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# DOMINION PARLIAMENT

THIRD SESSION—FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 28. A LONG SESSION.

For the second time since Confederation, the House of Commons of Canada has been turned into a bear garden. Once during the tenure of office of Mackenzie there was a similar scene, though it did not last quite as long. On that occasion a debate was in progress on the subject of the dismissal of Mr. Letellier from the Lieutenant Governorship of Quebec, and at two o'clock on Saturday morning Mr. McDougall, now a judge, rose to speak. The ministerial benches gave the one to their followers, who endeavored to silence the Speaker. With a Scotchman's spirit, he resented this, and insisted on speak-

ing, which he did, amid cat calls and howls. It was a splendid opportunity for revenge, and the Opposition took in the situation at a glance, and determined that the Government ide should listen for a much longer period than the time Mr. McDougall would have spoken. In fact, he only rose to make a "few remarks." The result was that the session continued, howling, singing and uproar generally prevailing without cessation. As a sign of "no surrender," Mr. Mackenzie and some others of the Cabinet ostentationsly caused large cups of tea with tosst to be brought into the House and proceeded leisurely to regale themselves on these delicacies. Immedistely Sir John Macdonald, Dr. Tupper and the opposition did the same, and the spectacle of the two sides drinking tea at each other while some one was making a stump speech was very amusing. But this did not last very long, because as the small hours of the morning went by the members generally found their way down stairs and sought the seclusion the refreshment saloon afforded, and

o rabid Grit eyes the extraordinary spectacle Sir John and Mr. Mackenzie taking breakast together was witnessed. Throughout the isy the noise went on, the time being occupid by relays of the Opposition making peches against time and reading copious exracts from books. It was reported that Mr. Plumb read the greater part of a volume of Macaulay's history to the House, but as it was inaudible, if it was read, this is not quite known. The chorus "en roulant" was the trength of the French members drowned all sounds. In the afternoon Lady Dufferin came down to the house and a little order was ob-

served, and Mr. Haggart got off an impromptu speech that brought down the bouse. But as the lady left the members sang "God Save the Queen" and then relapsed once more into most admired disorder. So things went on until the evening. The blood of the house was up and a nasty vicious feeling prevailing, the spirit would have kept the proceeding going until Sunday, but the strong Sabbatarianism of the Premier prevented this, and at six o'clock a compromise was effected and the house adjourned. The

proceedings on the present occasion were very similar, only the cause was somewhat different, being the subject of the extension of the tranchise to women. The opposition was deermined to talk it out, and they did. The ubject afforded matter for much amusing chaff, and for thirty hours it was made so. The same pandemonium was seen as on the former occasion in the chamber, and song and nonsense occupied the time of the assembled wisdom until ten o'clock to-night, when a vote was taken killing the clause giving the suffrage to women by a vote of 78 to 51. The disgust of the assembly was still further enhanced by the members singing "God Save the Queen," giving cheers for the same illustrious pernage and the ladies in the gallery. It may e doubtful whother an extension of the

likely to encourage such peculiar "parlianentary proceedings." OTTAWA, April 29. Mr. Mills said the government should certaingive woman suffrage to Ontario, even though House was opposed to granting it for

suffrage is altogether desirable, if it is

Sir John Macdonald said that the gentlemen opposite, by deliberately giving up their own opinious and those expressed by their leader in opposition to the principle, thought to gain a great political advantage over him, but he was oing to fall into their trap. And now, as the House had expressed itself against extend-ing the principle to Quebec, he did not propose to imperil his bill by attempting to make an invidious distinction with reference to other

Sir R. Cartwright said he was of opinion that the suffrage should be given to Ontario, if not Quebec. Teutonic races always recognized the power of women more than Latin races. Sir John Macdonald said he was glad to see

the so-called champions of provincial rights com-ing out in their true colors. If the Upposition honestly respected provincial rights they would ot even suggest woman suffrage for Ontario, for he Legislature of that Province, under control Grit politicians, had, at its last session, solumnly and estentationally refused to give the adies the right to vote. The Opposition then proceeded to repeat their

actics of the previous session and talk against ime and delay the measure.

### OTTAWA, April 30.

In reply to Mr. Reid, Mr. Pope said that some complaints had reached the Government about excessive freight charges having been exacted on that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway beween Port Moody and Savona's Ferry. The Government, however, were not yet in posession of this line, as the contract time would ot expire till July. When the line is handd over the Government will see that the harges are not excessive.

In reply to Mr. Blake, who asked whether Krithzmar, aged 11; Wm. Hurley, aged 45; Archbishop Tacho, Bishop Grandin, Bishop a sister of Mrs. Humphrey. With the exception of Wm. Hurley, who died at the hospi-Governor Earrd, Lieut Governor Dewdney, tal, all were taken out of the building dead. to every one here. The salary of both file Course Schmidt, for Louis Riel had been There were fourteen injured; Ida Rochich, stone is the same (\$12,000), but the mission in Course the same (\$12,000), but the mission is communication with the governor aged 12; Albert Keerney, aged 14; Kato to Italy is regarded as a much better place.

The House then went into committee on the Franchise Bill. Mr. Mills took exception to the enfranchisement of Indians.

Mr. Dawson said the hon, member evidently knew nothing about the Indiaus. He (Mr. Dawson) knew that in many cases they were quite fit to exercise the franchise. He knew one on the Island of Manitoulin who owned a store and a stock worth \$10,000. Why should he not vote? He knew another who had six the fire escapes so hot that it was impossible servants and who sent his children to Paris to use them. It is believed that if the for their education. Why should he, though inmates had shut their doors and gone to the he maintained his tribal relations, be deprived of the right of voting? Why should his children when they grow up be deprived from voting?

Mr. Blake read the Indian Act of 1880 through and then opposed the clause. Mr. Mills said the clause was an attack on

the governmental system of the country. Sir John Macdonald defended the proposition, and said Mr. Mowat was guilty of the same "treason," as during the last session he had enfranchised the Indians.

The Opposition then proceeded to talk against time, and the House did not adjourn until early this morning.

OTTAWA, May 4. The opposition continued their factious

tactics in connection with the Franchise Bill, talking against time throughout Friday night and Saturday, fifty five hours, when at six o'clock the Speaker left the chair for recess, and on the house resuming,

Mr. Sproule spoke severely of the conduct of the Opposition members, whose tactics he characterized as disgraceful. The objections to the enfranchisement of the Indians were shallow and untenable, and the bill was in principle identical with that passed by the Ontario Government. The principle of a uniform general franchise was a necessary one. The country would hold the Opposition

responsible for the delay they had caused. Mr. Edgar said that the provinces were disloyal and he would not vouch for Ontario re-maining so if the bill passed. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Landry (Kent) supported the bill. No minority should have legislation in their hands to the extent the Opposition boasted they had control of this bill, and the sconer the House and Government took a firm stand

in regard to it the better. Mr. Patterson (Brant) said it was beginning the wrong way to give Indians the fran-

chise before they were civilized, and thought it was done for party purposes. Mr. Forster said that if such distinction as they had seen was to prevail they might give up responsible government, but the Government and its supporters were determined that constitutional principles should not be outraged by a minority who were trying by sheer force to prevent legislation from becoming

law. Sir John Macdonald said there was no doubt from admissions made by the hon. gentlemen themselves, that they had been practising wilful obstruction. More than twenty-four hours ago they had offered to close the debate on this clause on certain conditions. They had no right to make proposition. If they had any such not considered the question fully discussed—but it was idle to discuss the status of the Indian on the interpretation clause, and besides it was a criminal waste of time, deliberately planned by the Opposition for the purpose of wearing out the majority. It was a great compliment to his power in the House, but he did not think it would elevate the hon, gentleman who had resorted to such base tactics in the minds of the people. However, as the hour was close upon midnight, he proposed that the motion that the committee rise be put, so that the House scjourn.

Mr. Biake said the government had refused to allow the motion to rise to be put sooner. He contended that the bill should have been brought forward earlier in the session. The committee then rose and the house adjourned at midnight.

### NEW YORK DEATH TRAPS.

EIGHT PEOPLE KILLED AND FOURTEEN

INJURED IN A TENEMENT FIRE. New York, May 3 .- At 12 50 this morning a fire broke out in rear of Humphrey's liquor store, 652 1st Avenue. The building is five stories high, the upper floors being occupied as tenement houses. The room was filled with inflammable material and quickly burned up, filling the house with smoke. The tenants became panic-stricken; some jumped to the street from the windows, others rushed down stairs falling over each other and sufforing more or less serious injuries. When the firemen arrived they found the house surrounded by a great crowd, and the dead. dying or wounded lying on the sidewalk and in the halls and bedrooms. General alarm was sent out and ambulances, doctors and policemen came to the scene in goodly numoer. In half an hour fourteen wounded were lying on cots in Bellevne Hospital. William Corcoran carried out three babies. Eight families occupied the house, numbering hirty six souls, and of these twenty-two were either killed or injured. All were asleep at the hour the fire occurred. The stairs were next to impassable and the scuttle was hard to reach. Eight persons are known to have perished. They were:—Joseph Humphrey, aged 35;
Henry Humphrey, aged 4 months; Elizabeth
Hurley, aged 25; Christina Koerner, aged
48; Mina Krithzmar, aged 32; Richard

beginning of the present century, even in the face of adverse decrees of England and France. The sale of Mrs. Humphrey. With the exception of Claim, Pather Ledue, Father andre, Lleut. Governor Bearing and the daring of the building dead. The sale of Mrs. Humphrey, who, died at the hospital point in one direction. As a sister of Mrs. Humphrey, who, died at the hospital point in one direction. As a sister of Mrs. Humphrey, was a great surprise of Continental press all point in one direction. As a sister of Mrs. Humphrey, was a great surprise of the building dead. The sale of the building dead. The sale of the NEW MISSION TO MR. KEILEY.

informed the Government that the half-breed rising was imminent, and on whose representations the arms of certain North-West militia corps were called in.

Sir John Macdonald said it would not be in the public interest to reply to the questions have been accounted for except Sophie Koerner, aged 14, who is missing. Roebich was the only tenant that escaped without loss. When the fire was discovered he closed his doors and windows, took his wife and three children to the front window and passed them one by one down to firemen's ladder. The fire cut off all egress by stairs and fire escapes. The wood floorings of the latter and boxes and ash tubs stored therein burnt like tinder and made the iron work of op of the building none of them would have been killed. Mrs. Humphrey, who is in the thospital, is reported as saying that her hus-band set fire to the building. Limbercher dropped his wife and four children from the third story window into the arms of persons below. Mike Allen caught two of them. Officer Flaherty rescued three of the Koerner family and caught the third child of Limbacher. Pauline Koerner jumped from a window on the top floor and broke her eg. The direct cause of the fatality is attributed to the tardy arrival of the hook and ladder companies and the panic of the tenants. The police think the fire was due to carelessness on Humphrey's part, who often closed his saloon and left a hot fire in the range.

# ARCHBISHOP CROKE. .

Mrs. Burge, whose saloon adjoined Humph-reys place, said she often spoke to him about

the matter, but that he shrugged his shoulders

and said "'twas all right; he was insured.'

HIS INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE.

The pecuniary loss is trifling.

ROME, May 2.—Archbishop Croke has had an audience with the Holy Father on leaving the Vatican. He spoke quite openly of the cordiality of the reception given to him and also remarked that the Pope avoided politics, but expressed the hope that the Irish bishops would feel it their chief duty to tighten the bonds uniting the Holy See with the Irish people. The Holy Father added, "I know your great personal influence and am glad to have the opportunity of expressing all the confidence that our apostolic heart feels in your pastoral zeal and prudence." The Archbishop's audience lasted twenty minutes. Later in the day the Pope received two other prelates in audience.

### DEATH OF COL. KENNEDY.

THE LEADER OF THE NILE VOYAGEURS

DIES IN LONDON OF SMALLPOX. over the city this evening by the announcement by cable from the Imperial War Office, through the Governor-General, of the death of Col. Kennedy, of the 90th Battalion Rilles, now on service with General Middleton at Fish Creek. Touching reference was made to the sad event in several of the city churches. The gallant officer recruited the Manitobacon tingent of the Canadian voyageurs who did such signal service in the Soudan. He had just returned to England with eighty voyageurs who gave extended service in Egypt, and expected to join his regiment in the North-West about the 20th of May. He and several men were seized with smallpox on the transport which took them to London, where they have been in hospital for some days, with the ead result allove stated. Col. Kennedy was the first mayor of Winnipeg and one of the most respected citizens. He leaves a widow and large family to mourn his sad demise He has two sons at the front in the 90th bat talien and one in the Field Battery, and another is attached to the Kingston military school and not yet 21 years of age.

### THE POSITION OF AMERICAN SHIPS

DEFINED BY SECRETARY BYARD-BENEFI-CIAL TO SHIPPING INTERESTS-KEILEY TO GO TO VIENNA.

WASHINGTON, May, 2. - Secretary Bayard's note to the Colombian Minister, recently published, is of peculiar interest, in view of our relations to any future European maritime war. Although Mr. Bayard's letter was addressed to a South American state, it cannot be regarded otherwise than as an announcement of the position of our government to all maritime powers—European or American. Should England, for instance, undertake to close the Baltic, as she undertook at the beginning of the present century to close all ports through which French produce passed or French imports were received, such a closure will be regarded as a nullity by the United States in all cases where it is not sustained by an efficient blockade. Mr. Bayard's letter is, therefore, timely, and may be an important element in diverting threatened hostilities. If it is understood by both combatants that freedom of the seds will be absolutely maintained by the United States, one of the great inducements prompting to war will cease to exist. Nor is it possible to be unconscious of the fact how heneficial such a position will be to our own shipping interests. However much Europe may be convulsed, they will not only be

sheltered from the storm, but will be allowed

an opportunity of recovering the immense

carrying trade which they possessed at the

# JUSTIN McCARTHY.

Author of our new Story: 'CAMIOLA: A CIRL WITH A FORTUNE.'

Journalist, noveling historian and member of Parliament, bir Justin McCarthy occu-pies a position in the world of letters and politics both unique and enviable. Few, if any, of his compatriots can boast of such a varied and successful liter-ary career, or a larger circle of interested readers who welcome the novels, sprightly, cultured, and charming as they are, which emanate from his talented pen. As all readers know, Mr. McCarthy is a member of the country which has given us a Charles Lever, a Tom Moore, and a Burke, giants in the walks of light literature, poesy and rhetoric. He was born at Cork in November, 1830. He received a good and liberal education, and then, like Dickens and others before and since, entered the domain of literature through the portals of the press. He became



a reporter on one of the papers in Liverpool. and then made his debut in the Reporters Gallery of the House of Commons as a member of the staff of The Morning Star, in the year 1860. The following autumn he became foreign editor of the same journal, and chief editor in 1864. He remained at this post four years, when in 1868 he resigned, and enlarged his grasp of men and things by a three years tour in the United States, visiting no fewer than 35 of the 37 States in the Union. The outcome of this visit was a large number of articles to American and English magazines on American subjects, as well as an article "Prohibitory Legislation in the United States," an account of the working of the Liquor Laws in Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Iowa, and other States. Mr. McCarthy is also a contributor to The London Review, The Westminster Review, The Fortnightly Review, The Nineteenth Century, and several other magazines; light sketches, reviews and shortstories in the style of the fauilleton so loved by our French neighbors, being written with the facile case of the accomplished litterateur. Mr. McCarthy's novels are numerous and find a hearty welcome from the large army of novel readers wherever the English tongue is spoken. His first novel was "The Waterdale Neighbors," published in 1867. This was followed in 1869 by "My Enemy's Daughter," and "Lady Judith" two years later. By this time Mr. McCarthy had placed himself among the front rank of novelists, his reputation being still further increased by the publication of "A Fair Saxon," "Linley Rochford," and "Dear Lady Disdain," which gained for him warm encomiums from the critics and an increased number of readers. His later novels are "Maid of Athensi" " Miss Misauthrope," "Donna Quixote," and "The Comet of Season." Novels apart, Mr. McCarthy's most nctable work is "A Ristory of Our Own Times," which is an account of the stirring epoch from the accession of Her Majesty to the general election of 1880. This history has all the charms of a romance, the various events which have characterized the present reign being told in a captivating and pleasing narrative style. "The Epoch of Reform," history of the period between 1830 and 1850, followed its great predecessor, and though not received with that furore which greeted." Our Own Times," it fully establishes its author's fame as one of the plearantest of historians. Mr. McCarthy is member for Longford, Ireland, being elect ed in 1879, and re-elected in 1880, in both instances without a contest. Mr. McCarthy's latest work is our new novel entitled "Camiola: A Girl with a

Fortune," which will be commenced in our

### TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

columns on Saturday.

COMPARED TO THE SAVAGE—BROKEN HEARTS-A HUGE TRIBE."

London, May 2 .- An English moralist has published in the last number of the Quarterly Review an interesting paper, called "The Age of Progress," in which he says: "Like the savage, the Englishman makes war; like the savage, he hunts; like the savage, he dances; like the savage, he indulges in endless deliberations : like the savage, besets an ex-travagant value on rictoric : like the savage, he is a man of party, with a newspaper for a totem, instead of a mark on his forehead or arm; and, like a savage, he is apt to make of his totem a god." But, unlike the savage, the European has invented infernal machines to wage war upon his fellow crea-

woman we have seen on the English stage, but she is a good actress, passionately fond of her art, graceful and intelligent. The have her beauty has wrought in the hearts of the young and susceptible frequenters of the Lyceum must be tremendous. May the Lord forgive her the damage she has dono. A friend of mine told me the other day of a ruse adopted by a young fellow of his acquaintence, who was hopelessly smitten, to obtain a word or smile, or something from the object of his adoration. He dressed himself in rags, and as she passed into the theatre one evening, obtaining from her fair hands a penny, which he treasures among his dearest possessions. That penny is "te plus reau

jour de sa vie." M. Berbier, a talented French engineer, has submitted to the new Postmaster-General of Paris a scheme for connecting that city and London by an enormous tube, through which etters and parcels would be conveyed by compressed air. It would take an hour to send let-ters, etc., by this novel method from the one capital to the other. This is certainly another bright idea, but, as it comes like that of the channel tunnel, from a Frenchman, it is not unlikely that John Bull may look askance at it, as a dodge of the wily neighbor for coming over on all fours, since he cannot come upright through the now vetoed channel tunnel.

### THE STRELOK AT NEW YORK.

HOW SHE GAVE THE GARNET THE SLIP New York, May 2 .- The Russian corvette Strelok arrived this morning and is anchored in the North river. The Telegram says: The steamer owners must view her with a great deal of uneasiness. Should war be declared to-day outward-bound ocean steamers of the English lines will probably need a convoy. Will the Garnet be on hand? The Strelok stole out of Hampton Roads on Tnesdight at midnight, carrying no lights and in such hurried secrecy that she left three of her men behind in Norfolk, where she has been coalingand taking in miscellaneous stores. The Strelck was being watched by Her Britannic Majesty's steam corvette Garnet, which followed the Russian from the port of Havana. All Monday and Tuesday the respective captains of the two vessels were sending telegraphic despatches to their governments, and the inference seems clear that whatever may be the destination of the Strelok her commander is acting under precise orders. It is more than probable that the Strelck has received secret instructions that war has been or will be declared within a few hours, and has been ordered to pick upa trans-Atlantic steamer. It is certain that the enterprise is by no means so difficult as it looks, and that any one

of the great ferry steamers between New York and Liverpool is liable to be surprised. The Strelok is not a large vessel, being only of 1,335 tons register and mounting ten guns, four of which are heavy rifled pieces. Her crew number 160 men, minus the three who have been left behind. Sho has a great spread of canvas with double topsails, and might by devices known to seamen, easily mask her warlike character and pass for an innocent merchantman. A reversed ensign, the signal of distress, would enable her to approach a Cunarder, a Guion, a National liner, or any one of the splendid vessels that enter and leave this port almost daily."

### CONTRADICTORY BOSH ABOUT IRE-

LAND. Lonnon, May 2.—There is little stir in domestic politics. The Parnellites are preparing plans for the coming campaign, but do not seem to be enthusiastic in the work. The government have decided to postpone action as to the revival of the Crimes Act in Ireland. If the Queen concludes to visit Ireland this autumn, it is probable the proposition to revive the act will be dropped or modified. The authorities report that the condition of Ireland indicates the growth of a tendency to better order, and a gradual diminution of the number and influence of secret societies among the Irish people. It is stated that since the conference at Rome of the Irish prelates there has been perfected in Iroland a union between the Catholic bishops and the leaders of the Irish national party. A movement has been started in Dublin to purchase by popular subscription a royal residence in Ireland. It is thought the royal presence part of the year might go far towards uprooting the national sentiment.

# SIR PETER LUMSDEN FOOLED.

LONDON, April 30.—It is now quite certain that the Russians have taken Maurchak, and that Sir Peter Lumsden, when he informed the Government to the contrary, had allowed himself to be fooled by the Governor of Herat. This is the second mistake that Sir Peter has made regarding the purposes and achievements of the Russians. The first contributed to the loss of Pendjeh, the sucond prevented any measures being taken, to save Maruchak. The Russians excused their capture of Pend-

jeb on the ground of the threatening attitude of the Aighans, and they attempt to justify their acquisition of Maruchak on Use plea that its capture was the necessary corollary of the taking of Pendjeh, and its occupation will doubtless in its turn be urged as a rosson for acquiring all the positions between that and Herat, and finally Herat itself. The action of Russia makes it very evident that she desires war, and that the aspirations of the Czar in the direction of peace are intended as diplomatic utterances to Majesty decides our way, well and good. If not please remember that it is England and coive any one. The opinion in military circles at home and the tone of the editorials in the Continental press all resists and continental press and con

### **ENGLAND MAY ESCAPE WAR**

The Czar's Ultimatum Accepted.

Earl Grapville's offer to Submit fo Arbitra-tion—Gen. Komaroff is Willing to Have His Conduct Ecviewed—Russia, However Will Have Her Own Way About the Boundary—King Christian of Denmark Suggested as Arbitrator.

Suggested as Arbitrator.

London, May 4.—Again there is a strong and widespread impression that war has been averted. The belief is growing that a scheme of partial arbitration will be arranged which, while satisfying Russia, will at the same time afford a cover for the retreat of England. The only new development in to-day's news which gives a warrant for this belief is the fact, just reported from St. Petersburg, that Gen. Komaroff has expressed his willingness to have his aroff has expressed his willingness to have his conduct in the Pendjeh affair reviewed by the

King of Denmark.
To understand the full significance of this To understand the full significance of this proposition it is only necessary to trace the progress of official utterances and negotiations for the past four days. In moving the vote of credit last Monday evening Mr. Cladstone laid great stress on England's obligations of honor to the Ameer of Alghanistan, but he was careful to qualify this by saying that her obligation was not absolute. The obligation, he said, should be fulfilled in no stinted manner, but it was contingent upon the condition that the Ameer's conduct is such as the British Government can honestly approve. The effect of thi proviso was to make the whole question of peace or war with Russia hinge upon the responsibility for the battle of March 30. If the Russians broke the covenant of March 17 by fighting that battle, then England's obligation fighting that battle, then England's obligation to the Ameer would compel her to call Russia to account and to prevent her further progressiant to account and to prevent her further progress. But if the Afghans were the aggressors then the government could wash its hands of the Afghans, and leave them to fight or fratornise with Russia as they chose. This amply accounts for Mr. Gladstone's fervent wish for arbitration in the Pendjeh affair. If the arbitrator should decide that Russia was wrong, the Government would be clearly justified in waging war. It he should find the Afghans blameable, England could retire from the contention, and could claim to have secured pusces tention, and could claim to have recured posce

But M. Delliers had already intimated that Russia had full confidence in the truth of Gen. Komaroff's statements justifying his action, and had flatly refused further discussion of the Pendjeh incident. On the heels of this came the Czar's ultimatum of last Wednesday, demanding that Great Britain should accept manding that Great Britain should accept Russia's proposed boundary, generally called the Icessar line, and stating that otherwise the Russians would occupy Herat. This question of the boundary, although it is the pith of the whole controversy, had been 'left so far behind in the recent negotiations that its significance was uncomprehended, and it was actually overshadowed for the moment by such questions as

was uncomprehended, and it was actually over-shadowed for the moment by such questions as the occupation of Pendjeh or Marnohak. So completely was the public blinded by the fuss that had been made about Pendjeh that the Czar's ultimatum received but scant attention, and the arrogant demand which it con-tained has actually been conceded by England without one person in ten being aware of the vast significance of that fact. Earl Granville, vast significance of that fact. Earl Granville, it was announced yesterday, offered to end the dispute by conceding to Russia the Lossar line. This is an ingenious way of saying that England has submitted to Russia's demand, and the merciful device for sparing the feelings of the Jingoes is continued in the forecast of M. De Giers' reply, which, it is said, "w nounce the acceptance of the Lessar line. is rather an abuse of language, since it is ling-land that has accepted, and Russia that has prescribed, the Lersur line: but it sounds better o English ears.

There is, to be sure, a provise to the ACCEPTANCE OF THE LESSAR LINE.

It is to be accepted "under a distinct pledge that it shall be the abiding limit of the frontier." This will be interpreted by Englishmen to mean that England has said to Russia "Thus farshalt thou go and no farther." It will be interpreted by Russians to suit their future convenience. by Russians to suit their future convenience. The term "abiding limit" is exceedingly vague, mless it means absolutely to the end of all time. It plainly does not mean that in this case, and just how long the limit shall abide must obviously depend upon future contingencies, including Russia's chronic yearning toward India and the

But the Pendien incident, having been made useful to cover the surrender of the main ques-tion, still remains to be settled by itself. This at first seemed to present great difficulties. The question was narrowed down to a plain issue of veracity between Gens. Komaroff Lumsden. M. de Giers had declined further discussion of the incident. The Russian newspapers were inspired to ridicule the idea of arbitration. Still the British Government persisted in proposing it. The latest proposition by Earl Granville was to submit to any Euro. pears sovereign, to be chosen by Russia, the simple question whether or not the agreement of March 17 was broken by the Russians or by the Afghans in the acts which culminated in the battle of March 30. It was known last night that the Czar had thought enough of this proposition to summon an imperial council at Gatschina for its consideration, but Russia's previous refusal to review the l'endjeh affair seemed to make its rejection certain, and it was freely predicted that M. de Giers's reply, expected next Monday, would include a refusal of arbitration.

Now, in the very nick of time, Gen. Komaraff

finds that he wants a vindication, which he thinks can best be obtained by submitting the question of his action to some wise crowned hend—say the King of Denmark. It may be thought strange that a soldier whose conduct has been flatteringly approved by his sowereign should be so sensitive about the opinions of his opponents and the rest of the world, but it is certainly very timely and convenient. Russia is now in a position to say. "We are perfectly satisfied with Gen. Komaroff's conduct. We don't want any arbitration, as we remarked before. But Gen. Komaroff, has a fine sense of honor, and his reputation has been assailed. If he wants the King of Denmark to settle that single point we have no objections. If his

AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XLVII .- Continued.

First, the general topic was a disgracefu trial, in which the Rev. Nathaniel Lamp appeared as defendant, after a long search having been arrested abroad, in company with a lady, the wife of an officer, and mother of five children, with whom he had eloped on the very morning of the day appointed for his wedding with Miss Fanny Higgenboggan, while the wrinkled bride, in her white satin dress and orange blossoms, waited in vain at the altar for the bridegroom. Diamonds and bank-notes nad vanished for ever, leaving her a beggared creature, to eke out the rest of her days, supported by alms, in a garrett in Gregg's

Some time later and an event of more importance threw all Dublia into a panic—the ailure of a bank, by which thousands of depositors were ruined, was announced in the Morning Gazette, and at the tidings Lady Alicia Luttrell, roused from the stupor of despair, into which she had been plunged when the rumor reached her that O'Driscoll had sailed in the emigrant ship Amphitrite, and that she would never behold him more. Livid with anxiety, she rung for the carriage she was to order for the last time, and drove in haste to the residence of the bankrupt firm, from whence she returned reckless and desperate, to drown present consciousness of her puperised condition in deep draughts of intoxicating stimulants, and thenceforth to drag out a life of remorse and misery in the lowest haunts of vice, in degraded association with the vilest profligates of every class of the city.

On the evening of the day when this public disaster was made known an alarming fire was reported to have broken out in the residence of Miss Higgenboggan, in Dawsonstreet. It was with difficulty extinguished after some hours, but not before Miss Higgenboggan had been so severely burned, in the efforts to extricate her from a top window, that she died two days after in the house of Mr. and Mrs. Pomfret, aliza Caroline Damer, whose immense landed property, bequeathed by Mr. Damer to his proteyée, presented sufficient induce ment to Sardanapalus Pomíret to forego all thought of Miss Esmond, and to bestow himself upon the wealthy heiress, to the intense mortification of Guildford Colandisk, who, in a threadbare coat, broken shoes, and battered hat, attended among the spectators to revile and rail at bride and bridegroom, and from which he only desisted and disappeared when a livery servant, commissioned by old Pomfret, the father in law of the bride elect. approached to whisper some words, among which the word "horsewhip" was heard distinctly uttered by some prying car close by. Miss Higgenboggan being conveyed in a blanket to Mr. and Mrs. Pomfret's house in gratitude for their kindness, left them bebefore witnesses all her jewels, two thousand pounds in gold, which fortunately was not deposited in the derelict bank, was stowed away with jewels in a strong box, the key of which, night and day, rested on her bosom; and her forgiveness and one to her foolish sister Fanny, for whose reduced state she was much grieved. But when search was made among the debris of the burned house no imagination, and to doze over the fire, and to fall asleep reading the paper in bed by a lighted candle, and that if there were any gold or jewels, which they didn't know of, "in coorse it wor all consumed in the fire." While, on the other hand, Miss Fanny, as yet unaware that she had no interest in the reversion, loudly asserted her opinion that the mansion was set on fire by the menials themselves, for the object of effect-ing a wholesale robbery without risk of detection; that she had often warned Sophy their lives were not safe in such hands; and that she was quite satisfied in her mind that the iewels, value some thousand pounds, and the gold abstracted in the confusion, were carried off by parties aided and abetted by themselves, who had planned with them the whole business.

Holding in her hand the paper fraught with the exciting news, Luly Castlereagh entered the study where her husband was scated alone before a table strewn with books, and sought to interest him in the subject, and engage him in conversation. He listened gravely to the details, and with cyident attention expressed bis opinion that the fire was the work of incendiarism for the purpose of robbery, hoped that the guilty parties would be found, then suddenly stopped short, his jaw foll, and with eyehalls rigidly fixed, he looked as though he were scared at sight of some object of dread he-fore him. "There it is again; again the naked child! Look, look!-whence comes it?" He paused aghast, then, squeezing the hand of the marchioness, he said, with faint attempt at a smile, as he observed the astonishment ex-

pressed in her countenance;

"Do you see nothing?"
"I see nothing," responded her ladyship, still more amazed. "What ails you, my

dear?-we are alone." 'Look there!" he whispered. "Is that nothing? Are your eyes not as clear as mine, or do you fondly strive to persuade me against my senses? See his shadow upon the wall, I'm not one subject to delusion.

"You are ill, dear; your brain is overtaxed, and you are feverish," she soothingly replied, determining to send for the phy-

sician. "Do you really think so?" he exclaimed, engerly catching at a suggestion that seemed to afford some relief. "There now, it is gone; I breathe more freely. I am sure you are right; but the agony is fearful; I don't feel myself when it comes on; a horror seizes my seal, a sense of semething terrible hovering near oppresses me like a vapour, on then—and then—I think I'll change air; I'll go over to England for a while; this climate does not agree with me, and the

things I have done, somehow they trouble me. I can't sleep; I have tortured was tempted to see a priest—a Catholic duant. Agar and the rest assured me priest—and go to confession. What do you disant. Agar and the rest assured me priest-and go to confession. What do you have right. I suppose they should know that? Ay, to pour out my soul in tears why is my conscience disturbed! Nero laughed, they tell us over the ruine of Power. laughed, they tell us, over the ruins of Rome, over the flames kindled by him. I have done

nothing so bad as that, have I? Are you going so soon? Just ring for my valet; I impulse, against myself, my alarmed contremble to stir; I fear to be left alone;—what science. I made a desperate rally to shake is over me?"

Her ladyship withdrew convinced now

that her husband's malady was of a nervous pale face !-- I went to luncheon, and then to character, which it only needed proper treatment and repose to ours, along with change of air and some to invigorate his mind. mands. His lordship for some moments was

The valet entered, and stood waiting com- ever-alas!

silent, then starting, said with hurried voice thick and tremulous, and anxious straining eyes, in which could be traced no vestige of their wonted cold, imperturable serenity:

"Richard, put out that man." ... What man, my lord?" cried the valet, looking extremely puzzled. ... Who does your ordship mean ?"

"Oh, never mind; I forgot; you don't know who I mean; you don't see him," returned the marquis more calmiy. "But I see him; 'tis to me he comes" he muttered, in a lower tone. "Fitzpatrick, why do you persecute me! What is done is done, and cannot be recalled; but I had no hand in your death, I passed no sentence. Peace-peace-oh, let me rest? He laid his hand upon his brow and covered his eyes a moment, then looking up with distorted visage, addressed the astounded

valet:
"Whence comes the naked child? Why do they let it in? Let someone see to it! Gold, gold, give gold, anything to rid me of -Come hither, Richard, you are a faithhim. fal and trusty servant, you would not I know deceive or betray me, betray the confidence I repose in you?"

"Surely I would not, my lord," returned the man, whose steady eye and frank and sympathising countenance seemed a guarantee for his master's trust. "Then tell me, Richard," said his lordship,

solemnly, "Do you think, do others think, I am mad?"

"Heavens! no, my lord!" cried the valet, in consternation. "No one could think it that knows your lordship."

"But, Richard, do not people remark a change in me : do I not at times appear strange, and say strange things?"
"So do we all, my lord, when we have anything on our mind that worries we must

give it out." "There it is ; you have just said it ; but you have nothing on your mind goading you to an end that will be madness or despair; 1

have.' "Lord my master, no; don't say it. Cheer up, sir; it is your brain that is but

wearied for want of rest." "Ay, for want of rest," reiterated his ordship, musing. "I cannot rest, my lordship, musing. dreams are terrible. I dream betimes I a headsman, and my arm is weary beheading multitudes, whose blood spouts up in my face, whose shricks ring in my ear. I awake shaking like one with the palsy, and then that spectre! I

strove long against conviction to believe it was nothing more, but in vain; it is he-I know it is he. Do you believe in ghostly visitations, Richard? If not what is the naked child, and why comes he too? Do you believe in spirits coming back from the dead ?

"Not I, my lord !" "Well, I do. Listen !-breatne it not to other ear, I charge thee on thy faith, lest friends fall away, and enemies, of whom I have many, raise the cry: 'Mad dog!—stone him!'—chain him!' Richard, I am

"Haunted, My lord !" "Yes; these seven days and seven nights!

he too has come. "Who, my lord?"

"Fitzpatrick," "What, my lord, the priest? You fancy it, surely Out of the kindness of your heart, you suffered the well-merited death of the Popish robel, who was once a college friend, to make too great an impression upon you; it has preyed upon you till your mind has conjured up a phantom to plague you. Dismiss him and it, my lord, from your thoughts and you will be yourself again." His lordship gave a ghastly smile that expressed more of pain

than relief. "Fancy !-no. I may close the curtains and fancy it is night, but I cannot fancy myself out of my reason in the radiance of its vestige of strong box, gold, or jewels was noon. Listen, Richard. This day week found; the servants could give no account of I was in my dressing room adjusting its mysterious disappearance, or how the fire my hair before the mirror, preparing originated. They even threw out hints that to dine at the Castle. I assert that the old missus of late was apt to ramble in farther than the North Pole is from the South was my thought of that man till standing before me in the mirror, there I saw him as in life, pale, placid, yet austere, and his cyes, fixed awfully upon mine, seemed to probe the very depths of my soul. With a cold spasm of the heart I recoiled, and when again I ventured to look he was gone. You came soon in, and you may romember I called for

> "I remember, my lord," said the valet, somewhat posed. "But you said it came again."

brandy and water to revive my fainting

"I returned in good spirits from the Castle, torgetting the cause of my alarm, or il I remembered, only to chide my own folly, and laugh at my own imagination. The next day, in my study, in this chair was I seated. Beresford and Norbury had just left me. I was thinking of them, and the business on which they had come, quite irrelevant to any other, when lo! raising my eyes, without firelight or sunlight to cause the reflection, I beheld a human shadow, the shadow of a man beckoning, as if with warning finger, upon the wall. Hastily I turned to see what intruder had entered, and, behold, there he stood, stern-browed, with rebuking eye and menacing finger uplifted against me. I should, I believe, have dropped in a swoon, but that, almost soon as beheld, he vanished; but not so the weight upon my mind, for now I knew it was no delusion had befooled

me."
"Well, my lord, what next?" "I fell into a train of musing, for I had no power to move; my hands were cold and claimmy, and a cold claimny dew stiffened the hair upon my head; thoughts and memories of things forgotten, or lightly glanced over, deeds I would not that the eyes of the world should sean, and other deeds for which I sought the world's applause, came crowding in black and hideous deformity like shapeless fiends, full of life and venom, gnawing head and brain, until beneath the burden I actually felt as if myself were transformed into a monster of iniquity, an abomination to myself and the eye of beaven; and there I sat and mused, and felt as though I would wish to escape from mysell; and I felt a yearning come over me for the solace of some sympathising bosom of which I could take counte', of some trustful ear into which I could pour my trouble, and disburden my soul of its load of pollution. What do you think I felt tempted—tempted, ay, to the

very verge of action—to do in that hour?" ' I don't know, my lord. No hart to yourself, I hope?" "Pooh, no. To brave the unknown future is, I promise you, the last of my thoughts. I

"Don't say it anywhere  $\epsilon$  ise, my lord, lest

people talk.

impulse, against myself, my alarmed conoff the hand that had grasped me.—There's the naked child again looking at me from the dine, to dine, and amid jovial friends and amusements I succeeded at length in banishing every unpleasant thought, as I hoped, for

Irish coast ?" "Go on, my lord, please."

The next day-you see I keep good count I was in the office with the secretary. Foster Lifford, Beresford, and many others had come in, and were about me; among them there he stood. On me—on me alone—his gaze fixed with unutterable sorrow—with a ook that thrilled my soul, I uttered an involtary exclamation. Then ashamed at the wondering glances around, and conscious that none would believe but that I raved, did I say that I looked upon, I held my peace, and pleaded a cramp had twitched me. Then maddened, I snapped my fingers with defiance at my tormentor." His lordship suddenly paused, raised his hands, looked at them, and said: 'How is this? I am all over blood-my hands, my clothes. How did I get it?

"Oh, my lord, you are taking nonsanse,' cried the valet. "If you speak this way people will say you are mad, indeed." "I won't, Richard; that would be bad for you, for I have promised to leave you some-

thing comfortable at my death; and if it were said I was insone you would lose it. But, nevertheless, I cannot help the evidence of my own senses. There, fetch me water, I must wash. Go; some visitor is coming, and mind you are sworn in confidence not to reveal to mortal what I have disclosed to you

The valet, promising silence, withdrew. The day drew peacefully to the close. Lord Londonderry appeared much as usual in health and demeanour; retired as usual to rest, rose the following morning, and an hour later the metropolis was electrified by the report that his lordship was dead-had died by his own hand, in his princely mansion in the country on the day preceding !

### CHAPTER LXVIII. CONCLUSION-THE EXILES OF ERIN.

Ned Burke, snatched scarcely alive from a watery grave, again respired the breath of vital air, but brain fever supervening vital upon all the suffering, mental and bodily, which he had gone through, he lay for several weeks battling with death, and all unconscious of the hand that had rescued him from the briny surge. When at last the King of Torrors relaxed, and reason's light began to glimmer weakly through the misty vapours that had temporarily obscured the bright, clear intellect, the boy found himself awakened, as it were, from a trance, lying upon a couch draped in white and blue, in a chamber spacious and decorated in a style altogether new to his eyes, combining elegance of taste with costly luxuriance suggestive of unstinted wealth. It was on the ground floor; and looking through the open windows shaded with looking gossamer drapery, through which a soft zephyr wafted fragrant odours unknown before to his sense, he perceived running all around the dwelling a light verandah twined with vines heavy with grapes in clustering bunches, purple and amber, shining through festoons of wreathing jasmine and roses, green volvet lawns sloping softly to the margin of a majestic river sweeping along in golden ripples of light, its bank fringed with snow-white lilies, magnolia blossoms in wild profusion scenting the air with their perfumed incense: the golden lotus, myrtles, and willows: cypress trees and oaks of primeval date, garlanded with moss and mistletoe, and edars of ancient growth, dotted the undulating sward, interspersed with ar-bours and groves of orange-trees; the shadowy crested cotton and china-trees lifting their heads through meadows of flowery shrubs, and gardens of a thousand floral hues; pelicans shining in thowy plumage waded along by the banks of the rippling water; birds of wonderful form and color, hummingbirds a 'nocking birds, flitted from tree to tree, ma the woods and the air resound with strange music. Above all, the great sun was slowly descending from the blue warm sky, bannered like a glorious pavilion with streamers of crimson and purple, along the royal march of the god of day. In speechless wonder the invalid gazed awestruck upon the scene; the prairie all on olden glow ; and hum of the bee and myriad insects, and the song of birds, basking in the soleme hush song of birds, basking in the soleme hush of dream-like repose, then thrilled with mysterious emotion, and recalling bitter memories of the olden time, his eyes filled with tears; but ere the rising sob had parted from his quivering lip, a joyous laugh breaking upon his car from without, and the sound of many voices tuned by glainess approaching, caused him to check the falling tear and rise upon his elbow to look out; with a tumuluous rush of the blood to his head, he beheld Euphemia O'Byrne with Nelly Doyle, accompanied by Miles and Don Autonio, noming towards the verandal. Miles looked in at the window and Ned, making a sign to him. he said:

"Excuse me just one moment; I want to see what this poor boy wants." Don Antonio, looking undoubtedly happy thrust a letter into his bosom and sat down in the porch, smiling on the little girls who won't need any help I can give much longer; he is sinking fast." He filled out a draught from a vial into a glass, and put it to the lips

leatedly; "Thank ye, Mr. Miles; thank ye, sir." Miles stared; for three weeks the boy had not recognised him till now. He took his hand, felt the pulse, and said, softly:
"Are you better, my boy?" The response

of the boy, who drank it, and said, quite cel-

for a moment silenced him.
"Yes, sir; thank ye kindly. Whisper,
Mr. Miles. This is a grand place we're in; an' when we get used to it we'll be as happy as-as the blessed angels. I haven't seen any of them yet, sir. Nor herself-ye know who mean ?-the Blessed Mother, sir, and her Divine Son -when will we see them, and -When did you and Miss Effic come, sir?'

"Hush, hush! you musn't speak now," said Miles, gently," "There, lie down. What would you like?" Ned looked perplexed.
"Musha, sir, I thought we might do what

we liked here, an' be quite fresh and nimble to move about; aren't we in heaven, sir? I know to a certainty I was drowned in the shipwreck; no one could escape in such a sea and such a storm." "Well, Ned, you did," returned Miles, who now understood the boy was raving.

"You were picked up in time to keep you a while longer out of heaven. There, you needn't be feeling your hands and arms; I am telling you the truth. Hands from our ship picked you up at sea, and here we are all mot safe, as I hope we shall hereafter, in St. Louis, on the banks of the Mississippi, where it meets the Zöche flowing through the Opelousas. Lie down, dear boy, and keep quiet till the dector shall have seen you again, and dream of pleasant days before you. I'll be back presently." Miles, having settled the pillow, and seen the boy compose him-Fear me not. Well I fought against the self to tranquility, returned to Don Antiono,

whom he accosted, saying:
"Now, friend, tell me your good news. You are expecting, in a day or two, a visit from your son-in-law and grandchild, you have said. I congratulate you with all my heart: but tell me this, I had been under the impression you had but the one, and that she was lost in the wreck of your vessel on the

"Saved! My darling child was saved by Remedy.

"miracle," cried Don Antonio, excitedly. She was thrown into some creek by the violence of the waves, and lay stunned for some hours, far away from notice or help. For three or four days she wandered about, and was finally met by a priest, who, hearing her story, contrived to send her back to her friends in charge of some clergymen going out to Montreal and the district of Ontario, where her father now resides. See there, this letter tells all we can know at present. How's the boy ?"

"The fever seems abated; he speaks rationally," said Miles. "But for fear of causing any shock or relapse he must be kept quiet till the doctor sees him, and Uncle Sambo, and cousin Scipio, and Aunt Dinah, and the whole sable family had better keep out of sight, lest the simple fellow deem he has fallen into bad company. A while ago he was indulging the agreeable notion that he had taken a short cut to heaven."

Effie gave a merry laugh : " Come. Nelly. let's go and see him again. Sure enough, it is like paradise this place; and, if Ned gets well, and if Manrice and Miles would only brighten up we'd be as happy as the day's long. Wouldn't we, Nellie?"

"And when you got another playfellow to

romp with, and I can tell you, if she be not sadly altered, my little Alphouse is a tomsaid Don Antonio, smiling benignantly. boy," said Don Antonio, smung season of "I wish we could jump into the middle of hand a said Effic. next week, and have her at once," said Effic. But Nelly was silent, and Effic, construing the meaning of it, said gaily, in a whisper, as they went towards the sick-room: "You needn't be afraid she'll put your nose out of joint, Nelly, we are too old friends for that; besides, I'll hate her if she's prettier than you and I. Ah! there's Ned peeping at us ;-come over and let us talk to him.

In a few days Ned Burke was so far couvalescent that he was able to leave his bed and be carried out by O'Driscoll to bask in the sun upon a bank of flowers, and be introdueed to a colony of black aunts, uncles and cousins, Don Antonio's slaves; while the Don himself, with Miles, and Effie, and Nelly, in gala costume and high excitement, waited impatiently for the arrival of the expected visitors. Nor had they much longer to wait in suspense.

"Here dey cum, massa!" shricked a black urchin from the bough of a peach tree. "Ole Joe, him make sign wid whip along de

"Let us go and meet the carriage; I see the mules turning the corner," said Don Antonio, stepping out a brisk rate. They met just as the equippage rumbled into the demesne; it drew up, a gentic-man, whose bair was shot with threads of silver, alighted, and was clasped in the arms of Don Antonio; a richly dressed child sprung out, and was locked in his embrace. He turned to introduce them to his friends, and his astonishment at seeing Miles and his son-in-law suddenly rush into cach other's arms, with the exclamation : " Good heavens! my brother!" was only at its culmination when, after a breathless stare among the three juveniles, he beheld a smile of recognition in each eye, and heard Effic say, quite simply: "Why, I know you very well; wern't you the banshee that came to us over in Iraland before all the trouble broke out?" The stranger listened, but uttered no

word. "Banshee or no, she's your relative and mine," said Miles, embracing her, while Don Antonio, in Spanish, asked her some question, to which she replied readily in the same

language.
"It was Father John Murrhy, she says who found her straying and sent her here," said Don Antonio; "but what do you know said Don Antonio; about her, Effic?"

"Everyone was afraid of her," stammered Effie, blushing, "but she fastened on me, and would come home to Nelly's people, where we might all have been to day only for the troubles, and then we scattered, and

lost her. make acquaintance with your uncle Phelim," smiled the little one's father, embracing her. | quietly to settle down as an occupant in one 'Come on home," cried Don Antonio, and let us feast and make merry over our adventures; they celipse those of Telemachus, and throw Don Quixote into the

(To be continued.)

MOTHER'S SMILES ARE THE SUN-LIGHT OF HOME.

There would be fewer clouds and brighter surshine in many households if overy dispirited suffering woman realized what a boon Dr. Pierco's "Favorite Prescription" is for all weak nesses and malidies to which hor sex is hable. No lady who gives this wonderful remedy a trial will be disappointed by the result. It not all the search womans are sufficiently as the search of the se only acts premptly upon all functional derangements, but by its rare servine and tonic properties strengthens and repairs the whole feminine system. Price reduced to one dollar. By

Don Cameron is too ill to stay at home, and Mrs. Cameron is too ill to travel. Hence with eager faces stood close beside him, and Mrs. Cameron is too ill to travel. Hence Miles went over to the bedside of the patient, a separation. Mrs. C. will pass the summer saying, to himself: "My poor fellow, you in the residence near Harristoner, while Don will court health at Los Angeles.

### CONSUMPTION CURED.

Anold physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indimissionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma 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 suf has feit it his duty to make it known to his suf-fering 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, French or English, with full direc-tions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Norzs, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. **10−1**9 eow

A woman in a London police court lately applied for an injunction against her husband for hugging her so hard. She said that it put her heart out of place and she could not stand it.

Erps's Coooa-Grateful and Comporting -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortined with pure blood and properly nourished frame. Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water ormilk. Sold only in packets and tins, (4th and 1th) by grocers, tabelled, "James Epre & Co., Homeopathic hemists. I-udon. Eur a hemists, Iondon, Eng a

An attempt to pay a fine of \$5, imposed upon him by a Justice of the Peace, by canceling a debt of \$7.50 which his Honor owed him, was recently made by the editor of a California paper, but with what success is not stated.

# (Now Frest Published). CAMIOLA A GIRL WITH A FORTUNE.

BY JUSTIN MCCARTEY.

" Miss Misanthrope," " Maid of Author of Athens," dec.

CHAPTER I-FITZURSEHAM.

A church and churchyard stand on the edge of a broad river. The waters of the stream wash the outer wall of the churchyard when the tide is full or even half full; and sometimes in stormy days of winter and spring the waves toss them far over the wall, and sport and splash among the quiet tombs and hillocks of the dead. The visitor who looks over the low wall across the river and sces the heavy boats with their white or dark red sails floating lazily past, or if the tide be low a strip of shore beneath him with rusty anchers lying on it, and the hulks of ancient craft stranded high and dry, is apt for the moment to be charmed by the mere sensuous beauty of the scene into sheer forgetfulness of the associations with graves, and death, and man's san transitory career, which are proper to the paths and the mounds just behind him. The church itself is a Georgian behind him. The church user is a deorgian to steps descending takes you into the garden structure, with a square brick tower, and the behind and beneath the wall. There, if the painted a dull green, and with a vane on the top. A pillared portico shelters the church doors. At least one famous tomb is to be seen in the interior; the monument of a great man whose career of activity was strangely cut off before his life had reached anything like its middle period. On a bright summer day, or, perhaps better still, on some soft, sweet melancholy day of early autumn, a visitor, blest with any sense of the picturesque, who lounges in that lonely churchyaru, has a dreamy and delightful time of it. His enjoyment is not likely to be much disturbed. may lounge there long and often enough without meeting any other lounger. Taken on the whole, church, churchyard and river, it is not easy to imagine a scene more interesting and more suggestive of picturesque asso-ciation. Yet it hardly ever happens that any oue turns in to have a look at the place; and it lies on the banks of the Thames, and if you lean a little forward over the churchyard wall and look to your right you can, on any day of reasonably clear atmosphere, have a good sight of the towers of Westminster Palace and the dome of St. Paul's.

Behind the church lies a town-it is not quite casy to say whether it ought to be called town or only suburb of London. It is not much outside the four mile radius, and it is certain that you can walk from the old church right into Trafalgar-square without a single breach of continuity as regards streets and houses. Yet it seems unreasonable to describe the place as a suburb of London. It has an existence all its own, and London absolutely ignores that existence. It is a forlorn place Itogether. Modern ways have not touched it; the prosperity of the capital has given it no share. Geographically it is an easy walk from Charing Cross; morally and socially it is hundreds of miles and several generations away from the life of London. It is intensely interesting in a sort of way; it has the picturesqueness of decay and failure and utterly hopeless prostration. Grass grows in the principal thoroughfares; while rows of houses are to let. Ancient mansions, which look as if they had a curse upon them, fall into greenmoulded rain behind great high enclosing walls. Some of these may have been, probably must have been, the dwellings high and mighty personages in days of yore; in the days, perhaps, when the cause of the Stuarts yet had hopes, and victims, and heroes. Now they are tenantless, and nobody seems to mind or take "And then you came after the banshee, to hand any account of them. It would be curious to hake accumintance with your uncle Phelim." grates, and bring a besom to bear on the spider-draped windows. Would any author-ized caretaker come to interfere with him; to ask him what he was doing there; to raise the question of ownership and rent? My impression is that nothing of the kind would happen; that the venturesome squatter might squat and no soul interfere to disturb him.

The whole place might be likened to the point at which the buckets meet in a mine shaft, one going up, the other coming down. Its occupants were those who were just beginning a career in the world, and those who, having attempted one and failed, were slowly, steadily going down to re-appear no more. Settled respectability of whatever condition in life had nothing to do with this strange, dreary, fascinating region. The very green-grocers who permanently occupied houses there were a seedy and ruinous lot. A spirited costermonger beginning with donkey and cart, and hawking his vegetables from door to door of these atreets and roads looked out with courage and confidence to the day when he should quit the place forever and start a green grocery in some more auspicious quarter. The ambition of every healthy-minded not boy, baker's boy, and servant of all work was to get out of the neighborhood and set up in some more thriving spot. On the other hand the ruined and broken, the defeated and disconsolate, sought the place as if attracted thither by some natural affinity or supernatural charm. It drow them towards it as the enchanted mountain of loadstone in the "Arabian Nights" drew to itself all the bolts and nails out of the approaching ships. Perhaps one natural explanation of this was that routs were very low in this forlorn quarter, and that there were plenty of houses always empty to choose from. Some lunatics had from time to time ventured on running up new rows of buildings in the blighted, swampy fields under the impression that an entirely uncalled for supply might possibly create an unnatural demand; and the laws of political economy still prevailing, the building speculation came to its predestined end. Nothing was changed; there was one bankrupt the more. These houses then were also as the property of the ways available for new tenants, always making silent, mournful appeal to some one to come and take them. Many of them looked spacious and alluring to the broken and poverty-stricken refugees who sought cheap shelter in the Alsatia of the destitute. When the refugee had installed himself in one of them the ceilings immediately began to cramble and fall about his cars; the floors gave way; the belustrade lost in numbers; the gentleman wishes to marry English, American rain leaked through the jury-constructed roofs. The reference work are consider, yerheps even took ho to overs, such becautive on were but incidents in his nownward career. To what end making complaint or insisting on

repairs? Perhaps when the time came to pay his quarter's or half-year's rent he might not be in a polition to speak with his enemy, the rent-collector, at the gate. It would be better for him at such a time and under such conditions that he had not given any trouble about leaking roofs and falling plaster.

No theory that the wit of man could sug-It outrivals all—Dr. Sage's Catarrh istence of such a place in such close neighgest would satisfactorily account for the ex-istence of such a place in such close neigh-borhood to the greatest metropolis of the for illustrated pamphlet free.

world. Nor can we attempt to explain why it is that every second shop in the less silent streets—there are no busy streets—should be a shop for the sale of fried fish. Even if the population were to live upon fried fish, there would hardly be so many shops needed to distribute the supply. There are some odd, ancient, beetle-browed public houses with red-tiled roofs which make one long to go in and drink beer in pure hom. age to their old English picturesquiness. There is, for example, the "Old Ferry Inn."

This hostelyy is approached from the landward side like ordinary taverns; except, indeed, that the visitor has to dive two or three steps before he finds himself on a level with its bar. It is one of the ancient wooden houses which used to be so common along the Thames, and which are now gradually disappearing, going out one by one like the tading lamps in an old-fashioned illumina. tion. But the interest of the house is in its approach from the river. A boat brings one to a flight of stone steps leading straight down to the stream; you step out as you would from a gondola at the door of a Venetian palace. When you mount the stone steps you come to a sore of ledge or terrace on which you perceive on your right a flight of wooden steps running, or tottering would be the right word, up to the top of a wall. If you mount these you come to a wooden plat-form which is contrived on the top of the wall surrounding the garden of the "Old Ferry Inn;" and from that platform another flight of steps descending takes you into the garden weather be fine, you may sit at little wooden tables on a wooden chair, and smoke your pipe and drink your beer, should you be so in. clined. If the weather be not fine you can shelter yourself in the house, which is comfortable enough in its way. The public house is the one institution which never seems to fall into utter disuse among us, or even in the most miserable regions to lack business and fail to make money. When the lights shone on the cold river from the red curtained windows of the "Old Ferry Inn" on some gusty night in December, it was enough to tempt the wayfarer approaching from the bridge or larding from a boat, to spend his last penny for the privilege of a temporary shelter in so cheerful a retreat.

It will be seen that there was a good deal to be said in just disparagement of the region we have been describing. There was one charge, however, which no enemy could hring against it; no man could say that he was commonplace. A certain class of author or artist would have loved the place. The painter would have seen a picture in every muddy lane that crept to the river; the author would have found a story in every ancient tenement that was settling down into decrepitune. Such historic associations as the place had were bound up with the family history of the great man whose tomb was made in the church by the water, All manner of odd endowments and foundations hore the name of some member of that gifted and eccentric house whose fame reached its loudest with this one great man, and then was no further renewed. The family had become extinct, its title appeared no more on the roll of English peers, although the name of the family was still borne by one or two persons in the place who were made conspicuous by it, for it was not an Euglish name to begin with. It had been brought into England long ago, and its sound tells of its origin. The family name of the great man whose memory still clings to the spot was Fitzurse. As we have to give the place itself a name, for the sake of convenience, we way as well call it Fitsurscham.

(To be continued.)

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affeet the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the the quickens the circ lation and perspiration, but when these are same the checked the consequences must be but. The checked the consequences is obstrued: most common cause of disease is obstruperspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

Some person sends to a New York jours a. a four-column article which endeavote " prove that General Grant is the min shift referred to in the twelfth chapter of the final of Revelation.

Holloway's Pills,—Weary of Life,—Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific source of those melancholy forehodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits, and repelling the covert attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmosphere, over induigence, or exhausting excitement The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Hollo-way's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these Pills and explicitly putting them in practice, the most desponding will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

There is in Schuyler County, N.Y., young old man who, without apparent cause, living plainly on a farm, has in eightoen years passed through the physical changes of four score. At the age of six he had all the development of strength and muscle usual in a lad of fifteen. At twelve his board was grown and gray hairs appeared. Now, at cighteen, he is as decrepit as an old man of eighty, and seems tottering on the verge of

The symptoms are mosture, the perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in, and about the ectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa Sold by Druggists. Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure

The Popolo Romano lately printed the following advertisement in English: "A Roman or German lady. Very serious affair. Apply w. w."

# Young Men!-Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIAN. ces on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and man-hood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as the

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

the Franchise Bill-Mr. Curran's Speech.

The following is the Hansard report of the speech of Mr. Curran, M.P., on the Franchise Bill on Monday evening, the 27th

Mr. Speaker,-I desire to say a few words on the subject now before this House ; first, because of its importance; and, secondly, because I know that, as a result of the deep strategic movements on the other side of the House, we are likely to spend the whole night here, and it may be just as well that members on both sides should express their opinion on this matter. The fact is, the observations of the speakers in the course of this debate on the other side of the House lead us to believe that whilst they may have come to a perfect understanding as to the movements they are to adopt, they are not at all in accord as to the arguments they are to employ. Now, the hon. member for West Elgin (Mr. Casey), after a great numquestion, entirely apart from the politics that divide the House and this country. I regret very much for his sake that he should have so very violently come into collision with the opinious of his own leader in the opening speech that he made upon this important Electoral Franchise Bill. The hon leader of the opposition furnished us with a statement made by the hon. Mr. Gladstone to this effect :

"My own opinions," says Mr. Gladstone, upon this question, if I can describe them in rude outline, are that it is a question of immense difficulty, a question upon which nothing heaty is to be done, a question which requires absolutely to be sifted to the bottom, a question which should be completely dissassociated from every movement of party, and every important political consideration, and upon which the House of Commons can only, by a strict adherence to these rules, ar-

rive at a satisfactory conclusion."

Now, we have furnished us by the leader of the Opposition the justification of the course that has been adopted by the right hon. leader of this Government. (Cheers.) He has left this an open question. It is one of the greatest importance; it is one of great associated from party politics; therefore, the gentleman contrived to say during the three agree with him. He stated that the hon. member for South Grey (Mr. Landerkin) and He stated that the hon. others who had urged in this House that it a proposition that could not be main-I do not think that it can. In fact, much of the two American politicians who are said to have been discussing very warmly some theological question, whereupon one bethat he did not even know the Lord's Prayer. His adversary wagered that he could repeat it, and he proceeded as follows :-

### "Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep."

will do. You are the first man I ever heard those ladies to whom it is now sought that could recite the Lord's Prayer off hand." to give the franchise, they knew very well (Laughter and cheers.) Now the theology how to call public meetings to denounce the deep as the theology of those two American (Cheers.) They are calling meetings now in politicians. If either of the hon, gentlemen one section of the Dominion, the purpose of opposite had taken up, for instance, the child's catcuhism in the Catholic church, he would have found that one of the first duties of the wife is the first duties of the wife is to obey. If he had taken up the prayer book of the English church at the marriage ceremonies, he would have found, after the question " Wilt thou have this man?" etc., the promise to love, honor and obey, etc. (cheers). Therefore, we have, both in the Protestant and Catholic churches, laid down, in the elementary books, that are supposed to be in the hands of everyone in this House and in this country, the doctrine that it is the wife's place to obey; and consequently, we can hardly understand how she is going to obey when she marches to the poll and votes in an opposite direction to her husband; but on the other hand, if she were to obey him, by voting for his candidate, we would begiving two votes to the husband instead of one. Now, the hon, member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) has also favored the House with an exhibition of his skill. He has repeated the arguments pro and con, and stated that he had not been able to make up his mind as yet, but he would make it up before the end of the debate. I trust that he has a to make up. (Hear, hear.) But his speech reminded me very forcibly of the course that has been adopted by that great organ of the Liberal party in this country, the Toronto Globe. When this bill first came before the country some two years and a-half ago, the Globe, with which some people insinuate that the hon, gentleman is connected, had an article upon the subject of this Franchise Bill. That journal opened the campaign by an attack upon the general principles of the bill, but on the 16th April, 1883, it stated: 'It will be noticed that the conferring of

the franchise upon unmarried women is the only liberal feature in the Bill. As to that feature of it, we are pleased to say it is a truly liberal measuro."

That was the argument of the Globe on 16th enunciated in it, there is not one iota of difference between that clause to-day and what it was the first time it was introduced into this House. But last week the same Toronto Globe in another leading article, said :

"It is highly probable that the clauses which would extend the franchise to women were put in by Sir John as a cheap means of earning popularity in some quarters, and that he never had any idea of getting them passed into law. His bill, as introduced, would give votes to young, inexperienced women, and withhold the suffrage from all married women, thus branding the married state as disgraceful, or at least as a condition of inferiority."

This is the comment upon the very clause which, two years and a half ago, this very same journal sulogised as being a truly liberal measure. (Hear, hear, and cheers). The question of female franchise has been so ably discussed, the arguments pro and con have been so fully presented, that I think it would be very inexpedient to intrude further remarks upon the House. I will merely say that in so far as I am concerned I have given this subject a great deal of consideration since it was first first substituted and the first session of the Government, in the first session of this Parliament. Certainly, if we take purely abstract reasoning worms in Children; destroy the alone, there is nothing. I believe, that can be worms with Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

| Aspect of the case, and that alone, asking for no credit as to the future, and no acquittal as to the past. We say it is a case for presions, are some of the effects of paration (cheers). Facts within your knowledge are enough to make it your bounden worms with Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

urged against the exercise of the franchise by widows and unmarried ladies who are taxed to bear the burdens of the affairs of State, and who ought, in that sense, it seems to me, to be allowed, if they so wish, to give their views at the polls. In fact, when I take my own constituency into consideration, when I consider that in that constituency there are very many widows and unmarried ladies who depend upon real estate, in many instances composed of small tenements, for the revenues which are to support them; and when we consider that during the reign of the ex-Finance Minister (Sir Richard Cartwright), those unfortunate ladies were de-prived of their incomes, by their houses being vacant through his fiscal policy, that they suffered greatly from the effects of that policy —I think it is, perhaps, to some extent, a hardship, that those ladies should be deprived of recording their votes, as they certainly would record them, against the hon. gentleman's return to power during the period of their natural lives, or of the lives of any of those who will remember the disastrous effects of that policy. (Loud cheers.) But there is more than that point to be conber of attempts to give some expression to some idea or other, stated that it was not statesmanlike for the right hon, leader of this Government to make this an open amongst whom we live, what are the views of the ladies themselves. (Hear, hear.) My idea is that it would not elevate the ladies to have them interfere in election matters. My view is, that the ladies themselves have no desire to participate in election contests or in proceedings at the poll. I am entisfied that if you look through the annals of this country, in no place will you find that ladies for whom we have very great reverence have ever urged their claims to vote. This is, therefore, one of those questions on which I think the greatest care should be taken not to thrust a responsibility upon the ladies which they do not ask and seek; and in view of the seconsiderations, I certainly shall record my vote against this clause of the bill, which would give the franchise to the ladies. (Choers.) As for all the rest, as I do not intend to speak again on this bill, and I will simply say there is something in this measure of which the right hon, leader of the government has a right to feel proud. We have not what is commonly called manhood suffrage, but we have true manhood suffrage in this bill. Every man who proves himself in any way a useful citizen is given the right to vote. We the greatest importance; it is one of great have a recognizion not metraly of the difficulty; it is one that requires to be dissifted; it is one that must be distors, but we have labor placed upon a par with capital. (Loud cheers.) This bill with capital. (Loud cheers.) right hon, leader of this Government leaves is so framed that the tenant, the it an open question for the consideration of members of both sides of the House. (Hear, hear). I think that is about all the hon. and in view of this fact I feel that the right quarters of an hour that he spoke, with the hon leader of the Government has done well exception of arguing one point, on which I to bring this measure forward at the present nession I do not intend to urge the very many reasons which justify the Government in thus placing the crowning stone, as it was ridiculous to offer the franchise to were, on the edifice of our Confederation, in unmarried ladies and widows and thus affording an opportunity for the Local not extend it to married ladies, was and Federal Governments to work independently of each other, without being obstructed by any political combinations or temporary these who argue on this question in favor of exigencies (cheers). I believe that throughthe married woman suffrage remind me very out the length and breadth of the country there is a feeling of eatisfaction with the general principles and details of the measure, which now has been before the country came angry with the other and said that he for two years and a half, and which has not knew nothing at all about the subject, and evoked that hostility which hon, gentlemen evoked that hostility which hon, gentlemen opposite state it does evoke in the minds of the people at large. They have said that this measure is unpopular. If so, why have they not adopted the means they know so well to establish that? Whether it be as regards I pray the Lord my soul to keep."

female suffrage or any other part of the (Laughter.) "Stop," cried the other, "that bill, whether it be with respect to

# COL. OUIMET'S TROUBLES.

which we know very well the great leaders of the party will be the first to disavow, but

which I am satisfied they will be particularly

careful to take the full henefit of when the

themselves. (Loud cheers.)

proper time and the opportunity present

Col. Onimet has followed up his legal procedure against the Times of this city by taking an action for damages against E. E. Sheppard, the nominal head of the News, a paper published in Toronto. This paper published an article in which such serious assertions were made concerning Col. Onimet as to justify an action for libel against the Times, which merely reprinted it. The damages are laid at \$50,000. The News is one of the Riordan ventures, and was at one time a species of evening edition of the Mail. How far Mr. Sheppard will be found responsible in the matter is doubtful, but a legal gentleman connected with the matter stated to our reporter that the action may bring out the ownership of the News and the relations it bears to the Mail proprietors in rather a strong light.

ANOTHER TRUNK MYSTERY. PITTSBURG, May 1.—A trunk from which in unbearable stench emanated was burst open at the Union depot this evening, and ound to contain the body of a man about thirty years of age in an advanced stage of decomposition. The face was badly discolored and bloated. The trunk was a common one, and evidently had not been used before. It arrived from Chicago this morning, but no person called to claim it. The baggage master noticed a peculiar smell when he was unloading it, but no attention was paid until this evening. The body had been bent almost double and forced into the trunk. A hemp cord was drawn so tightly around the neck, arms and legs that it cut deeply into April, 1883. As regards this particular the flesh. There were no marks of violence clause of the bill, as regards the principle on the holy and there was nothing to faron the body, and there was nothing to furnish a clue to its identity except an international money order in favor of Filippo Larvso for \$25, drawn at Chicago February 21th. The body was that of a short, heavily built man with smooth face, and had evidently been in the trunk thirty-six hours.

# A SECRET AGENT TO ROME.

Rome, April 29.—The English Government has sent a secret agent to sound the Vatican as to the Pope's willingness to give the Prince of Wales an audience. The Prince would have a double object in coming here: First, to arrive at an understanding with the Vatican in regard to the Irish bishops; second, to persuade Italy to form an alliance with England.

A theological discussion about eggs is thus told by a religious paper of Richmond, Va. : Ought we to let our hens lay on Sunday?" a sister asked me, and I said: "Yes, but you ought to give the Sunday eggs to missions," and she did it.

### [For THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.] THE CAPTURED FLAG.

Only the stare of the cheerless walls. Only the stifled cry of pain,
Only the scanty light that falls
In through the hospital's narrow pane. No one to smooth the death-dewed hair Or touch the brow with a gentle hand; Friendless and dying—but, Oh! so fair, The soldier lay in a sunny land.

Anon the pain-drawn lips would smile As happy scenes would come again, Or by gone triumphs rest a while Like sunlight on the clouded brain; Now 'twas the heat of the deadly charge Where hand and courage must not lag— The Northern colors float at large— A wild hurrah !- the captured flag.

Poor lad! twas bravely won, they said The Northern ensign bit the dust, And Federal steel his bosom bled As grape-shot on our columns burst. His native place a veteran asked— "Beside the Liffy's restless wave;" And, as the memory swiftly passed, A sigh of pain the soldier gave.

And now by darker visions lit The failing cause—the dire defeat— Columbia's burning homesteads flit By bloody frays and quick retreat. And as the muttering fainter grows, The lengthening shadows slowly drag Athwart a soul that dimmer glows— The hero of the captured flag.

Outside "Libby Prison" walls The Summer smiled with languid grace: Inside, straggling sunlight falls
With pity on each anguished face.
Peaceful the dead Confederate's brow, The star of Erin softly shines, When captured flags her sons endow Reneath the croon of Southern pines.

# THE AFGHAN CRISIS.

GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottowa.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH ON THE MOTION FOR THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

He Defines England's Postlon Very Clearly-She will Maintain Her Engagements and Preserve Her Honor.

LONDON, April 28 .- The House of Com-

mons on Monday evening, at Mr. Gladstone's

request, rejected, by a vote of 229 to 186, the motion made by the opposition to separate the vote of credit. This motion called for a division of the vote for expenses of the Soudan enterprise, and another for special preparations account. The object of this motion was to secure a debate on the government's Soudan policy, by questioning the outlay of that part of the credit which would by its division have been applicable to the expenses of the Khartoum expedition. The house then went into committee of supply, and the vote of credit as a whole being up, Mr. Gladstone explained the government's object in asking for it. He disposed of any probable discussion of the Soudan question by a short and powerful argument. In this he urged that it was now the paramount duty of the government "to hold the British forces in the Soudan available for service wherever the call of duty and honor may take them in the service of the British Empire." The utterance was received with cheers. Mr. Gladstone continued as follows :- " I now come to the subject of the preparations with regard to which I have heard with great satisfaction assurances of honorable gentlemen opposed to the government that they are disposed to forward in every way the grant of funds to us (cheers from opposition benches), which to the best of our mind and indement are required for the maintenance of what I on a former occasion described as a national and Imperial policy. (Cheers.) Certainly an of hon, gentlemen opposite is just about as measure, but they have not dared to do it. deep as the theology of those two American Change and Theory of those two American Change and the control of the c claimed by any one party in the State. In my opinion he would be guilty of a moral offence and gross political folly who should endeavor to claim on behalt of his own party any superiority in that respect over those who are habitually opposed to him. (Cries of hear, hear.) It is an imperial policy in which we are engaged. (Cheers.) In respect to this vote I have heard that there are comments upon its smallness, but it is the largest vote of credit asked for within the last seventy years except that in the time of the Crimean war, and is contemporaneous with a large increase in the annual estimates for the army and navy. It is also possible that it will receive a considerable addition from the £4,500,000 we put down as likely to be spent in the Soudan, and more important still, it must be borne in mind that this case is primarily an Indian case, a case of military preparation. Those who might want to know what is the total amount of the charge now going forward as likely to be entailed by present preparations would require to know what we ourselves do not know, namely, what will be the cost of the vigorous and effective measures which, as we hope and believe, are being taken in India to meet its share of the present obligations. (Cheers.) A demand for information is always a plausible demand, often a reasonable demand, never a demand to be treated with anything but respect. Let us consider what is the present position and what is the mode of conduct of the government adapted to that position? It is not a case of war. There is no war before us, actual, or, I may even perhaps say, proximate, though I am slow to deal with epithets, which are of course liable to some latitude of interpretation. I am not called upon to define, and I would find great difficulty in defining, since it does not stand upon any choice of mine or of my colleagues, the degree of danger that may be before us. We have labored, and we continue to labor, for an honorable settlement by pacific means. (Cheers). But one thing I will venture to say with regard to that sad contingency, an outbreak of war, a rupture of relations between two great powers like Russia and England, one thing I will say with great strength of conviction and great earnestness of purpose, in my endeavor to impress it upon the committee, that we will strive to conduct our-selves to the end of this diplomatic controversy in such a way as that if, unhappily, it is to end in violence or rupture, we may at least be able to challenge the verdict of civilized mankind, upon a review of the correspondence, upon a review of the demands and refusals, to say whether we have or not done all that men could do, by every just and honorable effort, to prevent the plunging of two such countries, with all the millions that own their sway, into bloodshed and strife. (Loud cheers.) In my opinion the question before the committee is a simple and very narrow one. What I present to you is

# A CASE FOR PREPARATION.

Is there or is there not any cause for preparations? Look at the facts before us, try them by that test and no other. Do not urge your own foregone conclusions as to the misconduct of Russia or any one. Do not enter in the judicial part of the case only; but look into that part of it which is prudential—upon that aspect of the case, and that alone, asking for

duty so to prepare, and, therefore, if I am asked for more information, my answer is this: It is impossible for us to give you full information. We could not at this moment open up the correspondence that has been going on. We could not lay before you unsifted information and rumors that have reached us. We could not enable you by any possibility to judge of a question that has not yet reached a state of maturity for judgment. The evidence is not complete. The development is simply going forward. Do not let us too sanguinely point to a favorable issue. Do not let us despair that reason and justice may on both sides prevail over narrower and more unworthy feeling. (Cheers:) We cannot give you all the information we possess. If we did give it, it would not place you in a position for a conclusive judgment. Were we to give part, we should infallibly mislead you, and therefore we stand simply upon what are patent and notorious facts with which the whole world is acquainted. There is cause, and abundant cause, for preparation. (Hear, hear.) Shall I now very few words sketch rapidly and slightly the outlines of those patent and notorious facts? The starting point of our movement in

The same of the sa

OUR OBLIGATION OF HONOR to the Ameer, who stands between us and

any other consideration of policy. But our obligations to him are not absolute. We are not chliged-God forbid we should ever obliged-to defend him or any body else, were he rushed into a course of tyranny against the just resentment of his of persons without conscience or character, subjects-we are not bound to sustain him in any course of evil; but we have a contingent obligation to give him our aid and support, and I think everyone who hears me will say that that obligation should be fulfilled in no stinted manner, (hear, hear) if it really be a living objection, contingent only really be a living objection, contingent only intemperance safely and quietly in upon this one condition, that his conduct the small minority as has happened is such that we can honestly approve it. elsewhere. Moderate drinkers, we may say This is the present condition of affairs in en passant, can vote for moderate drinking connection with the Ameer of Afghanistan. have stated distincly to the house that there have been full communications between him anp the Viceroy of India, and that the lau-guage he holds and the principles he announces are those which absolutely entitled him to call upon us to set in con cert and in council with him, to act for him, and, as we can, with him, to protect him in the possession of his just right. (Cheers.) Well, with this view, a plan was formed for the delimitation of the frontier between Afghanistan and what was only yesterday the Turkoman country, but what has now become, by rapid process, Russian territory. We have made very rapid progress ourselves in various quarters of the world, and the idea which, beyond all. I desire to carry along with me, at every step of this painful and anxious process, is a determination to make every allowance and concession to those with whom we are dealing that we should claim for ourselves. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, I will only say that this territory has rapidly become Russian, and that Russia is now in immediate contact with Afghanistan, and that the plan made for the delimitation of Afghan territory has, unhappily, been frustrated, to this ex-tent, that it has not yet taken effect in action. The circumstances of the delay may have to be carefully examined hereafter. I am not about to examine them now, or make the delay a matter of charge, but I must

POINT OUT A NOTORIOUS FACT, that it allowed for military advances upon debated grounds that were obviously and on the face of them in a high degree dangerous to peace and daugerous to the future settle-ment of the question. However, we set our-selves to bring about an agreement with a little wine for his stomaches sake, for there Russia by which we hoped that those dangers are persons of weak constitutions that require might in a great degree be neutralized. That such nourishment. There is an old and a agreement was concluded on the 16th March, although it has passed by the date of the 17th and this double nourishment will prevent March, inasmuch as I think that was the drunkeuness. date on which it was telegraphed to Sir Peter Lumsden. The agreement consisted of a cov tal purposes upon vineyards in the southenant and a consideration. The covenant was that Russian troops should not advance or attack provided the Afghan troops did not advance or attack. That was the covenant. There followed a reservation that, unless in case of some extraordinary accident, such as a disturbance in l'endjeh, the statu quo should romain undisturbed, I well recollect the feeling the ed. I well recollect the feeling the out of employment in the hop fields, vine-mention of that reservation created in the house. The same feeling had been reserved in public necessity for the Scott Act, all these our own minds. It was obvious that we were inconveniences should be overlooked. I have just as much entitled to insert reservations on our side. I only now refer to this matter in order to describe as well as I can the spirit in Act. The few drunkards that are amongst which we have endeavored to proceed, a spirit of liberal construction and interpretation, above all, by a strict inspection of intoxicawherever we thought we could apply it without sacrifice of honor or duty. Exceptions might have been taken to that reservation as covering large contingencies, had we been inclined to examine it in a spirit of cavilling and criticism. But we determined to give credit, and we thought it our duty to give credit to the parties to that agreement, and we acted upon that duty, and I did not in this house say one word to impute evil color to that reservation. We thought it our duty to give that construction to the reservation, and I do not say that construction is shown to have been wrong. Come what may (hear, hear), I am bound to say that although the House was somewhat startled by that reservation, I believe the agreement was accepted by the House as a binding covenant, involving great issues. There were thousands of men on one side standing for their country, and on the other what they thought their parriotic duty placed in a position of dangerous con-tiguity. This engagement came between the danger and the people exposed to it, and we believed it would be recognized as one of the most sacred covenants ever made between two great nations and that there would be rivalry between the two powers to sift the incident that followed to the end and ascertain how it has come about and who and where were the persons upon whom the responsibility for it rested.

# THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

WILKESDARKE, May 1.—The epidemic at Plymouth is now said to be of a much more serious nature than supposed. One hundred and thirty new cases have been reported since yesterday, making in all over six hundred persons prostruted with the disease. Although the majority of the sufferers are improving, this is attributed to the cool weather. The average death rate is about three daily. The new cases are said to be of a milder form. At Nanticoke the, disease has made its appearance to a slight extent and two deaths have occurred.

# FATAL EARTHQUAKES.

VIEWNA, May 1 .- Shocks of earthquake vere felt here to-day and in several districts and Styriar.

NATIONAL PILLS are sugar coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver 

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON THE SCOTT ACT.

HIS OBJECTIONS THERETO AND HIS REA-SONS. ...

Archbishop Lynch writes to the editor of the Globe as follows :---

Six,—I wish to give an answer through your columns to the frequent applications made to me in reference to the Scott act. I am even reproached with favoring intemper ance by not assisting the promoters of this act. I shall give a general answer to all. I have, as well as my priests, exercised all my influence to suppress intemperance, and, thank God, we have no reason to be discouraged at our efforts. Drunkenness is not the besetting sin of our good Canadian people. We have less drunkenness in Canada, I think, than in any other country of the same latitude. If we had a population of character such as is reported of that of Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, or a city in Ireland, we should then vote for any act that would suppress the terrible scandal of intemperance. We doubt very much whether this partial prohibition, by counties, will dollall the good which the promoters of the Scott act could wish. The difficulty of enforcing the act will be very great; it will require a cordon of police around the counties and a host of spics through them to detect illicit manufacturers and vendors of poisonous stuff that they will sell for liquor that will quickly bring on delirium tremens, and finally insanity and other miseries, so that instead of one respectable vendor of safe liquors there will be ahost who will traffic in this poisonous liquor, which will cause a greater evil than that which some people desire to have suppressed I am quite sure that the example of the immense part of our population by their exhortations' and societies will put down and moderate selling, but their pretensions should not allow them to vote for total prohibition. It is difficult to enforce any mora virtue on an unwilling people; they will always claim the right of doing as they please provided they do not injure their neighbors. The Catholic Church has encouraged volun-

for these temperance societies.

One of the great causes of intemperance is weakness of constitution and poverty of blood. Give to the laboring man fair wages by which he can have a comfortable breakfast in the morning of meat instead of a little tea and bread, often without butter, and there will be little craving for strong drink, and hence less intemperance. Men working in our foundries and factories require strong nourishment, and if they had a good bowl of soup for their din-ner or lunch there would be less craving for strong drink.

tary temperance by the means of associations,

and the Pope has even granted indulgences

In the vine-growing countries there is very little drunkenness, we must except the north of France and Belgium, where the cultivation of the vine, owing to the climate, is not suc-

cessful. Let the government have conscientious inspectors of liquors, and also punish all adulterations most severely, and we should not have many cases of habitual drunkenness and delirium tremens. Let the government also punish severely a repetition of public drunkenness by confinement in gaol with hard labor, even by compelling the offender to clean the

streets. It has been asserted that the use of wine is prohibited in the Bible. This is not the case. Our Divine Redeemer instituted one of his

We largely depend for wine for sacramenwestern part of Ontario, bordering on Lake Erie, and we hope that such an industry will not be disturbed, as we can rely fully on the integrity of those gentlemen who keep these vineyards not to adulterate the wine.

I shall not enter into the financial difficulty that will attend the enforcement of the Scott act. Tens of thousands will be thrown public necessity for the Scott Act, all these not heard of a single county in Ontario where the people are so besotted as to require the us can be reformed by good nourishment, and, ting liquors.

John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto

# AMERICAN OPINIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 1.-Congressman Randall says there is no likelihood of an extra session of Congress in case of an outbreak of war between Russia and England. He, however, does not think either power wants to

NEW YORK, May 1 .- The World's Wash ugton despatch says Bayard proposed to send Ceiley to Russia, but the President strongly bjected. The Russian mission at present is regarded as one of the most important of the leading missions. Bayard then compromised the matter by putting up his friend for the Austrian mission; the President did not seriously object, as Bayard made such a point about it. The appointment will result in a partisan discussion in the Senate next

NILE BOATMEN SICK. LONDON, May 1.—Several Canadian boat-men, including Col. Kennedy, have been attacked by smallpox since their arrival in

CRITICISING THE BUDGET.

LONDON, May 1.—The discussion of the budget in the lobby of commons discloses much discontent among Irish and Scotch members, whose grievance is the disproportion between the whiskey and beer duties, the whiskey tax being increased a half-penny per gluss, and the lieer tax only three farthinga per gailon.

For an able bodied man to be caught a third time begging was considered a crime deserving death, according to an old law in England, which remained in force for sixty years. The poor man might not change his master at his will or wander. from place to place. If out of employment, preferring to be idle, he might be demanded for work by any master of the "oraft" to which he belonged, and compelled to work whether he would or no. If caught begging once, being neither aged nor infirm, he was whipped at the cart's tail. If caught a second time his ear was slit or bored through with a hot iron. If of the Alps. Several houses were damaged, caught a third time, being thereby proved to via the four most important thoroughfares and a number of women killed at Kindberg be of no use upon this earth, but to live upon are as follows: London Bridge, 78,943, Mol. it only to his own hurt and to that of others, he suffered death as a felon.

hurry nor to spring from stair to stair. They that about 80 per cent of the passenger trafficulation should step firmly, leisurely and keep erect. both ways is on foot.

### A Letter of Thanks.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham; Very dear Madam : My wife Arie A. Green has suffered with a displacment which caused her unknown pains till I had almost given up all hopes of finding any relief for her. But the Guiding spirit referred me to your Vegetable Compound. I went 12 miles to purchase a bottle and the first two doses gave her immediate relief, and after the use of the first bottle she declared herself a new person, two bottles entirely cured her. Your medicine is invaluable to me. It was indeed a messenger of peace in my house, it cured my wife, and God knows I am the happiest man alive today. Words cannot express our feelings towards you. Geo. W. Grren, Campti, La.

### Friend of Women.

This title is often applied to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., by happy wives and mothers who have been cured of distressing disorders and relieved of pain and suffering by Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Mrs. L. H—— of Strother, S. C., says in a recent letter: "Your medicine has done me so much good that I don't think I can stop taking it until I am entirely well. I owe all my good feelings to you. The doctor can't get any credit for curing me, it is your medi-cine that has done me more good than anything I have ever taken."

### Worlds of Good.

Probably no other woman in the World receives so many "letters of thanks" as Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., Mrs. Book Enfield, N. H., says: "I will simply say that your Vegetable Compound is all you recommend it to be. It has done me Worlds of good." Another lady writes from Ottawa as follows: "I have just to-day bought the seventh bottle of your Vegetable Compound, have used two boxes of Pills and several packages of your Sanative Wash, and think it but right to tell you how much good I derived from your medicines. They are a regular God-send. All the pains and aches have almost disappeared, my stemach is much stronger too and I feel myself improved every

LYDIA B. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, blass. Price 31. Six bottles for 86. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozanges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to idealth" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Lotters contidentially suswered.

### BREVITIES.

Several Florida hotels are already making preparation to close for the season.

A colored man named Williams, residing at Columbia, Fla., is reported to be 116 years old.

Senator Pendleton's father was Alexander Hamilton's second in the latter's duel with Aaron Burr.

Henry Rergh has three sons, all of whom are interested in their father's philanthropical projects. Lords Dufferin, Wellesley and Mayo, each

of whom has been Governor-General of India. were born in Ireland. No man, it is said, can enlist in the regular army of China until he has shown his courage

by having a tooth pulled. The noted Arab chieftain, Abd-el-Kader; always maintained that the two great enu-

mics of the horse were rest and fat. Jacksonville, Fla., comes forward with a lady who has been a wife, a mother, a widow

and a wife again all in the same year. War departments are interested in a new kind of gunpowder, which is brown in color, and when fired produces but little smoke.

At Shiga Ken, Japan, there resides a dwarf, only 17 inches high and thirty-rix years old, who is well educated and a good

writer. The only animals known on the Bermudas are rats and mice brought by ships and bats blown from the main land. Birds, however,

are numerous. The exhibition of musical instruments at London is to include a huge drum, anciently used for religious ceremonies at the Imperial Court in Kioto.

San Francisco has a citizen, the owner of considerable real estate, from which he derives a large income, who peddles fruit

about the streets. What is said to be the lagest diamond in the world is about to be cut in Amsterdam. It was recently found in South Africa, and

weighs 475 carats. Figure heads for bows of ships are going out of use. Where, in 1860, there were in Boston six carvers of these heads now there is only one. Sailors are fond of poking fun at them, and often a ship comes into port with

a pipe in the mouth of the winged cherub on her bow. Chickens, two minutes after they have left the eggs, will follow with their eyes the movement of crawling insects and peck at them, judging distance and direction with al-most infallible accuracy. They will instinc-tively appreciate sounds, readily running toward an invisible hen hidden in a box when

they hear her "call." Although one foot seems an insignificant advantage in a race of twenty-five miles, yet that was the exact distance by which a sprinter won such a contest in Bath, Me., several weeks ago; while more recently in Florida a wager was made that a yacht could go twenty miles in two hours, and was won by exactly seventeen seconds.

An English lockmaker has constructed a key which he claims is capable of opening 22,600 patent lever locks, all of which differ in their wards or combinations. As described the key weighs three ounces, is nickel plated, and is said to be the result of three years labor on the part of the inventor in making drawings of the different wards and combina-

tions. Celluloid, or a splendid imitation of it, is now made from potatoes, which are boiled in water containing 8 per cent of sulphuric scid. The resulting pasty mass is then deprived of its adherent moisture by pressure, and is afterward molded into any required form. It is said that good billiard balls can be made of this substance, and that pipe-bowls manufac-tured from it are difficult to distinguish from

meerschaum. A correspondent who has had a quarter of a century's experience in traveling in hot countries writes to the London Globe: "A. man should always try to do as long as ever he can in the early part of the day without drinking; if he once tastes water he becomes thirsty again in half an hour. I have often ridden hard, under a blazing sun, in clouds of dust, from daylight until 11 o'clock, but once tempted to take drink have not been

able to abstain for an hour at a time." The report on the day census of the city of London states that the number of passengers entering the city during twenty four hours. born, 55,222; Whitechapel or Aldgate High-street, 49,405; Temple Bar, 45,918. It is assumed that about the same number leave An athlete advises stair climbers not to the city in twenty four hours as enter it, and 66 MAHE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY..... MAY 6, 1885

Ir took a continuous sitting of thirty-one long and dreary hours for the Canadian House of Commons to knock out of the Franchise Bill the clause giving single or unmarried landladies the right to vote at Federal elections. The victory was worth the waste of time and wind.

THE catch of codfish off the Newfoundland banks during 1884 was the largest on record. The French take annually in the neighborhood of 360,000 quintals of cod, worth \$1, 440.000. Americans take a large quantity, but no returns are kept. The whole amount taken during the year was 1,830,417 quintals, showing Newfoundland to be the largest and most valuable cod fishery in the world. Next to it comes that of Norway, with an their movable valuables across the border. annual catch of 700,800 quintals.

"THE DAWN" is the name of a new daily publication just established in New York city. It is novel inasmuch as it is addressed particularly to young people ranging from the age of twelve to twenty-one years. Much of its space is, in consequence, devoted to topics that are of special interest to youth, and the subjects are treated in a style to attract and please them. The Dawn eschews all partizan politics, and, what is better, all objectionable and unhealthy news. With this laudable object in view, our young centemporary ought to live and prosper.

THE Montreal Daily Witness could not have its say on the question of woman suffrage, now before the Dominion Parliament, without having a rap at the priests. "Woman sufrage," says the only religious daily, "will certainly add to the number of priest-controlled votes." Poor Witness! How sad must be colonel remained in Egypt on the return of its condition of mind to thus have to meet the main body of the voyageurs, and went the object of its hatred at every turn! But the gallantry of our pious contemporary and its love for the ladies were sufficiently strong in Egypt. They were present at the to prevent it from pronouncing against woman suffrage, even with the fear and prospect of having more priest-controlled to join his regiment, the 90th Battalion, now votes.

MAJOE DUGAS, who has returned from the North-West, has been interviewed, and says that he is at a loss to find language sufficently who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, strong to characterize the malignity and untruthfulness of the charges against the Sixtyfifth, which were invented by Sergeant Nelson, of the Grenadiers, and circulated by the Toronto News. He expresses astonishment intention at first to leave Canada at and pain at the ill-feeling exhibited against Prench-Canadians in certain quarters. What toba contingent, and amongst it were many if a Consul were to commit a murder was said and written about his countrymen Cree Indians, who put the greatest trust in was wholly undeserved and was shameful in the Colonel and almost worshiped him. When the extreme. The Major is not far wrong he brought the contingent to Montreal, when he attributes the vile slanders about and saw them on board the steamer Ocean the Sixty-fifth to "dishonest fanaticism."

THE VERY Rr. REV. DE. O'BRIEN, Archbishop of Halifaz, has just published a religious novel under the title of "After Weary Years," which, according to a Gazette correspondent, is likely to create a sensation throughout Canada. He says, though a re- | a personal friend of Lord Wolseley's, whom ligious novel. "it treats and describes accu- he served under in the Red River expedition. rately historic events and places. Its hero is He had great influence over the voyageurs, one of the three hundred Canadian Zouaves, and on several occasions only for him serious who fought for the temporal power of the riots would have taken place. Pope, of the fall of which the book gives a graphic history and predicts that nemesis will yet overtake the Italian nation. Referring to Riel's rebellion in 1870, Archbishop O'Brien does not regard Scott's death as n murder. His Grace says he was executed by Carthy stands in the front rank of living the only constituted anthority then existing anthors. Both the critics and the reading in Manitoba, and that the time will yet come when Riel will be regarded as a patriot."

While the peace parleys are going on between London and St. Petersburg, the Rusheart of Alghanistan. In the Honse of Commons last evening Lord Edmund Fitzmanrice, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, some of Mr. McCarthy's very best produc-

now in full advance on Herat: Of course the every confidence, that it will afford them in announcement oreated a profound sense tion as usual, and was received with creation. Camicla, which is fresh from much bitterness by the House, but the pen of Mr. McCarthy, will be continued he defices our law from within the sacred French Canadians are 'treated' by the Engthey made no sign towards putting a from day to day until completed. sudden stop to this vexations aggression of the Russian bear. The bear does not seem to be a bit frightened by the grimaces and growls in the House of Commons. He goes marching on. If Mr. Gladstone does not hurry up to barricade his advance, he will be into India before war is declared.

THE Toronto Telegram puts a rather pertinent and opportune question when it asks-What has become of all the graduates of the Kingston military college? "This institution," remarks our contemporary, " was established at a great expenditure of money, and has been maintained for years with the object of supplying the country with young men well up in military science, but as far as can be seen they are not to the fore when their services are required. Some of them have gone to the old country to accept positions in the British army, the Canadian militia not being up to their ideas of military glory, while others have gone to the States to become surveyors and do civil work. This is hardly the purpose which the people of Canada, through their parliament, can have in view in expending large sums in maintaining this instituion. The present is the time and the rebellion is the opportunity for graduates of the military college to come to the front. But where are they? The last that was heard of them was that ten had decided to accept commissions offered a few days ago in the British army. Has our own country no claim at all on the services of these young men ?"

BRITISH COLUMBIA will be exceedingly fortunate and will have much to be thankful for if England declines to take up the gauntlet which Russia has thrown across the Afghan frontier. A declaration of war at the present moment would find that province in an almost helpless and defenceless state. and an easy prey to the Russian fleet. The fortifications are not in a proper condition to repel the foe. The total force is three batteries of 270 men with ten or twelve small-sized guns. The greatest anxiety exists among the inhabitants; many of them are preparing to move into the United States at the first alarm, while some have already sent The exposed position of Victoria affords serious ground for fear. The city lies within easy reach from the open sea, and to shell it would only be a good day's target practice for the Russian fleet in the Pacific. Just now there is only one English vessel at Esquimault capable of defensive work, and it could do nothing to keep back the whole Russian fleet. As the situation is well known to the Russian commander, his first movement, on an announcement of war, would be to bear down upon Victoria. It is feared that if the city is found defenceless a heavy tribute will be demanded, and, if not forthcoming, that the city will be battered to the ground.

GENERAL regret was expressed Monday morn ing throughout the city when it was learned that Colonel Kennedy, one of the principal of the Nile contingent officers, had died in London of smallpox. The with the late gallant General Earle to Birti with 80 of his voyageurs, who remained battle of Kierbekan, where the General met his death. The Colonel was on his way in service with General Middleton, He leaves a widow and large family to mourn his sad demise. The late Colonel was universally beloved by all and it may not be generally known that although he went through the Soudan cam paign and accompanied the voyageurs from this country to Egypt, it was never his all. He it was who picked out the Mani-King, he was wishing them bon voyage and a speedy return, when the Indians. one and all, said they refused to go unless the Colonel accompanied them. Lord Melgund was on board at the time and persuaded the Colonel to go, With no baggage he started, and as he had no commission was made supply officer. He was

"CAMIOLA." As a writer of fiction, as well as in the field of journalism and of history, Mr. Justin Mopublic have conceded this envisble position to him, and, as a consequence, the amount of patronage accorded his works has been on a scale altogether unsurpassed. We, therefore, feel a pleasure in being unabled to place before our readers in to-day's issue the opening sian forces are forcing their way into the chapters of "Camiola," a charming tale from the pen of this distinguished and gifted author. "Camiola" is said to be equal to announced that the report of the seizure tions. The plot, which is intensely interest in the decision is the fact that more protecand occupation of Maruchuk, had been ing, is unravelled with a grace and an ease tion and immunity should be accorded to a "ty of the French Canadians."

their leisure moments agreeable mental re-

### INDIAN FRANCHISE.

There is a clause in the Dominion Franchise Bill which proposes to extend the franchise to all Indians who are still living on bounties from the Federal treasury.

This, on the face of it, is an objectionable extension of the franchise, not because of the color of the Indian, of his intelligence or of his stake in the country, but on account of being wards of the government, of their obligations to it, and especially of being in the power and under the control of a government official. An elector must be left absolutely independent and free in his choice of a representative. An Indian, in such circumstances, would have neither freedom nor independence in the exercise of the franchise, even with a secret ballot. Instead of being a benefit it would be an injury to the country to create an extension of the franchise, where there would be a possibility of interfering with the freedom of its exercise. On these grounds, which are the foundation of constitutional government, the clause should be struck out. Any and all opposition to a proposition that strikes, no matter how slightly, at the root of free government is justifiable. The Indian clause is such a blow at our mode of government, and it is an imperative duty on all honest citizens to ward it off. We sincerely trust that the promoters of the Franchise Bill will come to see the perniciousness and inexpediency of the Indian clause. The little that might be gained by it for party purposes is not a valid and sufficient reason for its passage and

# THE INVIOLABILITY OF FOREIGN

THE COUNT OF PREMIO. REAL, CONSUL-General of Spain for the Dominion of Canada, and residing in Quebec, engaged a native painter, Mr. B. Leonard, to paint and decorate the official residence. This the knight of the brush did with much art and taste. In the course of time he sent in his bill to the Count. The latter was rather dilatory in footing it, and the painter was obliged to enter an action in the Superior Court for the price of his labor, skill and material. The

of the debt, took an exception to the action, and through his lawyer raised the extraordinary pretension that in the case, and were incompetent to make him pay the Canadian painter. Judge Caron, who presided, seems to have been fascinated has decided that the property occupied by a foreign consul is held to be no part of our country, but belongs to the country which the consul represents. He further decided, in consequence, that a judgment rendered by our courts could not be exfinally, that Canadian bailiffs had no power to effect a seizure at the residence of the Spanish Consul. The court accordingly endorsed the pretension of Count Premio Real, and recovery of the debt. This ruling of Judge to average common-sense people. We consider it illogical and untenable, for it will lead to unmitigated confusion and to a perfect subversion of all law and order. It is a dangerous thing to trifle with civil rights or natural justice on specious or false pretexts. Either the decision of Judge Caron is a correct interpretation of the law as it stands or it is not. If it is, the law is both absurd and iniquitous; if it is not, then the decision is a cruel mockery of a citizen's demand for iustice. We say that the ruling was untenable and illogical because it leads to the most monstrous conclusions. According to it, Count Premio Real or any other Consul can defy Canadian law in every shape and form, as long as he keeps within his own acres. Now within his official domain, are Canadian officers to stand idly by and watch the blood drying on the murderous hand because, forsooth, judgment could not be executed against him. Would we have to await the arrival of the authorities from the Consul's country before interfering? Or to reverse the medal: suppose a Canadian citizen or a stranger entered a Consulate and assaulted the official, committed burglary or perpetrated crime of any kind, what is the Consul going to do about it? He could not call in Canadian assistance, for Canadian authorities, according to Judge Caron's raling, have no jurisdiction therein. What is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the development. These charges are the outcome gander. When a Consul is given every op of race animosity, and, if the truth was portunity to get the best of a native he fully told, perhaps of religious prejudice. could and should not complain when the The English press, in Ontario particularly, native takes his chances to get the best of speaks of our French Canadian fellow citizens him on his own ground. It's a poor saw that as if they were nothing better than interwill not out both ways. We believe that lopers and foreigners, as people who have no Judge Caron has placed a dangerous weapon interest in the country. Archbishop Taché in the hands of the Consuls, not only to says he believes two thirds of the population others, but to themselves. If an injured in Ontario actually think that the French citizen cannot obtain redress in our courts Canadians all come from France, instead of from a representative of a foreign country, remembering that they were in this country then it is open to him to seek it in a manner for centuries before them, and before the

confirmed, and that the Government were in peculiarly characteristic of the novelist, and piece of land rented by a foreign citizen than In answer to this, the Montreal Herald | right and responsibility.

What we consider absurd and illogical

A law or a judicial decision that creates such

a state of affairs is, on the face of it, faulty

and erroneous in the extreme. It is against

reason and all sense of justice.

a position to know that the Russians were we introduce the story to our readers with to the citizen himself. If a Consul, by any says it cannot see here, in the East, that renders himself amenable to Canadian law. precincts of his consulate he becomes an Admittedly a sad state of affairs.

> THE COLONIES AND FOREIGN WARS One of our evening centemporaries is very anxious that Canada, and the colonies generally, should take a hand in Great Britain's foreign wars, and especially in the approaching contest, when the "resources of the Mother Country will be greatly strained." In its opinion, if there is ever a time when assistance from the colonies will be appropriate, it will be when this Anglo-Russian war begins. Pointing to Australia, it says "there can be no doubt that everyone of the Australasian colonies will send large contingents well equipped, well officered and well paid." Instead of their being no doubt there is every doubt that Australia will do any such thing. There is no more desire among the bulk of the people at the Antipodes to participate in foreign wars and bear the expense of such participation than there is among the masses of the Canadian population: It is a mistake to imagine that the expedition from New South Wales to the Soudan met with popular approbation. The New Zealand Tablet says the action of the authorities in that colony was without instification and not calculated to raise colonial statesmen in the estimation of sensible people. This is all the more emphasized by the fact that the neighboring Government of New Zealand have decided to refrain from much Quebec in the management of public aftaking any action toward assisting the Mother Country. The press of that colony do not hesitate to felicitate the Government upon their resolution, which they describe as wise and deserving of the cordial approval of the

All this does not tend to show that there

can be no doubt that every one of the Austraassism colonies will send large contingents, well equipped, well officered and well paid. Colonial help is a fond but a very vain delusion. All the spare money and men the colonies can muster will not be expended in maintaining the acquired grandeur or the nion, which does not choose to join in the Consul General, to escape the payment pretensions of the mother country, but both men and money will have to go toward building up our national fortunes and enabling us to take a free and independent rank in the the courts of Canada had no jurisdiction sisterhood of nations. This is Canada's aspiration, and it is also that of Australia, as can be seen from the following study of the situation by the New Zealand Tablet. It says: | soil ?" by the subtlety of the argument, and to have I would, indeed, seem absurd to enter on been thoroughly beguiled by it. His Honor a foreign and expensive war whilst our own country remains without even rudimentary defence, and whilst our chief cities and towns lie absolutely defenseless and at the mercy of every eruiser carrying a couple of guns. Why, it is only necessary for the Mahdi to hire a single cruiser and send her ecuted against the Consul no more to New Zealand waters to throw us ness in the proposition to enfranchise the critical juncture in British and Irish affairs." than against a citizen in a foreign land; and into a panic. Matters are not quite so bad so far as New South Wales and Victoria are concerned. These have not so many places to defend as we have, and they on the other. It has been asserted that the have not utterly neglected the means of maintained his exception to the action for the defence for Sydney and Melbourne. Still it to confer the suffrage upon all Indians, can be hardly doubted that even one hostile whether of the North-Westor of the older Pro-Caron must appear altogether extraordinary cruiser in their waters would cause great vinces of the Dominion. The Gazette, a Governalarm and depression in business in both these colonies. In our opinion, this Suakim expedition is uncalled unnecessary, and injurious. In addition. we fear that it does not express the real sentiments of even a very large portion of the population. Were England engaged in a war with either Russia or France we ling the Premier for fuller information on the very much doubt if an offer of assistance. in proposition to enfranchise the Indians, put the shape of an expedition to either of these countries, would be made by any one of the Australasian colonies. People would | Sir John. "And the Indians of the Northfeel that they should have more than enough to do to protect their own shores And if so, what call is there on anyone here to go to fight in the Soudan! Indeed, it may fairly be doubted whether, in the event of England being engaged in war with any of while hundreds of the volunteers who have the great powers, a large party would not be found here to advocate colonial independence, and total separation from the Home

DOWN ON QUEBEC AND HER PEOPLE. In an interview with a press representative at Winnipeg, His Grace Archbishop Taché touched upon a question affecting the standing of the French Canadian population in the Dominion. His Grace expressed his profound annoyance at the way some English papers treat the French-Canadians. In many quarters the Ministerialists, who are in favor of it. they have been accused of disloyalty to the Confederation, of hampering its progress and over which our courts will have no control. British ever saw the land. His Grace moreover added that "it seemed to be entirely for-"gotten that the blood of the fathers and grandfathers of the present French Canadians was spilt in fighting for the British flag. The British flag to-day would not be

alleged to have been made by Archbishon he is liable to be tried and punished; but if Tache respecting the manner in which lish papers. We have yet to see the first inviolable person and cannot be approached imputation on the loyalty of French by Canadian officers of the law. Altogether Canadians as a nationality by any re-Judge Caron's decision is calculated to do presentative English paper published in much harm. If it leaves creditors and others Quebec or any of the other provinces." at the mercy of Consuls, it certainly leaves The Herald is both forgetful and negligent. the Consuls at the mercy of criminals and If our contemporary had any memory it would government reserves, and are drawing yearly others who wish to injure them in any way. be able to recall the slanders and calumnies which were daily heaped upon the French-Canadians not many years ago by certain English journals of this Province. Sneers at their religion, attacks on their national character were frequent, and it is strange that the Herald should forget it. But the French-Canadians have lived it all down. The Herald is also negligent, for it does not keep posted on the actualities of the day. If only during the past week our contemporary had cast an eye on some of the English papers in Ontario it would have seen the most vicious and outrageous assaults made on "The French in Canada." The Toronto World for three consecutive days published articles and letters from citizens which, for bitterness, virulence and positive hatred of the name were not one bit behind the utterances of the London Saturday Review and of Sir Napier Broome. The World, for instance, asked, "Hasn't the time come for the vindication of Canada as an English speaking nationality?" We want no more Quebecs-especially in the North-West," We can tell the World that if Cenada is ever to have any "vindication" it will be as a Canadian nationality, and not as any "foreign nationality."

> Again, no later than yesterday we find the Ottawa Sun, from which we expected more impartiality and fairer play, kicking up its heels at Quebec. The Sun says there is "too progress of the Dominion." Our contemporary was led to this ill-timed and unjustifiable clause. It thinks the representatives of this province compassed the defeat and assails them in the following style: "What right have the prejudices-ignorant prejudices-of the people of Quebec to control the intelligence of the nation or to stifle aspirations for social and political progress? Are our institutions to be forever governed by the retrogressive ideas of a section of the Domimarch of progress which the political instincts of the country at large feel to be necessary to the public welfare? Is a nation to be always deprived of the benefit of equal laws, and of harmonious institutions which shall make the liberties and privileges of the

> These quotations ought to satisfy the Herald that Archbishop Tache has ample grounds for his complaints of the treatment which is meted out to our French Canadian citizens.

OBSTRUCTING THE IN IAN CLAUSE. THERE appears to be a sad lack of clear-Indians, and of harmony in the explanations afforded the public from the Treasury Benches on the one hand and the Ministerial organs intention of the bill now before Parliament is ment organ, says it does not for a moment credit any such statement, and avers that those who make it are simply seeking to mislead. Apparently our contemporary in making this declaration was itself led into error. and was not fully cognizant of all the facts. On Friday evening, Mr. Mills, M.P., addressthe following questions :- " Will the Indians of Manitoba have a vote ?" "Yes," replied west Territories?" "Yes." "And Big Bear, Piapot and Poundmaker?" "Yes," said Sir John again. "Then," said Mr. Mills, "you will enfranchise the Indians who are burning and murdering our settlers in the Northwest, gone out against them will be without a

There can be no conciliation between this positive statement of the Premier and the flat denial of the ministerial organ, that "the present measure does enfranchise the Indians of the North-West." There must be an error or discord somewhere.

Then as to the enfranchisement of the Indians of the older provinces, there is a life and death struggle between the Opposition, who are against this special extension, and If the Indians were free and thoroughly independent of the support and good will of the government, and if otherwisequalified as their white neighbors, there could and would not be the slightest objection to give them the franchise. But the Indians are not in that position. Their dependence on the government is an irremediable impediment to the exercise of the franchise. The Indian clause of the bill is thoroughly vicious and should be abandoned. Parliamentary obstruction is a weapon not to be lightly used. When a majority, however, is prepared to abuse their power of numbers, it is open to the minority to fall back upon the supervise wheel, the characteution recognizes to defeat a malignant purpose.

In the present instance, all honest considerations of the principle at stake and the sense of the country at large demand that the franchise be refused to all dependent Indians. Consequently, the opposition are only "floating in Canada were it not for the loyal | doing their duty in preventing, as far as in them lie, a radical violation of constitutional THE TRUE VERSION

IT is curious to note the many efforts to make the world believe that the Prince of Wales met with nothing but loyalty and enthusiasm during his progress through Ireland. There would be no objection to this, even if it were true, if the object were not to conclude that the Irish people are satisfied with Castle rule and were not so firmly and warmly attached to the national cause as asserted by Mr. Parnell and his party. But this being the object of all this loud and false talk of ovations, etc., it is a duty to unmask the sham and spoil the trick. The Prince went and saw, but did not conquer. Again the Irish mail of this week tells a totally different tale of the proceedings from what the unreliable cable supplied this continent. After the Prince left Dublin, where the peoale remained silent and passive, his reception in the rest of Ireland was anything but pleasant. The multitudes that gathered on his path grected him not with insults, but with loud hurrahs for Parnell and thundering choruses of the "Wearing of the Green and of "God Save Ireland," leaving mighty little space for the Orange and Freemason lodges, and much less hearing for the reading of their addresses. The Montreal Herald says that "Mr. O'Brien and his friends have found out by this time that their incivility and their rudeness was a blunder. and that did not help on the national cause in the slightest degree." The best judges of il a action of the National members, called forth ! v the sneers of the London Times at Mr. Parnell and Archbishop Croke, are the Irish people; and they endorsed and acted up to the advice of their representatives. The Rev. Dr. Reilly, a distinguished divine and writer, who is special correspondent of the New York Sun, writes to that paper and describes the situation as follows:-"From the people, properly so called-and I was careful then to observe their attitudefairs, which is not advantageous to the healthy there was nothing but passiveness; they looked on quietly, the men not even raising their hats, and the women waving aspersion by the defeat of the female suffrage no sign of welcome. As I wrote to you and expected, all Ireland had sent to Dublin for the occasion numerous contingents of the landlord, aristocratic, and Orange classes. They call themselves the Irish people, the true Irish nation; they are the landowners, the lords of the soil, the lawmakers, and the administrators of the law. They own the country and govern it; why should they not welcome enthu. siastically their future King? And they did - it cannot be gainsaid. But on that memorable Wednesday, as on every day of the ensuing week, there was one noticeable feature of every gathering in honor of the royal visitors-the absence of the members of the Catholic hierarchy, subject the same on every foot of Canadian | One Bishop alone, the coadjutor of Sligo. who sought and obtained a place on the Senate of the Royal University, was present at the conferring of degrees on the Prince and Princess of Wales. By this abstention of their clergy, more than by their passive attitude, have the Irish people emphasized with unmistakable significance their sense of Lord Spencer's political manusure in bringing the Prince over here at this

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE FRENCH CANADIANS. The Saturday Review, of London, Eng.,

which is addressed to what are called the in-

telligent and higher classes of English society, published in a recent issue a rabid and fierce attack on the French-Canadians of the Dominion. The article was based on a speech delivered by a titled gentleman, Sir Napier Broome, at a banquet in England, and to a very great extent it reflects the opinion the English entertain of the old Canadian colonists. Sir Napier remarked, among other things, that the Australian colonies were very happy in not having any difference of race, law or custom, and they were not troubled with the French-Canadian pest, as was the case in Canada. The Saturday Review, in conjunction with Sir Napier, then proceeds to lament that the treatment accorded to the redskins by the United States was not extended to the French-Canadians by the English and have them wiped off the face of the earth, once and for all. It is a brutal but a characteristic lament of John Bull. Wiping races off the earth has been an old game with him, but it has become singularly unprofitable. This is what Sir Napier and the Review, that organ of high toned English opinion urge in a brute fashion : " We will be pardoned, however, for feeling a keen regret ' at the thought that it never was possible to ' persuade the Dutch at the Cape nor the "French in Canada to effect by themselves that very desirable suppression. Con-'sidered from a philosophical standpoint, they may form an interesting population, even a virtuous and perfect one; but as a matter of fact they constitute a veritable ' plague. An American poet shed a tear over the fate of the French in Acadia and, or nevertheless, what admirable results have not been produced by their expulsion! If we had allowed them to remain in the country their descendants would to-day probably give us the same trouble and amount of embarrasements as we experi-" ence at the hands of the Dutch at the Cape. But there are no descendants, and as a consequence there are no embarrassments. "Australia had no French to deal with, and that is the reason she is prosperous, peace. ful and able to send troops which are welcomed in the Soudan. There is no doubt that noble natives and intelligent foreigners are a poison wherever they are

regular pest.". And these are the slanders and the abominations which are heaped upon our French fel-

के किया है। जिल्ला में क्षेत्र में हैं। जिल्ला के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया की किया

to be met in an English colony. But the

" amalgamation of the two in the shape of a

half-breed becomes purely and simply a

citizens by responsible organs of English opinion for their century of loyalty and subission to the British crown. These are the sentiments of gratitude with which the French are repaid for having fought and bled to maintain their connection with England. This is the language used to the descendants of a DeSalaberry, a Dambourges, a DeBellefeuille, a Cartier and about two hundred and seventy-five strong. a thousand heroes who on the field and on the platform fought and labored for the British cause. If the French Canadians ever expected anything else at the hands of their conquerors, they can now meditate upon their huge mistake. The slander and hatred voiced by Sir Napier Broome and the Saturday Review are finding a loud and persistent echo in some of the Ontario journals. They are not the stray sentiments or the wild language of unreasoning demagogues, but the calm and deliberate statements of educated, intelligent and restatements of educated, intelligent and rewhat would be their duty, and he presentative English writers and speakers. In this makes the slanderous attack all the more mated by a fervent trust in God. bitter and repugnant, and should teach the French-Canadian, as the Irish in Ireland, the Arabe in Egypt and the Soudan, the Dutch and the Boers in South Africa, the Americans in the United States have been taught, not to put their trust in the British Lion.

THE Catholic Mirror of Baltimore is forging ahead in the ranks of Catholic journalism in the United States. Prosperity has attended its career and the Mirror now appears in a regal garb of regal dimensions. Its staff has also been increased and strengthened ready to do greater work in the cause of true enlightenment. Our contemporary is justly proud of the position it has attained, and it has our hearty congratulations upon this evidence of its prosperity and success.

THE DR. CAHILL MEMORIAL.

TO THE IRISH PEOPLE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

years ago the spirit of the Rev. Daniel William Cahill, D. D., winged its way to its eternal home. On his death-bed in Boston, United States, America, he breathed a fervent prayer that his body should be carried back to Ireland and buried in his native soil. With this view, his sacred relics were then embalmed, and laid in a temporary resting-place in Hollywood Cemetery; but the troubles consequent on the civil war so distracted the minds of Irishmen in the States at that period, it was deemed advisable to postpone the transmission of his remains until a more favorable opportunity should arise. Again: the public mind in this country being always more or less engrossed by matters demanding immediate attention, obstacles arose from time to time which delayed the fulfilment of the dying wish of the illustrious deceased. At length, some twelve months ago, this Committee was appointed in Dublin, and undertook the duty of fulfiling Dr. Cahill's dying request. We sought and obtained the co-operation of our countrymen in Boston and New York-who nobly joined hands in the holy work—and we are now in the pround and happy position to announce that our efforts have been successful, and that his remains were deposited in their final resting-place in Glasnevin, on 9th March, 1885, close by the tomb of the great O'Connell, whom he loved and followed in life, and wept over in death. Both at home, our holy in America and Church chanted her most solemn requiems in sad but grateful remembrance over the dead soldier of her altar; and the the large public funeral in Dublin-all testify to the veneration in which the memory of Dr. Cahill is held, and his patriotic labors appreciated. It would be impossible to recount in this address the great services rendered to faith and latherland by one whose name was once s household word in Ireland, and whose fame spread through Europe and America. Suffice it to say, whether we take him as the unrivalled theologian, unselfish patriot, matchless orator, brilliant scholar and scientist, we find every impulse of his generous heart, every creation of his colossal mind, devoted to the welfare of his creed and country and truly may it be said that no man of his time contributed more to the moral and intellectual advance ment of our race. Now that the honor of laying him to rest in his "own loved island of sorrow" has been reserved for the Ireland of to-day, the labor of love will be sadly incomplete indeed until a fitting monument is raised above his tomb, to proclaim his virtues to generations yet to come. En-couraged by the display of national sympathy evoked by the translation of his remains to Ireland, and taking it as evidence that the work of the committee has the approval of all Irishmen, we confidently appeal to you for funds to aid us in erecting the proposed monument, feeling assured the nation that has never forgotten to honor her illustrious dead, will now gladly contribute towards perpetuating the memory of the great

and duly acknowledged if forwarded to the undersigned, at the Mansion House, Dublin, or lodged in the National Bank or its branches, to the credit of the Fund. Signed on behalf of the Dr. Cahill Memo-

Contributions to the fund will be received

rial Committee,

JOHN O'CONNOR, Lord Mayor, Chairman, E. J. KENNEDY, High Sheriff. WILLIAM MEAGHER, M.P., Ex Lord Mayor. CHARLES DAWSON, M.P., Ex-Lord Mayor.

JOSEPH DOLLARD, Treasurers. JOHN FAGAN, PATRICK CAHILL, Hon. JOSEPH M, STAR, | Secretaries.

OBITUARY.

London, May 1.—Rev. Geo. Curley, master of the Charter House, London, is dead,

benears, May 1.—Prince Frederick of Lichtenstein is dead. Naw York, May 1.—Commodore Cornelius K. Garrison died here to day. The surplus

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

THE CHURCH PARADE YESTERDAY-DE-PARTURE DELAYED -THEIR PROBABLE DESTINATION.

At 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon the Montreal Garrison Artillery mustered at their armory for church parade and turned out A large crowd assembled in the vicinity long before the regiment marched out, and all along the line of route to St. Paul's Church the crowd was dense. The artillery presented a creditable and most soldierlike appearance, and as they marched through the streets headed by their colonel, the brigade major of 5th military district, Lt.-Col. Worseley, and their chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Barclay, they were universally admired by the thousands of citizens who turned out to see them en route. The regimental chaplain preached the sermon and took for his text Exodus xvii. 15, "And Moses built an altar and called it 'Jehovah Nissi,' the Lord i my name." In an eloquent discourse he showed the men He felt sure that they would work with unity and each man do his duty as if the result of the whole campaign depended upon himself. At the conclusion of the sermon the chaplain announced that the collection would be devoted to the fund for the aid of the families of those who went to the front, and the services were then brought to a close by the choir and congregation singing the national anthem. The regiment then marched back to their armory, the crowd all along the line of route being greater than when they started. Be-fore dismissing the men for the night, the colonel addressed them, and said that before going to church he had received a communication to the effect that the regiment would start this morning for the North-West, as before stated, but since his re-turn to the armory he had learned by telegram that the corps under his command would not now leave until further orders. Colonel Oswald received yesterday the sum of \$2,000 from the government, which will be subsequently distributed among the families of the going to the front.
WHERE ARE THEY GOING?

Many have been the rumors about town as to the destination of the Garrison Artillery. There is no doubt that if they do move out of Montreal their first stay will be FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, More than twenty at Winnipeg, but from pretty good authority it has been ascertained that they may move from there a good deal further west, in fact as far as British Columbia. Most people who have taken an interest in the affairs of the Riel rebellion must be aware that General Middleton has sufficient men now under his command to fight the halfbreeds and Indians who have joined them, and besides many more are on their way to the front. Should the General have wanted more treops to aid him it is rather unlikely that the government would have sent a corps of garrison artillery to fight sharpshooters in

The duty of garrison artillery men is to man the heavy guns of forts, and not to do skirmishing daty. Naturally critics have been enquiring why the Montreal garrison men have now been ordered to the front, and on enquiry it has been found that their true destination would have been British Columbia. A few days ago the chances of a war with England and Russia were much more than they are to-day, although peace looks a very long way off. Europe, in fact, is generally uneasy, and should war take place there might be a chance of England having great difficulty in sending her troops to India via the Suez Canal; by this route she can land her troops in three weeks at Bombay from Portsmouth, but should anything happen to the canal she would have to adopt the old route via the Cape of Good Hope, which is a three months' voyage, or else make use of the Canadian Pacific railroad, which would be a far shorter and eatier route. In case the shorter and eatier route. British government determined to send her troops through Canada, it would be necessary great public funerals which took place in for her to have a certain amount of efficient boston and New York, in escorting the refor her to have a certain amount of efficient mains to the steamship Wyoming; the spontaneous demonstrations of love and respect in Queenstown and Cork, on their arrival, and at all extraordinary that such a fine at all extraordinary that such a fine and well drilled artillery battalion were private Ferguson, whose body is being sent picked from Montreal for this duty. The instructions now are to wait for further CLARKE'S CROSSING, N.W.T., April 30.—A orders, which no doubt means waiting for cables regarding the Anglo-Russian question.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SJUTHERN RED PINE Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactors. 48 tf factory

THE CHINESE AROUSED.

THEY DESIRE RUSSIA TO SETTLE THEIR FRONTIER QUESTION.

TIBN TSIN, May 4.—The English fleet has occupied Port Hamilton. The Chinese protest against the act as a violation of the integrity of Corea.
TIEN-TSIN, May 4.—The dispute between

China and Russia regarding the frontier of Marchooria has become acute owing to the non-arrival of the Russian members of the delimitation Commission and the constant postponement of the date of their arrival at the place of meeting. The Chinese commissioners have been ready several months to begin work, and the failure of the Russian to begin work, and the failure of the Russian commissioners to meet them has caused the Chinese government to fear that the same course pursued by Russia respecting the Afghan frontier will be followed in this case. Now that the difficulty with France in relation to Tonquin has been settled China has become more courageous and has demanded that Russia fulfil her part of the agreement. It is said China has intimated that she is quite prepared to enhas intimated that she is quite prepared to en-force her claims in regard to the frontier. The Chinese say the Russians have been constantly encroaching upon Chinese territory since the Ignatioff agreement of 1860.

A VICTORY FOR FRANCE.

To an interrogative Lord Granville said the government had sanctioned the seizure government had sanctioned the seizure of the Bosphore Egyptien without giving an opinion as to the legality of the action. France having demanded the re-opening of the office of the paper and the punishment of the persons concerned in the act of seizure, England land caused a legal enquiry to be made, and ascertaining that the suppression was unwarranted, England, without disclaiming any share of her responsibility for the act of seizure, advised Egypt to apologize to France and to allow the paper to reappear.

CHOLERA INOCULATION.

of his estate is estimated at two to five millions.

PARIS, May 4.—Auguste Dumont, founder and editor-in-chief of a number of Paris newspapers, is dead.

LONDON. May 4.—Jas. Chaine, member of Parliament for County (Antrim, Ireland; is dead. 

Matters Quiet and the Enemy Invisible.

WINNIEG, April 29 .- Discontent evidently prevails among the Indians in the Qu'Appelle district. Sionx Indians report that halfbreeds thraten to massacre them if they don't join Riel, and they further state that it is the announced intention of the half-breeds to rise and attack the fort and also to capture the supplies which are now going north for Gen. Middleton's forces. It is the intention of the government to have the Sioux Indians brought to the fort and placed under military protection. Mr. T. W. Jackson, a member of the North-West Council, has been threatened on several occasions by the half-breeds and will remove his family. Lieut. Col. Turnbull, in anticipation of trouble occurring, has fortified the town and taken other measures for defence. Arms and ammunition were served out yesterday afternoon to the citizens of the fort, mounted infantry sentries were placed on all surrounding hills last night, and a hundred men were kept under arms all night. The cavalry here brought in Norbert Welsh, a half-breed, who recently arrived here claiming that he had been plundered at Batoche by the rebels. He was captured

with a waggon which is supposed to contain

supplies for the rebels, being taken north by

A despatch from Calgary announces that

Ger. Strange with the advance will await

the left wing of the 65th battalion, so as to effect a junction with it at the Battle river. Lieut. Coryell's scouts had advanced to within twenty-five miles of Edmonton. Rev. Mr. McDougall and his Stonies were supposed to reach Edmonton on Monday. Seven hundred Crees are at the Battle river. They are not believed to be hostile, as they are assembled to cheer on the troops. At three o'clock yesterday afternoon Col. Or orne Smith's battalion began their tedi us march north. Company No. 4 remains doing garrison duty. Major Hatton's troop of mounted rifles, forty-six strong, formed the advance guard with Lieutenant Landers. Fifty-eight heavy waggons accompanied the division, the rear being guarded by sixty of the mounted rifies under Lieut. Dunn. The 92nd battalion were preceded by the fife and drum band. They crossed the bay at the west fork, and would camp two miles north of the Bow, starting early next morning. They were in excellent spirits, and orders to march were received with cheers. The panic at Edmonton, according to latest news from there, was as great as at Battleford. Capt. Griesback, the mounted police, took charge of all available forces, police and volunteers, with headquarters at Port Saskatchewan. Both Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton were put in a state of defence. At the former place there were thirty-five women and children, at the latter sixty or seventy more. There are two brass cannon at Edmonton, but small arms and ammunition are scarce. In view of the early arrival of General Strange with the troops the panic has subsided. The troops of the Edmonton division have, besides stores, 19,000 rounds Snider ammunition and 2,000 rounds of Winchester. The division will push its way north of Edmonton as fast as possible. The Alberta Mounted Rifles are armed with Winehester repeaters. Each man carries 200 rounds besides small arms and knives. The 7th Fusiliers are under orders to proceed to Calgary from Swift Current and will be replaced by the Halifax Battalion. Many of the 65th are suffering from snow blindness, the snow being yet in the Red Deer country.

WINNIPEG, April 30 .- The news of the detention of the steamer Northcote is confirmed. She is stuck at a point ten miles below theelbow of the South Saskachewan. The following is a list of the sick and wounded who will have to be left behind with the hospital corps on the march being resumed:—Capt. Clark, Lieut. Swinford, Privates Hislop, Harris, Stovell, Matthews, Code, Jarvis, Canniff, Lethbridge, Kemp, Jones, R. Jones, Wilson, Morrison, Wood. man, Imrie, Asselin, Laylord Mawhinney, Wainwright. The rest have rejoined their respective corps. Dr. Orton wishes the hospital corps to be brought on here till such time as the sick can be removed by steamer. All the dead were buried on the field except

scout arrived in camp from Prince Albert today and reports that he heard that the rebel loss in Friday's fight had been heavy and that the Indiana deserted the half-breeds largely in the fight. It is reported also that J. Dumont, Gabriel's brother, was killed. This latter is generally believed, as the description corresponds exactly with the man shot by Capt. Forrest. All was well at Prince Albert when he left. He confirms the report that Albert Monkman is with Riel and that the stores at Batoche were burned on Tuesday. A large number of arrests has been made by the police at Prince Albert, all suspected of disaffection being seized. Amongst them is Thomas Hawey, a Scotch half-breed, brother of the General's interpreter. Monkman is one of the leaders of the rebellion. The wounded will be sent to Saskatoon, fifteen miles above Clarke's Crossing, probably to-morrow.

IN THE RAVING.

Further examination of the ravine t Fish Creek reveals facts that would show the fight to have been extremely hot. The rebels were strongly entrenched, yet there is no longer any doubt of their loss being severe. Fiftyfive good horses were found dead in the ravine, also the bodies of three Indians who were too near our lines to permit of their friends successfully carrying them off. The fire of the batteries must have created consternation among the rebels.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE'S COMPLAINT.

Archbishop Tache was interviewed to-day upon the situation in the North-West. His Grace was feeling much dejected, and upon enquiry as to the cause, he confessed that he was very much annoyed at the way some English papers treat the French-Canadians. On all hands they were accused of disloyalty. It seemed to be entirely forgotten that the blood of the fathers and grandfathers of the present French-Canadians was spilt in fighting for the British flag. The British flag to-day, he said, would not be floating in Canada were it not for the loyalty of the French-Canadians. In proof of this he referred to the time of the rebellion in New England, when the old French opened communication with the French-Canadians, thinking they could easily be induced to join with them against England. The French-Canadians re-fused to join, and in the battles which fol-lowed near Quebec the blood of his ancestors was freely spilled in defence of this country. His ancestors were attending college, said in their college suits turned out to defend their adopted country and save the honor of the British flag. Every one knows how French-Canadians labored in 1813 14 and 15 during the troubles. The courage and loyalty of De Salaberry and his followers will not soon be forgotten. His father served in De Sala-

THE NORTHWEST INSURRECTION. pronounced with contempt by English and Scottish people because it was associated with the French. Now the meaning has been changed, and instead of being referred to as French-Canadians, we are simply spoken of as "the French," and it is not long since a member of the Local Parliament referred to us as foreigners. After having fought and died for the country for generations, is it not hard to be insulted on all hands, to be told we are disloyal, to be represented as having no interest in the country; in fact, to be called foreigners. I be lieve two-thirds of the population in Ontario actually think we all come from France, in-stead of remembering that we were in this country before them. There is one important point which seems to be lost sight of entirely, and that is that our religion binds us to loyalty, and it would be directly against our religious principles to go into rebellion. With regard to the accusation that we sympathize with Riel in his movement, I can only say that my sympathy is of a nature of father towards his child doing wrong. The boy Kiel was brought up by me, and is it any

> Ways! Winnipee, Man., May 1.-A despatch from Clarke's Crossing states that Gen. Middleton, fearing delay in moving north might enable the rebels to recover from their defeat at Fish Creek and strengthen their position at Batoche's, has decided to advance without waiting the arrival of the steamer with the hospital stores, and an engagement may be looked for within the next few days. The rebels will undoubtedly show fight again. Reports that the rebels are short of ammunition are probably untrue, as large quantities of it were obtained during their first raid upon the stores at Duck Lake and Batoches, since which time arms and ammunition have been taken by them from all white settlers. S. L. Bebson, supply and transport officer, has gone up the river to the steamer Northcote to make arrangements for forwarding supplies, ammunition and the gatling

wonder that I deeply grieve over his erring

THE M'LEOD DISTRICT.

A despatch from Medicine Hat states that a freighter named Pierson, who travels between there and McLeod, had all his horses stolen on Wednesday night by Indians. He left the Hat last Monday with a full load of goods. On the return trip to McLeod, he had only got twenty miles when his horses were stolen. He is left in a bad fix. Amyot sent two companies of the 9th Battalion of Quebec to Fort McLeod to strengthen the garrison there.

Reports from Battleford received to-day state that all is tranquil. The residents have returned to their houses and are endeavoring to restore order out of the chaos produced by the raid of the Indians. The result of the visit of the redskins was seen in the wreeks of furniture, provisions sheds and houses.

Col. Ouimet reached Calgary last night, and left early this morning to join his regiment, the 65th, of Montreal.

Captain Stewart, with mounted cowboy econts from the ranches, is closely guarding the Cypress Hill trails for fugitives from the north, while Inspector Macdonald, with a detachment of mounted police, is at Wood Monntain, and Captain White, with five scouts, at Moose Mountain. The frentier is, therefore, pretty well in hand.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of his brother being wounded, Sidney Swinford, the youngest of the family, telegraphed to General Middleton offering his services, which were accepted, and he has gone to the front. Captain Swinford, the eldest brother, is captain and quarter-master of the 90th Battalion and is stationed at Qa'Appelle.

The Ottawa ladies are to organize a movement for the assistance of the families of volunteers who have gone to the North-West. The Ottawa sharpshooters, who are at present in Battleford, will shortly be the recipients of 52 novel little articles called housewives. They were made exclusively by the 25 young ladies who compose the broom brigade which recently distinhousewives are neat in design and finish. They consist of a turkey-red case lined with yellow (the broom brigade colors), in which is neatly deposited the necessary domestic requisites for a soldier.

WINNIPEG, Man., May I .- News from the West this merning announces the death of Lieut. Swinford, Company "C" 90th Battalion, who was shot in the temple in the late buttle of Fish Creek. The remainder of the wounded will be taken to-day to Clarke's Crossing.

MURDER OF A PRIEST.

WINNIPEG, May 3 .- Archbishop Taché has received a telegram that Father Four-niand has been killed by half-breeds at Batoche's, and also that the news of the massacre of the priests has been confirmed. The priest whose death is reported has since 1868 been parish priest at Batoche's. In that year he passed through Winnipeg en route to his mission, and stopped with the archbishop. He has never been east since, however, and neither has he since been seen by His Grace. He is a Frenchman by birth, and joined the Oblate Fathers in 1869. Archbishop Tache has decided not to observe the anniversary festivities usually held at St. Boniface to-morrow on account of the death of three priests.

LT. COL. OUIMET SICK.

Col. Ouimet, while en route to the north, was suddenly taken sick at Calgary. Dr. Henderson pronounces it impossible for the gallant colonel to go on. He has contracted a severe cough, and is now lying in hospital here. Captain Brisbois is with him.

THE NORTHCOTE AFLOAT. A despatch announces that a rise of water in the Saskatchewan had enabled the steamer Northoote to move off the sand bar, and that she had started for Clarke's Crossing with the Midland Battalion, gatling guns and hospital supplies to join General Middleton. The steamer Minnow left Swift Current to relieve

RIBL GETTING BLOODTHIRSTY.

the Northcote on Thursday.

Riel has issued a proclamation to the halfbreeds who refuse to come into camp, to do so at once, or he will murder them. All attempts of the half-breeds to induce the Sioux Indians to revolt, have failed around Qu'Appelle. Indian Agent McDonald, who visited them, left them plenty of seed, and obtained a promise that they would stay on their reserve. Large supplies of rifles and ammunition arrived last evening at Fort Qu'Appelle, and went north this morning under escort of the 12th and 35th Battalions, under command of Major Barnett, as far as Houghton, where they will be met by Lt. Col. Turnbull. Major Walsh is at the fort, and doing good work with the Indians and half-breeds.

WIRES DOWN.

There is no news from the west since yesterand the account of the wire being down between Humboldt and Clarke's Crossing. Much anxiety prevails as to whether the steamer Northcote has reached her destinasteamer Northcote has reached her destination or not. If the steamer has arrived there is little doubt but that General Middleton without success, so crestfallen that I expect to hear of considerable desertions from the hold at Batoche to morrow. The Governor General's Body Guard were also expected to reach Fish Oreck to day or to morrow morning. berry's regiment. It is now long reach Fish Creek to-day or to morrow morn-since the very word "Canadian" was ing

FRINCE ALREAT.

getting low, but there was not such scaroity as to cause great anxiety. They had received no word from General Middleton for a week. The rebels were still at Batoche on both sides of the river. The courier from Prince Albert, who arrived at Humboldt on Friday, reports Capt. Moore, wounded at Duck Lake, as not doing as well as at first, and the attending surgeon says his leg must be taken off.

MOOSEJAW A BASE.

A detachment of the 7th Fusiliers are to be stationed at Moosejaw, which is to be made the new base of supplies by trail for Clarke's Crossing and Saskatoon. A party of medical men under Deputy Surgeon General Roddick, of Montreal, consisting of Dr. Pelletier, assistant-surgeon and dressers Schmidt and White, of Montreal, and Mo-Donald and Rae of Toronto, arrived yesterday. The dressers are all fourth year men. The party is to go to Clarke's Crossing under charge of Mr. James Ross, the member of the North-West council for that district. The wounded left for Saskatoon on Friday morning attended by an escort.

HUMBOLDT, N.W.T., May 4 -The telegraph line has now been down for two days. A courier just arrived from General Middleton's camp reports all quiet up there. The men are anxious to move. The General is awaiting for Catlings on board the Northcote, which is aground eighty miles up the river from the camp. He has sent men to bring them overland and they are expected in seven or eight days. The wounded have arrived at Saskatchewan. The Body Guard are all

THE ADVANCE FROM CALGARY.

WINNIPEG, May 4 .- A despatch from Calgary announces the return from Edmonton of Rev. Mr. McDougall's Stoney guides, who preceded Gen. Strange's expedition north. They left Edmonton on Tuesday morning. The major-general with the right wing of the 65th was only two and half days' march from Edmonton when the Stoneys passed him. The left wing, under Capt. Perry, was one day behind Gen. Strange.

Several half-breed refugees, men, women and children, from the north have arrived at Calgary. Lieut. Gov. Dewdney has tele-graphed the mounted police authorities to render them assistance as they are loyal. Rev. Father Lacombe reports that the halfbreeds of the St. Albert and Edmonton districe generally are obedient to Bishop Grondin's advice. They are ready to fight against the hostile Indians and want to do so to show their loyalty.

THE EDMONTON DISTRICT.

News from Edmonton shows the populace there to have been just as terrified as those in Battleford. Fort Saskatchewan is in a very poor condition for defence. There are no cannon and only twenty five government shot-gune, to some fifty-five men, police in c'oded They have three weeks provision and have a good well dug in the fort, while for nine years water has been bauled in for a third of a mile from the river. Capt. Griesbach has greatly strengthened the defences. Nearly one hundred women and children were at the mercy of the Indians should they have risen before the arrival of the troops.

SURTHER INDIAN OUTRAGES.

The Beaver Lake settlement has been oleaned out and pillaged, but no one murdered, and news comes that the Hudson's Bay post had also been pillaged by the Stoneys, the best fighting Indiane in the North-West. Victoria has been menaced, but nothing done there as yet. At Saddle Lake the government stores have been seized; also at Peace Hills, and trains of carts were stopped and looted on the main trails between Edmonton and Calgary.

THE FROG LAKE HORROR.

News has been received by way of Victoria, confirming the Frog Lake massacre. The confirming the Frog Lake massacre. The two priests were killed because they prayed for the dying. Five men who were building a mill at Froy Lake were also killed. Six a mill at Frog Lake were also killed. Six escaped. This was done by Big Bear's band and some half-breeds who purchased Mrs. Delaney and another white woman (no doubt Mrs. Gowanlock) from the Indians for wives. Rev. Mr. Quinn, the Church of England missionary at Union Lake, and his wife were taken prisoners and stripped by the Onion Lake Indians, but were sent into Fort Pitt unbarmed.

THE SASKATCHEWAN RISING.

A telegram from Medicine Hat announces the Saskatchewan river rising rapidly. The water in the Bow and Elbow rivers has risen eighteen inches during the past three days. This means an immediate further rise in the South Saskatchewan, of which they are the principal tributaries. The flatboats have about been completed at Swift Current crossing, and will be sent down the river at once with supplies for Gen. Middleton.

PATHER FOURMAND'S MURDER. Archbishop Tache has received a telegram confirming the report of the killing of Father Fourmand at Batoche. He was killed by the Indians for refusing to grant them absolution for rebelling against the government.

FOR THE TORONTO MEN. Mr. Hume Blake (a son of the Hon. Ed. Blake) arrived this morning in charge of the supplies and delicacies being sent out by the citizens of Toronto for the volunteers of the Queen City. He proceeds to join his regi-ment after he has discharged his mission.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, May 4.—in the House of Commens this afternoon Hon. Mr. Mills said :- I would like to say that I have received a communication from Qu'Appelle in which I have been informed that the commissioners the government have appointed have been engaged for some time settling half-breed claims, that they have issued scrip as was issued to the Manitoba half-breeds, that the half-breed scrip has been sold for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and that the half-breeds have gone to join Riel at Batoche's Crossing. If this is the case the government should consider whether this state of things shou'd be continued.

Sir John Macdonald-The commissioners have sat at Qu'Appelle and Regina; they have issued a number of orders and it may be that scrip has been granted. It may be, too, that some of this scrip has been used for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition, but that I do not know. It may be, if arms have been bought, that it has been for a legitimate purpose. The news from Qu'Appelle is most satisfactory as to the tone and spirit of the half-breeds there. I think I may, under the circumstances of the question, ask the Minister of Militia to read a telegram he has received from Col. Turnbull.

Hon. Mr. Caron-I have received a telegram from Col. Turnbull, who is in command the School of Cavalry. It is dated Touch-

wood, May 3rd, 1885, and reads: "Have ridden all around an important lndian reserve with Indian agent; no fear of

in a body to call upon me and thank Mr. Wrigley has advices from Prince the Government for the prompt protection Albert to 30th April. Provisions were then given. From the information I have heard, Riel suffered much greater loss than is generally supposed, and I do not believe the end is far off. The Cavalry School are in excellent health and spirits, the horses rather overworked, but that cannot be avoided. Great praise is given by every one for the excellent urrangements throughout the expedition, and any one who grumbles is not fit to be a

A WIDE SPREAD EVIL.

The great source of consumption and of ugly sores is scrofula in the blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the entire system and cure scrofula, as well as the more common blood humors.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Huttrax, April 29. - Elections for aldermen and Mayor took place in the city to-day. Unusual interest was taken in the contest for the mayoralty. Two conservatives were candidates, the present Mayor, James C. Mackintosh, and Joseph Sceton, president of Halifax Liberal-Conservative Club, who was defeated by five hundred and fifty-nine, Mayor Macintosh carrying every ward except one, which gave Secton a majority of four.

Quebre. April 29 .- It appears the arrangements of the North Shore are that the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways will have running powers, while the North Shore Syndicate will still be the actual possessors. There are three directors in the joint arrangement: Mesers. Senecal, Wainwright and Me-Dougall for the Grand Trunk Railway, and Mesers. Vanhorne, Stephen and Angus for the Canadian Pacific Railway. The arbitrator, or the seventh director, is to be appointed by the Government, and will be chairman.

A GOLDEN OPINION.

Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, declares that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy in the world for colds, croup, sore throat, burns scalds and other painful complaints. Her opinion is well founded.

MR. JUSTICE O'CONNOR.

Last week Mr. Justice O'Connor opened the Assizes for the County of Carleton for the first time. The occasion was taken ad-vantage of by the members of the Bar, the Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C., its senior member, acting as spokesman, to present him with an address congratulating him upon his elevation to the Bench. He made an appropriate reply. Since his assumption of judicial functions Mr. Justice O'Connor has been kept busily employed at duties of an arduous nature. His first Assize Court was that of the County of York, where he was daily engaged for several consecutive weeks. Since then he has been occupied with the regular business of rifles, some breech-loaders, revolvers and the Queen's Bench Division. He is now on his first circuit, and is winning for himself the reputation of being a careful, painstaking judge. We are sure we echo the sentiments of Mr. Justice O'Connor's many friends in the city, when we express the hope that he may be long spared to fill the honorable position to which he was recently elevated, -Ottawa Citizen.

A SAD NEGLECT.

Neglecting a constiputed condition of the bowels is sure to bring ill-health and great suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the bowels in a natural manner, purifying the blood and promote a healthy action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and Bowels.

-At a meeting of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society, held in the hall, Dupre lane, Friday evening, the following were nominated for the respective offices, viz. : President, Mr. Arthur Jones; 1st vice-president, Mr. John Dwyer; 2nd vice-prosident, Mr. P. A. Cutler; secretary, Mr. Joseph McCann; asdo, Mr. James McCormack. The balance of the offices were deferred till next Thursday evening, the 7th prox. A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring president, Mr. John Power, for his prompt action in relieving the sufferers by the flood at Point St. Charles with fuel and provisions, and carried unani. mously, after which the meeting adjourned

A THROAT CURE.

A cure for Croup. There is no better remedy for Croup than Hagyard's Yellow Oil taken internally and applied according to special directions. This is the great househousehold paracea for rhoumatism, stiff joints, pain, inflammation, &c.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

A religious profession took place last week at Ville Marie. Owing to a slight indisposition flis Lordship Bishop Fabre was unable to attend. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father J. B. Dupuis, parish priest of St. Antoine de Richefieu, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Rousseau and J. Dupuis as deacon and sub-deacon. The Rev. Father M. O'Donnell, of St. Denis, acted as master of ceremonies. Three sisters pronounced their last vows, and eight young ladies took the veil. The following pronounced their last vows: Sister Ste. Marie de la Natività, Sister Ste. Marie de Jesus, and Sister Ste. Marie de la Reparatoire. The young ladies who took the veil were Misses Welsh, Desrochers, Henault, Taché, Daigle, Holt, Lemoine and Belanger.

EASILY CAUGHT.

It is very easy to catch cold, but not so easy to cure it unless you use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best remedy for all throat, bronchial and lung troubles, coughs, colds and consumptive tendencies.

----BON VOYAGE.

Mr. John Hughes, of H. M. Customs, and excaptain of the Young Shamrock Lacrosse Club, left on last Friday evening for Marysville, Cali-fornia, in which place he intends to take up his residence. A large number of his friends as-sembled at the depot to wish him a bon voyage and success and prosperity in his new field of

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been dis covered whereby this hitherto incurable disease s eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on re-ceipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 306 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 tf

THE GRAND TRUNK EMPLOYÉS.

The employes of the Grank Trunk railroad held a mass meeting on Monday morning, on Sebastopool street. After considerable dison sepascopous street. After considerable dis-cussion they all agreed to go to work on the Grand Trunk terms, and at 7 a.m. were at their various places of business. Thirty policemen were sent from the different stations in town

THE QUESTION OF ARBITRATION—COUNTER PROPOSITIONS OF THE TWO POWERS.

LONDON, April 30.—The Ministers looked both tired and flustered as they emerged from the Connoil Chamber and went to the House of Commons. Some of the older members of the Cabinet are apparently breaking down under their load of responsibility. It is now almost openly avowed that they are manceuvring for delay, and it is certain that they are anxious to shuffle off their final decision as to peace or war until after the final decision as to peace or war until after the arrival of Sir Peter Lumtdon's messenger, Mr. Condie Stephen. It seems safe to say that the present condition of suspense is so intolerable that the Government would hail a declaration of war by Russia with a certain sense of relief. The challenge would, of course, be accepted; the war would be fought, and whichever way war would be fought. And whichever way it terminated the Government would be justified. If England conquered, all past blunders would be not only condoned, but forgetten. If Russia won, the wisdom of the Government's present efforts to avoid war would be vindicated. But the responsibility of the Ministers is fearfully augmented by the knowledge that if war is to be declared it must be declared by them. It is idle to suppose that Russia will declare war while she is marching successfully along her chosen line of expansion without any such declaration, and while the only effect of declaring war would be to authorize her enemy to strike wherever it was mos convenient.

Russia is willing enough to fight, and is fighting; but she will not declare war, and it is be-coming generally believed that she will not agree to arbitration.

It has been rumored for some days that Eng-

land has proposed to submit the quarrel to a single arbitrator, leaving Russia to choose between Emperor William and President Cleveland, and that Russia has rejected the proposition. A variation of the rumoris that Russia has intimated that the only plan of arbitration she would consider would make the five great continental Powers the arbitrators. This means Germany, Austria, France, Spain, and Italy—and in such a court England's friends would be in a minority of two or three if not of one to four. The belief that arbitration has at least been proposed by England is strengthened by Mr. Gladstone saying in the House of Commons last evening, when he spoke of the heavy responsibility of the Government, that he would use every means consistent with honour to avoid war.

### SEEKING AN AUDIENCE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES NOT LIKELY TO BE RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

ROME, April 30 .- The English Government has sent a secret agent here to sound the Vatican as to the Pope's willingness or unwillingness to give the Prince of Wales an audience. The agent has had several interviews with prelates at the Vatican, but, though warmly recommended by Cardinal Manning and other ecclesisationi dignitaries, it is doubtful whether he will succeed in his mission. The Pope only once departed from the rule not to give audience to foreign princes who visit King Humbert. Exception was made in 1883 in favor of the Crown Prince of Germany. But since then the Pope has become less accommodating, and that precedent is not likely to be followed,

It is believed that the Prince of Wales would have a double object in coming here. First, to arrive at an understanding with the Vatican in regard to the Irish bishons second, to persuade Italy to form an alliance with England. Should be find it impossible to obtain the desired audience the Prince will abandon the journey hither.

### MICROBIC INOCULATION.

DR. FERRAN'S INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS WITH CHOLERA GERMS.

VALENCIA, April'30, 1885 .- Last evening Dr. Ferran, in the presence of 150 Spanish physicians and many illustrious persons, gave a lecture, with microscopic illustrations, upon cholera microbes, making interesting comparithat of the non-epidemic cholera. After the lecture eighteen physicians submitted to microbic inoculation, and after these many others, among them the Count de Rource and a priest named Massanera. Dr. Ferran had with him a quantity of the bacillusgerm, which he has been able to cultivate in a specially prepared broth (the Pierre Miguel system) of mutton or beef. This, injected into the system, develops in the patient the successive symptoms of cholera. A single inoculation gives immunity from cholera contagion for a period of three months, but a second inoculation is required within the week in order to make sure of the efficacy of the system for longer periods.

The Herald correspondent also concluded to submit to the experiment. "The injection was given me in both arms, on the back part, between the elbow and the upper muscle. A small syringe with a point like a needle was used, penetrating subcutaneously about half an inch. After an hour I began to feel considerable pain about the spinal region, the injection causing muscular agitation, the pain extending to the palms of the hands. In two hours my temperature rose to fever heat. This was followed by clammy hands, lassitude and pains in the legs. In four hours my arms became very painful, with a sensation as though they had been severely bruised. After this the activity of the vaccine subsided. but the arms grew very stiff, so that I could scarcely lift them. Later on I began to experionce nausea, accompanied by a dull headache, while the pain in the arms spread to the muscles of the back. I went to bed and slept well. Many who have submitted to the test, however, are troubled with sleeplessness. I awoke with a severe headache, which remains. This dispatch is sent off twentyeight hours after my inoculation. The period during which symptoms continue is. I am informed, forty-eight hours.'

A POOR ITALIAN FINDS \$75,000 IN GOLD.

Signor A. Vatuone, the person who has auddenly come into the possession of a fortune, is one of the proprietors of the Hotel d'Italia, corner of Pacific and Sansome streets, San Francisco, Cala. He drew the \$75,000 in the February drawing, on ticket No. 28,600, in The Louisiana State Lottery for \$5. He is a little, black-eyed Italian, about 35 years of age, and bears a very good character. He takes his cannot be, for they make her "feel like a good fortune very quietly. He has put his different person," at least so they all say, and money away without having made any change yet. He made his brother a present of \$10,.
000, and is going to celebrate his fortune by keeping open house all next Sunday.—San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, March 3.

### RIOT AT DERRY.

A disturbance was created by a party of Nationalists in the Londonderry Opera House on Monday on the exhibition of a sketch of the Prince of Wales. Rioting was continued

Il: fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn cure is the article to use.

The English Lifeboat Service saved 633 lives and eighteen vessels during the past year. Shore boats manned by volunteers aved 159 more in the same into.

4.

### -WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

The state of the s

Like a thief at night it ateals in upon us una wares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sacky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation

the pit of the stomach which food does not tisfy The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish coloured expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costing up suddenly. rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently at the standard of the same times. quently attended with palpitation of the beart the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others

or kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Segel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :- I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suf-fering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale

great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe' 55, Highgate, Kendal:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold ment greates.

sold many grosses.

Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medi-cines and I have recommended them, as I have

cines and I have recommended thom, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:— I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop:—All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it.

Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge:—The public seem to appreciate their great value.

A. Armstead, Market Street, Dalton-in-Furness:—It is needless for me to say that your nees:—It is needless for me to say that your valuable medicines have great sale in this district greater than any other I know of, giving great

Robt. Laine, Melksham :- I can well recommend the Curative Syrup from having proved

ts efficacy for indigestion myself. Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept, 23, 1882 Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept, 23, 1882
Dear Sir,—Last year I sent you a letter recommending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Fills. Most patent medicines die out with me, but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and is still in as a great demand as when I first began to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general

A certain minister in my neighborhood says it is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are no sham. If this letter is of any service you can publish it.

an publish it.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist.

A. J. White, Esq.

15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir.—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffored from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of dector's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from

wares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

Yours truly,

(Signed) N. Wobb,

Mr. White Chemist Calno.

A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street,

Montreal.

For sale by all druggists, and by A. J. White (limited), 67 St. James street, city.

AN INTERESTING POINT OF LAW. QUEDEC, April 29. -A most interesting and important point of law has just been delivered by Judge Caron. Mr. B. Leonard, painter, took an action against the Count of Premioreal, Consul-General of Spain for the Dominion of Canada, to recover the sum of \$1,400 for work done to his official residence. Mr. Bosse, Q.C., appeared for Mr. Leonard, and the Court was represented by Hon. Mr. Irvine, Q. C. The Count, by his attorney took an exception to the action, pretending that the courts in the province have not jurisdiction in the The court, after having taken the matter en delibere, decided in favor of the Count, holding that the property occupied by a foreign consul is held to be no part of our country, but to belong to that which the consu represents, and that consequently a judgment rendered by our courts, which have certainly no jurisdiction in any foreign country, could not be executed. Thus, in the present case, the judge held that no bailiff could execute at the residence of the Spanish consul. All having business dealings with foreign consuls would do well to bear in mind this decision.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

There have been nine wars in Europe within the last thirty years.

——Many ladies who for years had scarcely ever enjoyed the luxury of feeling well have been so renovated by the use of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that they have triumphed over the ills flesh is said to he heir to, and life has been growned with added charms and fresher beauty.

In Boston it costs \$28.42 to educate a

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator : safe, sure and effectual.

### BOOK NOTICES.

BETTER THAN GOLD—By Nugent Robinson.
Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Indiana. This charming little story first appeared in different numbers of the Ave Maria, and is now reprinted in book form from that

LITTLE MONTH OF MAY, translated from the French by the author of "Golden Sands," by Miss Ella McMahon. Published by Benziger Brothers, New York.

This is a handsome little volume, and is very timely for the month of May. It consists of thirty-one pious and short medita-tions for each day in the menth, with appropriate prayers.

CATHOLIC BELIEF: or, a short and simple exposition of Catholic Doctrine, by the Very Rev. Joseph Fan Di Brune, D.D. Published by Benziger Brothers, 36 Bar-clay street, New York.

The success of this work has been most remarkable. It is only a short time since we noticed it in these columns, and the publishers have had all they can do to supply the demand. It has already reached its twenticth edition, which is being rapidly exhausted.

Golden Chown Library" and the "Snow DROP LIBRARY.

We have received from the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Thos. B. Noonan & Co., Boston, a number of their latest additions to the above two libraries. "Clotilde," a story of France and other stories for girls; "Tales of Adventure," a book for boys;
"Brave Boys of France," a story of the latewar
in Europe: "Mary Burton" and other
stories, a book for girls. All these belong to
the Golden Crown Library. Then there are "Little Snowdrop" and other stories, a book for girls: "Jack Harold," or difficulties overcome, and other stories, a book for boys: "Our Dumb Pets," tales of animals and birds: "The Birthday Party" and other stories, a book for girls: These belong to the Snowdrop Library. They are all delightful tales for children and young people. Many of them are edifying and instructive. Their style is simple and correct. Their chief merit is in substituting some safe and fascinating tale for the danger-ous literature of the day. The volumes themselves are exceedingly attractive, and as covers of books play a decisive role in a child's selection of a book, the publishers have made every effort to make the books look real nice and handsome.

From the same publishers we have also received a work entitled "Practical Reflections on the Sufferings of Our Lord; or, the Les-sons of the Passion," translated from the French of Cardinal de la Luzerne by Very Rev. S. Byrne, O.P. It is a book full of instruction and incentive to practical piety.

A CATECHISM OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. Prepared and Enjoined by Order of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore. Published by Ecclesiastical Authority. Benziger Brothers, New York.

This catchism is a plain, brief and complete epitome of Catholic doctrine, and most suitable for beginners in acquiring a knowledge of the revealed religion. The fact that it has been "prepared and enjoined" by order of the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, will secure its universal introduction and use in all Catholic churches and schools. It is published with the Imprimatur of His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, and with the approval of His Grace, the Most Rev. James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore and Apostolic Delegate.

THE BOOK WORM. - We have received a copy of this periodical, containing a sketch of Chinese Gordon. It is a succinct record of the humane and heroic career of the dead soldier, and affords an hour of instructive reading. Publisher: John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, New York.

accounts of the labors, sacrifices and martyrdoms of the early missionaries of this continent, and forms an interesting page in the history of the country. The volume is beautifully printed by Myers, Shinkle & Co., Wood

street, Fittsburg, Pa. MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY .- The rare ability with which this unique publica-tion has been conducted into the front rank among the great monthlies of the world is a source of pride and pleasure to all classes of intelligent readers. The contributions to the May number are not only varied, scholarly, and valuable, but of a widely popular character. The opening article will be read with intense interest by every American capable of appreciating the importance of the achievements of "Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry," of whom William Elliot Griffs writes with a skilled pen; the second article, "The Heart of Louisiana," is a graphic historical sketch of the Place d'Armes, now Jackson Square, in New Or-leans, by Charles Dimity. Both of these notable papers are handsomely illustrated. "The Fallacy of 1776" is an earnest and comprehensive discussion of the real origin of our late civil war, by A. W. Clason. "The Anciont Races of America," by G. P. Thruston, of Nashville, Tennessee:
"The Hungry Pilgrims," by E. H. Goss;
"The Sackville Papers," by Professor
Channing, of Harvard College; and "Pocahontas and Captain Smith," by Charles Deane, L.L.D., Vice-President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, are all excellent as well as readable. But the contribution that will probably attract the most immediate attention is that of "General Roger Euos-A Lost Chapter of Arnold's Expedition to Canada in 1775," by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, as it furnishes an authentic view of this much mistrepresented subject, entirely new to the reading public. Original documents this month present us some of Burgoyno's letters; Charles Ledyard Norton concludes his "Political Americanisms:" and the Reprints, Minor Topics, Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies and Book Notices are, if possible, more attractive than in any previous issue. Price, \$5.00 a year in advance. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York

FLORIDA, "THE LAND OF FLOWERS, is a paradise for the invalid, and the "Fountain of Youth" was once thought to be hid in one of its forest glades. It is now the haven of many consumptives, who find benefit in her

genial warmth and fragrant flowers. The consumptive invalid need not necessarily go so far from home and friends to get relief. For if not in the last stages of the disease, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will restore to perfect health. For all chronic throat, brouchial and lung diseases it is a most reliable specific. By druggists.

Stanley, the explorer, has attended 150 tion. Downs Elixir used in time saves life.

USE PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaley Eruption, Itch, and all diseased con-ditions of the skin **∤** •.

### GENERAL GRANT'S CASE.

SOMEONE HAS BLUNDERED !"-CAN IT BE POSSIBLE

The New York Herald says :- "If Gen. Grant should recover from a disease which should provenot to have been what it has been described, then his medical attendants will be expected to explain the reasons for "one of the most remarkable instances of discrepancy ever recounted in the history of medical practice."

The other day an eminent young physician in the last stages of consumption, unable longer to talk, called for pen and paper and indistinctly wrote this advice to his physicians: "Make dving comfortable." This seems to have been the sole purpose

They were making dying comfortable, but they were not curing their patient. He amazes them by getting better!!

The utter failure rightly to diagnose and properly to treat General Grant's disorder was a serious blunder, emphasizing what has so often been said, that professional treat-

ment, being purely experimental, is just as

likely to be wrong as right.

Had the general an ulcer on his arm the physicians would have treated it scientifically, very scientifically. He might have recovered or they might have cut his arm off. Some dear old soul of a grandmother, how-ever, might have treated the sore by some "old woman's remedy" and healed it, but there would have been no "professional science" in such a proceeding, as her rem-

edy would not be one recognized by the code ! The general's physicians excuse themselves, we are told, because the condition of the throat was hidden from sight. There are thousands of cases where disease is hidden from sight, where the symptoms are very obscure and conflicting. The physicians will treat everyday's symptoms, but they do not cure, and finally the patient dies. Then they discover they have made a mistake ! A horrible mistake! The other day a prominent merchant in a neighboring city was found dead in bed. A post mortem examina-tion revealed the fact that one of his other vital organs was entirely decayed, and yet his physicians had been treating him for heart disease!

Some one has blundered. For weeks the American Public have been waiting the unwelcome tidings of General Grant's death. To-day the general is up and around and riding out.

People get well often in spite of what their doctor say and do. Why? By will power?

No. By faith? No. They live because outside the medical profession and medical pretense there are effective remedial agencies in nature which, though "unrecognized" by the code, have supreme

power over disease, and in thousands of cases win triumphs where the so-called scientific treatment utterly fails. A prominent ex-cabinet officer is to-day on the very edge of the grave, suffering from an extreme disorder of the liver. His doctors know they cannot cure him. They simply

are making dying comfortable.

The agony of deathlin many cases is read by surrounding friends in screams of pain, in convulsions of nerve, in spasms of torturethe fixed eye, the chilly breath, the dreadful coughing, the bloody sweat-the supreme inflictions of pitiless disease upon a helpless body-indicate the limitations of professional

Seven-tenths of the deaths of this country every year are from hepatic and renal disorders, over which physicians have so little power. They will give this, that and the other thing to make dying comfortable, but they know they cannot cure and yet they will not permit the use of remedies "unauthorized" by their code, whother they are allopathic or homeopathic. If the system, as is common at this time of the year, has no tone; and one has tired and depressed or a work translated from the French by Rev. A. A. Lamling, A.M., who has written an introductory casay and added valuable notes to it. It is a compilation of decrease to the liver and because the l

tions. The failure of the physicians in General Grant's case ought to have an eye-opening effect upon the public. It ought to see the futility of trusting entirely in a profession whose practice is so largely experimental. The test of merit is success, and when any agency has won a record proved by the testimony of prominent men and women in all ranks of society, it stands to reason that such a preparation is worthy of universal confidence. Who has not heard of it? Who has not used it? Who can gainsay the statement that it has wrought greater benefit for mankind than anything ever discovered inside the ranks of the medical profession? And yet many physicians who are bound hand and foot to their code will not allow nor will they prescribe the use of Warner's safe cure. Nevertheless, spite of their small-minded bigotry, it multiplies instances of its singular merit by thousands every day, rests satisfied with the rocord of the most reputable physician. It is a terrible thing to lose friends, especi-

ally if we find out afterwards that they might have been saved.

We are glad General Grant is getting well He deserves to live and in living he will emphasize the fact that physicians do not have a monopoly over disease; that "scientific medicine," so called, is not infallible; that all remedial agencies were not born with doctors and will not die with them.

### SHE WANTED TO DIE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.-Pauline Hood, a young married woman, said to day she wanted to die, and shot herself fatally. She is a Catholic and her husband is a Protestant. The pair had frequent quarrels about religion. She recently received a legacy from Germany which she put into the bank without her husband's knowledge. This added fuel to the flame.

### DAIRYMEN PREFER IT.

Messes. Wells, Richardson & Co.: Since the introduction of your Improved Butter Color among my customers, it has given universal satisfaction. The leading dairymen of this section who have used it give it the preference over all other colors, of vhatever name or nature.

They are especially pleased with the fact that it does not become rancid, like other oil colors and their product brings highest prices W. S. NAY, Bruggist.

Underhill, Vt., April 5, 1882.

It is estimated that 36,000 cans of milk are sold daily in Boston.

Costiveness is the primary cause of much disease. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will permanently cure costiveness. Every bottle warranted.

"A stitch in time " often saves consump-

In Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment is combined the curative properties of the different oils, with the healing qualities of Arnica. Good for man and animal, Every bottle guaranteed. A WONDERFUL OPERATION.

MUSCLE FROM A DOG'S LEG GRAFTED ON A - LAUNDRESS' ARM.

The Bellevae Hospital physicians are just now exchanging congratulations over the suc-cessful result of a remarkable operation in "muscle-grafting," the first of the kind ever attempted in this country. The operation consists in transferring a bunch of muscular tissue from a dog or other animal to any member of a human frame that may capacitated through the want of such tissue.

At Bellevue Hospital the dog was a mon-grel and the patient a laundress. The latter seriously injured her right arm while at work in the laundry, and five weeks ago went to the hospital to be cured. A large section of the muscular substance between the elbow and the wrist was dead, and the sufferer could hardly raise her arm and could not use her fingers at all. Dr. Halsted, visiting surgeon of the hospital, saw that the injury could not be cured except by the operation of muscle-grafting. It was announced, therefore, that the operation would be attempted, and at the appointed hour a crowd of students was present in the amphitheatre to witness it.

The dog was put under the influence of ether. The skin of the wounded arm was laid open and dissected back. The ends of the divided muscles were then found and cut off so as to freshen them. Meanwhile one of the dog's hind legs had been shaven, and as soon as the arm was ready a section of mus-cular tissue about four inches long and two inches wide was cut from the dog's leg, transferred to her arm and fitted to the divided ends of the muscles. The skin of the arm was then replaced and sewn together.

The operation lasted about nalf an hour. Three weeks after it was performed the patient found herself able to use her fingers with little difficulty. Since then she has im proved so much that the doctors say she will eave the hospital in a few days quite cured, Dr. Hazelton, the house surgeon at the hospital, was very reticent last evening in regard to the case, and would only say that the girl's recovery was complete.

To the aged and infirm, the nour-ishing and invigorating properties of Rob-inson's Phosphorized Emulsion give renewed strength and buoyancy of spirits. Always ask for ROBINSON'S PHOS-PHORIZED EMULSION, and be sure you get it.

### THE CANADA GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, May 1 .- Letters patent have been issued to the Standard Drain Pipe company, of St. Johns, Que., capital \$30,000. Ontario Bank gives notice of a three per cent. half-yearly dividend, payable June lat, annual meeting 16th. The federal Bank gives notice of a three per cent. dividend on its reduced capital, payable June 15th, annual meeting 16th. The Maritime Bank of St. John, N.B., will pay a three per cent. dividend on June lat, and hold its annual meeting June 5th. The Quebec Bank will pay a three per cent. dividend and hold its annual meeting June 1st. The Bank of Ottawa gives notice of a three and a half per cent. dividend, payable June 1st. The Anglo-Canadian Musical Publishers Association give notice of an interim copy-right of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, "Mikado." The Banque du Peuple gives notice that Mr. Lacaille has been admitted a principal partner in place of the late Mr. C. S. Cherrier. G. P. Nelson is appointed collector of customs at Truro, and G. M. Elliot collector at Napanee. John Saddler is ap-pointed a member of pilotage authority at Miramichi in place of Hon. Mr. Moorehead, deceased.

THE HECTIC FLUSH, pale hollow cheeks and precarious appetite, indi-cate worms. Freeman's Worm Powders will quickly and effectually remove them.

### SERIOUS SITUATION AT PANAMA.

PANAMA, April 29 .- The French Consul Armando has published a letter denying that he has telegraphed the government protesting against the action of American forces on the lethmus. He did nothing except but draw attention of the consular corps to the necessity of taking every possible precaution to prevent a catastrophe, having in view the statement made by the rebel General Landova, of a threatening nature. Even this, he declares, was ex-efficio, and as a private individual, Armando says he has never communicated one word of the political situation here to his government. A four o'clock yesterday the consuls held a meeting with Aizpura, who undertook to give up to the Government troops upon their arrival; but as yet he shows no signs of carrying out this undertaking. The rebels occupy the cathe-dral towers and are ready to defend Cuartel. The national troops still remain aboard hulks. lf, as it appears probable, Ajzpura refuses to vacate the city he can only be dislodged by an attack by the Government troops. Such an attack may result in a terrible disaster.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, in Tubercular Troubles of the Lungs. Dr. A. F. Johnson, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in Tubercular troubles, with satisfaction, both to patients and myself."

### A DARING TRAIN ROBBERY. CHICAGO, April 30. - The Louisville express

arrived three hours late. Shortly before the train reached Bloomington a man he ving the appearance of a tramp entered the express car from the smoking car, armed with a heavy club. In the express car were George K. Davis, express messenger, and Peter Webber, baggageman. He struck Wobber on the head felling him, while Davis ran for his revolver. Before he could reach it the man hit him also, and then taking the revolver shot him in the head. He then made the baggage man open the safe and take out the money. The tramp pulled the bell cord and stopped the train, but first fired at Webber, the bullet striking him in the forehead. Webber succeeded in reaching the smoker and gave the alarm, but the robber had disappeared. The amount stolen is not known, but exceeds \$1,200. Davis and Webber are ooth alive, but the former cannot survive. Webber says both doors of the car were open at Harrodsburg and they were asleep. Just after the train got into motion Webber was awakened by a violent blow on the head. Staggering to his feet he saw a tall muscular man struggling with Davis. The messenger was bespattered with blood, which was gush-ing from a wound in his head. He had also evidently been struck with a club while asleep. Webber fell to the floor. Davis, managing to loosen his right hand, drew a revolver, but before he could fire the man wrenched the weapon from his grasp, and, leveling it, pulled the trigger. The ball struck the messenger in the head and he fell dying to the floor. When the safe had been rifled the robber left the train as it slowed up in answer to the

The number of mules attached to a hears denotes the respectability of a funeral at Rio

Advertising Cheats !!! "It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style,
"Then run into some advertisement that we avoid all such, And simply call attention to the merita

of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible, "To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."
"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the pa

pers,
Religious and secular, is
Religious and secular, is
"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other

medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdiness and ability "In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so polyable to every one's observation." Did She Die?

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"
"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bit-

ters the papers say so much about."
"Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for that medicine.'

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery, "From a complication of kidney, liver,

rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility, "Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names, "But no relief.

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using t."-THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say :
"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."
"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable,'

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A Lady of Utics, N. Y.

BY None genuine without a bunch of green flops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops in their name. During the baptising services in a creek at

Jacksonville, Fla., one recent Sunday an alligator was about to interfere, but the congregation objected and quickly dispatched him. WHAT A COMPORT TO BE ABLE to gratify

one's appetite once more without pain, after long suffering from dyspepsia! Victims of indigestion wise enough to accept the general verdict in favor of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure as true, and use the article, can enjoy the welcome relief. Costinate Dyspepsia, Constipation and Biliousness, invariably yield to its potent regulating action.

A California farmer claims to have recently released from a haystack alive, though some. what lank, a hog that was shown to have been confined therein fifteen weeks. It lived on the glorious climate.

The cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

The dominion of the Czar of all the Russias comprises one-seventh part of the land surface of the earth, or one-twentieth part of its whole area. More than one hundred million people call the Czar father, and are under his absolute government. A child is bora in Russia on an average every eight seconds throughout the year, and a death occurs every eleven seconds. The population will double in about sixty years at the present rate of increase.

H. A. McLaughlin, Norland, writes :--" am sold out of Northrop & Lyman's Vegeta ble Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. well, and I find in every instance it has proven satisfactory. I have reason to believe it the best preparation of the kind in the market." It cures Dyspensia, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Female Complaints, &c.

Henry Sigourney, of a well known Boston family, has married one of the coryphees in the ballet of a Boston theatre. Mr. Sigourney is about thirty years old, and has an income of nearly \$60,000 a year.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emul-sion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Sody for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the market. Having tested the different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affec-

The other day a Newark physician, who suspected that some one was peeping through the keyhole of his office door, investigated with a syringe full of pepper sauce. He found his wife half an hour afterward with a baudage over her left optic. She told him that she had been cutting wood and a chip had hit hor in the eve.

Orion Catlin, 49 Pearl street, Bullalo, N.Y. says :-- "I tried various remedies for the piles, but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, which entirely cured meafter a few applications." Since Dr. Thomas' Eclec tric Oil has become celebrated, unprincipled persons are imitating it. Get the genuine.

The following notice appears in a Georgia paper "I wish to inform the people that I will close out my bar by the last of April, and now is the time to have your jugs filled to use for snake bites. Come at once. A good let of whiskey on hand."





FREEMANS CRM POWDERS!

are pleasant to take. Contain their own Fugative. Is a sale, sure, and effectual

### MARY'S ADIEU.

MISS ANDERSON LEAVES THE LONDON STAGE.

LONDON, April 29. - Miss Anderson has made London, April 29.—Miss Anderson has made her exit from the London stage. A vein of sad nervousness ran throughout her performance, marring her best effects in "Galatea" and "Comedy and Tragedy." The house was uncomfortably filled, but was not a distinguished one. At the close, being called before the curtain, Miss Anderson said:—"Ladies and gentlemen, although I shall soon return to my gentlemen, although I shall soon return to my native land, I feel sad at now saying farewell to London. I little thought, eighteen months ago, when first appearing here, trembling and fearful, that I should finally have won such kindness and applause as greets my farewell. I shall never forget you. I ask you never to forget me. (Cries from the pit, 'We won't, Mary !') I hope in time to again return. May I? me. (Ories from the pit, we won't, Mary!')
I hope in time to again return. May I?
(Crics over the house, 'You must!') If I
do I hope that the London public will be glad
to see me. (Voice in the gallery—'The public
is your little lamb, Mary!' followed by roars is your little lamb, Mary! followed by rears of laughter and applause.) I will therefore not say farewell but goodby." In response to more calls Manager Abbey was led on by Miss Anderson. To cries of "Speech!" he pantomined to his lips and heart, and, pulling down his vest, retired. Miss Anderson now rests until mid-August, partly in England, accepting private hospitulity, pertly on the Continent. Then she completes her provincial tour, beginning at Newcastle, through the principal cities in the Midlands and northward, ending at Cork on September 26, whence she takes steamer tor New York.

### A WAYWARD SOLDIER.

HE DIES A MISERABLE DEATH. LONDON, April 29.—The body of James London, April 29.—Inc body of James Talbot lay in the Morgue yesterday, and Coroner Messemer held an inquest there to determine the cause of his death. He died in the Workhonse on Friday, from Bright's disease, brought on by alcoholism, dissipational and product.

tion and neglect.

Talbot was 47 years old, a native of England, and came to the United States about twelve years ago. He has been known for five or six years as a tramp of the most worthing nettern. lass pattern. He was a nephew of Lord Talbot de Malahide, of County Wicklow, Ireland, and of Cardinal Talbot, of Rome. In early life Talbot was educated as a soldier and received a commission in the Forty-seventh regiment of the line, British infantry, and rose to the rank of captain. He served sevcral years with his regiment in India and other parts of the world, and had a bright career before him and powerful influences for advancement behind him, but fast living and dissipation drove him out of the service, and he was obliged to leave England for his family's sake. He entered at first into mercantile life in this country, but was reckless and unsuccessful and econ began to drift downward. His relatives, however, allowed him an annual stipend, paid to him in quarterly instalments and remitted regularly to his agent in New York.

When his money came he would dress himself tidily and keep clean for a week or two, but at the end of that time usually his money was gone, and he became the companion of the vilest, and slept in lumber yards, areaways or police stations until his next remit-

He was once a handsome man and highly educated. Habitués of Wallstreet, the lower parts of the city and of Madison square will remember the bronzed, pleasant face, the round English accent and the courtly manner of a man in soiled and ragged shirt who often asked them bluntly for "five cents to get a glass of beer." It was his boast that he never asked for money to buy bread when he really wanted to buy beer with it.

# THE BRATISH BUDGET.

HOW THE HEAVY DEFICIT IS TO BE MET. LONDON, April 30. -In the House of Comton stated that since the government had decided to revise the policy to be pursued in the Soudan, it had been in correspondence with the British diplomatic representative at Cairo and Lord Wolseley. The latter had gone to Stakim to report upon the military situation.

The budget for 1885 was submitted. It

shows a delicit of £1,049,000. Mr. Childers said the government did not propose to cover the whole of the deficit this year, or to let the whole charge fall upon property. It is proposed to raise the income tax to eightpence. he expenditure of the metyear was £3,800,-000 over the estimates. The revenues for customs and excise showed a continual falling off on spirits and a continual but alow rise in other chief duties. The revenues from tea and tobacco showed steady progress, indicating the satisfactory progress of the people. (The opposition received this statement with much laughter). The income tax produced £12,000,000. The total revenue was £33,-643,000 and the total expenditure £89,692, 000. The present government had paid all charges bequeathed it by the late government, including £5,000,000 given to the Indian government Mr. Childers estimated the cutlay for 1885 86, not including the vote of credit, would be £88,872,000. With the income tax at fivepence in the pound, the total revenue would be £85,180,000. Mr. Childers estimated the deficit, including the vote of credit with reasonable allowances for supplementary estimates, at £14,932,000. proposed various modifications of the legacy, succession and probate duties, the imposing of new taxes upon property hitherto exempt, and that the duty on foreign stocks made Payable to bearer be raised to ten shillings per cent., that the duty on home made and foreign manufactured spirits be raised by two shillings a gallon, and the duty on beer one shilling a barrel, leaving a deficit of £7,432,-000, which it is proposed to meet by taking

The house agreed to the budget resolutions. The forecast of the deficit for the ensuing year as announced by Mr. Childers has created a sensation. It is the largest deficit since the Crimean war, and will severely tax the patriotism of the people. Foreign patent medicines will be charged the same duty as those manufactured in England, but the stamps will be so altered as to avoid any ap-Pearance of the medicine being English. The Telegraph says the budget is acceptable, and is not likely to impair the prospects of liberal candidates. The Times says: "The budget is ingenious and in principle equitable, but can hardly be reckeded among courageous and logical achievements of upper ructive Land to Lindice."

£4,600,000 of the sum annually devoted to the reduction of the national debt, leaving

the balance to be met by the operation of the

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

LONDON, April 30.—The concillatory and flattering speech made by the Prince of Wales at Carrickiergus yesterday, is followed te-day, by a statement that he is strongly of the opinion that the office of Viceroy of Ireland should be abolished, and its duties transferred to a Secretary of State for Ireland. The authority for this expression of a very radical change in the government of Ireland is more than doubtful, and it is entirely in accordance with the nationalistic sentiment of opposition to Castle rule, that it was probably born of the desire that he should have so expressed himself.



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Are your Kidneys disordered? Are your nerves weak? "If the Wort of the front mercolary onliness found of the party of the first land of the first land. In the foundation of the first land of the first land of the first land of the first land. On the first land of the first land

First Word Bright's Disease?
"Menty Word cured the wild rathy water was let's made chall and these like the blood, Peabody, Maca. & Suffering from Diabetes?

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Have you Malaria?

"Eldney-Vote has dono better than any other remedy I have over used in my precise."

Dr. E. K. Clark, beath Maro, V. Are you Bilious?
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Itself It, delibousy his Fict, Origina.

Are you tormented with Piles? bilines-Wert permanently court no of clocking plaz in W. C. Line resembled in the of coordinate of the court of the court

Are you Rheumatism racked? "Middle y-Work can a mondler i vensche a ap b die by physiciana and I had safer dit an eyer e d Eduratie Makoum, had socky india

Ladies, are you sufficient with a comment of the control of the co

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Bick Headsche and reilere all the troubles incident to a billous state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowniness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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

Ache they would be almost priceless to these who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who nece try them will find these little pills valuable in so trany ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

The bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our paid care it where we there do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes done. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vals at 25 cents; five for \$1. Bold by druggints everywhere, or sent by mail.

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# STATUTES OF CANADA.

THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's office, here; also separate acts since 1874 Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them. B. CHAMBERIIN, Q. P. Ottawa, March, 1885.

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FROM HALIFAN:

Sarmatian Saturday, Meh. 21

Polynesian Saturday, "28

Parisian Saturday, April 4 Peruvian ..... Saturday, Circussian Saturday, May 2

At TWO o'clock P.M.,
or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway

train from the West.

### FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX At ONE o'clock P.M.,

Barmatian ...... Thursday, Mch. 19 Parisian Thursday, April 2
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Intermediate \$40 Steerage At lowest rates Rates of Passage from Montreal viu Portland: 

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Newfounded to perform a Winter Service between Halifax and St. Johns, Nild., as fol-Connecting with steamships leaving Liver

pool for Halifaz, Match 26. From Halifax-March 24th; April 7. From St. Johns - Merch 20; April 13, The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line,

from Halifax to Liverpoot, via St. John's, Ntld., are intended to be despatched. Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: 

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The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow-

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1 India street, Portland, 86 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. March 10, 1885.

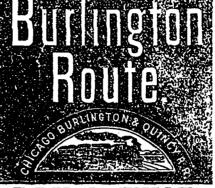


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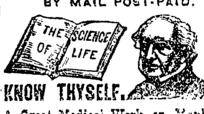
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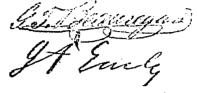
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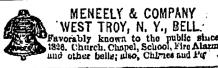
It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark on



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TR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

The second secon

### THE AFGHAN DISPUTE

Moscow, April 29. - Nine thousand troops and six batteries of artillery left here yester. day for the South. There was the greatest enthusiasm; 50,000 people thronged the streets, wildly cheering, the men looked in aplendid fighting trim, and Monday night ten companies of engineers with two hundred car loads of railway telegraph plant left for Askabad, where the greatest activity prevails. Sufficient railway material has been collected to build anxious to win a recognition in battle. They bad, where the greatest activity prevails. Suffia railway to Herat via Sarakha and Pendieh. Extraordinary preparations by the Russian engineers are being made to follow up the advance of the troops by the immediate construction of railroads. The telegraph line has already been extended to Sarakhs, 190 miles from Herat.

LONDON, April 29.—The reason of Lord Spencer being summoned to attend the Cabinet Council yesterday was to discuss a reduction of the garrisons in Ireland in the of war. Forty torpedo boats are being hastily constructed for the government of Cowes.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, April 29.—Moruchak, 20 miles south of Pendjeh, a post on the Murghab River, to which the Ameer, while apparently caroless about Pendjeh, attached much im portance, it was announced last night, has been occupied by General Komaroff's forces. This action, though not unanticipated here. and in consonance with the course that Russia might he expected to pursue, coming immediately after Mr. Gladstone's speech on the yote of credit, has created something of a sensation, and is expected to bring the Afghan question to a crisis. In parliamentary circles it is regarded as dispelling the last hopes of peace and as a precursor of an attack upon Herat. The Standard, referring to the fact, says :- "There can be no question of Afghan provocation in this instance. The occupation of Meruchak stands out broadly and undisguisedly as a clear invasion of the territory of Afghanistan without even the pretence of military necessity."

### IN MINISTERIAL CIRCLES,

The Russian advance is not considered as altering the diplomatic position. No action will be taken until DeGiers responds to Lord Granville's demand for an arbitration inquiry. It is expected De Giers' reply will be a refusal to accode to Granville's demand, accompanied by counter propeals. Meruchak is part of the casis of Pendjeh within the line of frontier claimed by Russia, and was made a Russian outpost a week after the battle of Pendjeh. It is reported that Baron De Staal, in an interview with Granville, stated that the advance of the English toward Candahar would be the signal for the Russian occupation of Herat. Russia, he said, would not admit the right of England to form a protec torate over Afghanistan, and would insist upon that country remaining neutral.

### THE RUSSIAN ARMY CALLED OUT.

St. Petersbung, April 30 .- Orders have been issued for the mobilization of the entire Russian army and calling into service all men liable to duty in the first reserve. The whole of the military division stationed at Odessa has been ordered to the Caspian Sea. The division will be replaced by troops from the interior. Half a million roubles will be devoted to the immediate construction of defences commanding the roads and quarantine harbor there. It is estimated that 200,000 troops will be available in forty days. The pay of sailors in the navy has been increased to war rate.

THE PORTE'S COUNSELLORS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29. - All the powers have verbally urged Turkey to maintain neutrality in the event of war between England and Russia. The Russian ambas ador in a special audience with the Sultan insisted that it was absolutely necessary for the Porte to maintain strict neutrality. German offithe forts along the Dardanelles. The Porte is rapidly erecting fresh defensive works on the Bosphorus. The Sultan has ordered the heights of Therapia to be fortified. Turkish agents have been sent abroad to purchase torpedo boats. The Porte on Sunday telegraphed to Biemarck for his opinion of the Anglo-Russian situation and the proper attitude for Turkey to assume in the event of war. It is stated that Bismarok promptly responded, but the nature of his response has not been made public. The Turkish Ministers held a special meeting yesterday to consider Biamarck's reply.

# A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL DEFENCE.

London, April 30 .- Lord Granville's note, besides asking for an arbitration enquiry into the Komaroff incident, offered to end the dispute by conceding to Russia the Lessar line under a distinct piedge that it shall be the abiding limit of the Russian frontier. De-Giera's reply will reach here on Monday. It will announce the acceptance of the Lessar line, but a refusal to hold an inquiry into the Komaroff incident. The Standard usperts upon unquestionable authority that the Erglish proposal to Russia is for the submittal to arbitration of one of the crowned heads of Europe of the simple question whether or not the convention of March 17th was broken by Russia. Russia has decided to call a meeting of ministers to discuss the question. The Standard laments that Mr. Gladstone should propose a plan for the settlement of the Afghan dispute of which the nation cannot

# ALLAN LINER TAKEN,

LONDON, May 1 .- The Government has chartered the Guion Line steamor Abyssinia and the Allan Line steamer Feruvian for troop ships, and has ordered the authorities at Sheerness to furnish immediately minetythree additional torpedo houts.

The authorities have chartered altogether 140 merchant vessels, and have made arrangements for the conveyance to India, by mail steamers, of troops to strengthen the Indian garrisons. The first contingent starts on Wednesday. The steamer State of Nebraska has been chartered as an armed cruiser, and the steamers Pelican and Duke of Devonshive as troopships. Reserves going to India have been ordered to be in readiness in a fortnight.

# RUSSIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

St. Petersburg, May 1 .- Five regiments of soldiers and twelve tons of ammunition and supplies left Sebastopol yesterday for Batoum. The Czar has sent 3,000 gend'armes to Merv. It is reported at Odessa that Russia has decided to separate the trans Caspian provinces from the government of the Caucasus and to establish a general government.

# THE AFGHANS.

A Tirpul despatch says the Afghans are enraged against the British and accuse Sir Peter Lumsden of deserting them as the Russians did in 1878. An Afghan member of the frontier commission in a protest says:— It was shameful for the British to encourage the Afghans to resist the Russians at Penideh and afterward abstain from rendering them

assistance, New York, May 3.—A London cable letter dated yesterday says: The Anglo-Russian situation to night is one of uncertainty. There is absolutely no war news, no peace news, and no news of truce. Up to the present Russia has advanced, waged lattle and taken

the explanations, London newspapers, which oftenest speak by ministerial inspiration, be ran to day to disparage General Lumsden, and It has hinted that he was purposely mistaken in his reports that the Russians had violated faith with England by occupying Pul I Khisti and that the Czar's troops had advanced upon Maruchak. It is well known Lumaden be longs to the war party in India, which is principally controlled by British military officers who have never had a chance to dis

see their opportunity in the present Russian advance, and it is said Sir Peter has been their spokesman. On the other hand, it is said that the cabinet, having found good reason to abandon their warlike attitude, mean to save themselves by sacrificing Sir Peter for furnishing them with bellicose statements. It is stated to-night, on what appears to be good authority, that the report that Russia had accepted England's proposal to leave the question as to whether Russia violated the agreement of the 17th March submitted to arbitration is untrue. A conference between Sir Edward Thornton and DaGiers is arranged for Monday, which Russian and English ministerial circles believe will lead to an amicable agreement. That portion of the English press which has hitherto been most aggressive and pessimistic is now least aggressive and most optimistic. Latest reliable advices from St. Petersburg hold out the idea that the sum total of the diplomatic negotiations will be a long defensive note from DeGiers, in which Russia will make no admission of wrong on the part of Gen. Kamaroff and will suggest further negotiations, but no arbitration. There is no cessation of the tremendous preparations and concentrations for active warfare on either side.

IN THE COMMONS. In the House of Commons this evening, in response to a question by Sir Stafford North. cote, Mr. Gladstone said all impediments in the way of a friendly prosecution of the correspondence on the Afghan question between England and Russia appeared to be removed. The two governments were now ready to refer to the sovereign of some friendly state any difficulties which may be found co exist in regard to the agreement of the 16th March with a view to the settlement of the matter in a mode consistent with the honor of both states. Both Russia and England were prepared to resume forthwith in London communications on the main points of the line delimiting the Afghan frontier, but details of the line would have to be examined and traced on the spot in conformity with the conditions formerly agreed upon. "Russia," said the Premier, "has expressed herself as willing to agree to the removal of the Russian outposts." Mr. Gladstone said a resumption of negotiations in London would be much facilitated by the knowledge the government now possessed of the Ameer's views since the meeting between him and Lord Dufferin at Rawul Pinde, and valuable topographical information which had since

reached England. LUMSDEN AND KOMABOFF. Sir Charles Dilke announced for the goverument that it was imperative in the interest of the country that the house proceed at once with the vote of credit. A number of members at once put interrogatories to the government concerning the trustworthiness Gens. Lumsden and Komaroff. Mr. Gladstone answered that in the dispute of the Pendjeh incident there had never been a question of the trial of any officer, but one which concerned the honor of the two governments involved in the March agreement. It was not in the power of either party to this agreement, he said, to claim an exclusive right of interpretation. He be-lieved the agreement would be found sufficiently clear. Lord Churchill launched into a savage at-

tack upon the government. He argued that the announcement just made on hehalf of the government was a terrible piece of news to those auxious for the security of the Indian Torre del Greco and the village of Camaldoli, government. "The government," he said, have made a base, cowardly surrender of in great streams, every point at issue to Russia. I greatly fear that as a result we have lost India." He protested against the conduct of the government in submitting a vote of credit last Monday without giving the slightest indication of their policy and of the exact point at issue with Russia. The latter, he contended, had been for a long time breaking the agreement of 1873 with respect to Central Asia. Lord Churchill instated that the Russians long ago passed the boundary they had promised to respect as the rightful frontier line of the Ameer's domains. In 1882 a series of pledges were voluntarily given by Russia concerning been for a long time breaking the agreement were voluntarily given by Russia concerning them. At 9.30 four companies of militia the boundary, and all of them have been deliberately broken.

Mr. Labouchere (radical) moved that the vote of credit be reduced from eleven to seven million pounds Labouchere's motion was rejected by 79 to 29, the majority including the conservative leaders. The Parnellites voted with the majority. The Speaker then put the main question, the vote of

eleven million pounds.

Lord Churchill said he feared when the news became known in India, England would lose all respect, sympathy and loyalty of the natives. He declared the history of Russia's negociations with England was a record of treachery, fraud and falsehood. Remembering the action of the Government in the present matter and the useless sacrifices in the Soudan. remembering how they forced Egypt to wallow in the mud before France, and gladly associated themselves with her in that act of humility, it was impossible to repose the slightest confidence in the Government and fircical to acquiesce in the present vote. It was impossible, he said, to provide security for India by an agreement with Russia. He implored the ministry to remember the past perfidy of Russia and their duty to Eng-

land and India. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Gladstone said there had been no change in the government's policy since the house unanimously voted in favor of the credit. The government were trying to obtain a definite Russo-Afghan frontier, and he trusted they would succeed. At present there was no frontier in existence enabling power to call another to acone count for passing a forbidden line. He con-tended that if the papers when published showed that the Ameer did not desire the advanced frontier, England had no right to force it on him. In Mr. Gladstone's judgment any appearance of hesitation in agreeing to the credit would be a serious public evil. When happily there was a prospect of a favorable issue of a difficult crisis, he asked the house not to derogate from what it had al-

already practically done. Sir Wm. Harcourt said the arbitrator would state whether either party to the convention should make amends for what had been done, and if so, how the amend should be made. Any delay in passing the vote of credit might make all the difference between peace and war. Several motions were made to adjourn and negatived. It was agreed that the dis-cussion be resumed on Thursday in committee of supply and the credit was agreed to by 130 to 20. The Emperor William will probably

be asked to act as arbitrator. OPINION IN INDIA.

India.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS DEASING. LONDON, May 4. - The Admiralty has stopped the charter of all ships intended to be used for the transportation of troops. It is believed this foreshadows the stoppage of all war preparations. Admiral Seymour commands the fleet composed of the Atlantic steamships Oregon, Umbria, Alaska and Arizona. The Oregon is the flagship.

### DRIVE IT AWAY.

Drive away all poisonous humor from the blood before it develops in scrofuls or some chronic form of disease. Burdock Blood Bitters will do it.

### STE. CLOTILDE CHURCH.

It has just been learned that the new church of St. Clotilde, County of Chateauguay, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Rev. Father Auclair, Parish priest, lost a large number of cattle, besides barns and outhouses attached to the church. The edifice had been finished about a week ago and was a stone structure. There is said to be \$500 insurance on, it which does not cover the damage done to the interior. Incendiarism is the cause.

### RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

This morning, at the Good Sheppard Convent, a very religious ceremony was held. A large number of friends and relatives were present, also a great many clergymen. His Lordship Bishop Fabre officiated. The following are the names of those pronouncing their vows:—Miss Cecile Leroux, Cedres, in religion Sister Marie des Neiges; Miss Rose Mercier, Keesville, (New York), in religion Sister Mary St. Clement; Miss Celanire Tangury, Sherbrooke, in religion Sister Mary St. Clement; Miss Celanire Tangury, Alpertooke, in religion Sister Mary St. January; Miss Anna Mireault, Montreal, in religion Sister Mary Saint Enlaire; Miss Oliva Pilon, St. Placide, in religion Sister Mary St. Sauveur; Miss Mary Chouinard, Quebec, in religion Sister St. Jean de Dieu.

The following took the Veil:—Miss Mary Rivard, Bourbounais (Kentucky); Miss Marie Celina Hudon, Kamouraska; Miss Lydia Albina Lalumière, St. Bruno; Miss Mary Louise Marcoux, Quebec, and Miss Olympe Lacombe. Montreal.

### EXPELLING A NATIONALIST.

CORK, May 4. - The County Club has expelled a well known physician, Dr. L. G. N. l'anner, because he marched with Mr. O'Connor, the home rule member of parliament, at the head of the Nationalist procession which hissed the Prince of Wales.

### FLAMES FROM VESUVIUS.

ROME, May 4 .- At seven o'clock on Sunday evening a new opening came in the side of Vesuvius, near Torre del Greco, twelve kilometres from Naples. The lava abundantly flowed from the mouth, while the grand crater only belched a reddish smoke. Scientific observers said in the morning that there was no great danger, but there was a panic in Torre del Greco, the site of which has been several times covered. The inhabitants wno witnessed the eruption of 1861 that the present appearances are like the beginning of that one. No sand or ashes have yet been seen as at the memorable eruption of 1877, when showers of these reached Rome. Signor Louis Palmieri, the celebrated meteorologist, who since 1854 has had the direction of the Vesuvian Observatory and has written books on the cruptions, said this evening to your correspondent : "The absence of any trace of tremblings indicates no immediate grand eruption, and I think this a light growth of the eruptive period beginning in December, 1875." Nevertheless the alarm continues at the town of to the southward of it. Lava is still flowing

# STRIKING QUARRYMEN. .

THEIR TERRIBLE CONFLICT WITH THE

MILITIA. and a detachment of Battery "C' arrived from Joliet, with General Vance and Colonel Bennett in command. They stopped at the Excelsior quarry and one company deployed as skirmishers. The other three companies are now marching to the quarries, where the mob have congregated, so disperse thom. A second despatch says :- The troops were met on the edge of the town by a mob of three hundred or four hundred men. Two companies, company "R." of Joliet and com-pany "G." of Bloomington, under command of Colonel Bennet, formed a front and charged up the main street with fixed bayonets. The mob were wild. Hooting and cheering they met the main front with clubs and rocks. As the troops advanced steadily the mob gave way to the side of the streets and hurled a shower of stones at them, and one fired a pistol. Col. Bennett ordered them to disperse, and a number that refused to leave were prodded with bayonets. A Pole named Ouinkowski was seriously stabbed. Further up the street the mob reformed and commenced hurling stones. A detachment sent to disperse them fired a volley and the rioters scat-tered. Andrew Stiler and John Tuagra were killed. The troops are now clearing the streets of howling women and children. The following is a corrected list of the casualties :- Jacob Kugawa, killed, shot in the head; H. Lemash, John Politsch, Adolph Miller, all bayonet wounds.

# AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE

THAT LED TO THE SLAYING OF AN OPS FARMER BY HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

LINDSAY, May 4 .- Some excitement was occasioned here on Sunday morning by the reported murder of a resident of the township of Ops named James Fanning, living near Janetville, about eight miles from Lindsay. Dr. Poole, the coroner, and Police Officer Bell drove out to the locality and found on the roadside, in a pool of blood, the body of Fanning, who, having staggered from the house where he was shot and fallen on the roadside, had died there from loss of blood. Fanning had married, as his second wife, a daughter of Mr. A. M. Pogue, of Ops, and reports have been current for some time that father's house. Fanning went to see her several times and tried to induce her to return and live with him. Soveral disturbances ensued and much hard feeling generated.

the English attitude may have endangered moticed to be the worse of liquor. About noon the safety of liquiden's surveying party. Preparations for wat on a large scale continue in house and demanded to see his wife, and was house and demanded to see his wife, and was warned off by Pogue. Hot words ensued and Pogue threatened Fanning with his gun. A souffle took place (according to Pogue's story) during which the gun was discharged, the shot tearing the fiesh and sine ws from the side of Fanning's right leg, from the knee up to the thigh. The unfortunate man made his way out to the road, where he died. Neighbors a short distance off heard the shot and ories of "Murder," but fearing they would be mixed up in the affair, did not go to his assistance. Pogue admitted his act of snooting and was brought to Lindsay before the Police Magistrate and remanded to jail.

# DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

Business generally has kept dull. Accord ing to advices from country places store-keepers prefer to delay their orders until they can make satisfactory arrangements for

transportation. BOOTS AND SHOES .- Travellers are meeting with a fair success, but business as a rule is unusually dull for this season. Some factories which turn out fine goods claim to be working on back orders and have not yet dispatched salesmen to the sorting trip.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. - The receipts of new butter have been more liberal, but good lots have been disposed at 17c to 20c. Rolls were in fair demand at 14c to 17c. There is a considerable lot of old butter in the city, and more is coming in daily. One house doing a large jobbing business stated that the best bid they received for old stuff was &c. The market for cheese being a backward one business was slow. There has been local jobbing in the old make at 10c to 11½c. Eggs are selling freely at 14½c. In provisions fair sales are reported at firm quotations.

DRY Goods,-No radical changes have taken place, and a moderate demand continues for seasonable fabrics. Remittances have been satisfactory. Stocks of all kinds are tolerably well assorted. Cottons are still quoted firm, and stocks are not excessive. Menufacturers report the fall trade in wool-

ens has been fairly satisfactory.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Holders here have sdvanced their figures. Notwithstanding this a large business has been done. The grain market was in such a condition that holders do not know what prices to ask and are unwilling to close with buyers.

FURS.—The Leipsic fair is progressing slowly and unsatisfactory to holders. Musk-rat was depressed. Fox opened well, but prices soon gave way. Beaver had a fair sale, but only at moderate prices. Other leading furs were neglected. Receipts here were light and business is at a standstill.

The following are city quotations for prime skins:—Beaver per lb, fall \$2, winter \$2.50, apring \$3; bear, per skin, \$7 to \$10; bear cub, per skin, \$5 to \$7.50; fisher, per skin, \$2 to \$5; fox, red, per skin, 80c; fox, cross, per skin, \$2 to \$3.50; lynx, per skin, \$1.75 to \$2.50; marten, per skin, 60c to 80c; mink, per skin, large dark, 50c; small 25c; muskrat, per skin, fall 5c, winter Sc, spring 12c; otter, per skin, \$6 to \$9; rac-coon 25c, 40c and 70c; skunk, per skin 15c, 25c and 50c. Skins not prime 25 to 30 per

cent less. IRON AND HARDWARE. - The market is dull and irregular. English prices of iron are weaker, but an advance in freights would at

slackened in most lines, and business is expected to turn out better shortly. Teas keep firm, but there will be little change or activity before the new crop begins to arrive. Rice is steady and unchanged. Fruit ruled quiet, and prime Valencias sold at 63c in arge lots. Sugars were active, refiners state that buyers have operated more liberally. The beet market is also cabled very firm, with an advance in prices expected. Syrup is dull at 21c to 45c per gallon. There have been

sales of Barbadoes molasses in lots at 29c. HIDES AND TALLOW-The demand for hides has been limited, and prices are the same. Sheepskins are worth 70c to 90c; clips 25c; lambsking 20c and calfskins 12c. Tallow is quiet at 3ge to 4c for raw, and 6ge to 7ge for rendered.

LEATHER.—English advices by last mail report an increased demand. Trade there as been extremely dull for some time Another leather house has commenced operations here, but this is no indication that business is improving, as in reality the market is quiet. Of the two tanneries which recently suffered from the fire scourge one has resumed.

### TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. During the past week there has been no particular feature. There is a moderate business doing, but the volume is hardly up to

general expectations. BUTTER. -There is little change in the condition of the market. The demand for inferior is fair. Choice rolls sell at 124c to 14c

FLOUR AND GRAIN.-The demand for flour has been good, but offerings have been limited. Sales of superior extra have been made at \$4.60 to \$4.65, and of extra at \$4.45. Wheat has been in good demand and a moderate business reported. Prices are some what higher. Barley has been quiet, as the season is about over. Oats are in demand and higher, thore being limited offerings. Peas are steady with sales of No. 2 at 71c. Rye is nominal at 68c to 70c in absence of sales. Canadian corn is nominal at 55c. Bran is dull and easier. Oatmeal firm at \$4.30 in car lots.

GROCERIES .- The demand generally is inactive, but business likely will improve. Prices rule steady and reported firmer for sugars. Teas are also firm. Fruit steady.

HIDES, SKINS, ETC.—There are no changes in the price of hides. Prices remain at 9c for, in the price of findes. Fraces remains and and Cape Pine. She brings advices from St. No. 1 green steers, Sic for No. 1 cows, and and Cape Pine. She brings advices from St. 7ic for No. 2. Small lots of cured sell at Si John's saying that the Dundes steemers Polynia, Esquimaux and Jan Mayen are fitting out that the cows and 9 to 9ke for cured. Caliskins are in moderate supply. Sheep for the whale fishery. The steamer Neptune skins are firm. Lambskins bring 20c., Tal- has returned from the seal fishery with equal low unchanged at 31c for rough, and 61 to in weight to 16,000 seals. She was forced to

# HAVE YOU

Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankies?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?

Oramps, growing nervousness ? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the

heart? Albumen and tube casts in the Fittul rheumatic pains and neuralgia?

I loss of appetite, flesh and strength?
Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?
Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? at night?

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches

# of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhora, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is

and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day diseased. and claims more victims than any other complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

\$11.50 a cental; alsike unchanged at \$10.50 to \$12.50; timothy steady at \$4.40 to \$4.50 per cental.

Wood. -Business is quiet and prices un changed. The demand is fair for coarse lots at 15c to 16c. Selections are worth 18c. and ordinary 15c to 16c; Supers are steady at 21c to 22c, and extras at 25c.

### LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS.

There has been a livelier tone in the market since the ice commenced to disappear from the river. Although the roads are not the best in country places a large number of farmers wer in the city to-day with products of all kinds Maple sugar and syrup is now very plentiful and the prices have been lowered a little. In the fruit market business is keeping very quiet, a small but constant demand kept up for all kind of fruits, but the trade is not in the best of condition. Our quotations are: - Apples \$2.50 to \$4 per brl.: oranges, Florida, \$6 to \$7.50 per box; valencias, \$7 to \$7.50 per case; lemons, 86 to \$6.50 per case, and \$3 50 to \$4 per box bananas, \$2 to \$6 per bunch; pineapples, 30c to 40c each, and cranberries 80c to \$1 per gallon. The vegetable market has altered none the trade is very good and the demand is equal to the supply. We quote:—Potatoes 45c to 50c per bag, cabbage 30c to 40c, lettuce 60c to \$1.20, red caboage 75c, celery 75c to \$1.00, Spanish onions 50c, raddish 70c per dozen, new potatoes \$3, carrots 50c, turnips 50c, onions 75c, beets 50c, parsnips 75c, spinach \$1.50, sweetpotatoes \$2.50 per bushel, new cabbage 25c, horse-raddish 10c to 20c, cucumbers 20c each, parsley 5c to 10c, mint 5c to 10c, rhubarb 12c to 20c, asparagus 40c to 50c per bunch, tomatoes per box \$1 to \$1.50. Mr. Denis McCarthy has received a lot of fresh strawberries, which are sold at 400 per quart; also green peas 60c per peck.

black horse \$125, one bay horse \$125, one bay mare \$150, one pair of chestnuts \$350, one black horse \$250, one bay \$78, one brown \$75, one bay \$125, one black \$130, one bay mare \$77, one bay horse \$77.50, and one black horse \$50.

There has been a large increase in the shipment of horses lately. During the past week the following were sent to different parts of 14.2 United States:—3 horses, valued at \$390; 7 do \$710; 12 do \$1,532.50; 17 do \$1,980; 14 do \$1,602; 1 do \$112.50; 2 do \$210; 5 do \$672.50; 12 do \$1,480; 3 do \$382; 7 do \$1,180; 1 do \$117.50; 2 do \$178; 1 do \$125; 15 do \$1,650; 2 do \$240; 9 do \$954; 11 do \$1,109; and three mares for breeding purposes, valued at \$639.

# LOCAL CATTLE MARKETS. .

The market has been a little easier, there s more demand for choice cattle, and prices have had an upward turn. This morning the enquiry for calves was very large; many of hese were of a poor kind, but they brought rather high prices. Sheep have had very little demand lately, and the supply altogether too large. Mr. Tailfer had some very choice cattle which he disposed of at 5c per lb. The receipts this morning were about 230 cattle, 100 sheep and 320 calves. Prices ranging for cattle on the hoof from 31c to 41c for medium and 5c for choice; sheep 31c to 51c per lb. Calves sold from \$2 to \$8 for second class and \$10 to \$12 for choice,

# FINANCE.

The New York stock market opened weak and remained so up to noon. Canadian Pacific closed yesterday in New York at 364. In London Consols sold at 98; Erie, 10; New York Central, 898; Cana-dian Pacific, 378; Illonois Central, 1283. The local stock market opened firm with sales as follows:—5 Montreal 200, 35 do 200½, 25 do 200½, 25 do ex-div. 195½, 5 Toronto 183, 8 Ontario 109, 20 do 109½, 40 do 110, 10 Merchants 1132, 25 Telegraph 1191, 6 do 120, 175 Gas 1793.

# THE SEAL FISHERY.

HALLEAX, May I.—The steamer Miranda, from St. John's, Nild., for New York via Halifax, just arrived here, reports passing twelve enormous icebergs between Cape Ray for the whale fishery. The steamer Neptune Russia has advanced, waged battle and taken Calcutta, May 4.—The public here are finally Pogue warned Fanning to keep off the premises of he would shoot him. On Sazza The jobbing trade is fair and provisions. She is a good deal battered by bee, Emma Constance; youngest daughter the talking and made all the late James Tweddell.

# MILLINERY!

**公共的社会工程的企业,在1998年** 

TO-DAY RECEIVED TO-DAY RECEIVED TO-DAY RECEIVED

> LADIES' WHITE CHIP HATS. LADIES WHITE CHIP HATS.

RECEIVED TO-DAY BECEIVED TO-DAY RECRIVED TO-DAY

LADIES' BLACK CHIP HATS. LADIES' BLACK CHIP HATS.

One of the handsome novelties of the scason Second Importation of the season

TINSEL HAT SCARFS TIMBEL HAT SCARPS TINSEL HAT SCARYS

IN GOLD AND BRONZE. IN GOLD AND CREAM. IN GOLD AND ORENAT. IN GOLD AND BRONZE.

IN GOLD AND BLUE. IN GOLD AND CARDINAL. A large Stuck of Crape Vells.

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S. CARSLEY has the largest stock of Umbrellas not mly in Canada, but larger than any retail Umbrelle Maker in England. Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas, from \$1.80 each. Gentlemen's Spiondid Sitk Umbrellas. Natural Sticks and Silk Cases, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3 each. Atl S. Carstey's Umbrollas are made of Spitalfields

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 ${f RUPTURE}$ EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUBS. The last and best with a spira spring, ever invented. Never tips or moves from position, even the sixteenth of an inch. Cures every child, and eight out

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work or money refunded. Don't waste money on useless appliances, but send stamp for illustrated circular, contains price list, your neigh-trated circular, contains price list, your neigh-bor's testimony, and questions to be answered. Call or address, "THE EGAN IMPERIAL TRUSS (OMPANY"

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weaker, but an advance in freights would at once affect local quotations. Large buyers appear to have their wants for some time to come. Cablegrams from London quote best selected copper 10s higher, at £49 10s; pig tin steady at £79 10s spot, and £80 55 for 3 mos, futures, G.O.B. chill bars unchanged at £44. Scotch warrants were cabled from Glasgow id higher, at 41s 10d, and Middlesboro' No. 3 Foundry G.M.B. is steady at 33s 6d. Fair orders are coming in from travellers, who expect to do a better trade next week.

GREEN FRUITS, MAPLE PRODUCTS, &c.—Foreign fruits are quiet but firm. Valencias sell here at \$7.50 to \$8 per case. Lemons in boxes are worth \$3.50 to \$4. Bananas are plentiful and sell well; we quote \$2.50 to \$3 per bunch. Pincapples \$3 per dozen, Sound Canadian apples were quoted at \$3.50 to \$4. Bananas are plentiful and sell well; we quote \$2.50 to \$4 per brl. Dates, 51c to 6c. Maple syrup sold at 70c per small tin and sngar at 92 per pound.

GROCERIES.—The demand seems to have slackened in most lines, and business is expected to turn out botter shortly. Teas by the start of S1.50, one pair of chestnuts \$350, to \$4. turn out botter shortly. Teas Dingle Brener to appear and to answer to such domand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to tribland judgment as in a cause

by default By the Court, GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy P.S.C.

MARRIED. BURKE-MERRIMAN.—At St. Ann's Church, on the 28th April, by the Rev. Father Strubbe, James Burke, of Ottawa, to Miss Julia Merriman, of this city. 103-2

Julia Merriman, of this city. 103-2

HYLAND—CARROLL—At Montreal, on the 28th April, 1885, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, P.P., M. E. Hyland, upholsterer, to Miss Annie Carroll, both of this city. (Inches and Pearson, 1985) city. [Quebec and Boston papers please copy.] WIMES-BROPHY-At St. James Church, Brighton, Ontario, on the 23rd April, by the Rev. Father Brophy, uncle of the bride, J. A. Wimes to Jennie, daughter of the late Thomas

Brophy. DAILEY-CALLAHAN .-- In this city, on the 27th inst., at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Strubbe, Patrick Dailey to Nelly Callahan. [Boston and Rockland papers please copy.] copy.]

McLEA-GRUNOW. -()n 22nd inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, Hackensack, N.J., by the Rev. Dr. A. Johnson, Frederick McLea (late of Montreal), to Adelaide Grunow, second daughter of Julius Grunow, Esq., manufacturing optician, New York City.

BRODIE—MACLEA.—On 28th inst., by the

Venerable Archdeacon Evans, Hugh Brodie, of the firm of Brodie & Harvie, Montreal, to Alice Anna Maclea, only daughter of W. J Maclea, Sr., of Buffalo, N.Y. SULLIVAN, BUILER—On the 24th inst.,

at St. Ann's church, by the Rev. Father Godts. Francis Sullivan, youngest son of Patrick Sullivan, to Miss Mary A. Butler, daughter of Mr. John Butler, all of this city.

RAFTER, LATHROP—At Albany, N.V., April 21st, 1885, by the Rev. Father Walsh, Rector of the Gailledral of the Immaculate Conception, Frank J. R. Ratter, of Montreal, to Ritie M., daughter of Charles Henry Lathrop, sr., of Albany, N.Y. No cards.

SHANAHAN-GLEESON-On the 27th inst., at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Caron, James Shanahan to Maggie, youngest daughter of Denis Gleeson. 101-1 daughter of Denis Gleeson.

# DIED.

WAIT,—On the 28th April, Maggie Walsh, beloved wife of Frederick W. Wait, aged 25

McKEOWN.—On April 30th, Sarah Jane, TEMPLE .- At Quebec, on the 28th instant, Kieran Temple, aged 68 years a native of King's County, Ireland.

GORMALY: On the 24th Instant, at St. Patrick's de Beaurivage, Estrick Gormaly, aged

7 TWEDDELL On the 27th irstant, at Que