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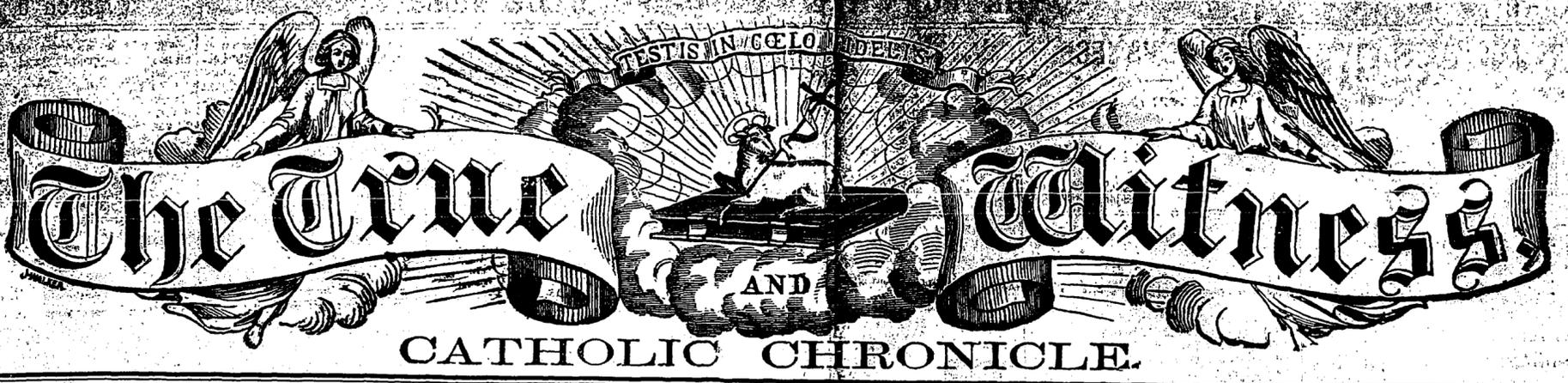
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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 30. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1884. PRICE FIVE CENTS

WISDOM FOR PARENTS.

THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

THE CONVENTUAL SCHOOLS

(From Father Muller's "Public School Education.")

Above all, let us be assured that our daughters are educated as women not as men. Women are not needed as men; they are needed as women: to do, not what men can do as well as they, but what men cannot do.

As mothers, they not only neglect, but disdain, the refined and simple domestic virtues, and seem to be dead to the most essential duties—the drudgery, they call it—of mothers; they manage to be relieved of household cares, especially of child-bearing, and of the duty of bringing up children.

If they condescend to have one or two children, they set them an ill example; for children see that their mother, as a wife, forgets to honor and obey her husband, and always wants to have her own way with him.

There is indeed nothing which more grieves the wise and good, or makes them tremble for the future of the country, than the way in which our daughters are educated in the public schools. When they become wives and mothers, they have none of the habits or character necessary to govern their household and to train their children properly.

Hence arises that growing neglect or laxity of family discipline; that insubordination, that lawlessness and precocious depravity of young America; that almost total lack of filial reverence and obedience with the children of this generation.

The education of children may be said to commence from the moment they open their eyes and ears to the sights and sounds of the world about them; and of these sights and sounds the most impressive and the most enduring of all lessons, those learned at the knees of a good mother sink the deepest into the mind and heart, and last the longest.

And of the noblest and best men that ever lived, and adorned and benefitted the world, have declared that, under God, they owed everything that was good and useful in their lives to the love of virtue, and truthfulness, and piety, and the fear of God instilled into their hearts by the lips of a pious mother.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. CHICAGO, March 1.—A new remarkable motor, known as "The Triple Thermic Motor," has been discovered. The motive power is the vapor of bisulphide of carbon.

THE SOUDAN REBELLION.

Gen. Graham's Victory—Complete Defeat of the Rebels before Trinkitat—Tokar in the hands of the British—The Arabs lose 1,100 men and six guns—Details of the Engagement—The British losses—Many officers wounded—The feeling in London.

TRINKITAT, March 1.—The rebels were found in force, with two guns, at the old fort, three miles from Fort Baker. Firing opened on both sides, and lasted a long time. The rebels were repulsed after 1,000 were killed. The British loss was ten killed and forty wounded.

The evils we have to cure cannot be reached by the reading of the Bible, by Sunday School training, nor by any possible political or legislative action. Men or women cannot be legislated into virtue. That the remedy to a great extent, must be supplied by woman's action and influence, we not only cannot claim, but it is only as woman, as wife, as mother, that she must do the work.

London, March 1.—An official despatch says that the British lost 24 killed and 142 wounded in yesterday's fight. They captured 4 Krupp guns, 2 howitzers and 1 machine gun.

London, March 2.—A Trinkitat telegram received at the War Office states that four officers of the English force were killed, and a later despatch from General Graham says sixteen officers received wounds. Baker Pasha and Col. Barnaby were both severely wounded. Nine hundred of the enemy's dead were counted in the captured positions.

THE ARABS LOST 1,100 MEN dead on the field at Teb, besides guns and other munitions. Their whole camp, including 375 tents and many camels, was also taken. The condition of the camp showed that the Arabs relied upon being victorious. General Graham will send part of the Tokar garrison to Trinkitat and destroy the works of the fortifications.

OSMAN DIGMA. It is believed Osman Digma's power has been broken. The garrison found at Tokar numbered seventy men, who were half-starved. The remainder had joined the rebels. The bodies of Morice Bay, Surgeon Lealle and four other Europeans, who were killed in the fight between Baker Pasha's troops and the rebels, were found at Teb and buried.

THE FEELING IN LONDON. New York, March 2.—(Special to the Globe.)—Accounts of the battle of Trinkitat in the morning papers do not differ essentially from the press despatches.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Precautions for the Queen's Safety—The Fortescue-Garmoyne Case—Lord Lytton's Family Life—The Continental Masons.

New York, March 2.—Despatches from London say the time and arrangements for the Queen's journey to the continent will not be known till the last hour. The apprehensions for the Queen have been increased by the events of the week and she fears strongly that some act of violence may be attempted.

No society event is attracting more attention at present than a fancy dress ball projected to take place in May to raise funds for founding an art school at the Royal Institute for painters. The notable feature of this will be the historic processions.

The Fortescue-Garmoyne branch of promise case continues the ruling sensation. Earl Cairns, the father of the recreant lover, resents the revelations which continue to appear in the papers. There will remain nothing new to be revealed at the trial.

THE BRITISH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT to be Blown up Within Six Weeks. THE OBJECT OF THE RECENT EXPLOSION IN LONDON SAID TO BE TO KILL THE HEIR APPARENT.

THE QUEEN ADVISED TO POSTPONE HER CONTINENTAL TOUR. New York, March 1.—O'Donovan Rossa is declared that the British Houses of Parliament will be blown up within six weeks. Patrick Joyce says the Suez Canal will also be blown up.

AN INVESTIGATION shows that there is a stable at 127 25th street, Brooklyn, said to be the residence of Thomas Ryan, an alleged dynamite. No person named Ryan lived there for years.

LONGFELLOW'S BUST IN WESTMINSTER. LONDON, March 2.—The bust of Longfellow was unveiled on Saturday morning in Westminster Abbey. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Geo. Broderick, sub-dean of Westminster, Dean Bradley being absent on account of domestic afflictions.

MURDER IN A CONVENT. PARIS, Feb. 29.—A gardener named Chave, employed at a convent near Versailles, was recently dismissed for laziness. To-day, while the sisters were walking on the convent grounds in a secluded spot, Chave suddenly appeared before them. The lady superior asked kindly if he found work, when Chave, without replying, drew a revolver and discharged six barrels, killing the lady superior and mortally wounding one of her companions.

POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Gladstone's Speech on the Franchise Bill—An Outline of its Provisions—The New Speaker—The Son of "The People's Whirlwind" to be raised to the Peerage.

New York, March 2.—The Tribune's cable says the Reform bill which Mr. Gladstone moved on Thursday for leave to introduce was expounded in a speech of extraordinary vigor and lucidity. The speech abounds in details, too complex to be summarized.

THE SON OF "THE PEOPLE'S WHIRLWIND" to be raised to the Peerage. New York, March 2.—The Tribune's cable says the Reform bill which Mr. Gladstone moved on Thursday for leave to introduce was expounded in a speech of extraordinary vigor and lucidity.

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CONVERSION OF A PRIMA DONA.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Mlle. Nevada, the American prima donna, has become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. She will shortly receive the rite of baptism at the English Protestant Church. "M. Gonnard," the composer, will be one of the sponsors.



JACOBS OIL THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, All Ailments of the Head, Neck, and Back, Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, AND every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

Advertisement for N. H. Down's Elixir, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing its benefits for various ailments like consumption, coughs, and colds.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, showing a bottle and text describing its effectiveness for liver and stomach issues.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels.

A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer: "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured."

SALT RHEUM.

GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. His ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

THE QUEEN'S SECRET

OHAP. XLVIII (Continued.)

On receiving this answer, the queen shook her head, and covered her face for a moment with her hands, as if in despair of being able to save the prisoner after such positive testimony.

"May it please your grace," said Alice, looking up timidly at her judge, "will not bring this witness against me. I will answer right freely and truly without his confronting."

"Dost thou acknowledge, then, the truth of the testimony?" inquired Elizabeth. "Nay, most gracious madam; for verily, I refused not to obey the royal warrant."

"Nay, most gracious madam; for verily, I refused not to obey the royal warrant. I do not threaten to stab the witness if he but laid a finger on me. On the sacred vessel, please your grace; she witnesseth a mistake."

"The sacred vessel?—what may that be?" "The consecrated cup in which lay the body of the Saviour."

"Ah! wouldst thou have killed him in its defence?" "I am a Catholic," replied Alice, "and that blessed cup was dearer to me than my life."

"Wouldst thou have sacrificed thy life to save it?" "Ay, ay, verily, a thousand lives to shield it from such pollution. O my liege, blame me not for my bold words—blame me not if I dared so to speak to this mad man. For he who had loved me from mine earliest years, and filled my soul with the light of faith, was then lying a corpse at my feet; and the witness, here, stood before me ready to grasp the sacred treasure with blood-stained hands; my liege, my liege, do not blame me if at such a time I spoke in language unbecoming my sex, for my heart was filled with indignation against this wicked man."

"Why oall ye him wicked?" inquired the queen, willing now to make her degraded minion as odious as possible to the bench and the spectators, as a prelude to his approaching incarceration. "I may not speak my reasons in this public place," murmured Alice in an undertone.

"Ab, well," muttered the queen, "his conduct, doubtless, might do but little credit to his place. Witness, hasten thou this lady whispering at the mass?" she continued, again addressing Pilmont.

"Most gracious madam," interrupted Alice, "it is needless to interrogate this man; I have—"

"Hold thy peace, woman; thou lackest not boldness, nor presumption either, to interrupt us thus," exclaimed Elizabeth. "Please your grace, I mean not to be bold; I only wish to terminate this trial as soon as may comport with justice and the due course of law; I confess, before God and the world, I am a Catholic, and have worshipped at the mass in Whitstone Hollow; so far am I amenable to punishment, and willing to undergo it; but I pray your majesty to spare me this man's testimony, for his slight appalleth me."

"So thou makest boast of thy religion in our very presence," said the queen; "hah! marry, my good lords, this maiden berareth not herself so like the terrified hawn that trieth to fly from the pursuing hounds, ha, ha! e—what thinkest thou, my Lord Montague?"

"The gentlest hawn will bunt, my liege, when she is hard pressed, and cannot escape," replied Montague. "And so thou'rt willing to suffer the penalty, my good dame," resumed the queen; "knowest thou what that is?"

"They tell me it is forfeiture of lands, and even death, if the queen so willeth it." "And dost not fear to die?" "Not when I die for my faith, please your grace."

"Dost that faith teach thee to resist lawful authority?" "Nay, my liege, but to obey it, as coming from God."

but I must not forget, nevertheless, that God is still the eternal and Almighty Sovereign, and queen; but instruments in his hands."

Elizabeth again shook her head, and leaped back in her chair, as if all was now over. "Alas! she muttered, as if to herself, but intended for the bench and the nobles around her, 'tis hard to save one bent so much on her own destruction."

"Dost thou believe," inquired the archbishop, in the slow, solemn manner peculiar to him when before the people—"Dost thou believe, young woman, that the pope hath power to absolve from their allegiance her majesty's subjects in these realms?"

"I do," replied Alice; "for as vicar of Christ on earth, he hath power to rule over men's consciences as his Lord and Master reveleth over men's hearts; and therefore whoso, as vicar of Christ, declareth him absolved from allegiance, by any secular power, I do firmly believe that I am thereby absolved."

"Therefore thou maintainest the pope's temporal and spiritual power in these realms?" "In every realm, my lord, I hold he can exercise temporal power when such becomes necessary for the enforcement of his spiritual supremacy."

"And that it matters not in such circumstances, whether question cometh of Catholic or Protestant sovereignty?" "Not a jot," said Alice, firmly the high priest on earth hath been given a sovereignty above them all, and in its exercise should have regard not to the false religious opinions of particular realms, but to the salvation of the great human family."

"May the God of heaven bless thee, Alice," cried the same feeble, faltering voice, in the direction of the door. "Silence in the court!" commanded the tipstaff, rising and looking toward the guard.

Alice again started at the sound of that voice, and facing round to Lord Montague, gazed at him for an instant in silence, her eyes fixed, and her face growing pale as marble.

"My lord, my lord," she said at length, "what voice is that? O, tell me—tell me truly, is he yet living? If he be, that—"

"Unhaid me! let me go!" cried the voice again; "let me embrace her before I die—my own child, she's my child—Alice, Alice! I'm living still!"

"Guards," shouted the usher, "arrest that man for disturbing the court! Ho! there, halberdiers, why stand ye staring thus? away with him!"

"I'm my Lord of Leicester," replied one of the guard. "What! what! my Lord of Leicester?" ejaculated the queen, starting up from her chair of state—"how comest this?"

The earl, who had just then reached the door of the council room, replied that an old man, claiming to be the father of the prisoner, begged for admittance and leave to embrace his child before he died. "He seemeth weak and feeble, please your majesty," added the earl, "and the guards here are treating him somewhat roughly."

The white bench had now risen, on seeing her majesty starting so suddenly from her seat, and looked earnestly towards the door. "My lord, my lord," repeated Alice, clinging to Montague, "he lives he lives!—bring me to him—bring me to him! O my God, my kind and good God, I thank thee for this mercy to me—from my whole soul I thank thee." And the fair girl raised her clasped hands and tearful eyes to Him who is the comforter of the afflicted, and the source of all consolation.

"Admit the old man!" said the queen again resuming her seat; "admit him, that we may see the root from which springeth this cross-grained scion."

"Make way there!" cried the guards; "make way, and let the stork man pass." "Make way!" repeated the tipstaff; "fall ye back, lieges, and open way."

looking wistfully at his master, he turned his head aside to avoid the gaze of the crowd,—for there was a tear gathering in his eye,—and, touching Alice on the arm, whispered in her ear.

"Am I affered he'll never get over this; see, he's sinkin' faster and faster every minute; but shure he can't die stay any while he'll see you; poor old oather—Sam Wabble and myself had to carry him from the Paycock, aither yer uncle gave him the last sacraments."

"Enough of this; we have had tears and embraces enough, and to spare, I trow," said Elizabeth, at length becoming impatient of the delay, though she hesitated to interrupt the scene, on account of the general sympathy manifested by the spectators; "let the prisoner again be placed at the bar, so hear the sentence of the court."

Alice was now gently forced from the arms of her father, conducted back to the stand, and Sir Geoffrey given in charge to Baddy. "Prisoner," said Bacon, addressing the young girl on a sign from the queen, thou hast confessed thyself a violator of the law, as well by bearing witness contrary to the statute, as by refusing to acknowledge the Queen's supremacy; knowest thou ought of reason why the court should not pronounce sentence against thee accordingly?"

"I have none to offer," replied the prisoner, "save that it is a most unjust law, and should not be enforced."

"And thou, my Lord Montague," said the queen, "hast ought further to plead in the maiden's defence?"

"I have, please your majesty," promptly responded Montague. "Proceed then, without further delay, for this case hath already cost us time overmuch."

"Order," said Montague, "call the right honorable Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, to appear in evidence on this trial, with her majesty's permission."

The queen bowed her assent. Leicester, who had taken his seat under the bench, now came forward and took his stand. "Most gracious sovereign, and lords commissioners of this court," said Montague, "I shall be able to prove by the aid of this most noble gentleman's testimony, that neither the prisoner nor those who were present at the mass in Whitstone Hollow, on the night of the massacre, were guilty of a violation of the statute, the cell or cavern of the said Whitstone Hollow being a privileged place, sanctuary rights having been granted to it by license of her most gracious majesty, queen, our beloved and illustrious sovereign, now presiding on the bench."

The commissioners drew themselves up, astonished at this bold and unexpected declaration, and looked at each other, and then at the queen for an explanation. Leicester, on the other hand, stood confounded and surprised. He now saw, when it was, perhaps, too late, that he had run his head into a noose from which he might find it troublesome to extricate it. He knew the queen was incensed against him, both on account of the child and his friendship for the prisoner, and feared, if the forged license were produced in open court, she might make it a cause for impeachment.

"What may this mean, my Lord Montague?" said Elizabeth, seeing Leicester turning pale and crest-fallen; "it is surely for the first time we've heard of such license."

"The noble earl, my liege, will doubtless afford your gracious majesty satisfactory information," replied Montague, whilst a smile played about the edges of his mouth, that spoke far more than he dared to utter in words.

"Humph! this is passing strange," muttered Elizabeth, detecting a secret in Montague's countenance; "but proceed—proceed with the trial."

"Mayhap it were better, my liege," responded the advocate, "that your majesty and the earl had some private understanding about this matter ere it cometh before the court."

The blood mounted instantly to the queen's face. "What! my lord," she demanded, "wouldst have the condemnation or acquittal of the prisoner depend on the private instructions of my Lord Leicester?"

"Nay, but please your grace, if this license, granted to Nell Gower in requital of certain secret services, be not in your majesty's handwriting, then it must be a—"

an allegation put forth by such a person as Nell Gower, the bench would probably acquit him, and thus Nell Gower herself be instantly arraigned for forgery. Now, this might prove a very disastrous consequence; for the spawwife, once found guilty, would be likely to make few scruples about divulging her secrets. All this passed through Elizabeth's mind in a second, and, seeing there was no possibility of safely gratifying her insatiable desire for Alice's death and the earl's ruin at the same time, she resolved to defer bearing the charge of forgery for the present, and proceed at once to pass sentence on the young recusant, trusting to the morrow for the conviction of the earl.

"My Lord Montague," said the queen, "factoring a compass; she by no means fails; this charge of forgery might too much embarrass the present case; and we therefore must put off its hearing until the morrow, when thou mayst produce the spawwife, an it be needed."

"Then it's your majesty's pleasure to adjourn this court," observed Montague. "Nay, nay, my lord, hath not the charge been proved against the prisoner?"

"Not so, under your grace's favor; the prisoner standeth acquitted of the charge, if the cavern of Whitstone Hollow enjoyed the sanctuary privilege."

"That remaineth yet to be seen," replied Elizabeth. "The court shall now pass sentence, reserving its execution, however, till such time as this forgery affair may be investigated. Prisoner, stand forth and answer for the last time,—dost thou, or dost thou not, acknowledge the queen's supremacy?"

"At this moment, Sir Geoffrey made some exclamation which disturbed the court. "Who speaks?" demanded Elizabeth. "May it please your grace," feebly muttered the knight, attempting to rise.

"Bring him forward then," said the queen, nodding her assent to the officers, "that the court may judge of the young recusant by the oid."

The knight of Brocton was now helped forward on the stand beside his daughter, by two of the deputy ushers. His face was white as marble; his hands trembled, and his limbs shook as with a palsy. When he had staggered up to where Alice stood, he threw his left arm over her neck, and balanced himself in that position with the aid of a cane some one handed him from the crowd.

"Leave me," said he, turning his head half round to the ushers—"leave me; my child will now support me."

"Dear father," whispered Alice, "take thee care thou offendest not the queen." "Is she straight before me, Alice?" "Ay, dost not see her there on the bench?" "Nay, my sight hath grown weak of late."

"What wouldst thou of the court?" demanded Elizabeth. "I would ask thee to spare this little girl's life, for thy royal father's sake," inquired Sir Geoffrey, "seeing she hath never injured thee in word or deed."

"Our royal father—what knowest thou of our father?" "Little for a good score years—little since he rebelled against the church; but when he was yet young and happy, I was his companion in arms, and a merry wild foy. Twice he owed me his life, and now I come here to claim a little money from his daughter for the sake of the olden time."

As the knight spoke his head fell forward on his breast, and his limbs tottered under him. "And what mercy canst thou expect from the daughter, when thou curset the father's memory?"

"I curse not at all," slowly replied the knight; "God hath not given us tongues to curse, but to bless; and I will bless and pray even for those who have driven me from my home and my books out here on the world's charity, an thou but sparest my child. For sixteen years these old eyes have seldom looked on woman's face, save this; patting his daughter's cheek with the hand he had thrown round her neck, and therefore little am I versed in the ways of the court, and little know I how to excite a woman's pity; but if thou only lookest in this child's face, your grace will see she deserveth not death. O my lords, my lords, she is innocent as the newborn babe."

"Ay, marry—innocent, forsooth; she hath violated the law, and refused to acknowledge our supremacy; call ye this innocence?" demanded the queen, endeavoring to implicate the knight, as an offset to the sympathy manifested by the bench and the spectators. "Under your grace's majesty's favor," said Montague, rising, "I must caution the knight of Brocton against answering that question."

"Death!" cried Elizabeth, turning sharply on the advocate, "art thou censor of the court? marry, we knew not the bench had such a supervisor."

"Thou'rt a most perverse wretch," exclaimed the queen, "and deservest no mercy."

"He hath rebelled your majesty in most blasphemous manner," observed Pilmont. "Nay, when I suffered the oath of supremacy, he denied even your majesty's right to the throne, and called thee a usurper."

"Who spoke?" inquired the knight. "Sir Thomas Pilmont." "Ah! my God!" exclaimed the old man, shrinking back in terror, "hath he pursued us higher, even into the presence of the queen? methought, after banishing us from home, and compelling us to crave the world's old charity, he might have been satisfied. Eh, but I had almost forgotten," continued the knight, "he would marry thee, Alice—he would marry thee, child—O daughter of my heart, he murmured, drawing her head over on his breast, 'thou must never marry that man, even to save thy life.'"

"Prisoner, did he ask thee in marriage?" inquired Montague, addressing Alice. "He did."

"When, and where?" "During the journey to London. He avowed, also, that her majesty had promised to give me to him in marriage."

"Sir Thomas Pilmont, advance to the bar in obedience to the royal summons," cried the tipstaff, at a signal from the attorney-general.

The tall, gaunt form of the discarded courier then slowly ascended the few steps that led to the council table, and took the stand beside Sir Geoffrey and his daughter. The knight, hearing the name of the witness called, and seeing him now at his side, turned to look at the man who had caused him so much misery, fixing his eyes close upon him, for, alas! they were now almost sightless. "What!" said he, after gazing at him for a time in apparent astonishment—"what! the queen to promise thee my little Alice in marriage surely, man, thou must belie thy mistress, for verily it would be a most damnable sacrilege to wed this angel to a monster like thee. O dear me! thou hast a visage hateful as thy heart."

And the old man shook his trembling hand at the sinister looking witness, and turned away. "Hold thy peace, Sir Geoffrey Wentworth," commanded Elizabeth, striking the desk with a book she held in her hand to enforce silence—"hold thy peace, grumbler, and disrespect not the presence; 'sdeath my lords, each one here thinks he hath right to use his tongue without stint or reverence. So, there, Sir Thomas Pilmont," she continued, "hold up thy crooked head, that the court may see thy comely countenance, and answer to the bench."

"My honored liege," submitted the venerable Marquis of Winchester, himself a Catholic, though never a stanch one in the presence of royalty, "may it please your grace to dispense with the etiquette of the court, and order the old man a chair, for he seemeth no longer able to stand."

The queen made a signal to the ushers, who instantly placed a chair upon the table, on which the knight slowly seated himself, holding Alice firmly by the hand, as if he dreaded some one might snatch her away.

"And so, Sir Thomas Pilmont," resumed Elizabeth, "the prisoner avereth thou hast solicited her, when yet in thy custody, to wed thee; and, furthermore, avouched our royal promise to enforce thy suit—what sayest thou?"

"An it please your gracious majesty, I may not contradict the maiden," responded Pilmont, resolved to make a last effort to secure the wealthy heiress, even at the risk of offending the queen by the avowal. Indeed, it was the only hope now left him, for he saw clearly, if the queen banished him not to Brocton a married man, she would send him to the Tower, and thence to the block, and bury his secrets and himself together in the same grave.

"What! man; dost swear that we verily and indeed made thee such promises?" "Ay, most truly hath your majesty."

"In good faith, and in very deed? ah?" "Nay, I can remind your grace of the occasion; it was when last I carried despatches to Scotland, to the Earl—"

"Hold! sir—enough! we care not to divulge our state secrets to so many greedy quans," exclaimed Elizabeth, interrupting her quarandam confidant, lest he might say too much. "We wish thee to answer our question simply, yea or nay."

"Then do I most solemnly swear that your majesty had promised me the hand of this maiden in requital of certain services."

(Continued On Third Page.)

THE TRUTH WITNESS... PUBLISHED BY THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY... 100 ST. PATRICK ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY... MARCH 5, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR... MARCH, 1884. THURSDAY, 6th - St. John of God, Confessor. FRIDAY, 7th - Most Holy Crown of Thorns, SS. Perpetua and Felicitas, Martyrs.

NOTICE. Subscribers in arrears for past due subscriptions and renewals, in advance, for the present year are particularly requested to remit without further delay.

AT A LEGAL MEETING IN OAK ON SUNDAY. Henry George's land nationalization was declared to be impracticable. This is the first declaration of the Irish National League in opposition to Mr. George's scheme.

BRADLAUGH THINKS THAT THE "GRAND OLD WOMAN" of the English Conservative party is both "mean and spiteful" for keeping him out of the House of Commons.

AS THE ORANGE SOCIETIES IN THE DOMINION are again seeking favors at the hands of Parliament in Ottawa, we would beg to call the attention of our legislators to the following instructive fact.

THE DATE HAS AT LAST BEEN DEFINITELY fixed for the opening of the Provincial Legislature. The members are called to meet on the 27th inst.

MR. GLADSTONE HAS AT LAST INTRODUCED his great reform measure, the bill for the extension of the franchise. The Premier has declared his readiness and determination to stand or fall by it.

and now the Premier says Ireland must have the benefit of the measure or Great Britain will have to go without it.

We notice that immigrants who are in a state of utmost destitution continue to arrive in this country. They are not only destitute of funds, but their clothing, which might suit the climate they came from, is entirely unsuited to our rigorous winter season.

THAT THERE IS A GREAT ZEEZ FOR SOME wholesome measure of land reform in Great Britain will be readily admitted when the facts and figures concerning the monopolies are considered. We find that 28 dukes own 158 separate estates, comprising nearly 4,000,000 acres.

REV. DR. CORDNER ON ENFORCED EMIGRATION. At the annual concert of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, held on Friday last in the Queen's Hall, the Rev. Dr. Cordner delivered an address, which was remarkably sympathetic with the Irish people and their efforts to advance on the road of progress and freedom.

establishing the honest tiller of Irish soil permanently on their own land, and in giving them the same security for their labor as every Canadian enjoys in this portion of the empire.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir Charles Tupper's acceptance and occupation of the position of High Commissioner of England while still a member of the House and of the Government, have been considered by many to be a clear violation of the independence of Parliament.

THE INCREASE OF DIVORCES.

A BOSTON lecturer has been gathering divorce statistics in the courts of New England, and he finds that during the last twenty years no less than twenty thousand absolute divorces have been granted in that part of the country alone.

MR. WHITE'S BILL.

ON SEVERAL occasions during the course of last year we alluded in these columns to "Legal and Illegal Masonry," and there showed conclusively that the Masonic fraternity in this Province, calling under the name of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, was an unlawful association.

correct is now made quite clear by the action which Deputy Grand Master White, M.P., has taken respecting this same Grand Lodge of Quebec.

CHASTE AND LIBERAL SAREPTA.

THE MONTREAL HERALD has a contributor to its editorial columns who writes over the nom de plume of "Sarepta." To relieve the Herald, this "Sarepta," whether it be he or she we know not, is a literary genius of no mean order.

THE DYNAMITE SCARS IN LONDON.

THE AUTHORITIES have offered a reward of £1,000 for the detection of the authors of the dynamite explosions in the English metropolis.

SABBATH-BREAKERS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN Church of Canada is taking vigorous steps to secure the better observance of the Sabbath throughout the Dominion. With this object in view a petition has been drawn up embodying the grievances complained of and setting forth, inter alia, first, that the due observance of the Lord's Day is essential to the physical and moral well-being of the people.

being of the people is a principal broad enough to secure the acquiescence of all classes of Christians. This precept was proclaimed over four thousand years ago, amid the thunders of Sinai, and has been acted upon by Christian communities ever since.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ORANGEISM IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE PEACE OF THE COMMUNITY DISTURBED BY THE "ORANGE BOYS"—THEIR OUTRAGES ON CATHOLICS. To the Editor of The Truth Witness: DEAR SIR,—Please give publication to the following, and oblige a reader of your valuable paper:—

THE DYNAMITE SCARS IN LONDON.

THE AUTHORITIES have offered a reward of £1,000 for the detection of the authors of the dynamite explosions in the English metropolis. The police are doing their utmost to earn the reward; but, says the cable, "the clues are not promising."

amount of seriousness they are regarded. The result is not only to add to the British cause and prolong the employment of "detective" skill, but it causes such journals as the London Times to hurl "jeremiads" at the United States and demand increased "tonics" that we keep our "dynamite brigades" at home.

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shod were immediately sent away untouched. And now we come to the real Orange method of procuring them, and also a cheap means which they had to get around. Living among them they went to his highness in large numbers, they told him one of their leaders, also one of the authorities, ordered them to get whatever guns and ammunition such trader had in his establishment. Of course he had no alternative but to accede to their wishes, for the word was if you do not give them to us, our orders are to take them, and they may well say this, when they had the authorities of Bay Roberts urging them. In like manner, if there was a Catholic fisherman living amongst them they would proceed to his house in large numbers and take his gun, telling him that such a one of the authorities in Bay Roberts told them to take it by force if they did not get it quietly. Some Catholics, however, living in their midst stoutly refused to give up their fire arms and held them throughout.

The foregoing is a true and unexaggerated account of the state of affairs in these hotbeds of Orangism during the Christmas holidays. Yet, Orangemen proudly boast that they are a peaceable and law-abiding society. It is a peaceable society where the law enforces peace, and where Orangemen are in the minority, but here, where such outrages can be committed under the very eyes of the authorities, and where Orangemen and Orange sympathizers are fully to one in number, they display what the objects of an Orange Society really are, viz: To disturb the public peace and order, to persecute and annoy Roman Catholics, and to destroy their private property at every available opportunity.

During this turbulent period where were the leading men of Bay Roberts that they did not come forward and enforce peace? If as justices of the peace, they had the excuse to offer that there was no police force, what excuse had they to offer as gentlemen that they did not come to the front and quell these disgraceful outrages? They had it in their power, as ship's captains and merchants, for the aggressors were almost entirely composed of fishermen dependent on them to a great extent for their subsistence, and if they could not quell them by persuasion, if these monsters in human shape had no manly feelings to appeal to, I doubt not that threats and determination would go a long way where persuasion and reasoning would fail. Did these gentlemen do anything to tend towards peace? No; they preferred to stand by and allow the weaker portion of their neighbors to be annoyed, outraged, assaulted and beaten by the stronger portion.

Many who read this may think portions of it are fabricated and exaggerated, as they may very naturally say, that if the law did not punish such aggressors, no class of people however small, unless composed entirely of cowards, would stand quietly by and have their rights and privileges outraged in such a manner, but reader, do not attribute cowardice to the Catholics of these towns for they would not have known fear had their assailants been ten times as numerous.

Unlike their assailants they respected the public peace, and obeyed the commands of their respected clergy, who told them not to take the law into their own hands, but to suffer insult and even injury for a time, and time would lay itself to justice.

This would have been written ere this, but it was certainly thought the government journals would expose and denounce these journals of the public peace. If Catholics were the aggressors, not alone would these journals denounce them, but there would be a sufficient police force found to restore peace and bring the perpetrators to justice. Yet England boasts that all her subjects enjoy the same freedom and are equally protected.

As a last recourse, the writer is making an humble effort to show to the public, in some form, the manner in which Orangemen conduct themselves in this neglected district.

Fair Play.

Breb Hills, Nfld., Feb. 9, 1884.

DYNAMITERS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Farnell Pointed out as an Object of English Reprisal.

IRISH LIVES SAID TO BE IN MORE DANGER THAN ENGLISH.

ASKING AID FROM WASHINGTON

New York, March 2.—The Sun's cable letter this morning says the temper of London is excitement rather than alarm over the dynamite outrages. The whole thing has been taken with a calmness the very opposite of the widespread panic which the preachers of assassination affect to believe in, and among political men Sumner or General Gordon, the seizure of Merv, or the new speaker's speech, have been mentioned at least ten times as often as the dynamite plot. The newspapers exhibit the same complete self control, with the exception of the Times and the St. James Gazette, both of which

POINT MR. FARNELL OUT as an object of English reprisal. Meantime, he and his colleagues are infinitely more relieved than any Englishman at the absence of any loss of life. The opinion is universal among all classes of Irishmen in England, rich and poor, moderate and extreme, that those outrages endanger Irish lives far more than English, and even if successful they will result in the death of ten Irishmen for that of one Englishman, and will arrest all Irish reform for years. The Tories already use dynamite as a strong argument against a reduction of the franchise in Ireland. Lord Salisbury will probably be backed by English opinion in throwing out a measure which, according to the calculation of English and Irish Liberals, Conservatives and Nationalists alike, would give Mr. Farnell ninety followers in the next parliament.

The Tribune's cable despatch affirms that this week's dynamite disclosures attract little attention here. Possibly it is not understood in America how completely Irish agents have succeeded in identifying America with their efforts to destroy life and property in England. It is proved beyond the possibility of doubt that

EXPLOSIONS WERE PLANNED to occur simultaneously in three of the largest and most central railway stations in London, at Victoria, Paddington and Charing Cross, each enclosing a huge hotel, filled with guests. A fourth attempt at Ludgate Hill is reported. From the closeness of the operations the explosion was only partial at Victoria and failed wholly at the other three stations. Search of the baggage rooms at Paddington and Charing Cross resulted in the same discovery. In both cases the officials found American valises, made of American leather cloth, containing cakes of American dynamite called "Atlas powder," nearly 100 pounds altogether, of a kind never made in and never imported into England for any commercial or industrial purposes, the same which had previously been used in the explosions in Glasgow, Liverpool and London. They found also American detonators or American pistols, to be fired by American clock work, of American pattern and American manufacture. One valise contained an American newspaper, dated the 4th of February. The English journals point out that money with which the materials have been bought and the agents paid has been

PUBLICLY COLLECTED IN AMERICA by public subscription in response to public appeals of Irish American newspapers, publicly announcing in advance the purpose of a dynamite war against England and publicly exulting in every cowardly exploit accomplished. I am bound to say that Englishmen, while anxious to believe in the good will of America, wholly fail to comprehend the action of the American Government and the suppleness of American public opinion in the presence of continuing outrages on a friendly power, plotted and prepared on American soil. The language of the English press, which has been heretofore singularly forbearing, shows signs of reaching the limit of patience. The Times declares that it is intolerable that England should be exposed to a succession of plots, not even secretly matured, from a nation professing friendship. English laws against the manufacture of explosives having driven conspirators abroad; they find a safe harbor in America under a government which does not meddle with them. This, adds the Times, is a state of things to which it is not possible that England should submit. Even if America were hostile this dynamite war would not come within the limit of permissible hostilities. It appears to respectable Americans, knowing that they are ashamed of the inaction of their rulers, to make their voice heard and obeyed. The Telegraph, admitting the difficulties in the case, points out that

THE GERRA ARBITRATOR established the principle that the inadequacy of municipal law is no answer to a complaint of failure of due diligence in the observance of international obligations. It insists that the definition of due diligence enforced against England in the Alabama case now holds good against the nation from whose shores a host of enemies more decidedly pronounced than the Confederate cruisers is continually despatched. The Spectator observes that not only American reputation but American lives are endangered by these monstrous villainies, and asks whether England must wait for the sudden destruction of a hundred leading Americans and their wives' about "a steamer carrying dynamite machines before it can hope that America will perform the most ordinary offices of friendship. It suggests that although Congress cannot compel the State of New York to alter its laws it can sanction a treaty binding both nations to make conspiracy to injure foreign cities

A FINAL OFFER. The English Government will probably make a friendly proposal for negotiations of this sort. While papers of every party and class express similar opinions, in private Englishmen of known friendship to America are asking whether that country really means to persevere in giving refuge to Irish conspirators and licenses to Irish crime until Europe unjustly or justly shall come to regard America as the Atlantis of Christendom.

The Herald's cable says the American Embassy has received no information in regard to the reported communication of the English Government to Washington relative to the dynamite outrages. It will be made through Hon. Sackville West, English minister at Washington. The decision of the government in the matter has received a fresh impetus from articles in the Times and other papers. To-day's Spectator says it has become a serious question whether the government shall

HOBBLE TRAGEDY. DeLauriers, V. March 2.—On Sunday morning John DeLauriers, in a boat, was supposed to have been seized by a party of men, and after being held for some time, he was taken to the house, proceeded to the woods and shot himself through the heart. The fire was discovered before the bodies were examined. DeLauriers was one of the wealthiest and best known in this section.

The Quebec Legislature meets on the 27th instant.

signing a treaty binding both nations to make conspiracy to injure foreign countries or including therein highly penal offences. If English desperadoes were plotting or advising the raising in New York, Americans would expect the English Government to help them. Why in the obligation not to reciprocate? The Saturday Review says it may reasonably be asked of the United States that the present extraordinary facilities accorded the conspirators shall be curtailed. But while our own custom house officers are so lax in allowing the importation of dynamite we cannot greatly blame those of the United States for not stopping its export. If England were at war with the United States the government at Washington would be compelled to suppress any association of citizens laying private war against the English. Or else it would be disgraced as a civilized belligerent, and would provoke terrible reprisals. Because England is at peace with the States does it follow that the government at Washington ought to tolerate the collection of a fund to pay for the destruction of British property and the slaughter of British subjects. Other papers adopt the same strain. The government is considering the advisability of the extension of the alien act, so as to give greater force to the executive for the expulsion from the United Kingdom of foreigners suspected of criminal designs against life and property.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev. Mr. Thibault leaves Albany for Syracuse, N.Y.

Abbe Alphonse Villeneuve replaces the Rev. S. Huberdault, becoming cure of Sandy Hill.

The Rev. Mr. Anger, ex cure of the Cathedral at Rimouski, is named cure of Oawego, N.Y.

Mrs. Nevada, an American prima donna in Paris, has become converted to the Roman Catholic faith.

The Roman Catholic parishioners of the parok of Lobbintere are going to build a new and expensive church.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal will hold an ordination service at the Cathedral on Saturday next, at 6 o'clock.

Sunday morning at 7 o'clock His Lordship Mgr. Fabre conferred the title of subdeacon upon the Rev. Mr. Stanislaus Laporte.

A young woman of the Upper Town, Quebec, born a Protestant and who is married to a French Canadian, has abandoned the Protestant faith. She was baptised by Abbe Bonneau.

The Rev. Father Arpin, S.J., formerly of St. Mary's College, has been instructed by the Rev. Father Superior, to continue the work inaugurated so far so much success by the late Father O'Sann.

His Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec purchased at the General Hospital bazaar, Quebec, a fine statue of the sacred Heart, which he has presented to the new Marine Hospital at Chicoutimi.

The following ecclesiastical changes in the diocese of Albany have been made: The Rev. S. Huberdault, cure of the Canadian congregation at Sandy Hill, N. Y., is transferred to the Canadian congregation at Albany.

The Catholic school, which has been built on Chesnut street, Holyoke, Mass., cost \$21,000, and will be known by the name of the "Immaculate Conception." His Lordship Mgr. O'Reilly, of Springfield, blessed the building in the presence of a large number of people.

Conversions to the Roman Catholic faith are becoming frequent in London, England. The following are among the latest:—The Rev. D. George Benson Fatum, vicar of the church of the Magdalene, Oxford, and the Rev. Jacques D'ne Gledy, attached to Emmanuel College at Cambridge.

The new Jesuit church and school at Cote Visitation is fast approaching completion. Owing to the death of Rev. Father Gassan, S.J., who was to have taken charge of the new church, the college, has been named to carry on the work.

The Annuaire de Notre Dame de Lourdes states that in 1883 special trains and local vehicles brought no less than 201,200 pilgrims to Notre Dame de Lourdes. The number of those who arrived by ordinary trains or who stopped but 24 hours may be put down at 300,000. The Midland Railway Company, in spite of all it could do to accommodate the pilgrims, was compelled to cancel 150 trains which had been asked for.

Thursday last being the anniversary of Mgr. Fabre's birthday, a large number of priests both from the city and country called upon His Lordship to pay him their respects. Mgr. Fabre was born in this city on the 28th of February, 1827, and was ordained priest on the 28th of February, 1850, elected on the 1st of April, 1873, and consecrated bishop of Gratiopolis and coadjutor of Montreal on the 1st of May of the same year in the church of the Gesù. Upon the retirement of Mgr. Bourget on the 11th of May, 1876, he became Bishop of Montreal.

The following are the names of those who are taking part in Abbe Provencher's pilgrimage to the Holy Land and who left New York for Havre in the St. Americus:—Abbe Roohet, cure of Tingwick; Abbe T Quinn, cure of Kingsley; Abbe Rioux, cure of Ste. Monique; Abbe Lafontaine, St. Jean Baptiste; Ouhro, Montreal; Abbe Noel, vicar at Levis; Abbe Berry, V. O. cure of Caraque, N. B.; Abbe Martineau, cure of Tracadie, N. B.; Abbe Provencher, director of the pilgrimage; Mr. Rho, artist, Beauport; Mr. G. Ledoux, citizen, St. Jean Chrysostome, Montreal; Mr. Lefebvre, manufacturer, Montreal.

The Pope, by an edict dated January 27, granted to Abbe Provencher, director of the pilgrimage, whose departure for the Holy Land we reported a few days ago, the following privileges:—Jurisdiction over all the members of the pilgrimage; the right to officiate at a portable altar, on sea and on land; plenary indulgence for all the pilgrims of confession and communion, with presence in a church for the Propagation of the Faith; exemption from fasting and from abstinence during the whole journey, by land and by sea. These privileges were confirmed by the Archbishop of Quebec.

READ THIS. For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN REMEDY. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING. On last Tuesday week J. F. O'Shea, M. D., of Peterboro, Ont., and Miss Mary Henry, of the same place, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by His Lordship Bishop Janot, assisted by Vicar-General Laurent and Father Conway. There was a large attendance of friends to witness the nuptials, and all united in wishes for the future welfare of the newly wedded pair, who left on the afternoon train for a tour through the Eastern States.

MGR. FABRE'S CIRCULAR

TO THE CLERGY OF HIS DIOCESE.

Colonization Society Established as a Diocesan Work.

Mgr. Fabre has issued a circular to the members of the clergy of his diocese, ordering them to do their utmost to use their authority to establish in each of their parishes colonization societies.

He adds:—"I draw your attention to the following points:—1st. You shall read to the people the regulations of the Societe de Colonization, and you shall immediately proceed to establish such a society in your parish.

2nd. The money collected by subscription shall be sent to the Treasurer of the Society at the Bishop's Palace.

3rd. To secure the formation and proper working of the Society it must be put on the same footing as other parochial works.

4th. During my pastoral visit the register of the Society shall be shown me, so that I can judge for myself how it works and what results have been obtained."

The above is signed by Mgr. Fabre.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

This Society has been approved by the Local Government in August, 1883, and according to the statute it is obliged to furnish a third of the diocesan subscription. This government fund is employed under its supervision to open up roads, construct bridges, etc., and the counsel of administration is bound to render an account to the Government.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY OF COLONIZATION IN THE PARISHES.

1st. In the parishes the society will be under the direction of the cure, or of any other priest he may choose to name.

2nd. To become a member of the society a person will cause his name to be inscribed by the chief of each ten members, (chef de dizaine) to whom a fee of ten cents shall be paid. This chief is also called seigneur, (a zealous person). A person will continue to be a member as long as he pays his contribution of ten cents per annum. If a member leaves the locality where the society is established, he will pay ten cents to the seigneur, if he has not already done so, or to any other seigneur when away, in the event of there being no society where he resides.

3rd. The seigneurs or seigniores are zealous persons, as the name implies, who undertake to organize and develop a society in each parish. All persons, men, women, young girls and boys, and even children who have attained their twelfth year, may act as seigneurs or seigniores. It often happens that children show more zeal and activity in filling up their account books (livres).

4th. As the cure, who by right is the director of the society in his parish, is by nature of his office engaged continually attending to the details which naturally call for his care in the administration of the affairs of his parish, he shall name a person of confidence to fulfil his functions as general seigneur or seigniore. The General Zeigneur shall keep a list of all seigneurs as well as of all persons who pay their subscription for one or ten years; he will see that the account books are well kept; those books that are completed he will return to the Director with the money collected and he will receive back those books that for some reason or other have not been filled.

5th. These little cash books which the seigneurs use to collect the annual contributions of nine members who will himself make ten. Upon receiving a member's subscription the chief will inscribe his name upon a coupon, which he will give to the subscriber as a receipt, keeping the entry to complete the list of ten subscribers, which list he shall copy before handing it to the general seigneur.

MEETINGS.

Twice a year, on the 2nd Sunday in Lent and upon that which follows Ember Days in September, as will be announced in the churches, the Director will call a meeting of all the members of the Society to encourage them and stimulate their zeal as well as to keep himself posted with regard to the working of the association. It shall be such assemblies that seigneurs, seigniores, or those who have left the society, are to be replaced, and that efforts will be made to fill the ranks which may have been broken by death or by members leaving the parish.

All persons interested in the society may attend the meeting.

COLONIZATION MASS.

Every Friday since June last Mass is said at 6 a. m. in the Jesuit Church in Montreal, and it will continue to be said as long as the society lasts for all its members living or deceased.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE SCHEME OF ASSISTED EMIGRATION EMPHATICALLY DISCUSSED.

The adjourned fortnightly meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League was held Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall. Mr. M. Donovan, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. After routine business,

It was moved by Mr. Edward Brady, seconded by Mr. Wm. Keys, and resolved, "That this organization do all in its power to discourage and discountenance any and all schemes of enforced or assisted emigration from Great Britain and Ireland to the Dominion of Canada as such emigration is unjust to the emigrant and injurious to Canadian interests. An assistant emigrant, unable to help himself or herself, is an unwarrantable burden upon the community, and this branch of the National League, therefore, enters its earnest protest against the importation of assisted emigrants to this country, and to more effectually thwart this policy this branch respectfully invites the co-operation of Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P. for Montreal Centre, and requests him to use his influence with the present Government to take up and every means against such persons being exported to and imposed on the Dominion."

Mr. Thos. Buchanan then moved, seconded by Mr. McAnn, that the co-operation of St. Patrick's Society be invited.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting then adjourned.

A DISGRACE TO HIS CLOTH.

A GENTLEMAN, SEEMING A HORSE AND A GUY OF GOOD FORTUNE, WAS SEEN TO BE

SEARCHING FOR HIS HOSE.

SEARCHING FOR HIS HOSE.—Rev. Mr. McDonald, who preached an eloquent sermon on Sunday evening at Auburn, was arrested here this morning on the charge of theft of a horse and suit of clothes from a man named Foster, to whose house he went after the religious services for the purpose of spending the night. The minister, however, and the clothes were missing when he awoke this morning. The stolen property was found in McDonald's possession.

Telegraphic Summary

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

The home Government have recognized the Transvaal Republic.

An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease has occurred among cattle in Kansas.

A financial panic prevails in Fekin, and many bankruptcies have occurred.

In the forests of the Saguenay the snow has obtained a depth of six to eight feet.

The board of examination of steamboat engineers has concluded its labors at Toronto.

The Maine municipal elections generally resulted in the choice of Republican candidates.

The disputes between the Vatican and Prussia in regard to the vacant sees have been settled.

The production of steel rails in the United States last year fell off 20 per cent., compared with 1882.

At Paris it is reported that the sentence of Prince Krapotkin has been commuted to banishment.

Applications by poor people to the Mayor of Hamilton for relief are becoming much less frequent.

At Pittsburg, Pa., the green glass bottle factory of Thompson & Co. will resume at last year's wages.

There is a strong movement on foot in the Province of Galicia, Austria, in favor of emigration to America.

The brigantine Zulu, from Annetto Bay, Jamaica, is reported at St. Margaret's Bay, Halifax, in distress.

The Ports grants to the United States in the new treaty the same advantages as are accorded other countries.

M. Fallieres has ordered a medal to be struck in honor of the eighty-second anniversary of Victor Hugo's birth.

Baron Tennyson intends to support in the House of Lords the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

At Krasn, Russia, a student of the university shot the official of the Ekatorinburg tribunal, his motive being revenge.

Edward Boyle, farmer of St. Giles, Que., was instantly killed by a kick from a young horse which he had been driving.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on preferred stock, payable March 24.

The German Government will ask for a credit of 19,000,000 marks for the construction of torpedoes along the Baltic seaboard.

A Chinese reconnoitering party recently advanced to within two miles of Hanoi, but retired before the shells of the French.

The Corporation of Cork has decided to give the remains of Jerome Collins, of the Jeannette expedition, a public funeral.

The trustees of the Kingston Ladies' Medical College are arranging with the trustees of Queen's College the terms of affiliation.

Notwithstanding the low rates of freight, at Quebec, it is expected that the spring fleet will be fully as large as that of last season.

DeLussess, prompted by election to the French Academy, has resumed a work begun in 1843, called "Notes on Two Hemispheres."

The extensive works of the United States Stamping Company at Portland, Oon., were burned on Saturday evening; loss \$400,000.

A financial scheme to save a million of pounds annually to the Egyptian treasury, has been proposed by the British financial adviser.

The first declaration of the Irish National League in opposition to Henry George's land scheme was made at a meeting at Cork on Sunday.

A Rome despatch says the political situations there are critical, and the ministerial majority in the chamber is beginning to weaken.

Unusually high tides have prevailed in Quebec, for the past couple of days, and some of the cellars in the Lower Town have been flooded.

A letter to George Anderson, M. P., shows that there have been 18 suicides and two murders at Monte Carlo since the 1st of January.

Mr. Harriott (Liberal), M. P. for Brighton who resigned after voting against the Government on the Egyptian resolutions, has been re-elected.

Halifax city council has decided to grant the usual number of liquor licenses, and to defend any holder prosecuted under the Dominion Act.

At Columbus, O., the drivers in all the mines on Sunday Creek Valley have struck against a reduction of wages. Over 1,000 miners are out.

The court has granted Lord Garmoyne two weeks' additional time to prepare his defence in the breach of promise suit brought by Miss Fortescue.

Bradshaw has sent a letter to Sir Stafford Northcote charging him with having violated the law in having had him excluded from the House of Commons.

The steamer Juliet at Halifax, from London, passed a two-masted steamer fast in the ice, and a large ship on fire, apparently deserted by the crew.

Faules, the Norwegian skater, had one of his legs severely injured while going through some difficult movement in the skating rink at St. Stephen, N. B.

The Ohio Legislature has made provision for bringing the remains of the war correspondent, J. A. McGahan from Constantinople to Ohio for burial.

The U. S. Government has received an invitation through the German Legation to participate in an exhibition of dairy products at Munich next October.

El Progresso, a Madrid newspaper, has been confiscated and the management will be prosecuted for publishing articles containing insults to King Alfonso.

Prince Napoleon has decided to postpone the American tour of his son Prince Victor. He intends to send him to Roumania to serve in the Roumanian army.

The sale of the Stewart building on Broadway and Chambers Street, New York, to Judge Henry Hillen has been recorded. The price paid was \$2,100,000.

A woman named Davis attempted to drown herself and child on Saturday last at Halifax, N. B., but was rescued by a man who was watching her movements.

Detective Deland, the victim of the shooting accident in St. Roofs station house, is now perfectly recovered, and will shortly be able to go again on duty.

A telegram from Sydney, O. B., reports that during last Friday's storm the barometer fell to twenty-eight and a half inches, the lowest reading for many years.

In the course of a chemical experiment in

the office of the Covent Garden Theatre, London, an explosion occurred. Windows were smashed and one person injured.

Thomas Gaxton, M. P. for Sligo County publishes letters from former Orangemen whose names and addresses are given, showing that the Orange organization is a secret society, revealing the mysteries of the ceremony of initiation, and explaining that the objects of the society are purely anti-papist.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, March 1.

ORANGE MATTERS.

A counting of noses has taken place among the opponents of the Orange Bill, and it has been found that the majority against it will be larger than last year. Several members who voted for the measure then now say that it is inopportune and simply irritating to bring the bill forward again at the present session when the same antagonistic majority exists that defeated it last year. They further urge that the measure is being pressed simply in the interest of a few members whose sole stock in trade is the Orange question, and who would disappear from the scene of public life if that source of notoriety was taken from them. In view of the certain defeat of the measure and the snubbing which has been administered to Mr. John White, M. P., who had charge of the bill last year, by the Orange body in placing the matter in the hands of Mr. Hector Cameron, Q. C., the Anti-Orange party will allow the vote to be taken in silence unless discussion is provoked from the other side.

ENGLISH INTERLUDES.

Ottawa people complain that through certain Montreal influence a number of recently arrived Englishmen have obtained lucrative positions in several departments. The complaint is founded on the fact that applications have been made here for these positions by people who have paid taxes for many years to the Provincial and Dominion Governments, and they naturally feel aggrieved that their claims should not receive recognition and offices be given to men who never paid a cent of taxes and have no claim on the country.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

The following is the complexion of the Committee on Privileges and Elections to which the case of St. Charles Tupper is to be referred: Conservatives—Abbott, Amyot, Belsair, Cameron (Victoria), Colby, Costigan, Curran, Daly, Desjardins, Hall, Sir John Macdonald, McMaster, McCarthy, Oulmet, Patterson (Essex), Robertson (Hamilton), Royal, Shakespeare Tupper (Picton), White (Gardwell), Woodworth—21. Liberals—Slack, Bosse, Cameron (Huron), Cassgrain, Davies, Lanier, Lester, Mackenzie, McIntyre, McIsaac, Weldon, Wells—12.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Lowe, of the Department of Agriculture, gave evidence this morning before the Immigration and Colonization Committee, showing that it cost \$429,954 to run the department which issued last year 2,554,070 publications. One barrier to immigration was the high rates from the sea-board to Manitoba, the fair being \$30. Mr. Van Horne it may be a comfort to Mr. Lowe to know proposes to take passengers from Montreal to Winnipeg this spring for \$10. He stated that all statistics taken by United States officers at Port Huron were manufactured and had been so for years. It was thought by several members of the committee that Canadian statistics were not so perfect as they might be, and that probably there was quite as much guess work as was practiced at Port Huron. The total number of immigrants to Manitoba might be placed at 41,000.

OBITUARY.

M. Janvier de la Motte is dead. Cardinal Lassourd, patriarch of Silicia, is dead.

John William Montague, Earl of Sandwich, is dead aged 73 years.

Ex-Governor Hubbard died at 1:30 on the morning of February 23th.

Dr. Isaac Touhmany, the well-known English mathematician, is dead, aged 64.

Mrs. Mary Brown, widow of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry, died at San Francisco on February 29th.

Joseph Myrtil, one of Fredericton's oldest and most prominent business men, died on March 2nd.

Mr. J. B. Renaud, one of the oldest and most esteemed men of Quebec, died on the morning of March 2nd.

Mrs. F. McCarty, mother-in-law of Mr. P. A. Landry, M. P., died very suddenly at Fredericton, N. B., on March 2nd. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause of her death.

Mr. Leon Arel, City Councillor for Jacques Cartier Ward, Quebec, and Mr. Ollion, Mayor of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, died on Saturday, March 1st.

Thomas Bradley, harnessmaker, died suddenly at Fredericton, N. B., on Wednesday, February 27th, at the age of 64. He had been left a large sum of money some time ago

THE TARIFF CHANGES.

Resolutions in the Sugar and Syrup Bill—Direct Importation to be Encouraged—Changes in the Free List—Rebate on Damaged Goods.

OTTAWA, Feb. 29.

The tariff resolutions introduced this afternoon by Sir Leonard Tilley are as follows:—Resolved—That it is expedient to provide that the following articles be added to the list of goods which may be entered

- when imported into Canada:—Bottling cloth, not made up. Sorrels acid. Juice of lemons, not less than 58 inches wide when imported by manufacturers of floor oil cloth for use in their factories. Cherryheat welding compound. Grease and grease scrap. Magnesia, oxide of. Potash, German mineral. Sodium sulphate. Steel for saws and straw cutters, cut to shape, but not further manufactured. Iron or steel beams, sheets, plates, angles and knees for iron or composite ships or vessels. And to repeal the following items now on said free list, viz.:—Cochineal dye of iron. Fibre—vegetable for manufacturing purposes. Fish plates. Steel. And all items or words contrary to or inconsistent with the foregoing provisions.

CHANGED DUTIES.

Resolved.—That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be subject to and be charged with the rates of duty set opposite to each respectively from and after the passage of this resolution:—

- Acid, acetic, a specific duty of 25c per imperial gallon. Copline, unfinished, Leghorn hats, 20 per cent ad valorem. Carpeting, matting and mats of hemp, 25 per cent ad valorem. Galvanized, molded into sheets for handles of knives and forks, not bored or otherwise for the manufacturer, 10 per cent ad valorem. Cotton—Jeans and cantines, when imported by coat makers for use in their factories, 20 per cent ad valorem. Cottons, printed or dyed, not elsewhere specified, 27 1/2 per cent ad valorem. Cotton, 42 inches wide and over, when imported by manufacturers of enamelled cloth for use in their factories, 15 per cent ad valorem. Cotton warp, No. 60 and finer, 15 per cent ad valorem. Earthenware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware not elsewhere specified, 30 per cent ad valorem. India rubber, vulcanized handles for knives and forks, 10 per cent ad valorem. Iron—cast iron forks, not handled, ground or otherwise further manufactured, 10 per cent ad valorem. Labels, for fish cans and other uses, printed or painted, a specific duty of six cents per pound, and 20 per cent ad valorem. Pins, manufactured from wire of any metal, 30 per cent ad valorem. Soap powder, a specific duty of 3 cents per pound. Steel ingots, bars, sheets under three-sixteenths of an inch thick, whole or cut to shape, but not further manufactured, and rolled round wire rods in coils, not elsewhere specified, three dollars per ton of 2,000 pounds, and 10 per cent ad valorem. Rolled round wire rods, under half an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in their factories, 3 per cent ad valorem. Needles, viz: cylinder needles, hard frame needles and latch needles, 3 per cent ad valorem.

SUGARS, SYRUPS, AND MOLASSES.

- Sugar, when imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production, above No. 14 Dutch standard, a specific duty of 1 cent per pound, and 3 1/2 per cent ad valorem. Sugar, equal to No. 9 and not above No. 14 Dutch standard, a specific duty of three-fourths of a cent per pound, and 2 1/2 per cent ad valorem. Sugar, below No. 9 Dutch standard, a specific duty of one-half cent per pound, and 2 1/2 per cent ad valorem. Melado and concentrated melado, three eighths of one cent per pound, and 2 1/2 per cent ad valorem. On all the above sugars, melado and concentrated melado, when not imported direct without transshipment, sugar from the country of growth and production above No. 14 Dutch standard, a specific duty of three-fourths of one cent per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem. Sugar below No. 9 Dutch standard, a specific duty of one-half cent per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem. Melado and concentrated melado, a specific duty of three-eighths of one cent per pound, and 30 per cent ad valorem. Concentrated cane juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beetroot juice, and concentrate, whether imported direct or not, a specific duty of three-eighths of one cent per pound, and 30 per cent ad valorem. Sugars—Cane juice, refined sugars, sugar house syrup, or sugar house molasses, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses or sorghum, whether imported direct or not, a specific duty of five-eighths of a cent per pound, and 30 per cent ad valorem. Other molasses, when imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production, 15 per cent ad valorem; when not imported, 20 per cent ad valorem. Molasses—The value upon which the ad valorem duty shall be levied and collected upon all the above-named sugars, melado, syrups, molasses, etc., shall be the value thereof free on board, as provided by section 77 of the Customs Act, 1883. Zinc, chloride, salts and sulphate of 5 per cent ad valorem. Resolved.—That it is expedient to repeal all such parts of the Act 42 Vic., chap. 15, and of the acts amending the same, or of the schedules of such acts, as impose a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on "mill irons and mill cranks and wrought forgings for mills and locomotives, and parts thereof, weighing 25 pounds or more;" and on "stationery of all kinds not elsewhere specified;" or which imposes any other duty of customs on any of the foregoing articles than those imposed thereon by this resolution, or which admits any such articles free of duty when imported into Canada;

REBATE FOR DAMAGES.

That section 8 of the Act 42 Vic., chap. 15, be repealed and the following enacted:—An allowance may be made for deterioration by natural decay during the voyage of importation upon perishable articles, such as green fruits and vegetables imported into Canada; but in assessing the same and in estimating the damage by breakage upon brittle goods,

such as crockery, china, glass and glassware, under the provisions of sections 53 and 54 of the Customs Act, 1883, such allowances for damage shall only be made and allowed for the amount of loss in excess of 25 per cent of the whole quantity damaged, and only in case claim is made therefor and the loss or damage certified upon examination made by the appraiser or proper officer of customs within three days of the landing or arrival of such goods at the port of destination thereof; and provided the duty has been paid on the full value thereof, on application to the Minister of Customs a refund of such duty may be allowed and paid, in the proportion and fulfillment of the conditions above specified, but not otherwise.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The House of Lords has passed the Bill to afford better protection against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease from abroad.

Mr. Arthur Wilesley Peel was elected Speaker of the House of Commons to-day without opposition.

Mr. Archdale, recently appointed high sheriff of the County of Fermanagh, is reported as having said he hoped he would not have much to do as sheriff, but if he ever got a Farnellite at one end of the rope he would give a very heavy tug at the other end. The Farnellite members of parliament have taken offence at this language, and intend to question the government in regard to it.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—In proposing the bill for the extension of the franchise, Mr. Gladstone said to introduce separate franchise bills for England, Ireland and Scotland, with the prospect of carrying the English and Scotch bills, and leaving the Irish bill to take its chances, would be altogether impracticable. The arguments in favor of a uniform bill were unanswerable, and nothing could induce him to abandon such a bill. The redistribution of parliamentary constituencies must follow a reform of the franchise, but if two questions were embodied in the same bill it would prove fatal to both. He entreated his supporters not to endanger the success of the bill by proposing additions.

Mr. Gibson (Conservative) said that the bill had been introduced for the sole purpose of diverting the attention of the country from affairs abroad. The Conservatives would oppose it vigorously. Extended franchise, without re-distribution, would give the Nationalists 90 seats in Parliament, and place stupendous power in their hands.

Mr. Churchill opposed the bill. The adjournment of the debate was voted in spite of Mr. Gladstone's protest. The Farnellites and Scotch members appear well pleased with the bill, but the English Liberals are opposed to it on an extension of the franchise without redistribution.

LONDON, March 3.—In the House of Lords to-day Earl Granville said the reports of the immediate withdrawal of the British troops from the Sudan were absolutely untrue. (Loud cheers.)

[This was in reference to a statement in the Times that General Graham had been ordered to retire from Tokar and send the troops back to Egypt.]

In the House of Commons this afternoon questions were put to the government regarding the condition of affairs in Egypt, which the government refused to answer. Great excitement arose, and Mr. Anson (radical) moved that the house adjourn in order to discuss the Sudan problem. He violently attacked the government, charging it with cowardice, blood-guiltiness, butchery and Jungism.

Lord Hartington said it was not the proper time to indicate the policy of the government in Egypt. The immediate object was to secure the safety of the remaining Egyptian garrisons and provide for the safety of Suakin. Mr. Gladstone replied to the strictures of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and justified the policy which the government has been pursuing. He asserted it was necessary to hold Suakin for the present in order to keep down the slave trade.

Sir Stafford Northcote said the lack of coherency in the government's Egyptian policy caused the misfortunes in the Sudan. The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, said the British would retire from Suakin as soon as it was compatible with the safety of that town.

The motion for adjournment was rejected by a vote of 105 to 103. The Under-Secretary stated that the Government recognized the Transvaal title to the South African Republic. (Cheers by Liberals and groans by Conservatives.)

In deference to the memorial of the Irish members of all shades of politics the Government will introduce in the House of Commons a motion to amend the purchase clauses of the Land Act. Farnell is actively promoting a company to further migration from the congested districts of Ireland.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

FIFTH PARLIAMENT.—FIRST SESSION. On Tuesday Mr. Pades moved the first reading of a bill to amend the railway act of Ontario, to protect the owners of mines crossed by railways from having their property expropriated by the railway companies. The bill provides that the owner of a mine shall give notice to any railway company crossing mining property that he intends to work the mine himself. The bill also provides that if a settlement as to the value of the mining lands cannot be arrived at by the owner and the railway the price shall be settled by arbitration as provided by the railway act of Ontario. The bill was read a first time.

The house resumed the debate on the budget, the principal speakers being Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Ross and Mr. B. White. The debate was again resumed on Wednesday, and occupied the greater portion of the sitting.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—The following bills were read a first time:—Mr. O'Connor—To abolish distress for rent. Mr. Laidlaw—To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act of 1883. Mr. Waters—To amend the Act respecting Coroners' Inquests. Mr. Gibson—To amend the Public Health Act. Mr. Hardy—Respecting Water Works and Gas Companies. The following bills were read the third time:—To further amend the Act incorporating the Roman Catholic Bishops of Toronto and Kingston in Canada in each diocese. To authorize the Township of Colchester South to borrow certain moneys. Respecting churchwardens in the diocese of Toronto.

Mr. Mowat, in reply to Mr. Frenon, said it was not the intention of the Government to issue a proclamation bringing into force "The Creditors' Relief Act, 1880" which was intended to provide for the equal distribution of judgment on insolvent debtors' estates. Mr. Ross (Huron), in reply to Mr. Berton, said that attention had been called to the necessity of introducing legislation tending to control the spread of contagious diseases among horses, but as the member for South Ontario had introduced a bill with that end in view, he had decided to defer the subject.

Mr. Ross (West Middlesex) said in reply to Mr. Broder, that instructions had been given by the Department of Education as to the use of the text books known as the "Royal Readers" in the Normal or Model Schools, and these instructions would be found on page 74 of his report.

After recess the following bills were adopted in committee:—To incorporate the Metropolitan Tramway Company, respecting the debt of the County of Middlesex; to authorize the town of Collingwood to issue certain debentures; to incorporate the Westport and Saint Ste. Marie Railway Company; to reduce the capital stock of the English Loan Company.

Mr. Baskerville moved for a return of all the correspondence with regard to the importation of Irish immigrants. Carried. The following bills were read a second time:—To amend the Assessment Act and the Municipal Act; to amend the Ditches and Water courses Act; to amend the Consolidated Municipal Act with reference to the construction of drains.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUTH WITNESS OFFICE, TORONTO, MARCH 4, 1884.

Consols in London to-day sold at 101 11-16 money, 101 15-16 account, Erie 26, Illinois Central 134, Canada Pacific 55 1/2.

New York stocks were irregular. Manitoba sold at 98 and Canada Pacific at 54 1/2. In the sterling market sixties between banks are held at a brokerage over 92, only a limited amount being offered at this figure. Demand bills would bring 10 1/2. Counter rates remain at 93 and 104 respectively. New York funds are somewhat scarce, 1 3/2 per cent bid, 1-16 asked. No transactions reported between banks. Counter rate still 1/2 per cent. The local money market is easy and unchanged as to rates. Call loans on stock collateral are made at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent.

The stock market was less active, and there was a feeling of uncertainty on account of 4th of March paper due in large amounts at the banks this morning, but the market was expected to be higher in the afternoon. Prices were irregular for the active list, but did not show a marked disposition either way.

Stock sales—125 Montreal 194, 95 do 193 1/2; 100 Toronto 184; 50 Marchants 115, 11 do 114 1/2; 25 Federal 133 1/2; 5 Montreal 20; 25 Bloisville 60 1/2; 475 Passenger 124 1/2, 800 do 124 1/2, 10 do 124 1/2, 350 do 124 1/2; 300 Ag 191. New York, March 4, 1 p.m.—Stocks strong; Am Ex 95; O & N 87; D & H 109 1/2; M L 129 1/2; Erie 25 1/2; N J O 88 1/2; M O 84 1/2; Mo Pac 91 1/2; N J O 88 1/2; N P 22 1/2; N W 20 1/2; N Y C 117 1/2; St L 122; St P 92 1/2; N Y C & M 95; U P 81 1/2; W U 75 1/2.

The receipts of the Halifax Custom House during the month just closed amounted to \$22,911, an increase over the receipts of February last year of \$3,945. The inland revenue receipts were \$9,611, a decrease of \$2,091.

OTTAWA, March 1.—The value of goods entered at the port of Ottawa in February was:—Free goods, \$26,202.00; dutiable, \$94,987.00; total, \$121,189.00; entered for consumption, \$109,327.00; duty collected, \$22,412.42; the duty collected was \$2,158.84 in the excess of the duty collected in February, 1883.

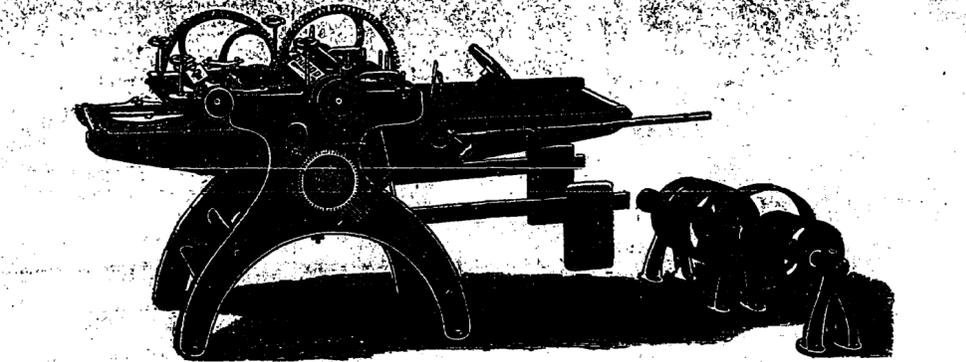
COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Nothing has transpired this week to change the general aspect of the business situation here. There has been continued dullness in most branches, and some little improvement in remittances is perhaps the only bright feature which can be noted. Failures are far from numerous in the city, in fact none of any importance are reported. We believe, therefore, that while trade is still very dull the worst is over, and that the really rotten houses are already wrecked. Bankers tell us, while admitting that business is slow and checked greatly by the snow blockade, that their customers are exercising more caution than ever and with good results all round. There is no wish to push things during the present season. In fact, such a policy would be unwise, but a steadily growing feeling of confidence prevails as to the future, though it is somewhat early to frame an opinion in regard to the spring trade. The paper falling due this week was large in amount as usual in March, but the day passed without serious rupture. There is no doubt that many renewals were made, but the banks are generally not unwilling to help good customers at this time with the spring trade coming on. There is no particular reason to fear that many actual weak firms in a state of decay are being carried just now by their bankers, the deplorable results of such a policy by the Exchange Bank having tended to check such wild-ent banking manœuvres. In the West the markets for breadstuffs and provisions were again weak and depressed under 'bear' influence.

GRAIN.—In sugar there has not been much change this week, granulated selling at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 to quality, and yellows at 6 to 7 1/2 to quality. A large lot of new Porto Rico sugar has been sold to arrive at 6 1/2. Molasses remains dull at 42 to 43 1/2 for Barbadoes, the sale of a lot being reported at the inside figure, and a lot of Onba at 25. Syrups are quiet at 40 to 45 to quality. The fruit market continues exceedingly dull, transactions being confined to small parcels to cover the imperative necessities of the moment. In Valencia raisins it appears that a large quantity of 1883 crop was left over and the very low prices ruling therefor induced buyers to run upon old stocks in place of new, and now that most of the old fruit has been absorbed, they demur paying the difference for the new, which causes slow trading. We quote Valencia 5 1/2 to 6, do selected in layers, quarters 7 1/2 to 8, do with sales at the latter price. More activity in California is now springing up to 7 to 7 1/2. In Malaga fruit the market is steady, layers at \$1 80 to 95; loose muscatsels \$1 90 to 2 05, and London layers \$2 25 to 2 50. Figs and nuts are unchanged. The tea market is very firm, in sympathy with New York, some round lots of Japan having been sold here for shipment to that market at better prices than could be obtained here. One lot of good medium Japan was sold yesterday on New York account at fully 30c advance upon prices ruling a few weeks ago, being equal to 29c at 4 months here. A lot has also been placed for Chicago account. A letter just received from Yokohama says:— "Our markets since our last report to have been quiet active, transactions amounting to 2,800 piculs. Medium and good medium grades are in best demand. Bales have gradually advanced and at the close show an advance of from \$2 to \$3 per picul for all classes. Offsets are in good demand at former prices. Spices are generally firm at about former values. Rice is quiet here, although there has been a sharp advance in the raw article in Bangkok.

IRON AND STEEL.—The pig iron mar-



PATENT CHAMPION PLANER, MATCHER AND MOLDER

No. 1 Planer 24 in. wide, 5 1/2 in. thick, matches 14, weighs 3,000 lbs. Price, \$367.50. No. 2 Planer 20 in. wide, 5 1/2 in. thick, matches 10, weighs 1,800 lbs. Price, \$271.50. THESE MACHINES are made of the very best material, the head and worm, as well as all the pinions, studs, etc., being of steel. The Champion will plane from 10,000 to 25,000 feet per day, and will work equally well on hard or soft wood. Every machine is tested before leaving the Works, and is warranted for two years. Write for illustrated Catalogue of Wood-Working Machinery to

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

ket keeps depressed, the demand being far from active. A few sales are reported of Sumner, Garthairie, Coltness and Calder from store at quotations which are as follows, ex-cure:—No 1 Coltness \$20.50, No 1 Langloan \$20.50, No 1 Galtsherrrie \$19.75, No 1 Sumner \$20, No 1 Eltington \$17.75, No 1 Dal-mellington \$18, four months, or 3 per cent off net prompt cash. Ingot tin is unchanged, London being cabled at £32 to £32 1/2 for fine foreign, and £36 for Lamb and Flag. Sales here are reported at 20 1/2 for Straits, and at 22 for Lamb and Flag. Ingot copper is steady, best selected cabled £63 10s. Shipments from Australia and Chili show a falling off which would benefit the market, were it not for the over-production existing in the United States. Here best selected sells at 1 1/2 to 1 7/8. Tin plates are in fair demand, I. O. charcoal being quoted at \$4 90 and I. O. coals at \$4 40. In Canada plates there is nothing doing. Penn and equal are nominally quoted at \$3 20. Bar and furnished iron is in moderate demand, and stocks for most part are large and well assorted, bar being quoted at \$1 90, sheets 2 1/2 and plates 2 1/2. Hardware dull.

LEATHER.—The leather trade of the past week has not shown any change, and continues to present a very dull appearance, the outlet being chiefly for local consumption. The export trade is also slow and it would appear that the past month has been the dullest in the leather trade. Stocks on hand, while ample enough, are not pressed for sale and prices may be called steady. We quote:—Black walnut, 1st and 2nd per M, \$100 to 110; do 1st per M, \$110 to 120; do culls, per M, \$60 to 65; cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; oak, per M, \$40 to 45; birch, per M, \$30 to 25; hard maple, per M, \$30 to 22; Ash per M, \$18 to \$25; basswood, per M, \$18 to 20; elm, rock, per M, \$25 to 30; pine, first quality, per M, \$35 to 40; do second, \$22 to 25; do shipping culls, \$15 to 17; spruce, per M, \$12 to 14; do culls, \$9 to 10; hemlock, per M, \$9 to 10; elm, soft, per M, \$16 to 18; maple, soft, per M, \$16; cedar, round, per foot, 7c to 10c; do sawn, 4c to 6c; stingles, per 1,000, \$2 to 3 50; laths, per 1,000, \$2 to 2 50.

FISH.—A brisk movement in fish has taken place, the market being active, with stocks rapidly diminishing. The demand for all kinds has been good at firm prices. The supply of salmon is light, as also mackerel. There is no whitefish in the market, Trout and herring are steady. Green cod is firm, with large drafts somewhat higher. Altogether a very satisfactory business has been done. We quote:—Brit Col salmon, per brl, \$16 to 16 50; North Shore do No 1, \$20; mackerel No 1, \$11; do No 2, \$10; do No 3, \$9; trout, \$4 25 to 4 50; Labrador herring, No 2, per brl, \$4 25 to 4 50; do No 3, \$3 25 to 3 50; Cape Breton herrings per brl, \$5 50 to 5 75; green cod No 1, per brl, \$5 50 to 5 75; do No 2, \$4 50 to 4 75; large draft, \$6 50 to 6 75; dry cod per quintal, \$5 to 5 25; do (American) per 100 lbs, \$5 to 5 25; pollock per 100 lbs, \$3 25; mixed boneless fish per lb, 5c; soled herring per box, 25 to 26c.

Wool.—The principal feature is the steady advance in cold oil, Newfoundland A being now quoted firm at 65, with 6 1/2 refused for Gaape. Lined, quiet and steady, and steam refined sold as usual. We quote:—Lined, boiled per imperial gallon, 55c to 60c and raw, 55c to 60c; olive, pure, \$1.10, and ordinary, \$95 to \$1; cod, Newfoundland A, 6 1/2; Halifax, 6c; sea-refined steam, 7 1/2 to 7 5/8; lard, extra, 95c to \$1 05; do No 1, 80c to 85c; cod liver, \$1 85 to \$1 95.

HOPS.—Market dull with sales at 20c to 25c for good to choice; poor qualities sold down to 15c. English market steady. HAY.—Choice, 50c to 5 1/2; for eleven, factory filled steady at \$1 30 to 1 50, Bucks \$2 40 and Turke Island 35c per bushel.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—The situation in leather continues extremely dull, and there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of improvement. In operating, the buying interest have the advantage, but holders resist concessions as much as possible. Stocks are ample. Manufacturers still report a generally slow trade, the spring orders being considerably below those of last year at this time. One of the largest firms in Quebec, which ordinarily employs 600 hands, now has only 125. Jobbing houses, however, report a fair business. We quote prices unchanged as follows:—Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2 50 to 3 00; do split boots, \$1 50 to 2 25; do kid boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; do calf boots, pegged, \$3 00 to 4 00; do buff and panned Balmorals, \$1 75 to 3 00; do split do, \$1 25 to 1 65; short shoe packs, \$1 00 to 1 25; long do, \$1 25 to 2 25; women's buff Balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split do, 85c to \$1 10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1 50; do congress do, 50c to \$1 25; buskins, 85c to 75c; misses' pebbled and buff Balmorals, 85c to \$1 20; do split do, 75c to 90c; do prunella do, 60c to \$1 00; children's pebbled and buff Balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split do, 55c to 65c; prunella do, 50c to 75c; infants' corks, per dozen, \$3 75 to 9 50; women's summer button and the shoes, 85c to \$1 25.

HIDES.—Green butchers' have shown an upward tendency, some buyers having paid 50c more than last week's prices. We quote:—W hides, buff and upper No 1, 9c to 9 1/2; W hides, buff and upper No 2, 8c; do split, \$3 00 to 4 00; do buff and panned Balmorals, \$1 75 to 3 00; do split do, \$1 25 to 1 65; short shoe packs, \$1 00 to 1 25; long do, \$1 25 to 2 25; women's buff Balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split do, 85c to \$1 10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1 50; do congress do, 50c to \$1 25; buskins, 85c to 75c; misses' pebbled and buff Balmorals, 85c to \$1 20; do split do, 75c to 90c; do prunella do, 60c to \$1 00; children's pebbled and buff Balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split do, 55c to 65c; prunella do, 50c to 75c; infants' corks, per dozen, \$3 75 to 9 50; women's summer button and the shoes, 85c to \$1 25.

MONTEAL CATTLE MARKET. The receipts of shipping cattle have been larger, and at Point St. Charles the supply was more liberal. There was an improved demand, prices have advanced from 5 1/2 to 6c per lb. live weight, as to quality. There was no shipping sheep offered. The supply of live hogs was moderate, with a fair demand at steady prices, sales being made at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 per lb., as to quality. Owing to the snow blockade the receipts of butchers' cattle at Viger Market were only about 50 or 60 head, causing a sharp advance in prices. M. Benoit and E. J. Hopper had the principal supply, consisting of a carload each, which they sold at prices ranging from 5 1/2 to 6c per lb. live weight. W. Kenwood bought a small but fine steer at 6c per lb., and P. Henderson bought the best pair of cattle in the market at a fraction over 6c. Medium to fair steers and heifers went at 5 1/2 to 6 1/4 per lb. The few milkmen's strippers offered were readily picked up at 4c to 5c per lb. Calves were in good demand, and the supply being small, holders realized advanced rates, sales being made at \$5 to \$12 each, the latter figure being paid for a medium-sized calf. About sixty sheep were offered, and brought from \$4.50 to \$5 each, as to sales and quality, one lot realizing 6 1/2c per lb. Live hogs were scarce, one small lot selling at 6 1/2c per lb.

MONTEAL HORSE MARKET. A good business has transpired in horse-flesh during the past week, and a very fair enquiry is still experienced from American buyers, who made several purchases to-day. Nine buyers were staying at the American House to-day, two of whom leave to-morrow with a carload. The exports from this city to the United States for week ending March 1st were 152 horses costing \$19,352.60, against 32 horses costing \$4,682.60 for the week previous, and 88 head costing \$9,794 for the corresponding week last year. The average price paid by American buyers last week was \$127 33 against \$111 30 a year ago. Last week's shipments were made principally to Lewiston, Me., Worcester, Mass., Flemington, N. J., Staten Island, Lawrence, Mass., and Millville, N. Y. The shipments were as follows:—February 25th—1 horse, \$145; 9 do, \$375; 11 mares \$1,452.50; 12 horses \$1,267.50; 2 do \$310; 1 do \$180; 15 do \$2,117; 6 do \$744.50; 1 stallion \$180; 1 mare \$145; 2 do \$270. February 26—15 horses \$1,785.50; 3 mares \$375; 5 do \$387. February 27th—15 horses, \$1,655; 2 mares \$500. February 28th—16 horses, \$2,487; 14 horses, \$1,990; 12 horses, \$1,195.50. February 29th—3 horses, \$315; 5 mares, \$375; 1 mare, \$120. Merris, Brooks & Oolquhoun, of Mitchell, Ont., have just purchased an entire colt, rising three years old, from a gentleman in Truokersmith, for the sum of \$2,000. Messrs. Oolquhoun & Dow, of Hibbert, Ont., also bought one of the same age, at the same price, from a gentleman in Zoro. Both are imported animals and heavy Clydesdales. At

\$5 50 to \$6 00; Calfskins, per lb, 10c; Lamb-skins, each, 65c to 70c. Wool.—The wool trade is slow. The market is without change from a week ago, with the volume of business light. Cops are quoted at 16c to 18 1/2c, and Australian at 22c to 30c. Domestic is quoted at 27c to 29c for A super; 22c to 24c for B; 20c for black, and 21c for unsorted. Petroleum.—The market for refined petroleum is quiet, and prices are about as quoted a week ago. Crude oil is firm at 80c. We quote: Car lots in store 14c, broken lots at 14 1/2c to 15c, and single barrels at 15c to 16c.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, Dairy Produce and Provisions.

March 4. We have no change to report in the condition of the flour and grain markets, prices being unchanged and the demand slight. Butter—Business trifling. A lot of about 20 packages of inferior quality sold at 16c. A few packages of rolls were also disposed of at 17 1/2 to 18c. A few small lots of fresh hay butter are coming in and are picked up readily at full prices. We quote prices as follows:—Eastern Townships good to choice, 19 to 21c; Morrisburg and Brookville, good to choice, 19 to 21c; Western 17 to 18c; Kamouraska, 15 to 16c; low grades, 15c. Add 1c to 2c for jobbing lots. Rolls, 17 to 18c for Western and 18 to 20c for Morrisburg. Cheese firm at 13 1/2 to 14c for choice; poorer lots 11 1/2 to 13c. Eggs quiet at 24 to 25c in lots. Wholesale dressed poultry trade very light and season about over. Ashes—Market higher with sales of first lots at \$4.50, light receipts. Provisions.—In hog prospects there was an easier feeling to-day in sympathy with the West, and buyers in consequence held off. Prices however, were not notably lower. Dressed hogs were steady, with jobbing sales at \$9 to 9 25 per 100 lbs. The market in Toronto is firmer, and prices there have advanced to \$8 75. Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$21 to 21 50; Mess pork, Canada short cut, \$21 50 to \$22; hams, city cured, per lb, 13 to 14c; lard, Western, in pails, 12 1/2 to 13c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 12 1/2 to 12c; bacon, per lb, 13 to 14c; tallow, common refined, per lb, 7 to 7 1/2; tallow, choice No 1, 9 to 9 1/2; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$9 25. Flour is quoted as follows:—Superior extra, \$5 55 to 5 60; extra superior, \$5 35 to 5 40; fancy, \$5; spring extra, \$4 90 to 5 05; superfine, \$4 25 to 4 35; Canada strong bakers', \$5 25 to 5 50; American strong bakers', \$5 45 to 5 55; fine, \$3 60 to 3 85; middling, \$3 40 to 3 70; pollards, \$3 25 to 3 85; Ontario bags, medium, \$2 50 to 2 60; spring extra, \$2 25 to 2 45; superfine, \$2 10 to 2 20; city bags (delivered) \$2 95 to 3 00. Grain.—We quote:—Canada red winter wheat, \$1 22; white do \$1 17 to 1 19; do spring, \$1 18 to 1 20; peas, 90c; oats, 39c to 40c; rye, 43c to 45c; barley, 57c to 70c as to quality, and corn, 65c in bond.

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From two to ten inches wide, in extra fine qualities. S. CARSLY'S.

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Ladies' Plain Jerseys. Ladies' Silk Jerseys. Ladies' Embroidered Jerseys. Ladies' American Corsets. Ladies' Colored Jerseys. Jerseys—pale shades—for evening wear. S. CARSLY'S.

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Ladies' French Wove Corsets. Ladies' Plain Corsets. Ladies' American Corsets. Ladies' German Corsets. Ladies' English Corsets. You can be well suited with Corsets. S. CARSLY'S.

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1,000 Gross of elegant Buttons, in all sizes, suitable for Costumes or Mantles, just received. S. CARSLY'S.

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Silk Balls, Satin Balls, Fine Balls, Threaded Thread and Cord, Oblong Balls, Silk Cords, &c. Great choice. S. CARSLY'S.

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Real Spanish Fichus. Real Bohemian Fichus. Real Gulpure Fichus. Real Edelweiss Fichus. Doones of Lansdowne Fichus. S. CARSLY'S.

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