loan of 7,000,000 francs in Paris, and that the object of Mr. Wurtele's present visit to France is to complete the transaction.

Business at the city banks remains very quiet for this season of the year. Call loans on collateral security are negotiated at 4 to 5 per cent interest, and time loans at 5 to e All good lines of commercial paper readily discounted at 7 per cent, and choice bills are taken at 6. Produce bills are worth 84 to 85 prem.; few offering, but the amount offering is very limited. The market is reported very dull for Sterling Exchange, at \$1.09 1-16 for round amounts between banks. and \$1.091 over the counter. Gold drafts on New York quiet at | prem.

-The Kingston Inland Revenue Office returns for last month are \$10,935.91; for the corresponding month last year, \$3,527.66.

The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway for week ending April 30th were \$91,214.54, against \$74,308.12 for the corresponding period last year—an increase of \$16,906.42.

First six months—Earnings First six months—Expenses	.\$1,261,690 . 1 204,815
Net	\$59,875 \$1,730,674 1,243,275
Net	

—A special meeting of the shareholders of the Stadacona Bank has been called at Quebec for the 22nd June, to appoint liquidators to wind up the business of the Bank. -The Belleville Customs returns for April, as compared with the same month last year, were as follows:—Imports, 1880, value, \$16,93; duty, \$8,715.88; 1879, value, \$16,124; Duty, \$3,129.96, Exports, 1880, \$38,803; 1879, \$12,448.

-The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Rall-way for the week ending May 1st, compared with the corresponding week of last year,

Passengers, Mails and Express, \$ 18,543 \$ 55,945 Freight and Live Stock....... 122,595 \$ 99,914 \$155,285 \$ 25,279

Increase in 1880..... Note.—The Riviere du Loup receipts are included in 1870, not in 1880, adding them..... 4,200 00 The week's increase would be..... \$29,479 00
The aggregate increase for eighteen weeks is
\$520,421.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, May 11. Trade at this port has not yet assumed any decided degree of activity, since the re-cpen-ing of navigation. Up to last Saturday night 17 ocean-going vessels had arrived in Montreal harbor, but so difficult is it to secure cargoes here this season that the clearances number only 9. The great measure expected to improve navigation here and also the general business of the city was the reduction in the port dues of Montreal, but the postponement of the question by the Government till next session has set aside this hope, and although the Board of Trade have by a resolution expressed themselves satisfied with this action, the mercantile and commercial community are quite disappointed, though

bris Extra Superfine at \$5.70; 200 do Spring

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The following are the city wh	olemia I	rices:
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Strong Bakers	6 15	
Fine	4 75	
Middlings	425	4 35
Poliards	0 00	0 00
Ontanta Dans		2 90
Ontario Baga		
City Bags (delivered)		
Oatmeal, Ontario		4 60
Cornmeal	2 75	2 80
ARTER The local market		
I AKUFK The local market	Pamaini	TAPE

dull, and still lower prices are anticipated. During the last couple of days sales of pote have been made at \$3.70 to \$3.75. Pearls dull and nominal at \$6. Receipts of potash during the past week were about 550 barrels, and of pearls about 40 barrels.

DRY GOODS,-During the past week or ten days a good many orders have been taken by travellers now out on their sorting-up trip, and a healthier feeling seems to pervade the country trade than at the corresponding period last year. Very few buyers have visited the wholesale market here during the week, but now that the moving process is about over, and flitting housekeepers have become settled again, the retail dealers are busy. Remittances fair-about as last reported.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. -The demand from the country trade for general drugs continues fairly active, but there is very little doing as yet in heavy chemicals. The high prices which have heretofore ruled prevented shipments being made to the continent and although goods to arrive are now offering freely, buyers are still holding off, expecting lower prices. When values began to advance last fall and winter the American operators bought recklessly and the market is now glutted with heavy chemicals. Onlum is easier, since the excitement over the sudden advance in price subsided; it is expected, however, that in consequence of the short supply it will go still higher. Since the 1st January an advance of nearly 333 per cent has been established for cream tartar, which is now quoted here at 35c to 37½c; caustic soda, \$2.90; bleaching powder, \$2 to 2.20; soda ash, \$2 to 2.25; soda bicarb, \$3.30 to 3.50; sal-soda, \$1.20 to 1.30; tartaric acid, 53c to 571c. These are the revised quotations for this week, and they would doubtless be shaded for large lots. No English advices have been received since the date of our last report.

FURS.-Spring muskrats have been offering in large numbers during the last few days, more especially this week, and prices have declined, 17c being now about the outside figure paid, while a good many, it is reported, have changed bands at 16c. Of other kinds there is nothing of any consequence coming forward, and prices remain nominally

Mink skins, prime dark\$1 50 to \$1 75
Martin skins, prime 0 75 to 1 25
Reaver skins, prime dark, per lb., 1 75 to 2 50
Bear skins, black prime large 5 00 to 8 00
Bear skins, black prime small 2 00 to 4 00
Red fox skins, prime 1 50 to 1 75
Muskrat skins, spring 0 16 to 0 17
Muskrat skins, fall and winter 0 00 to 0 00
Do, kits 0 02 to 0 04
Lynx skins, prime large 1 25 to 2 to
Skunk skins, large prime dark 0 50 to 0 90
Skunk, narrow striped 0 25 to 0 50
Skunk, white striped 0 25 to 0 00
Skunk skins, prime white large 0 10 to 0 30
Raccoon skins, prime 0 10 to 0 75
Fisher skins, prime 5_00 to 8 00
Otter skins, prime dark 5 00 to 9 00
,

FREIGHTS .- The sharp, upward turn in wheat at Chicago, together with the excess of

ponding period last year—an increase of \$16,906.42.

The statement of the affairs of La Banque Nationale submitted to the shareholders at the annual meeting in Quebec last Friday, shows the profits of the year to have been \$195,048.26, to which add \$50,000 taken from the "Rest" and \$20,810.42 carried forward from last year at credit of profit and loss, making a total of \$266,758.68. Out of this amount a dividend of 5 per cent was paid, absorbing \$100,000, \$132,185.17 was written of for ascertained losses, leaving \$34,573.51 to be carried forward at credit of profit and loss account.

—The total earnings of the Canada Southern Railway for the past year (1870) amounted to \$2,095,365; for 1878, \$2,448,871; total expenses for 1879, \$2,448,090; for 1878, \$2,448,090; for 1878, \$2,448,090; for 1878, \$2,440,611. The surplus for the year the first half of the year and the second:—

The following comparison shows the difference between the first half of the year and the second: quotations; so far as we have heard no sales have been made at under \$24, but certainly this figure could not now be obtained. For ordinary brands of Scotch pig iron merchants are loth to bid even \$20 for even small lots; one or two of our large houses report that they do not hold an ounce, and are congratulating themselves over this fact. Remittances are reported fairly good, there being no reason

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many coming is, however, and the offerings being from the country are for the most part grubby, they having been taken off during the winter. Coffskins are also lower, now quoted at 12c, and the offerings are reported small. Shorpekine nominal, at last week's quotations. Tellow quiet at about 610 to 70 for good.

. LEATHER...The market is still reported active, at firm but unchanged values. Manufacturers are not yet generally buying for the Fall trade, but sorting-up orders for sole leather are fairly numerous. Several heavy lots of Buffelo sole leather have been sold for shipment to England during the week, and this gives the market a decided improvement in tone. An inferior lot of Buf, some 1,200 sides, partly damaged, sold at 12 c. Re-

1	mittances reported very fair.		
	Bole, No. 1, B. A., per lb 0 35	••	0 27
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	Rough Leather do 0 27	••	0 30

SEEDS.—This market has been fairly active for clover at rather firmer prices, from 61c to 7c. Stocks light of both clover and Timothy; the latter is selling at \$3 35 to \$3.50 per bushel of 45 lbs. in small lots, as to quality.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS.

BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S-PRICES AT FARMERS

WAGGONS, BTC. Tursday, May 11.
There was a tolerably good attendance of buyers and sellers at the city retail markets this forenoon; supplies of nearly all kinds of seasonable produce were ample for the demand, and sales were fairly numerous, at generally steady but firm prices. Oats sold freely at 75c to 85c per bag, and potatoes were abundant, at 60c per bag for common whitee, and 75e to 80c do for Chili and Early Rose. Other grains and roots were unchanged. Fresh print butter sold at prices all the way from 18c to 25c, as to quality, and fresh eggs brought lie to 12c. Maple syrup sold at 80c per gallon, and maple sugar at 8c to 9c per lb. A very fair business was done in vegetables, at previously quoted values; new rheubarb, grown in the country gardens, was offering at \$1 per dozen bunches. In fruit there is very little change to note; business is improving somewhat, but prices are about as last quoted. Oranges, which arrived per SS. Polynesian in fairly good condition, considering the length of the voyage, are held at

The following are the prices, corrected up to VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 60c to 80c per bag; VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 60c to 80c per bag; carrots, 3vc to 40c per bushel; choice onions \$6.00 per bushel; or \$1.50 per bushel; carrots, 50c per bushel; beets. 35c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 30c to 40c per bag or 20c to 30c per bushel; cabbage, \$2.50 to 33c per bushel; cabbage, \$2.50 to 33c per bushel; cabbage, \$2.50 to 33 per bri; American lettuce, 50c to 60c per dozen heads; artichokes, 75c per bushel; radishes, 40c to 60c do; asparagus, 60c per doz bunch; new rhubarb, \$1 do.

FRUIT.—Apples. \$3.00 to \$4.50 per barrel; emons, \$7 to \$8.00 per case, or \$4.50 per bex; Valencia oranges, \$8.00 to \$9.50 per case, or 30c to 35c per doz; cranberries, \$10 per barrel, or 40c per gallon; grapes, Malaga, \$10 per keg of 50 bs.

from \$8 to \$10 per case.

GRAIN, ETC.—Oats, 75c to 85c per bag; buck-

\$8.00per cwt.
Fish.—Haddock, 7c; codfish, 7c; mackerel,

FISH.—Haddock, 7c; codnan, 7c; mackerel, 2ic; bassand dorey, 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet, 2ic per lb; lobsters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 30c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked cels, 25c to 40c per couple; fresh salmon, 25c; lake trout, 12jc.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

SATURDAY, May 8.

SATURDAY, May 8.

There has been a noticeable falling off in the horse trade here during the past week. The offerings in this market have been comparatively light, and comprised only a few first-class, desirable animals; then, again, buyers complain of too high prices asked by sellers, and decline to take hold at the figures asked, which they state leave no possible margin, and in some cases would scarcely pay all the expenses included in shipping them to the States. It is stated that too high prices have been paid by traders to farmers in the country, and accordingly a number of American buyers are going through the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to purchas direct. During the week ending to-day there were shipped from this city to the States of Massachusetts, New York and New Hampshire only 200 horses, costing a total of \$18,780.50, or an average of about \$93.50 each, against 233 horses, valued at \$22171, an average of \$95 each, for week ending last Saturday. Only four carlonds were shipped from the American House yards this week, and to-day there are not more than seven or eight American buyers in the city.

At the Corporation horse market on College street the following reported sales were made this week:—I pair of grey horses 15; hands high, 1,050 lbs each, 5 years old. \$18,120 each, \$200; 1 brown 5 years, 16 hands, weight 1,300, \$155; 1 chestnut 5 years, 16 hands, weight 1,300, \$155; 1 chestnut 5 years, 16 hands, weight 1,300, \$155; 1 chestnut 5 years, 16 hands, weight 1,300, \$155; 1 chestnut 5 years, 16 hands, weight 1,300, \$155; 1 chestnut 5 years, 16 hands, weight 1,300, \$156; 1 brown 5 years, 16 hands, weight 1,300, \$156; 1 chestnut 5 years, 16 hands, weight 1,300, \$156; 1 chestnut 5 years, 16 hands, weight 1,300, \$156; 1 chestnut 5 years, 16 hands, weight 1,300, \$156; 1 chestnut 5 years, 16 hands, weight 1,300, \$165; 1 chestnut 5 years, 16 hands, weight 1,300, \$155; 1 chestnut 5 years, 16 hands, weight 1,300, \$155; 1 chestnut 5 years, 16 hands, weight 1,300, \$155; 1 chestnut 5 years, 16 chestnut 5 ye

vesterday six horses were disposed of at from \$20 to \$76 each.
Following is the list of shipments for the week ending to day, Saturday:—May 1, 1 horse, \$102.50; 18 do, \$1.397. May 8, 9 horses, \$812; 11 do, \$1,071.50; 14 do \$1.393. May 4, 11 horses, \$1,500. May 5, 20 do, \$1,733; 12 do, \$1,107; 14 do, \$1,575; 7 do, \$724; 6 do, \$512.50; 14 do, \$1,142. May 6, 1 horse, \$125; 1 do, \$100; 12 do, \$773; 20 do, \$1,788; 17 do, \$1,636. May 7, 10 horses, \$989; 2 do, \$205.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

St. Gabriel. community are quite disappointed, though doubtless they will endeavor to make the best of the situation, and hold the Government to their promises at the next session. The ineffectual advocacy of the Abbott Bill is another incident of the late Parliament adverse to the interests of general trade and commerce for this year.

The local flour and grain markets have remained quiet during the week. There is very little business doing in grain here; Canada Spring wheat is quoted at \$1.29 to 1.30 per bushel of 60 lbs; corn at 47½0 to 33c per bushel. There was an improved enquiry for flour to-day, and prices were consequently firmer. Sales reported were: 100 for No. 2; and \$8 for No. 3. There are not limited, and the bulk of the demand was quite limited, and the bulk of the offerings were ally good to prime but the demand was quite limited, and the bulk of the offerings were ally good to prime but the demand was quite limited, and the bulk of the offerings were ally good to prime but the demand was quite limited, and the bulk of the offerings were ally good to prime but the demand was quite limited, and the bulk of the offerings were ally good to prime but the demand was quite limited, and the bulk of the offerings were driven down to the lower market. Receipts of the store of a store of the sake of t MONDAY, May 10.

week. In addition to his load mentioned above, Mr. Jack also sold 2 head of cattle to butchers at tip. Prices of cattle at this market to-day may be said to range from 4c to 5c per lb.
Live hogs are source and dear. Only one lot of 25, belonging to Joseph Lunnia, was sold at about \$1.15 per cwt. During the past week several city packers imported a large number of hogs from thicage. W Masterman brought on about 25, W Head, 104. E Bickerdika, 115, and W Morgan, 117. A double-deck carload was purchased by Mr E Bickerdik, in Chicago on faturday last at \$4.50 to 4.52 making the cost when laid down here about \$8.50 per cwt.

ERCHPTS AND EMPMENTS.

Twenty ne car loads of cattle constituted the

Twenly-ine car loads of cattle constituted the receipts for the local markets since Monday last. The following arrived for shipment to Europe: A J Thompson & Co, Toronto Ecars; W whalley, Waterlood cars; W Hearn, Gueiph, IS cars; E B Morgan, Oshawa, IS cars; Jas Fendergast, city, 2 cars from Sherbrooke; J Lunnis, 4 cars from the Don; R Craig, 4 cars from Waterloo; G Hall, 3 from Georgstown; Ald Jas Mckhane, 4 from Mitchell; A Armstrong, 3 from the Don; J W Fitch, 2 from Drumbo; J Harrison, 1 from Bright; J Stubborn, 8 from the Don; A Knox, 1 from Oshawa; A Dow, 2 from Waterloo; and Thomas Crawford, 2 from Toronto. A choice lot of cuitle was put on board the S.S. Winnipeg here on Saturday, costing 5c to 6c per lb, live weight, in Ontario, some of which will scarcely find their equal in the English markets.

carcely find their equal in the English markets.

AT VIGER MARKET

the supply of cattle was in excess of the demand, which was rather slow; butchers did not take hold freely, although the quality of bevees, and in fact of stock generally, was on the whole good, better than for a long time past. Prices were therefore easier, and for beef ranged from about 2c up to 4|c per 1b, live weight. The offerings comprised |50| head cattle, of which fully 100 head were from 8t wabriel Market; 100 calves, and a like number of sheep and lambs. John Robinson, Toronto, sold 3 head cattle for \$163, 2 for \$18 3, 4 for \$283, and 3 for \$160, all to butchers. J Benoit, trader, sold 9 head out of a carload of 25 cattle at about 4|c, and A Bayard, irader, disposed of 9 head out of a carload of 25 cattle at about 4|c. Messra Roberts & Wilder sold 4 head to J O Gorman at 4|c, and the balance of their carload to butchers at 4c to 4|c, and Mr Bayard sold a fat steer, weighing 1,510 lbs, to Mr Bennatiack at \$22.50. The average range of prices for good steers was from 4|c to 4|c. The sheep and 2 mbs were generally of good size and quality, but the demand for sheep has fallen off somewhat, and prices were rather lower, ranging from about \$4 to 7 each fer sheep, and from \$2 to 4.50 for lambs. Calves were generally small, and are worth from \$1 to 5 each, as to size, etc.

A Toronto despatch reports a heavy transac-

generally small, and are worth from at to seach, as to size, etc.

A Toronto despatch reports a heavy transaction in sheep. Mr. Wan. Gordon, of Wellington Co., has agreed to furnish Mr. Ryan, the Quebec shipper, with 1,000 sheep during the first week of July at 5c per pound live weight, the animals to average 150 pounds.

MONTREAL FUEL MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, May 5. During the first couple of days in this month some of our leading coaldcalers were quite busy filling out small orders of hard coal for immeasate delivery, but the majority of "titting" citizens having been supplied at their new homes with a fair quantity of fuel, the coal trade has relapsed into the normal condition again, and is at the present very quiet. There is nothing whatever doing as yet for future delivery, and the opening of the spring trade bids fair to be slow. So far only a couple of barges of American anthracite coal have arrived at this port, but a fleet is expected to reach here now almost any day this week. All the coal frozen up last winter in the Chamoly Canal, and at various points on the Richelieu river has arrived in this port, some 2,000 or 3,000 tons from thence having been unloaded in this harbor during the past fortnight. A much larger business was done by coal dealers here during the last month than during April, 1879, but our leading dealers are rather backward this spring in placing their orders with American dealers; this may, be partially traced to the somewhat unsettled prices in the States, and is partially due, no doubt, to the light demand from con sumers, who appear to be still holding off for lower prices. For soft coals, also, the demand is comparatively light, and orders from manufacturers, etc., are usually small. Prices all round remain as quoted last week.

The wood dealers report an improved de mand at the yards during the week from householders, who have exhausted their winter supplies, and are now ordering afresh, but generally small lots, as yet.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET.

SATURDAY, May 8. The demand for hay in this market has improved during the week, and the farmers being generally busy at home with spring work, the supply has been rather light, consequently prices have advanced \$2 to \$3 per 100 bundles, as compared with last Saturday. The total receipts at College street market for the week ending to-day are estimated at 250 loads, of which about 40 loads were straw. For good to best Timothy hay, prices now range at from \$10 to \$12.50 per 100 bundles, the latter price being the extreme outside figure; inferior to common qualities bring from \$8 to \$10. The quality of straw offering is uniformly good, but the supply is considerably in ex-cess of the demand, which is fairly good, and prices remain unchanged, at from \$2 to \$3, and occasionally \$3.50 per 100 bundles is paid. Pressed hay is also very scarce, and under a good demand values have advanced fully 50c per ton, being now quoted at \$11 wholesale, or \$13 per ton and 65c per cwt., retail. Pressed straw is also firmer, selling at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per ton.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. LONDON, Monday, April 19 .- Cattle at mar-

ket, 3,670; sheep at market, 10,470. Best beef, 8½d to 9d per lb; inferior and secondary, 64d to 84d per lb; best mutton, 94d to 10d per lb; inferior and secondary, 64d to 9d per lb. The cattle trade here this morning was quiet. Prices much the same as last week, but with a dreoping tendency. Of sheep there was a fair supply. The enquiry was on a full average at hardening prices.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 19.—Cattle at market, 1,139; sheep at market, 2,342. Beef, 61d to 9d per lb; mutton, 8d to 11d per lb. The supply of cattle was larger, of sheep less, than on last Monday. The demand was very good for each at higher prices. GLASGOW, April 22.—Cattle at market,

1,412; sheep at market, 3,046. Best beef, 81d per lb; inferior and secondary, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ d per lb. Best mutton, \$11\text{d}\$ to \$11\text{d}\$ per lb; inferior and secondary, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ d to \$10\text{d}\$ per lb. There was an ordinary number of cattle at market this day (Thursday), many of which were of middling quality. Demand dull, and no alteration from last week's prices. Of sheep there was a fair supply, and generally of good quality. General remarks-Demand dullish, and prices similar to last week.

HALIFAX MARKETS.

HALIFAX, N.S., May, 8 .- Markets show no signs of improvement in breadstuffs, and prices are partly nominal on flour. The receipts have been large, and as the out-ports have been well supplied by shipments through Boston houses and Canadian agencies, we are confined to local wants and the fishermen's requirements to take our surplus stocks. Messrs. J. A. Chapman & Co. quote prices nominally as follows :- Superiors, \$6:35 to 6.45 ; Extras \$6:15 to 6.25 ; Springs. \$5.15 to 6.25; Strong Bakers', \$6.30 to 6.45; otherwise to 6.25; Strong Bakers', \$6.30 to 6.45; The new uniform will consist of white stock-oatmeal, \$5.10 to 5.15; cornmeal, D. K., \$3.15; to 3.20; fresh ground, \$3.10, all three manths, from store, weighing, wharfage, cartage and storage, including fire insurance, one month, 12c, which must be taken into account when sold from store.

| Make Getermined on a change of costume. The consist of white stock-of the Revised Edition of the Immigration Pamphlet, published by the CATHOLIO COLONIZATION BUREAU of Minnesvia, U.S., under the ausplees of the Right Rev. Bishop including fire insurance, one month, 12c, which must be taken into account when sold from store.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Carnen. -- 75e per cwt is now an established price for ordinary fine choose, where such can be found, the week's imports having been sold at about this figure, and the market is new almost entirely cleared of stock. The probability is that the imports of the next week or two will sell readily at over this figure, but as the season is getting for advanced, we need hardly remind our friends that these higher prices cannot be of very long duration. Owing to the scarcity of old cheese, there is little doubt but that the early im, orts of new will find a ready sale.

BUTTER.-There has been a reduction in value this week of 10s to 15s per cwt upon Irish and Continental, new make, the consequence is there is less enquiry for fine American, and holders are free sellers, but owing to light stocks, prices are only, as yet, reduced about 5s per cwt, the finest being now quoted at 125s to 135s per cwt. Next quality nominally quoted at 100s to 110s.—From Hodgeon Bros'. Circular, April 24th.

LONDON GROCERY MARKET.

Loxpor, May 7 .- In Mincing Lane there has been more disposition to operate in some of the leading articles of produce, and holders occasionally obtained advanced rates. Sugar was again treely taken both by grocers and refiners, at an advance of fully 6d per cwt. Speculative purchases have been made in low qualities and business done in floating cargoes at higher prices. Sales of coffee have gone on irregu-Good and fine sorts were steady and larly. other kinds dull and generally lower. The Dutch Trading Company declare the next sale for May 12, wher 103,200 bags will be offered, against 104,900 bags last month. In tea the transactions were almost confined to the public sales, and prices rather irregular and at times in favour of the buyers. Black pepper shows a further slight decline; white is in better demand. Rice cargoes sold at about their previous values.

Finance, Commmerce and Trade -John W. Coy, hardware merchant, St. Catha

effects for the benefit of his creditors

—A Believille despatch says the fall wheat in several of the northern townships has been de-stroyed by the frost, and that rye has also been injured considerably.

injured considerably.

—About twelve or fourteen barges laden with cordwood have arrived at the Hochelaga wharf, which in future will be the regular wood market instead of the Victoria wharf, now used exclusively for steamships and large vessels.

-Mr. D. Stewart will open a shaft for gold mining on the farm occupied by Mr. J. Conley, of Marmora; Mr. Mitchell will also open a shaft for iron ore mining near Marmora. Gold in paying quantities is being taken out of the Neil mine, Marmora, but none of the rock has, as yet, been crushed. -At St. Johns, Nfld., business is reported very slack, for the beginning of May.

-At the Elora, Ont., monthly fair Tuesday week, a large number of cattle changed hands at 3c to 4lc per lb live weight. Horses were in good demand, but very few were

-The first shipment of iron ore from the Mississippi Mine on the Kespar took place last Wednesday. It was carried from Kingston by vessel to Charlotte, to be smelted at the works of Robert & Co. -The annual sale of Longue Pointe Musk-

rats took place at Port Rowan on Wednesday. The highest price obtained for skins was 143c about twenty thousand having been sold. Rats are doing badly in Europe.

-The following have been elected directore of La Banque Nationale for the present year :- Hon. S. Thibaudeau, President; Joseph Hamel, Vice-President; Chevalier Robitaille, P. Valle, Hy. Atkinson, Ulric Tessiar, Ir., and Elisee Baudet.

-The Vessel Owners' Association of St. Catherines intend to hold another meeting at an early day to again remonstrate with the Government, and make another effort to induce prompt action as regards the lowering route, as it has been semi-officially stated the Government intend to take no action in the matter until next session. A mass meeting is also to be held.

-The Manchester Guardian, in its commercial column of Friday last, says: "Tre low prices have at last attracted buyers, and more business is reported in the several departments. Orders have not been individually large, but both in number and amount show an improvement upon the earlier part of the week. Prices have not appreciably altered; indeed it will require a good deal of steady buying materially to improve them. The activity is entirely due to low prices, enabling buyers to fill orders heretofore held in abeyance, as there is no change in the tenor of the advices from India and China."

Last week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association save :- "Business in cotton has been limited. Prices favor buyers, and although to-day (Thursday), with an improved demand for trade, the market was firmer, quotations, except for Ameri can show, some decline. American was in fair request, and after declining 1-16d, last week's quotations are resumed. In Sea Island rather more business was done at previous prices. Futures opened quiet and fluctuated smartly, but were gen erally steady. To-day prices were slightly advanced and are 1-16d higher than last Thursday.

A leading Liverpool grain circular says The grain trade during the past week has continued steady, though not very active. At the provincial markets wheat was more firmly held, the small supplies of English commanding full prices. Foreign in some instances was rather dearer. There has been a fair enquiry, chiefly for the Continent, at about 1s advance for the few cargoes remaining at ports of call. At Liverpool since Tuesday there has been a moderate business in wheat at Tuesday's extreme prices. Corn advanced 1d to 2d. Wheat to day was steady, with a fair amount of business. Red, in some instances, was a shade easier, but whites fetched extreme prices. Flour was in moderate request at previous rates. Corn sells at retail 2d higher."

LOCAL NEWS.

A CLUE It is supposed that the body found yesterday in the canal was that of a farmer who recently fell through a bridge while driving to Montreal. An inquest was held this morning. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of

the Celtic Lacrosse Club (Juniors), last evening the following officers were elected for the current year:—T Trihey, President; T Carland, Vice-President; E Ryan, Secretary; M Cronin, Treasurer. Committee_T Yeoman JO'Keeffe, W Hammill, T Todd, and W Duggan.

LACROSSE.-The Shamrock, Lacrosse Club has determined on a change of costume.

THE APPROACHING REVIEW.—The arrangements made for the transportation of volun-teers from this city to Quebec on the occasion of the review to be held on the 24th instant are as follows :- The steamer Canada will take the First or Prince of Wales and the Fifth Fusiliers, the Sixth Fusiliers will go in the Montreal, and the 65th will leave on Saturday by the Trois Rivieres. In addition to the above the High School cadets are also to take part in the review, and have chartered the steamer Alexandria for their conveyance

IRIBH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY .- The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing six months:—President, Arthur Jones, re-elected; 1st Vice-President, Patrick Corbett; 2nd Vice-President, John Coggy; Secretary, Joseph McCann; Assistant Secretary, Martin Newall; Treasurer, Michael O'Brien; Collecting Treasurer, Loch-Michael U'Brien; Collecting Freasurer, Loch-lin Coghlin; Assistant Collecting Treasurer, Edward Wheeler; Grand Marshal, Thomas Davis; Assistant Marshals, William Burns and Lawrence Power. The Treasurer's rev port showed a large sum paid out during the last six months for funeral expenses and sick benefit has the widows of deceased members, or widowed mother, receives \$200 in case of death, and \$3 weekly during illness, also medical attendance. Notwithstanding this heavy outlay, the society has to its credit in bank over \$1,500.

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